



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

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- This PDF includes Document No. 501 – 600.
- The complete set of conference documents includes Document No. 1 – 966.

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INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 501-E

20 January 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

LIST OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE
INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
MEXICO CITY 1948/49

Document Numbers 451 - 500.

<u>No. of Document</u>	<u>No. of Committee</u>	<u>T i t l e</u>
451	-	-List of Documents published by the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference. Mexico 1948/49.
452	6	-Report of the Plan Committee. 15th Meeting. 7 January 1949.
453	Monaco	-Monaco. Power of Proxy.
454	6	-Plan Committee. Agenda for the 16th Meeting. 13 January 1949.
455	-	-Supplement No. 3 to Doc. 144. Further Replies received from Various Countries to the Planning Committee Telegram concerning Imports, and Exports.
456	-	-Supplement No. 3 to Doc. No. 145. Further Replies received from Various Countries to the Planning Committee Telegram on Illiteracy, etc.
457	1	-Report to the Plenary Assembly of 14 January 1949, on the proposals of the Bielorussian S.S.R. (Doc. 381).
458	1	-Agenda for the Plenary Assembly of 14 January 1949.
459	2	-Corrigendum to Document No. 377-E. (Credentials).
460	6	-First Report of Working Group D of the Plan Committee.
461	4	-Report of the Technical Principles Committee. 27th Meeting. 3 January 1949.
462	-	-Spanish Technical Vocabulary.
463	2	-Power of Proxy of the Republic of Colombia.
464	4	-Report of the Technical Principles Committee. 28th Meeting. 3 January 1949.
465	U.S.A.	-Explanatory Notes to the Draft Plan for Assignment of Frequencies for H.F. Broadcasting, prepared and submitted by the Delegation of U.S.A.

No. of Document	No. of Committee	T i t l e
466	1	-Report of the Coordinating Committee. Meeting of 23 December 1948.
467	4	-Report of the Technical Principles Committee. 29th Meeting. 3 January 1949.
468	2	-Power of Proxy of the Delegation of the Roumanian People's Republic.
469	5	-Report of the Requirements Committee. 4th Meeting. 16/17th November 1948.
470	6	-Draft Report of Working Group A, referring to the General Terms of Reference given to said Group.
471	6	-Plan Committee. Agenda for the 16th Meeting. 15 January 1949.
472	-	-Schedule of Meetings from 17-22 January 1949.
473	-	-Notice to Delegates concerning Publication of Documents on flimsy paper.
474	3, 5 & 6	-Monaco. Observation on the subjects of Documents Nos. 98 & 382. (USSR Draft Plan).
475	4	-Report of the Technical Principles Committee. 30th Meeting. 4 January 1949.
476	4	-Report of the Technical Principles Committee. 31st Meeting. 4 January 1949.
477	6	-Plan Committee. Correspondence between Working Group 6 B and 6 D and Chairman of Committee.
478	4	-Report of the Technical Principles Committee. 32nd Meeting. 7 January 1949.
479	4	-Draft Report of the Technical Principles Committee.
480	United Nations	-The United Nations Telecommunication System.
481	6	-Plan Committee. Agenda for the 18th Meeting. 17th January 1949.
482	2	-U.S.A. Additional Members of Delegation.
483	3	-Corrigendum to Document No. 448. (General Principles Committee).
484	SCAP	-SCAP Formulae proposed for Consideration for the Use in Calculating the Number of Channel Hours to which each Country is entitled.
485	1	-Report of the Coordinating Committee. Meeting on 12th January 1949.
486	5	-Report of the Requirements Committee. 10th Meeting. 13 January 1949.

No. of Document	No. of Committee	T i t l e
487	-	-Notice from the Secretariat concerning Insertion of Statements in the Minutes.
488	5	-Agenda for the 11th Meeting of the Requirements Committee. 18 January 1949.
489	3	-Report of the General Principles Committee. 31st Meeting. 7 January 1949.
490	4	-Report of the Technical Principles Committee. 18 January 1949.
491	1	-Notice from Coordinating Committee concerning Meeting on 19 January 1949.
492	2	-Notice from the Delegation of Southern Rhodesia concerning Power of Proxy.
493	2	-Notice from the Delegation of the Dominican Republic concerning Delegates from same.
494	-	-Corrigendum concerning correct designation of S.S.R. of Bielorussia and S.S.R. of Ukraine.
495	5	-Swiss Confederation and Iran. Recommendation concerning the Future Work of Committee 5.
496	5	-Consolidated Recommendations of the Future Work of the Requirements Committee.
497	6	-Plan Committee. Agenda for the 19th Meeting. 19th January 1949.
498	6	-Report of the Plan Committee. 16th Meeting. 13 January 1949.
499	Canada	-Notice concerning Change in the Status of Newfoundland.
500	6	-Request for Comments by the Plan Committee.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 502-E

18 January 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

INFORMATION FOR PUBLICATION OF OFFICIAL LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

In order to enable the Secretariat to publish an accurate official list of participants at the Conference, members of Delegations are kindly requested to fill out the form below and return to the Registration and Accommodation Office at their early conveniente.

Surname.....First names
Permanent address
Official functions.....
Address in Mexico

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948-49

Document No. 503-E

18 January 1949

Original: SPANISH

Committee 3

VENEZUELA (United States of)

REPLIES TO DOCUMENT NO. 265-E

Question 1

- a) Yes, in a general way.
- b) Yes, but of an exceptional nature.
- c) Yes, in reference to proven material damages.
- d) Yes, categorically.

Question 2

- a) Yes.
- b) The extent will be determined logically in the light of the data which the competent technical committees furnish in the future.
- c) The number of channel-hours or percentage which is to be put aside for this purpose shall, in any case, be the technically justifiable requirements of each country within the usable band.

Question 3

Yes, categorically.

Question 4

- a) Yes.
- b) No. The Requirements which have errors must in any case be corrected, by no means eliminated.

Question 5

In order to answer the different points contained in this question, it is necessary to wait for the conclusions of Working Group 3A.

(Doc. No. 503-E)

Question 6

- a) Yes, categorically.
- b) There are an infinite number of factors which can be adduced to serve as a basis for the calculation of channel-hours at the time of formulating a plan for the distribution of high frequencies for broadcasting; but they are all of a general character and when applied to one country in particular may imply a positive or negative value.

Question 7

- a) No, categorically.
- b) Same as 6-b.
- c) No.

Question 8

- a) No, categorically. There is absolutely no need for reserving channel-hours because, if it is a question of events of special importance or of world interest, they can be transmitted by means of frequencies assigned to the countries interested in them.
- b) Yes.
- c) No, categorically.

Question 9

- a) Yes, categorically. It is a question of national sovereignty.
- b) Yes, categorically.
- c) Yes.

Question 10

- a) Both; but both admit of definite preference for national needs.

Question 11

- a) No, categorically.
- b) Yes; in any case the requirements should be subject to technical standards or procedures.

(Doc. No. 503-E)

Question 12

- a) Yes, provided this Conference succeeds in establishing such principles or criteria.
- b) No, categorically; the general principles are necessary.

Question 13

- a) Yes, absolutely.
- b) It is a matter of the sovereignty of the countries, which will be able to judge as to the advisability of making such bilateral agreements.

Question 14

- a) No, categorically.

Question 15

Yes.

Question 16

Yes.

Question 17

Yes.

Question 18

No.

Question 19

- (1) a) Not exactly the number of receivers; but the relation or percentage of the country's population to the number of receivers in use should be considered.
 - b) Not necessarily the isolated consumption in itself; but certainly the relation or percentage of the country's population to the volume of electrical energy consumption should be considered.
- (11) The form and extent are implicit in the weightage indicated in 1-a and 1-b.

Question 20

No.

Question 21

a) Wholly respected, as established in the Preamble of the Atlantic City Convention, 1947.

b) No.

Question 22

No, roundly.

Question 23

Yes, provided this Conference arrives at a general agreement.

Question 24

a) Yes, provided that this Conference does not succeed in establishing general principles.

b) Yes.

Question 25

Yes, categorically. It is a question which clearly suggests the intent of establishing a general Plan.

Question 26.

Yes.

Question 27

No.

Question 28

No.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 504-E

18 January, 1949

Committee 3

GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

Request For Corrections To Document No. 447

Working Group C of Committee 3 has decided to issue the following notice:

Those Delegations who have not yet forwarded any written request for corrections to be made in Document No. 447 are now requested to do so by

19 January, 3 p.m.

at the latest;

otherwise, the Working Group will assume that such Delegations accept the classification of their replies as contained in Document No. 447, viz., "affirmative", "negative"; "others" or "abstentions", as the case may be and, moreover, that such Delegations do not wish their affirmative and negative replies to be changed from categorical to conditional.

Corrections should be placed in Box No. 98.

AHMED BOKHARI,
Chairman Working Group C of
Committee 3

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 505-E

18 January 1949

Committees 5 and 6

ANNOUNCEMENT

A combined meeting of Committees 5 and 6 will be held on Thursday afternoon, 3:30, in the Plenary to consider the future work of Committee 5 in relation to the work of Committee 6.

The meeting of Committee 3 will be held in room 1 on the same afternoon.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 506-E

19 January 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committees 5 and 6

Resolution proposed by Committee 5 for
joint consideration by Committees 5 and 6

Committee 5 is of the opinion that the proposal formulated by the Chairman not to continue the work of Committee 5 in its present form but to wait until sufficient formulation of the plan for the June median season has been established to enable further useful work to be done by Working Group 5B should be accepted. This Working Group, working in close collaboration with Committee 6, will calculate frequencies for the other periods on the basis of the frequencies which will figure in the said plan, so saving two-thirds of the calculations and allowing of the disposal of manpower to collaborate with the Plan Committee. This proposal is subject to future discussion with Committee 6 at a joint meeting.

H. FAUJANER

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 507-E

18 January, 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

33rd Meeting

10th January 1949

1. The Chairman briefly summarised the position reached at the last meeting in regard to the maximum value of power to be recommended.
2. The delegate of Mexico said that the delegations of the Latin American countries, taking into account the amount of time that had been taken up in discussing this question, would like to suggest a compromise proposal which combined the original U.S.S.R.-Netherlands and the Mexican proposals. Mr. Buchanan said that the joint U.S.S.R.-Latin American proposal would then read as follows:-

"The maximum power for transmissions for long and short distance circuits shall be limited by the power necessary to establish a median field intensity value in a reception area which should not be more than 6 db higher than the minimum field intensity value which is to be protected.

To establish a limit of maximum power of transmission on the carrier frequency which should be 120 kW; however in exceptional cases of especially difficult circuits a deviation of this value shall be permitted which shall not exceed 240 kW"

The Latin American countries had suggested this compromise proposal because they felt that there were sufficient reasons for accepting both the original U.S.S.R.-Netherlands and the Mexican proposals.

3. The Chairman asked the delegate of Mexico whether in cases of high industrial interference a higher tolerance than 6 db would be allowed or in such cases the 120 and 240 kW rule would apply.
4. The delegate of Mexico said this point was not connected with the Latin American proposal. The minimum median field was that which would be above the atmospheric noise and would give sufficient protection, in the majority of cases, against industrial noise.

5. The delegate of the U.S.A. said that the combined proposal would probably work very well for circuits on which a power of less than 120 kW was required but for circuits requiring more than 120 kW the tolerance of 3 db on power would be even more unacceptable than the 6 db tolerance given in the first part of the new proposal.
6. The delegates of the U.S.S.R. and the Netherlands accepted the joint proposal.
7. The delegate of the U.K. said he still felt compelled, for the reasons stated at the last meeting, to oppose the Latin American part of the new proposal. If the U.S.S.R. part of the proposal were put to the vote separately he would not now object to it.
8. The delegate of Pakistan said he proposed that the two parts of the new proposal should be put to vote separately.
9. The delegates of Mexico and the U.S.S.R. made it clear that they could not accept any separation of the joint proposal.
10. It was decided by 24 votes for, to 17 votes against, with no abstentions to accept the joint U.S.S.R.-Latin American proposal.
11. The Chairman said that part B of Document No. 336 was now open for discussion.
12. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he considered that the figures given in paragraphs 4 and 5 and Annex A of Document No. 300 were closely linked with part B of Document No. 336. Since there had been considerable controversy over Annex A, which had resulted in its return to Working Group 4A for redrafting, he thought that before part B of Document 336 was discussed the final text of Annex A should be discussed and new decisions, if necessary, be taken on paragraphs 4 and 5 of Document No. 300.
13. The delegate of Roumania supported the point of view expressed by the delegate of the U.S.S.R.
14. The delegate of the U.S.A. said that while his delegation had no objection to the final figure of 40 db and 34 db recommended in Document 300 they would submit a reservation in regard to the manner in which the individual protection ratio figure had been derived.
15. The Chairman said that unless they knew the report of Working Group 4A on this question they could hardly decide whether the proposal of the U.S.S.R. could be accepted.
16. Mr. Richardson said that Working Group 4A had, as directed, produced a new draft for Annex A, using the curves produced by the delegate of the U.S.A., as a basis for the text. The translation of this text into the Russian and Spanish languages had been approved and the translation into the French language was being approved.

Several delegates had expressed the opinion, in Working Group 4A, that they were not satisfied with the explanation of the graph and the figures given on the graph.

The second directive given to Working Group 4A had been to consider how the 8 and 9 db, given respectively in paragraphs 2 (b) and 2 (c) of Document 335, could be co-ordinated to give an overall correction factor of 12 db. On this question it had been decided that it was not possible to evolve a mathematical formula for the combination of these two figures (8 and 9) since time did not permit. Work on this subject was being carried out by the CRPL and it was thought that the results of the CRPL investigations should be awaited.

In conclusion, Mr. Richardson said that the Working Group had confirmed the figure of 40 db.

17. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. renewed his argument that since it had been necessary to get Annex A of Document 300 redrafted, and since, in the opinion of the U.S.S.R. delegation, a decision had been taken, using this document as a basis, then part B of Doc. 336 should not be discussed until the redrafted text of Annex A had been discussed.

18. The delegate of the Ukrainian SSR and Roumania spoke in favour of the U.S.S.R. proposal.

19. The delegates of the U.K., Egypt, U.S.A. and Mexico all spoke in favour of discussing part B of Document 336 at once because, in their opinion, Annex A had only been sent to the Working Group for a change in draft and not in substance.

20. The delegates of the U.S.S.R., Ukrainian SSR, Roumania, Bielorussian SSR, Bulgaria and Albania requested a secret vote.

21. The Chairman then read out the U.S.S.R. proposal as follows:-

"Before continuing with the discussion of Document 336 this assembly decides to study Annex A of Document 300".

22. By 14 votes for to 27 votes against with 1 abstention the U.S.S.R. proposal was rejected.

23. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said his delegation did not agree with the decision just taken and would submit its views in writing.

24. The Vice Chairman, Professor Siforov, said that the history of Annex A, Document 300, was one of the dark spots in the work of Committee 4. Annex A of Document 300 contained the views only of the U.S.A. delegation and by accepting Annex A Committee 4 had, in effect, agreed that 46 = 56.

The U.S.S.R. had ultimately been proved correct when Committee 4 had, by a majority vote, decided that Annex A should be sent to the Working Group for redrafting. In the Working Group he had been denied the right to discuss the substance of this Annex and so he reserved the right to raise this question again, both in the drafting group and in the Plenary Assembly.

25. The Chairman pointed out to Professor Siforov that Annex A had only been returned to the Working Group in order to get the text redrafted.

26. The delegate of the U.S.A. pointed out that Annex A had been prepared at the request of the Geneva Planning Committee and had been checked by Dr. Van der Pol.

27. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said there had been several texts for Annex A and he wondered which text had been approved by Dr. Van der Pol.

28. Discussion then started on part B of Document No. 336.

29. The delegate of Egypt said that the value of 500 $\mu\text{V/m}$ was too high. Quoting from tables and charts given in NBS Circular 462 of the CRPL, the delegate of Egypt pointed out that a value of 80 $\mu\text{V/m}$ was considered necessary for noise grade areas 2 and 3. In the Geneva Planning Committee report tables were given to show that the highest value of the minimum field to be protected was considered to be 100 $\mu\text{V/m}$.

Since the maximum sharing was going to be planned for the 6 and 7 Mc/s band he proposed that the figure of 500 $\mu\text{V/m}$ should be amended to 100 $\mu\text{V/m}$.

30. The delegate of Mexico pointed out that the figure of 100 $\mu\text{V/m}$ meant that for 90% of the hours and 90% of the days the field would be 14 db below this figure.

31. The delegate of the U.S.A. said that in planning and in actual operation nobody would consider a figure lower than 500 $\mu\text{V/m}$. For vertical incidence broadcasting a field intensity of 500 $\mu\text{V/m}$ could be set up by using a transmitter of 1 kW while for 100 $\mu\text{V/m}$ only about 250 watts would be required. Even with the 6 db tolerance only 1 kW would be required in the latter case.

The delegate of India who had had plenty of experience on vertical incidence broadcasting in high noise areas considered that a power of 20 kW was necessary for vertical incidence broadcasting.

32. The Chairman pointed out that since the delegate of the U.S.A. had made a reference to India he would like to point out that the Indian delegation had not supported the 6 db tolerance between minimum and maximum field intensity. Mr. Sastry confirmed the figure of 20 kW.

33. The delegate of Egypt said that he considered it necessary to protect only the field intensity on which it was necessary to work and since there was no industrial noise in Egypt it was necessary to protect a field intensity of only 100 $\mu\text{V/m}$.

34. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the figure of 80 $\mu\text{V/m}$ quoted by the delegate of Egypt, from figures and curves given in NBS Circular 462 of the CRPL, was correct but he had neglected certain factors.

Further reference to the NBS Circular 462, and using the decision of Committee 4, namely 46 db protection ratio with respect to atmospheric noise, showed that the minimum field to be protected was in fact 200 $\mu\text{V/m}$.

If the figure of 26 db, as quoted in NBS Circular 462 were adopted, then a figure of 200 $\mu\text{V/m}$ was again obtained for noise areas 2 and 3.

As, in the opinion of the U.S.S.R. delegation, the industrial noise should be suppressed to a sufficiently low value then the value of 200 $\mu\text{V/m}$ seemed perfectly satisfactory from all points of view.

35. The Chairman said he would like to make a few comments to clarify the discussion. There were two separate points to be considered:-

- (1) The maximum field intensity to be created in order to give an adequate protection against industrial and atmospheric interference. This maximum field intensity determined the maximum power.
- (2) The minimum field intensity to be protected which in some cases would be limited not by industrial and atmospheric interference but by co-channel interference.

36. The delegate of Pakistan said that the figure of 500 $\mu\text{V/m}$ was too high and was unrealistic for the following reasons:

- (1) The figure Committee 4 had to approve was for the minimum signal and not for the average signal to be protected.
- (2) The minimum signal to be protected should be based on factors which limited satisfactory reception, as for example the minimum atmospheric noise, the minimum industrial noise and the inherent receiver set noise. It was on such factors that the P.F.B. had adopted a figure of 15 $\mu\text{V/m}$ as the minimum signal to be protected.
- (3) In the country and rural districts of Pakistan industrial noise was very low and a fairly good service could be given to such areas by a signal much lower than 500 $\mu\text{V/m}$.

The atmospheric noise in Pakistan varied between noise grades 2 1/2 and 4 1/2. If the noise curves given in NBS Circular 462 were used in conjunction with the 46 db protection against atmospheric noise, a satisfactory signal on 6 Mc/s at 8 o'clock in the morning could be given by a field of 35 to 350 $\mu\text{V/m}$, in the presence of low industrial noise.

- (4) The honourable delegate of Egypt had referred to the report of the Geneva Planning Committee and the delegation of Pakistan would like to draw the Technical Committee's attention to PC-Rhf Document No. 56 of the Geneva Session of the Planning Committee, which was compiled by Dr. Van der Pol. PC-Rhf Document No. 56 showed yearly average values of fields required for satisfactory service for H.F. broadcasting. From the tables given in this document it would appear that 500 $\mu\text{V/m}$ was necessary in very few cases.
- (5) The delegation of Pakistan supported the figure of 100 $\mu\text{V/m}$ as proposed by the delegation of Egypt, as being a reasonable minimum median field to be protected.

37. The delegate of the U.K. said that although he had been a member of Working Group 4A the precise significance of the term, "minimum signal to be protected", was not clear to him.

The report suggested that the value of the minimum field to be protected should be 500 $\mu\text{V/m}$. If the transmitter set up a field of only 250 $\mu\text{V/m}$ did the term "minimum signal to be protected" mean that this field of 250 $\mu\text{V/m}$ would get no protection or did the term mean that protection would be given to a field 6 db less than the figure recommended.

From the work of Working Group 4 A he felt that the second interpretation was being adopted.

If the first interpretation were adopted he would be inclined to agree that the value of 500 $\mu\text{V/m}$ was too high.

38. The delegate of the Ukrainian SSR said he supported the arguments and proposal submitted by the delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Ukrainian delegation felt that the minimum field to be protected could not be based on unsuppressed industrial noise figures because it was possible to suppress this industrial noise to a low value.

39. The delegate of India said he supported the proposal of the delegates of Egypt and Pakistan because, in the opinion of his delegation, it was necessary to consider the field to be protected in the urban and rural districts of a reception area.

40. The delegate of Mexico said that mention had been made of a protection ratio against atmospheric noise of 46 db. If the intensity of the atmospheric noise in the various noise zones was studied it would be found that a field of 500 $\mu\text{v}/\text{m}$ was justified for noise Zone 2. Thus a field of 500 $\mu\text{v}/\text{m}$ would ensure protection against atmospheric noise in noise zone 2 and, with the additional 6 db, protection was given against atmospheric noise in zone 3. Since noise zones 4 and 5 covered relatively small portions of the world it meant that a 500 $\mu\text{v}/\text{m}$ minimum signal to be protected was practically satisfactory for the whole of the world.

Since India was at times, in noise grades 3 and 3 1/2, the Mexican delegation was rather surprised at the statement made by the delegate of India.

From the U.S.A. and Mexican documents distributed in Working Group 4A it was quite clear that an industrial noise level of 20 db above 1 $\mu\text{v}/\text{m}$ would generally be found only in towns of population less than 10,000. This meant that the majority of the towns and cities would not receive if the figure of 20 db were adopted for protection against industrial noise, satisfactory protection against industrial noise.

For this reason the delegation of Mexico supported the figure of 500 $\mu\text{v}/\text{m}$ as the minimum field to be protected.

41. The delegate of the U.S.A. said that various correction factors could be allowed for hour to hour, day to day and year to year variation but this would make the question very complex. For this reason (reference NBS Circular 462 paragraph 7.7) a figure of 8.2 db had been recommended for hour to hour variation and a figure of 6 db for day to day variation, giving a total of 14.2 db as the correction to be applied to determine the value of the field for 90% of the hour and 90% of the day.

A field intensity of 100 $\mu\text{v}/\text{m}$ meant that the broadcast service would be unsatisfactory 10 days out of a 100 and in the view of the U.S.A. delegation this was not tolerable.

Also if it were agreed to adopt a value of 100 $\mu\text{v}/\text{m}$ then sharing would become very difficult, and difficulty would also be experienced from adjacent channel interference. Mr. Veatch gave examples to substantiate his statement.

In conclusion Mr. Veatch said that he felt that a higher figure of 1 mv/m would eventually be adopted.

42. The delegate of France referred to Dr. Van der Pol's report to the Geneva Planning Committee and said that, speaking from memory, he recalled that Dr. Van der Pol had suggested a figure of approximately 100-150 $\mu\text{v}/\text{m}$ for frequencies above 11 Mc/s and a figure of about 250 $\mu\text{v}/\text{m}$ for frequencies less than the 11 Mc/s.

43. When asked by the Chairman if he would like to make a concrete proposal the delegate of France quoted a figure of 250 $\mu\text{v}/\text{m}$ for frequencies below 10 Mc/s and a figure of 150 $\mu\text{v}/\text{m}$ for frequencies above 10 Mc/s.

44. The delegate of Indonesia supported the French proposal.

45. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that his delegation was willing to adopt the French proposal in order to reach unanimity.

46. The delegate of Mexico asked the delegate of France what figure his delegation has assumed for the constant value of industrial interference. It had been agreed that, for steady conditions, a ratio of 34 db for protection of median carrier/industrial noise interference should be adopted which, when added to the 20 db relative to 1 $\mu\text{v}/\text{m}$ for industrial interference, gave a figure of 54 db relative to 1 $\mu\text{v}/\text{m}$ (or 500 $\mu\text{v}/\text{m}$) as the minimum median field to be protected. A field of 150 $\mu\text{v}/\text{m}$ or 250 $\mu\text{v}/\text{m}$ with an industrial interference of 20 db did not give 34 db protection ratio. On the other hand a field of 150 $\mu\text{v}/\text{m}$ or 250 $\mu\text{v}/\text{m}$ meant that with a protection ratio of 34 db the industrial noise field was considered to be less than +20 db relative to 1 $\mu\text{v}/\text{m}$. It has already been made quite clear that, with reference to the U.S.A. and Mexican charts, a level of +20 db relative to 1 $\mu\text{v}/\text{m}$ for industrial noise was only found in towns of less than 10,000 population and in rural areas. Lastly, industrial noise was practically constant at all frequencies.

47. The delegate of Ukraine in S.S.R. supported the French proposal.

48. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported the French proposal and gave examples, with reference to atmospheric noise figures given in NBS Circular 462, to support the figure of 150 $\mu\text{v}/\text{m}$ and 250 $\mu\text{v}/\text{m}$ proposed for frequencies of greater and less than 10 Mc/s respectively.

With reference to industrial noise the delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that his delegation considered that unless reasonable suppression of industrial noise was assumed than no reasonable standard of minimum field to be protected would be obtained.

49. The delegate of France said that his figures were based upon protection against atmospheric noise. In the opinion of his delegation the Mexican and U.S.A. documents on industrial noise were limited in character and use. In any case his delegation considered that industrial noise should be suppressed to a reasonable value. In theory it was possible to assume values for industrial interference but in practice these figures did not work out.

50. The delegates of Bulgaria and Hungary supported the French proposal.



51. The delegate of Mexico said that the delegate of France had partly answered his question but he would like to point out that even in countries like Canada, where legislation existed for the suppression of industrial interference, the level of industrial interference was greater than +20 db relative to 1 $\mu\text{v/m}$.

In the opinion of the delegate of Mexico, if figures of 150 and 250 $\mu\text{v/m}$ were accepted, it meant that the work of the last two months would have been wasted.

52. By 4 votes for to 23 votes against with 14 abstentions the Egyptian proposal was rejected. By 32 votes for to 11 votes against with nil abstentions the French-U.S.S.R. proposal was adopted.

53. Document 336 with the approved amendments was adopted.

54. The delegate of Mexico said he proposed that the 5th report of Working Group 4A should be rejected because the decision just taken was in contradiction to the decisions taken in report No. 5.

55. The Chairman pointed out that the figure just adopted was the minimum field to be protected and a country could create a higher field if they desired.

56. The delegate of Mexico said he failed to appreciate how report No. 5 could be congruent with the decision just taken.

The Reporter:

P.N. Parker

The Chairman:

M.L. Sastry

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 508-E

Original: ENGLISH

18 January 1949

Committee 4

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

35th Meeting

11th January 1949

Afternoon Session

1. The Chairman said that the 8th report of Working Group 4A was open for discussion.
2. Paragraph 1 was approved.
3. The delegate for Mexico pointed out the following typographical errors in the Spanish text of paragraph 2(c):
 - (i) Amend "5300 cps" to read "5000 cps".
 - (ii) Amend "low-pass filter" to read "low band pass filter".
 - (iii) Amend "60,000 cps" to read "6,000 cps".
4. At the suggestion of the delegate for Pakistan it was agreed to amend in paragraph 2(a), "modulated band width" to read "audio frequency band width".
5. Paragraph 2(a) was approved.
6. Paragraph 2(b) was approved.
7. Referring to paragraph 2(c), the delegate for the U.S.S.R. said his delegation could not agree to the correction of 18 db because the figure was apparently based on a vague document known as "Annex A". In order to be consistent and not have two figures for the same correction factor, it was necessary to adopt a figure of 12 db for taking into account fading on adjacent channels.

For this reason, the U.S.S.R. delegate proposed that the 18 db should be deleted and replaced by 12 db.
8. The Chairman said he felt that all delegates would agree that the total correction for short and long term fading had previously been agreed at 12 db.

9. Mr. Voatch said he would like to point out that whether a figure of 12 db or 18 db was adopted, the procedure could not be considered consistent because this committee had, by its earlier decisions, added one set of correction factors arithmetically and another set of correction factors by a method yet to be determined.

10. The Chairman asked Mr. Richardson if Working Group 4A had been able to clarify how the 12 db could be mathematically deduced from the individual correction factors of 9 and 8 db for short and long term fading since a decision on this point would assist in the present discussion.

11. Mr. Richardson said that it had not been possible to reach a conclusion in Working Group 4A on this subject because it had been decided that there was insufficient time to deduce a mathematical formula.

12. The delegate for the U.S.A. said he was sure that a number of delegates in Committee 4 and the majority of the members of Working Group 4A understood the explanation and reasons, given by himself, for adding the correction factor arithmetically. The U.S.A. delegation would be pleased to prepare a paper to show that these figures have to be added arithmetically.

If Committee 4 adopted a figure of 12 db in this paragraph, then the U.S.A. delegate would put in a reservation on the subject.

13. The delegates for Egypt and Mexico both agreed that the figures for short and long term fading should be added arithmetically.

14. The delegate for the U.S.S.R. said that a few days ago Mr. Buchanan had shown him curves which quite clearly indicated that in certain cases it was necessary to add the figures while in other cases it was not necessary. He would like to ask Mr. Buchanan if these curves did not confirm the fact that it was not possible to get a general rule for all cases.

15. The delegate for Mexico agreed that in the case of two adjacent stations operating on adjacent frequencies, to the same reception point, then in such a case the day to day variation would be the same and so there would be no need to take the separate variations into account. For signals, on adjacent frequencies, which had travelled to the same reception point over different paths then the day to day variations would not be the same and the variations would have to be added.

16. The delegate of the U.S.A. said that the U.S.S.R. delegates had several times questioned the figures for day to day variations. While in Washington recently, he had been able to study this question thoroughly and he had come to the conclusion, from an analysis of data and statistics collected over a number of years, that the field intensity varied due to several factors and that variation in absorption only accounted for a small percentage of the variation in the field intensity. There was also not perfect co-relation of figures collected on signals received over the same paths.

17. The delegate for the U.S.S.R. said that he agreed that absorption was not the only reason for long term fading but he felt that absorption was the basic condition for causing long term fading and it affected both the wanted and unwanted signal.

In Working Group 4A the U.S.S.R. delegation had made it quite clear that they considered that the figures for the desired and undesired signal could not be added arithmetically and also that the absorption affected the desired and undesired signal in approximately the same manner. Since, therefore, it was most probable that the two signals would be out of phase, the figure of 8 db quoted by the U.S.A. delegation was too high. The figure of 9 db was also too high while the reasons, given by the delegate for the U.S.A., for adding the figures arithmetically were quite unfounded.

The delegate for the U.S.S.R. therefore proposed that in order to be consistent on the one hand and the fact that 12 db was more realistic than 18 db, it was necessary to accept the same figure as adopted previously, namely 12 db.

18. Professor Siforov said that Committee 4 had decided that the general correction for fading should be 12 db. Despite this decision a lengthy discussion was again taking place on this question. If every earlier decision was to be rediscussed in this manner, then this Committee would never terminate its work.

Prof. Siforov pointed out that he had had the honour of speaking before Committee 4 and also Working Group 4A, on the subject under discussion, and he had told both of these assemblies that from a theoretical consideration and on a practical basis, an overall figure of 10 db was satisfactory. As a compromise a figure of 12 db had been adopted by this committee as the overall correction factor for short and long term fading.

Continuing Prof. Siforov gave an explanation to clarify the reasons why a correction factor of 9 db for short term fading was too high. Speaking on the long and short term fading correction figures, Prof. Siforov made it clear that the figures were not constant and since it was not necessary, in all cases, to take both corrections into account, then it was not the correct procedure to add them arithmetically as had been suggested.

In Working Group 4A when the question of adding the correction factors had been discussed, he had got the impression, that in general, it was considered wrong to add the figures arithmetically and also the opinion had been expressed that there seemed no mathematical justification for adding them geometrically.

As Committee 4 had already decided to accept an overall figure of 12 db then, to expedite the work of the committee, further discussion on this subject should stop and the 12 db should be adopted for paragraph 2 (c) of the report.

19. The Chairman suggested as a compromise that the figure of 18 db be amended to read 12 db with the following additional paragraph in 2 (c):

"The figure of 12 db above has been assumed with a view to being consistent with a similar allowance for the short and long term fading that was agreed to by this committee in the case of co-channel protection ratio. Further, it is the understanding of this committee that the above figure shall be revised in accordance with subsequent studies **that** will be made by this committee or any decision that will be taken by this committee to obtain the total allowance needed from the individual allowances for short term and long term fading factors".

20. After further discussion on this point, the compromise proposal was accepted unanimously.

21. The delegate of the U.K. pointed out that since the 18 db was being amended to 12 db, then the 3 db should now become 9 db.

22. The delegate for the U.S.A. said he would be very happy to give a lecture on his reasons for assuming that the separate correction factors should be added arithmetically.

23. Referring to paragraph 2 (d)(i) the delegate for the U.S.S.R. drew the attention of the Committee to the reservation of the delegates of the U.S.S.R., Ukrainian SSR, and Bielorussian SSR as given in Annex D of document 378. Continuing, the delegates for the U.S.S.R. again protested against the procedure adopted in compiling this report, and, as explained in Annex D, pointed out the manner in which paragraph 2 (d)(i) had finally been incorporated in the final report.

Summing up, the delegate for the U.S.S.R. said that his delegations would like to protest at the procedure of incorporating into reports, paragraphs and statements which had not been discussed or approved during the general discussion of a Working Group. For this reason the delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed the deletion of paragraph 2(d)(i).

24. The Chairman asked the Chairman of Working Group 4A if he could clarify the position.

25. Mr. Richardson said that Report No. 8 had been prepared in draft form so that any corrections, deletions and additions could be made by the Working Group. When the draft report had been prepared, paragraph (d)(i) had been included in order to sum up recommendations given in paragraph (a) and also to lead up to the recommendations given in paragraph (d)(ii). For these reasons it was felt that the inclusion of paragraph (d)(i) was justified.

The Working Group had by 7 votes to 4 approved paragraph (d)(i).

26. The delegate for the U.S.A. said he had prepared the draft of the 8th report of Working Group 4A but he would have been quite happy to have given the task to somebody else.

Working Group 4A felt that they might have overstepped their terms of reference when they had included a reference to filters and for that reason they had thought it necessary to insert paragraph (d)(i).

27. The delegate for the U.S.S.R. said that he noted with interest that Mr. Veatch and not Mr. Richardson, had prepared the 8th draft report of Working Group 4A.

The U.S.S.R. objection was based upon the procedure by which paragraph (d)(i) had been included in the report. Paragraph (d)(i) had not been discussed before it was included in the draft report and this procedure was basically wrong because it inferred that discussion had taken place in the Working Group on a certain subject, whereas no such discussion had taken place.

The U.S.S.R. delegation, in order not to delay the work of Committee 4, would not insist on the deletion of paragraph (d)(i) but asked that the figure of 4 be amended to 2 and requested the following reservation to be included in the minutes:

"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 (c) 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 (i) of (c), 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 Delegation of the U.S.S.R.

(signed) G. Uspenski,
Head of the Delegation of the Ukrainian SSR.

(signed) G. Egorov,
Head of the Delegation of the Bielorussian SSR

28. At the proposal of the delegate for South Africa supported by the delegate for the U.S.S.R. it was decided to give both the arithmetic and logarithmic ratios in paragraph 2 (d)(i) and 2 (d)(ii).

29. Paragraph (d) was adopted on the understanding that the question of the audio frequency modulating bandwidth of 6400 c/s should be discussed after document 378 had been approved.

30. Paragraph 3 was adopted.

31. It was decided to delete paragraph 4.

32. It was decided, following a proposal of the U.S.S.R., to amend paragraph 5(a) to read as follows:

- (a) Definition. A simultaneously shared channel is a channel used simultaneously by two or more transmitting stations on condition that the protection ratio of 40 db between the median value of desired and undesired signal is **maintained.**

33. The Chairman agreed with the delegate for Egypt that this paragraph was adopted with the understanding that the reservation made earlier, with regard to paragraph 2(c), applied.

34. Paragraph 5(b) was adopted after it had been agreed to amend the word "requirements" to read "necessity" in the title of this paragraph.

35. After a brief discussion, a proposal of the delegate for the U.S.A. supported by the delegate for South Africa, to delete paragraph 5C(i), C(ii) and C(iii) was adopted by 25 votes for to 9 votes against with 4 abstentions.

36. Paragraph 5C(iv) was adopted.

37. Referring to paragraph 5(d), the delegate for the U.S.S.R. said that Working Group 4A had in this paragraph, adopted a rather strange decision. Paragraph 5(d) meant that Working Group 4A had adopted, in advance, graphs **that** had still to be worked out by U.S.A. and Mexican engineers. In the views of the delegate for the U.S.S.R. it was wrong to take discussions on documents which had not been discussed or ever seen.

38. The Chairman suggested this question should be left in abeyance so that a decision could be taken on the subject when the information was available.

39. The delegate for the U.S.A. said he had no strong objection to the procedure suggested by the Chairman. Mr. Veatch said he would like to point out that since over 1400 curves were being prepared, it would be a very tedious and long job to check all of them.

40. After further discussion it was decided that a decision on this question should be deferred until delegates had had an opportunity of studying the necessary documents and deciding whether these documents could be adopted for the solution of problems on simultaneous channel sharing.

41. Document 378 was approved with the amendments and reservations adopted.

42. The Chairman said that this committee must now decide whether the adopted recommendation of Working Group 4B, that the audio frequency modulating bandwidth should be 6400 c/s, should be rediscussed.

43. The delegate for Egypt referred to the recommendation of the Stockholm meeting of the C.C.I.R.

44. The delegate for the U.S.A. said that the C.C.I.R. recommendation to adopt a bandwidth of 6400 cps was based on a ratio of undesired to desired signal of 1 to 6. Since this committee had decided to adopt a ratio of 1 to 2, then the C.C.I.R. recommendation did not hold in the latter case.

If an audio bandwidth of 6400 cps were adopted, it meant that in order to prepare a satisfactory plan then either a ratio better than 1 to 1 would have to be maintained or else a channel separation greater than 10 kc/s would have to be adopted.

45. The delegate for the U.K. said he would like to propose that Committee 4 should not at the present time make any definite decision on this subject. The information given in document 378 should be put before the Planning Committee and any decision, to reduce the audio frequency bandwidth to 5000 cps, should be left until definite information was made available by Committee 6. If Committee 6 found difficulty in meeting the various protection ratios, in order to accommodate the various countries' requirements into an assignment plan, then Committee 4 could reopen discussion on the question.

46. The delegate for South Africa spoke in favour of reducing the audio frequency bandwidth to 5000 cps, pointing out that the reduction in the audio frequency bandwidth from 6400 cps to 5000 cps would not seriously affect the quality of reproduction but it would greatly assist in the preparation of the frequency assignment plan. Mr. Patrich pointed out that relatively few receivers were capable of availing themselves of the extra bandwidth between 5000 and 6400 cps.

47. The delegate for India supported the U.K. proposal.

48. The delegate for Belgium said that there were two aspects to this question:

(1) The effect on the quality of reception.

(2) The effect on the frequency assignment plan.

In the Belgian Congo, since it was only practicable to broadcast on short waves, then it was indispensable to have available a bandwidth of 6400 cps. Continuing, Mr. Hendrickx pointed out that very high quality receivers, and not average receivers, were generally used for reception in the Belgian Congo.

On the other hand, it was not possible to have this extra bandwidth without its consequent effect on the production of a frequency assignment plan. For this reason he supported the proposal of the delegate for the U.K.

49. The delegate for Mexico said that if a bandwidth of 6400 cps were retained it meant that it would be impossible to have transmitters, working on adjacent channel frequencies, serving the same area. The Mexican delegation had carried out tests for Working Group 4A as outlined in document 378, and on the results of these tests the recommendation given in paragraph 2(d)(i) and 2(d)(ii) had been based.

Since it was not a practical proposition to increase the channel separation then the delegate for Mexico proposed that the audio frequency bandwidth should be reduced to 5000 cps.

50. The delegate for the U.S.S.R. said that the question had two aspects. On the one hand a reduction in the audio frequency bandwidth made sharing easier, but there was really no need to broadcast on adjacent channels to the same area. On the other hand, a reduction in the bandwidth decreased the quality of reception.

Working Group 4B and the C.C.I.R. had recommended the figure of 6400 cps and the U.S.S.R. delegation considered that this figure should not be amended.

Reference had been made to Committee 6. On this point his delegation felt that this question could be left until the necessity arose.

51. The Chairman said that ~~there were~~ three proposals on this subject but first it should be decided whether the recommendation of Working Group 4, should be reopened for discussion.

52. By 27 votes to 12 with 2 abstentions, it was decided not to reopen discussion of the question.

53. The Chairman said that discussion was now open on the 9th Report of Working Group 4A, as given in document 379.

54. Referring to paragraph A, the delegate for the U.S.S.R. said that his delegation and the delegations for the Ukrainian SSR, the Bielorussian SSR and the ~~Roumanian~~ Romanian Popular Republic had submitted a reservation which was given in Annex B of the report.

The proposal of the U.S.A. that the NBS Circular No. 462 should serve as a guide for the work of this Conference was unfounded. Other technical documents could, and had been used, but they had not been mentioned in this report.

Taking the formal aspect, Circular 462 had not been discussed in Committee 4 or Working Group 4A. So, how could it be recommended as a guide either in whole or part?

In the course of discussion on certain subjects, such as protection ratio for atmospheric noise, the U.S.A. delegate had submitted entirely different figures from those given in Circular 462. The delegate for the U.S.A. had, by supporting the figures he had quoted, implied that the U.S.A. delegation considered that some sections of Circular 462 were obsolete.

The proposal given in paragraph A was one of a series of proposals which had been included in the reports of 4A without being discussed or approved.

The delegate for the U.S.S.R. therefore proposed the deletion of paragraph A1.

55. The delegate for Egypt said that Circular 462 was a very good document but he felt it was unsafe to adopt the document as a whole because there were a great number of chapters and sections in the book which had not been investigated or confirmed.

56. The following compromise proposal from the Chairman was adopted unanimously for paragraph A1.

Recommendation regarding the use by this Conference of Technical Documents.

This Committee decides that the following documents may be used for use in solving questions of high frequency propagation, atmospheric noise levels and other allied problems.

- (i) Atlantic City High Frequency B/C Conference Report
- (ii) P.F.B. documents
- (iii) Planning Committee Documents of the Geneva and Mexico City Sessions
- (iv) U.S.A. Bureau of Standards Circular 462
- (v) C.C.I.R. Report, 5th Meeting, Stockholm 1948.

The above recommendation is subject to modification, in whole or in part in the light of further information, study or experience.

57. Document 379 was approved.

58. The Chairman said that this completed the reports of Working Group 4 and he would like to thank Mr. Richardson and the members of Working Group 4A for the excellent work that had been carried out.

An ovation was given to Mr. Richardson by the Committee.

59. Mr. Richardson thanked the members of the Committee for their expression of appreciation. Continuing, Mr. Richardson said he would like to express special thanks to the Mexican delegation for the tests et

that they had carried out and he would also like to thank the delegate of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. for their constructive criticisms and comments on the various subjects discussed by his Working Group.

60. During further discussion it was decided:

- (i) Working Group 4C should meet at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, January 12th.
- (ii) Committee 4, during the afternoon session on Wednesday, January 12th, should discuss document 317. On completion of this discussion the drafting group composed of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Committee 4, Chairman of Working Groups, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Parker, should meet to start the preparation of the final report of Committee 4.
- (iii) On Thursday, January 13th, Mr. Veatch should give a lecture on the question of adding correction factors for short and long term fading.

The Reporter

P. N. Parker

The Chairman

M. L. Sastry

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 509-E

20 January 1949

Committee 2

G U A T E M A L A

Power of Proxy

I have the honor of stating that, being obliged to return to Guatemala on official business, I hereby bestow power of proxy on the Head of the Delegation of CUBA, who shall exercise my vote in all matters pertaining to this Conference.

(signed) Felix P. Monteagudo,

Head of the Delegation of Guatemala

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document N° 510-E

19 January 1949

Original : ENGLISH

AGENDA

for

JOINT MEETING OF COMMITTEES 5 AND 6

3.30 p.m. - 20 January 1949

1. Motion from Committee 5 for joint consideration by
Committees 5 and 6 (Document n° 506).
2. Item 1, 3b, 7b of Document n° 496.
3. Item 2, " " " "
4. Item 3c, " " " "
5. Item 4a, 4b, 5a, 5b, and 5c, of Document n° 496.
6. Item 6, " " " "
7. Item 9, " " " "
8. Item 10, " " " "
9. Item 11, " " " "

H, FAULKNER

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 511-E

20 January 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Working Group C
of Committee 3

REVISED CLASSIFICATION OF REPLIES

TO THE QUESTIONS CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT NO. 265

This Document replaces Document No. 447, as it is the revised version of Document No. 447 and is the result of the revision carried out by Working Group C of Committee 3. The names of those delegations whose affirmative/negative replies are not categorical, but conditional, have been underlined.

AHMED BOKHARI,

Chairman of Working Group C
of Committee 3.

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Question 1.

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

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

Question 1.
(cont'd.)

- (d) The number of transmitters to be operated and the volume of broadcasting that is expected to be carried out at a future date to be agreed by the Conference, taking into account the fact that certain countries have not been able to erect new, or extend existing installations at the same pace as other countries.

Replies

1 (a)

Total number of answers: 50
No answers: 2

Yes: 37,

(Conditional: 12), viz: Indonesia, S.C.A.P., Italy, Canada, Netherlands, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Australia, Switzerland, Vatican City, U.N.O., Monaco, South African Union, New Zealand, Mexico, China, United Kingdom, Iceland, Cuba, Sweden, Norway, Brazil, Colombia, Argentine, Pakistan, Nicaragua, Denmark, Uruguay, France, Chile, Finland, French Oversea Territories, United States, Morocco and Tunisia, Portugal, U.K. Territories, Southern Rhodesia.

No: 13, viz:

Egypt, Syria, India, Czechoslovakia, Roumania P.R., Austria, Albania, Poland, U.S.S.R., Mongolia, Ukraine S.S.R., Bolivia, Biclорussia S.S.R.

1 (b)

Total number of answers: 48
No answers: 4

Yes: 38,

(Conditional: 13), viz: S.C.A.P., Iceland, Sweden, Norway, Pakistan, Denmark, Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, France, Finland, Vatican City, South African Union, Bolivia, Mexico, United Kingdom, Cuba, Brazil, New Zealand, Syria, Indonesia, Colombia, Argentine, Italy, Canada, Nicaragua, Netherlands, Uruguay, Switzerland, Chile, U.N.O., Monaco, French Territories, U.S.A., Morocco and Tunisia, Portugal, U.K. Territories, Southern Rhodesia.

Question 1.
(cont'd.)

No: 10, viz: India, Czechoslovakia, Roumania P.R.,
Australia, Albania, Poland, U.S.S.R.,
Mongolia, Ukraine S.S.R., Bielorussia
S.S.R.

1 (c)

Total number of answers: 48
No answers: 4

Yes: 39,
(Conditional: 15), viz: S.C.A.P., Iceland, Sweden, Norway,
Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, Belgian
Congo, Australia, Switzerland, France,
Vatican City, U.N.O., Monaco, U.S.A.,
Mongolia, South African Union, New
Zealand, Indonesia, Mexico, U.K., Cuba,
Brazil, Colombia, Argentine, Pakistan,
Canada, Nicaragua, Denmark, Uruguay,
Austria, Chile, Finland, Poland, French
Territories, Morocco, Portugal, U.K.
Territories, Southern Rhodesia.

No: 7, viz: Egypt, Syria, India, Czechoslovakia,
U.S.S.R., Ukraine S.S.R., Bielorussia
S.S.R.

Others: 2, viz: Roumania, Albania.

1 (d)

Total number of answers: 46
No answers: 6

Yes: 35,
(Conditional: 7), viz: Egypt, New Zealand, Syria, Indonesia,
S.C.A.P., Iceland, Sweden, Norway,
Brazil, Colombia, Argentine, Italy,
Pakistan, Nicaragua, Denmark, Uruguay,
Belgium, Belgian Congo, Australia,
Chile, Vatican City, U.N.O., U.S.A.,
South African Union, Bolivia, Portugal,
Mexico, Cuba, Canada, Austria, Switzer-
land, France, Monaco, French Territories,
Morocco and Tunisia.

Question 1.
(cont'd.)

No: 11, viz:

India, U.K., Czechoslovakia, Roumania
P.R., Albania P.R., U.S.S.R., Mongolia,
Ukraine S.S.R., Bielorussia S.S.R.,
U.K. Territories, Southern Rhodesia.

Question 2.

- (a) Would it be advisable and practicable to make a first assignment of a minimum and equal number of channel-hours to each country requesting the same?
- (b) If so, to what extent?
(The Chairman of the Committee to refer this question to the appropriate technical committee (s) for technical data).
- (c) What should be the number of channel-hours or the percentage of the total channel-hours put aside for this purpose?

Replies

2 (a)

Total number of answers: 44
No answers: 8

Yes: 24,

(Conditional: 3), viz:

Syria, Mexico, S.C.A.P., China, Cuba,
Brazil, Colombia, Argentine, Italy,
Nicaragua, Uruguay, Austria, Switzer-
land, Chile, Vatican City, Monaco,
Morocco and Tunisia, Bolivia, Egypt,
France, U.N.O., French Overseas Terri-
tories, Portugal, Netherlands.

No: 19, viz:

New Zealand, Indonesia, U.K., Norway,
Czechoslovakia, Pakistan, Canada,
Roumania P.R., Australia, Albania,
Poland, U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Ukraine S.S.R.,
Mongolia, South African Union, Bielo-
russia S.S.R., U.K. Territories,
Southern Rhodesia.

Abstentions: 1, viz: India.

Question 2.
(cont'd.)

2 (b)

Total number of answers: 32
No answers: 20

Yes: 22,
(Conditional: 5), viz: Chile, Egypt, Syria, China, India, Cuba,
Brazil, Colombia, Argentine, Italy,
Nicaragua, Netherlands, Uruguay, Austria,
Switzerland, France, Vatican City,
Monaco, French Overseas Territories,
Morocco and Tunisia, Bolivia, Portugal.

No: 10, viz: Czechoslovakia, Canada, Roumania P.R.,
Australia, Poland, U.S.S.R., U.S.A.,
Mongolia, Ukraine S.S.R., Bielorussia
S.S.R.

2 (c)

Total number of answers: 34
No answers: 18

Yes: 20,
(Conditional: 2), viz: Egypt, Syria, Mexico, China, India,
Cuba, Brazil, Colombia, Argentine,
Nicaragua, Netherlands, Uruguay, Austria,
Switzerland, France, Albania, Monaco,
French Overseas Territories, Morocco
and Tunisia, Bolivia.

No: 14, viz: U.K., Czechoslovakia, Canada, Roumania
P.R., Australia, Albania, Poland,
U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Mongolia, Ukraine
S.S.R., Bielorussia S.S.R., U.K.
Territories, Southern Rhodesia.

Question 3.

Would it be advisable to take into account and/or to
recommend taking measures for economizing in the use of
high frequencies, such as: bilateral exchange of pro-
grams, relays, recordings, point-to-point services, im-
provement of national coverage by other means, etc., etc.?

Question 3.
(cont'd.)

Replies

Total number of answers: 52
No answers: 0

Yes: 50,
(Conditional: 2), viz: Egypt, New Zealand, Syria, Indonesia, S.C.A.P., China, U.K., Iceland, Cuba, Sweden, Norway, Brazil, Yugoslavia F.P.R., Colombia, Argentine, Italy, Pakistan, Canada, Roumania P.R., Nicaragua, Denmark, Netherlands, Uruguay, Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Hungary, Switzerland, France, Chile, Finland, Albania, Vatican City, Poland, U.S.S.R., U.N.O., French Overseas Territories, U.S.A., Mongolia, Morocco and Tunisia, Ukraine S.S.R., Portugal, U.K. Territories, Southern Rhodesia, Mexico, Czechoslovakia, Monaco, Bolivia, So. African Union, Bielorussia S.S.R

No: 2, viz: India, Australia.

Question 4.

In establishing the final assignment plan, among other factors, should either of the following be taken into account?

- (a) The requirements as presented, or
- (b) only the technically justified requirements for the duration of the operation of the said plan.

Replies

4 (a)

Total number of answers: 49
No answers: 3

Yes: 9, viz: Brazil, Colombia, Argentine, Nicaragua, Uruguay, Australia, Bolivia, Cuba, Chile.

Question 4.
(cont'd.)

No: 39, viz:

New Zealand, Syria, Indonesia, Mexico, S.C.A.P., China, India, U.K., Iceland, Sweden, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Pakistan, Canada, Roumania P.R., Denmark, Netherlands, Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Hungary, Switzerland, Finland, Albania P.R., Poland, U.S.S.R., U.N.O., French Overseas Territories, U.S.A., Mongolia, Morocco and Tunisia, Ukraine S.S.R., South African Union, Bielorussia S.S.R., Portugal, U.K. Territories, Southern Rhodesia, France.

Other Replies: 1, viz: Monaco.

4 (b)

Total number of answers: 52
No answers: 0

Yes: 41,

(Conditional: 1), viz:

Egypt, New Zealand, Syria, Indonesia, S.C.A.P., China, U.K., Iceland, Sweden, Norway, Yugoslavia, F.P.R., Czechoslovakia, Italy, Pakistan, Canada, Roumania P.R., Denmark, Netherlands, Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Australia, Hungary, Finland, Albania, Vatican City, Poland, U.S.S.R., U.N.O., French Overseas Territories, U.S.A., Mongolia, Morocco and Tunisia, Ukraine S.S.R., South African Union, Bielorussia S.S.R., U.K. Territories, Southern Rhodesia, Switzerland, France, Chile.

No: 9, viz:

Mexico, India, Cuba, Brazil, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Portugal, Argentine, Colombia.

Other Replies: 1, viz: Monaco.

Abstentions: 1, viz: Uruguay.

Question 6.

- (a) Would it be advisable to determine the assignments or shares of frequencies of various countries in the available frequency spectrum space on the basis of an equitable and uniformly applicable method?
- (b) If so, what principal factors should be established which could serve as a basis for the calculation of frequency hours in formulating a plan for the distribution of high frequencies for broadcasting?

Replies

6 (a)

Total number of answers: 51
No answers: 1

Yes: 29,

(Conditional: 9), viz: Egypt, Syria, Indonesia, S.C.A.P., Cuba, Brazil, Yugoslavia, Austria, Australia, Hungary, Albania, Poland, U.S.S.R., Mongolia, Ukraine S.S.R., Bolivia, Bielorussia S.S.R., Mexico, China, India, Nicaragua, Vatican City, Morocco and Tunisia, Portugal, Roumania P.R., Argentine, Colombia, Pakistan, Czechoslovakia.

No: 12,

(Conditional: 2), viz: Iceland, Sweden, Italy, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Switzerland, Chile, Finland, Monaco, New Zealand.

Others: 10, viz:

U.K., Canada, Uruguay, France, U.N.O., French Overseas Territories, U.S.A., South African Union, U.K. Territories, Southern Rhodesia.

6 (b)

Total number of answers: 35
No answers: 17

Yes: 27,

(Conditional: 4), viz: Egypt, Syria, Indonesia, Mexico, China, India, Cuba, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Colombia, Argentina, Pakistan, Roumania, Nicaragua, Netherlands, Australia, Hungary, Switzerland, Chile, Albania, Vatican City, Poland, U.S.S.R., Mongolia, Ukraine S.S.R., Bielorussia S.S.R., Portugal

Question 6.
(cont'd.)

No: 6, viz: Italy, Canada, Uruguay, Austria, Monaco,
Morocco and Tunisia.

Others: 2, viz: Brazil, S.C.A.P.

Question 7.

- (a) Should the factors, population, area and number of languages be the basic factors for frequency assignment?
- (b) Are there other factors which should be considered?
- (c) If the answer is in the affirmative to either (a) or (b), or both, what relative weightages should be given to these factors?

7 (a)

Replies.

Total number of answers: 52
No answers: 0

Yes: 13,
(Conditional: 3), viz: Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Roumania,
Hungary, Albania, Poland, U.S.S.R.,
Mongolia, Ukraine S.S.R., Bielorussia
S.S.R., Indonesia, Pakistan, India.

No: 39,
(Conditional: 2), viz: Egypt, New Zealand, S.C.A.P., Iceland,
Cuba, Sweden, Norway, Brazil, Colombia,
Argentina, Italy, Canada, Nicaragua,
Denmark, Netherlands, Uruguay, Austria,
Belgium, Belgian Congo, Australia,
Switzerland, Chile, Finland, Vatican
City, U.N.O., Monaco, French Territories,
U.S.A., Morocco and Tunisia, South
African Union, Bolivia, Portugal, Syria,
Mexico, China, U.K., France, U.K. Terri-
tories, Southern Rhodesia.

Question 7.
(cont'd.).

7 (b)

Total number of answers: 49
No answers: 3

Yes: 44,
(Conditional: 5), viz: New Zealand, S.C.A.P., Iceland, Sweden,
Norway, Yugoslavia, Argentine, Canada,
Denmark, Austria, Belgium, Belgian
Congo, Australia, Finland, U.N.O.,
Monaco, U.S.A., Mongolia, Portugal,
Egypt, Syria, Mexico, China, India, U.K.,
Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Colombia, Italy,
Pakistan, Roumania, Netherlands,
Hungary, Switzerland, Chile, Albania,
Vatican City, Poland, Morocco and
Tunisia, Bielorussia S.S.R., U.K.
Territories, Southern Rhodesia, Brazil,
France.

No: 4, viz: Indonesia, Uruguay, U.S.S.R., Ukraine
S.S.R.

Abstentions: 1, viz: Bolivia.

7 (c)

Total number of answers: 41
No answers: 11

Yes: 17,
(Conditional: 3), viz: Egypt, Yugoslavia, Indonesia, Mexico,
China, India, Czechoslovakia, Roumania,
Austria, Hungary, Albania, Poland,
U.S.S.R., Mongolia, Ukraine S.S.R.,
Bielorussia S.S.R., Portugal.

No: 14,
(Conditional: 2), viz: New Zealand, Argentine, Italy, Uruguay,
Australia, Chile, Monaco, U.S.A.,
South African Union, Southern Rhodesia,
U.K., U.K. Territories, Morocco and
Tunisia, Switzerland.

Abstentions: 8, viz: Norway, Colombia, S.C.A.P., Cuba,
Bolivia, Vatican City, France, French
Territories.

Others: 2, viz: Syria, Brazil.

Question 8.

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

- (a) Events of special world importance or interest.
- (b) United Nations' world news services.
- (c) For the purpose of locating displaced persons.

Replies

8 (a)

Total number of answers: 46
No answers: 6

Yes: 9,
(Conditional: 1), viz: S.C.A.P., China, Italy, Bolivia, Morocco and Tunisia, Syria, Mexico, Vatican City, Portugal.

No: 28, viz: Mongolia, Pakistan, Cuba, South African Union, Denmark, Australia, Nicaragua, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Ukraine S.S.R., Belorussia S.S.R., U.S.S.R., Netherlands Rumania, Indonesia, India, Albania, Sweden, Uruguay, Canada, Iceland, Poland, U.S.A., New Zealand, Colombia, Argentine, Brazil, Chile.

Abstentions: 2, viz: Yugoslavia, Hungary.

Other Replies: 7, viz: France, Monaco, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Switzerland, Norway, Austria.

8 (b)

Total number of answers: 48
No answers: 4

Yes: 24,
(Conditional: 2), viz: S.C.A.P., Cuba, China, South African Union, Australia, New Zealand, France, Netherlands, Italy, Indonesia, Austria, Vatican City, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Iceland, Norway, Nicaragua, Czechoslovakia, Morocco and Tunisia, Monaco, Mexico, Bolivia, Portugal.

Question 8.
(cont'd.)

No: 21,
(Conditional: 1), viz: Mongolia, Canada, Pakistan, Belgium,
Belgian Congo, Uruguay, U.S.A., Colombia,
Roumania, Poland, India, Argentine,
U.K., U.K. Territories, Southern
Rhodesia, Brazil, Chile, Ukraine S.S.R.,
Albania, U.S.S.R., Bielroussia S.S.R.

Abstentions: 2, viz: Yugoslavia, Hungary.

Other Replies: 1, viz: Switzerland.

8 (c)

Total number of answers: 45
No answers: 7

Yes: 14,
(Conditional: 3), viz: China, Italy, Vatican City, Bolivia,
Belgium, Belgian Congo, Sweden, France,
Austria, Monaco, Netherlands, S.C.A.P.,
Morocco and Tunisia, Mexico.

No: 27, viz: Mongolia, U.S.S.R., Bielroussia S.S.R.,
Ukraine S.S.R., Pakistan, Cuba, South
African Union, Australia, Nicaragua,
Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Indonesia,
India, Albania, Uruguay, Canada, U.S.A.,
Portugal, Colombia, New Zealand, Argen-
tine, U.K., U.K. Territories, Southern
Rhodesia, Poland, Brazil, Chile.

Abstentions: 2, viz: Hungary, Yugoslavia.

Other Replies: 2, viz: Switzerland, Norway.

Question 9.

- (a) Should it be recognized that any country has the right to refuse broadcasts directed to it by another country, and/or
- (b) should it be recognized that any country may exercise the right of reciprocity with another country with regard to any broadcasts directed towards it by that country?

Question 9.
(cont'd.)

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

Replies

9 (a)

Total number of answers: 44
No answers: 8

Yes: 8, viz: Cuba, Colombia, South African Union, Indonesia, Argentine, Bolivia, Mexico, Austria.

No: 9, viz: S.C.A.P., Australia, Bielorussia S.S.R., U.S.S.R., Ukraine S.S.R., New Zealand, Italy, Switzerland, Albania.

Abstentions: 7, viz: Yugoslavia, Hungary, Norway, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Brazil, India.

Other Replies: 20, viz: Pakistan, Nicaragua, U.K., Southern Rhodesia, U.K. Territories, Monaco, Uruguay, Canada, Mongolia, Poland, Roumania, Vatican City, France, Morocco and Tunisia, Netherlands, Chile, U.S.A., Czechoslovakia, Portugal, U.N.O.

9 (b)

Total number of answers: 43
No answers: 9

Yes: 13,
(Conditional: 4), viz: Cuba, Colombia, Indonesia, Mexico, Argentine, Portugal, France, Morocco and Tunisia, Canada, Portugal Col., South African Union, Netherlands, Austria.

No: 11,
(Conditional: 1), viz: S.C.A.P., Mongolia, Australia, Bielorussia S.S.R., Italy, Czechoslovakia, New Zealand, Switzerland, Ukraine S.S.R., U.S.S.R., Albania.

Abstentions: 7, viz: Yugoslavia, Hungary, Norway, Belgium, Belgian Congo, India, Brazil.

Question 9.
(cont'd.)

Other Replies: 12, viz: Chile, U.S.A., Roumania, Vatican City, Pakistan, Nicaragua, U.K., Southern Rhodesia, U.K. Territories, Monaco, Uruguay, Poland.

9 (c)

Total number of answers: 34
No answers: 18

Yes: 10,
(Conditional: 3), viz: Cuba, Colombia, Indonesia, Mexico, Argentine, Portugal, France, Morocco and Tunisia, Austria, Bolivia.

No: 10, viz: Mongolia, Switzerland, Bielorussia S.S.R., Ukraine S.S.R., U.S.S.R., Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Canada, Albania.

Abstentions: 5, viz: Yugoslavia, Hungary, Norway, Brazil, India.

Other Replies: 9, viz: Pakistan, U.K., Southern Rhodesia, U.K. Territories, Monaco, Poland, Roumania, Vatican City, South African Union.

Question 10.

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

Replies

Total number of answers: 51
No answers: 1

International Preferences: 9 (Conditional: 2)

Austria, Monaco, Italy, Switzerland, Syria, Uruguay, China, U.S.A., U.N.O.

Question 10.
(cont'd.)

National Preferences: 16 (Conditional: 1), viz:

Mongolia, Cuba, Brazil, Nicaragua, Czechoslovakia, French Overseas Territories, Roumania, Albania, Mexico, Poland, Bielorussia S.S.R., Portugal, Ukraine S.S.R., U.S.S.R., India, Indonesia.

2 Alternatives on equal basis: 13, viz:

Colombia, Australia, U.K., Southern Rhodesia, U.K. Territories, Morocco and Tunisia, Chile, Argentine, Bolivia, Netherlands, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Vatican City.

Abstentions: 3, viz:

Yugoslavia, Hungary, Norway.

Other Replies: 10, viz:

South African Union, New Zealand, France, Pakistan, Denmark, Sweden, Iceland, Finland, Canada, S.C.A.P.

Question 11.

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

- (a) reduced their requirements before they were submitted;
- (b) submitted requirements without taking into consideration the principle of economy of frequencies?

Replies

11 (a)

Total number of answers: 47
No answers: 5

Yes: 17,

(Conditional: 2), viz: S.C.A.P., Cuba, China, Australia, Indonesia, Uruguay, Portugal, New Zealand, U.K., Southern Rhodesia, U.K. Territories, France, Morocco and Tunisia, Switzerland, Vatican City, Austria, U.N.O.

Question 11.
(cont'd.)

No: 15, viz: U.S.S.R., Ukraine S.S.R., Bielorussia
S.S.R., Colombia, South African Union,
Nicaragua, Italy, India, Argentine,
Roumania, Albania, Czechoslovakia,
Poland, Mongolia, Mexico.

Abstentions: 5, viz: Yugoslavia F.P.R., Hungary, Norway,
Belgium, Belgian Congo.

Other replies: 10, viz: Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Iceland,
Brazil, Chile, Monaco, Syria, U.S.A.,
Bolivia.

11 (b)

Total number of answers: 43
No answers: 9

Yes: 24,
(Conditional: 2), viz: S.C.A.P., Cuba, China, Australia,
Nicaragua, Italy, Switzerland, Indonesia,
Belgium, Belgian Congo, Uruguay,
Portugal, U.K., Southern Rhodesia,
British Territories, New Zealand,
Argentine, Colombia, Albania, Vatican,
France, Austria, U.N., Bolivia.

No: 7, viz: India, Mongolia, South African Union,
Ukraine S.S.R., Bielorussia S.S.R.,
U.S.S.R., Roumania.

Abstentions: 3, viz: Yugoslavia F.P.R., Hungary, Norway.

Other replies: 9, viz: Denmark, Sweden, Iceland, Finland,
Chile, U.S.A., Syria, Brazil, Monaco.

Question 12.

- (a) Should the Assignment Plan for High Frequencies be based only on already established criteria?
- (b) Would it be advisable to try to draft a preliminary plan based solely on technical principles?

Replies

12 (a)

Total number of answers: 45
No answers: 7

Question 12.
(cont'd.)

Yes: 11,
(Conditional: 5), viz: Mongolia, U.S.S.R., Bielorussia S.S.R.,
Ukraine S.S.R., Colombia, Brazil,
Indonesia, Uruguay, Mexico, Argentine,
Syria.

No: 16,
(Conditional: 1) viz: S.C.A.P., Cuba, Nicaragua, France,
Monaco, Italy, Switzerland, Austria,
Chile, India, Morocco and Tunisia,
New Zealand, Pakistan, Portugal,
Egypt, French Oversea Territories.

Abstentions: 5, viz: Yugoslavia, F.P.R., Norway, Belgium,
Belgian Congo, Bolivia.

Other replies: 13, viz: Albania P. R., South African Union,
Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary,
U.S.A., Vatican City, Roumania P.R.,
Australia, U.K., Southern Rhodesia,
U.K. territories, U.N.O.

12 (b)

Total number of answers: 44
No answers: 8

Yes: 8, viz:
(Conditional: 3), viz: S.C.A.P., Nicaragua, Austria, Chile,
South African Union, French Oversea
territories, Portugal, Switzerland.

No: 28, viz: Pakistan, Cuba, Brazil, Hungary,
Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, Monaco,
Italy, Indonesia, Syria, India,
Albania P.R., Uruguay, Mexico,
Ukraine S.S.R., Mongolia, Poland,
Argentina, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Bielorussia
S.S.R., Australia, Morocco and Tunisia,
Roumania P.R., Bolivia, Egypt,
New Zealand.

Abstentions: 4, viz: Yugoslavia F.P.R., Norway, Belgium,
Belgian Congo.

Other replies: 4, viz: Vatican City, U.K., Southern Rhodesia,
U.K. territories.

Question 13:

- (a) Should assignments be made to all countries, irrespective of their ability to use them immediately on account of the non-availability of equipment, lack of other resources or for any other special reasons?
- (b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, should the non-usable assignments be transferred for the time being to other countries by means of bilateral agreements incorporated in the Plan itself?

Replies:

13 (a)

Total number of answers: 51
No answers: 1

Yes: 33;

(Conditional: 8), viz: Yugoslavia F.P.R., Hungary, Colombia, Egypt, Czechoslovakia, Roumania P.R., Indonesia, Syria, Albania P.R., Uruguay, Mexico, Ukraine S.S.R., Mongolia, Austria, Poland, Argentine, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Bolivia, Bielorussia S.S.R., Cuba, Brazil, Netherlands, Canada, Portugal, Chile, Italy, Switzerland, Iceland, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Pakistan,

No: 14,

(Conditional: 1), viz: Australia, U.K., Southern Rhodesia, U.K. territories, S.C.A.P., Belgium, Belgian Congo, India, Monaco, South African Union, France, French Oversea territories, U.N., New Zealand

Abstentions: 2, viz: Norway, Morocco and Tunisia

Other replies: 2, viz: China, Vatican City.

13 (b)

Total number of answers: 35
No answers: 17

Yes: 14,

(Conditional: 8), viz: Brazil, Colombia, Italy, Indonesia, Bolivia, Cuba, Chile, Egypt, Syria, U.S.A., Switzerland, Uruguay, Mexico, Argentine.

Question 13.
(cont'd.)

- No: 16, viz: U.S.S.R., Mongolia, China, Hungary,
New Zealand, Czechoslovakia, French
Oversea territories, Roumania P.R.,
Albania P.R., Ukraine S.S.R., Austria,
Poland, Bielorussia S.S.R., Pakistan,
Canada, Finland.
- Abstentions: 3, viz: Yugoslavia F.P.R., Norway, Morocco and
Tunisia.
- Other replies: 2, viz: Portugal, Vatican City.

Question 14.

If the answer to question 1(c) Document No. 198 is in
the affirmative,

- (a) Would it be advisable to specify the total number
of channel-hours to be set aside for exclusive
assignment to "certain countries which suffered
damage during the last war"?
- (b) If the answer to question (a) above is in the
affirmative:
- i. Would it be advisable to specify the countries
which are to be included as "certain countries
which suffered damage during the last war"?
 - ii. Would it be advisable to have the countries
thus designated allocate among themselves the
channel-hours specified for this purpose?

Replies:

14 (a)

Total number of answers: 47
No answers: 5

Yes: 9,
(Conditional: 3), viz: S.C.A.P., Australia, Albania P.R.,
Bielorussia S.S.R., U.S.S.R., Ukraine
S.S.R., Mongolia, South African Union,
United Nations.

Question 14.
(cont'd.)

No: 30, viz: Pakistan, Cuba, Brazil, Colombia,
Egypt, Denmark, Nicaragua, Finland,
Monaco, Sweden, Norway, Syria, India,
Switzerland, Uruguay, Mexico, Canada,
Argentina, U.S.A., Bolivia, Iceland, Austria
New Zealand, U.K., Southern Rhodesia,
British Territories, Indonesia, Belgium,
Belgian Congo, France.

Abstentions: 3, viz: Yugoslavia, F.P.R., Hungary,
Czechoslovakia.

Other replies: 5, viz: Netherlands, Chile, Poland, Morocco
and Tunisia, Roumania.

14 (b 1)

Total number of answers: 23
No answers: 29

Yes: 8,
(Conditional: 3), viz: S.C.A.P., South African Union, Australia,
Albania, P.R., U.N., U.S.S.R.,
Bielorussia S.S.R., Ukraine S.S.R.

No: 8, Viz: Uruguay, Argentina, U.S.A., New
Zealand, Nicaragua, Brazil, Colombia,
Egypt.

Abstentions: 3, viz: Yugoslavia, F.P.R., Hungary,
Czechoslovakia.

Other replies: 4, viz: Switzerland, Roumania P.R., Poland,
Chile.

14 (b 2)

Total number of answers: 22
No answers: 30

Yes: 0

No: 15, viz: Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, South African
Union, Australia, New Zealand, Nicaragua,
S.C.A.P., Uruguay, Argentina,
Bielorussia S.S.R., Switzerland, Chile,
U.S.S.R., Ukraine S.S.R.

Question 14.
(cont'd.)

Abstentions: 3, viz: Yugoslavia F.P.R., Hungary,
Czechoslovakia.

Other replies: 4, viz: Poland, Albania P.R., Roumania P.R.,
U.N.

Question 15.

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

Total number of answers: 45
No. answers: 7

Yes: 19,
(Conditional: 4), viz: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile,
Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, France, Indonesia,
Mexico, Nicaragua, Morocco and Tunisia,
Syria, Uruguay, S.C.A.P., Austria,
Vatican City, Portugal, U.N.O.

No: 23, viz: Albania, Australia, Bielorussia S.S.R.,
U.K. territories, Denmark, U.S.A.,
Finland, Iceland, Italy, Monaco, Norway,
New Zealand, Poland, Ukrainian S.S.R.,
Southern Rhodesia, Roumania P.R., U.K.,
Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, South
African Union, U.S.S.R., Mongolia,
Netherlands.

Abstentions: 3, viz: Belgium, Belgian Congo, India.

Question 16.

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

Replies.

Total number of answers: 47
No answers: 5

Question 16.
(cont'd.)

Yes: 8,
(conditional: 1), viz: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico,
Nicaragua, Indonesia, Cuba, Netherlands

No: 34,
(Conditional: 2), viz: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium,
Bielorussia S.S.R., Canada, Vatican
City, U.K. territories, Belgian Congo,
Denmark, U.S.A., Finland, Iceland,
Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland,
Portugal, Ukraine S.S.R., Southern
Rhodesia, Roumania P.R., U.K., Sweden,
Czechoslovakia, South African Union,
U.S.S.R., Uruguay, Mongolia,
Switzerland, France, India, Italy,
Monaco, Syria.

Abstentions: 5, viz: Bolivia, Chile, Morocco and Tunisia,
U.N.O., S.C.A.P.,

Question 17

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

Replies

Total number of answers: 49
No answers: 3

Yes: 15,
(Conditional: 3), viz: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Indonesia,
Monaco, Portugal, S.C.A.P., Austria,
Brazil, Vatican City, France, Mexico,
Morocco and Tunisia, Switzerland,
U.N.O.

No: 34,
(Conditional: 1), viz: Albania, Australia, Bielorussia S.S.R.,
Canada, Chile, U.K. Territories, Cuba,
Denmark, Egypt, U.S.A., Finland, India,
Iceland, Italy, Nicaragua, Norway,
New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Ukraine
S.S.R., Belgium, Belgian Congo, French
Territories, Southern Rhodesia, Roumania
P.R., U.K., Sweden, Syria, Czechoslovakia,
South African Union, U.S.S.R., Uruguay,
Mongolia, Netherlands.

Question 18

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

Replies

Total number of answers: 44
No answers: 8

Yes: 17,
(Conditional: 1), viz: Belgium, Canada, Belgian Congo, Italy, New Zealand, South African Union, U.N.O., Bolivia, Chile, Vatican City, U.K. Territories, Indonesia, Portugal, Southern Rhodesia, U.K., Switzerland, French Territories.

No: 27,
(Conditional: 1,) viz: Albania P.R., Argentine, Australia, Austria, U.S.S.R., Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, U.S.A., India, Mexico, Monaco, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Morocco and Tunisia, Ukraine S.S.R., Roumania P.R., Syria, Czechoslovakia, Uruguay, Mongolia, S.C.A.P., Cuba, France, Netherlands, Bielorussia S.S.R.

Question 19

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

- (a) The number of receivers
- (b) The consumption of electrical energy.

(ii) If so in what form and to what extent?

Replies

19 (Ia)

Total number of answers: 47
No answers: 5

Yes: 22
(Conditional: 7), viz: Argentine, Australia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Nicaragua, Sweden, U.N.O., S.C.A.P., U.K. Territories, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Morocco and Tunisia, Southern Rhodesia, U.K., South African Union, Netherlands

Question 19
(cont'd.)

No: 25,
(Conditional: 1), viz: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Belgian Congo, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Monaco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Ukraine S.S.R., Roumania P.R., Syria, Czechoslovakia, French Territories, U.S.S.R., Mongolia, Bielorussia S.S.R., U.S.A., Portugal, Uruguay, Switzerland.

19 (I b)

Total number of answers: 47
No. answers: 5

Yes: 10,
(Conditional: 4), viz: Argentine, Chile, Colombia, France, Nicaragua, S.C.A.P., Italy, Mexico, Morocco and Tunisia, Netherlands.

No: 37,
(Conditional: 1), viz: Albania, Austria, Australia, Belgium, Bielorussia S.S.R., Brazil, Canada, U.K. Territories, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, India, Indonesia, Iceland, Monaco, Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Ukraine S.S.R., Southern Rhodesia, Roumania P.R., U.K., Sweden, Syria, Czechoslovakia, French Territories, South African Union, U.S.S.R., Mongolia, U.N.O., U.S.A., Switzerland, Uruguay.

Question 20

Is it desirable to formulate a recommendation of a maximum power limit to prevent rivalries in the competition for power?

Replies

Total number of answers: 50
No answers: 2

Yes: 41,
(Conditional: 3), viz: Albania P.R., Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bielorussia S.S.R., Bolivia, Vatican City, U.K. Territories, Belgian Congo, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Monaco, Norway,

Question 20.
(cont'd.)

Yes:(continued)

Indonesia, Poland, Morocco and Tunisia,
Yugoslavia F.P.R., Ukraine S.S.R.,
Southern Rhodesia, Roumania P.R.,
U.K., Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia,
French Territories, U.S.S.R., Mongolia,
U.N.O., S.C.A.P., Brazil, Cuba, Egypt,
India, Portugal, Syria, South African
Union, Netherlands.

No: 8, viz:

Argentine, Chile, Colombia, Nicaragua,
Uruguay, U.S.A., New Zealand, Mexico

Abstentions: 1, viz:

Canada

Question 21

- (a) Do you think the sovereignty of peoples should be wholly respected with reference to the organization of their telecommunications by high frequency radio-broadcasting?
- (b) If not, do you believe it possible and desirable to impose on them a Plan to which they have not freely consented and, if so how?

Replies

21 (a)

Total number of answers: 49
No answers: 3

Yes: 27,

(Conditional: 1), viz:

Albania P.R., Argentine, Austria,
Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia,
Cuba, Egypt, U.S.A., France, Hungary,
Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Nicaragua,
Poland, Portugal, Morocco and Tunisia,
Yugoslavia F.P.R., Roumania P.R.,
Syria, Czechoslovakia, U.N.O., Uruguay,
Switzerland.

No: 8,

(Conditional: 1), viz:

Australia, Denmark, Finland, India,
Iceland, Sweden, S.C.A.P.,
New Zealand.

Abstentions: 14, viz:

Belgium, Bielorussia S.S.R., Vatican
City, U.K., Belgian Congo, Monaco,
Norway, Ukraine S.S.R., Southern
Rhodesia, U.K. Territories, South
African Union, U.S.S.R., Mongolia,
Netherlands.

Question 21
(cont'd.)

21 (b)

Total number of answers: 44
No answers: 8

Yes: 0

No: 34, viz:

Albania P.R., Argentine, Austria,
Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada,
Chile, Colombia, U.K. territories,
Cuba, Egypt, U.S.A., France, Hungary,
Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Nicaragua,
New Zealand, Netherlands, Poland,
Portugal, Yugoslavia F.P.R., Southern
Rhodesia, Roumania P.R., U.K., Syria,
Czechoslovakia, Uruguay, U.N.O.,
S.C.A.P., Morocco and Tunisia, Switzerland

Abstentions: 10, viz:

Belgium, Bielorussia S.S.R., Vatican
City, Belgian Congo, Monaco, Norway,
Ukraine S.S.R., South African Union,
U.S.S.R., Mongolia.

Question 22

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

Replies

Total number of answers: 43
No answers: 9

Yes: 14,

(Conditional: 1), viz:

Canada, U.K., U.K. Territories, Southern
Rhodesia, Morocco and Tunisia, Australia,
Norway, Indonesia, Netherlands, French
Territories, Belgium, Belgian Congo,
Portugal, France.

No: 23,

(Conditional: 1), viz:

Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, Mexico,
Czechoslovakia, Cuba, U.N.O., Austria,
Roumania P.R., Nicaragua, Bielorussia
S.S.R., Uruguay, U.S.S.R., India, Syria,
Mongolia, Ukraine S.S.R., Poland,
Argentina, Albania P.R., Bolivia,
Switzerland, South African Union.



Question 22
(cont'd.)

Abstentions: 1, viz: Yugoslavia F.P.R.

Other replies: 5, viz: U.S.A., S.C.A.P., Monaco, New Zealand,
Chile.

Question 23

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

Replies

Total number of answers: 47
No answers: 5

Yes: 11,
(Conditional: 9), viz: Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Mexico,
Bolivia, U.N.O., S.C.A.P., Nicaragua,
Uruguay, Cuba, Argentine,

No: 36, viz: Czechoslovakia, U.S.A., Albania P.R.,
Portugal, Belgium, Belgian Congo,
Switzerland, France, South African
Union, Austria, Canada, Roumania P.R.,
Iceland, Sweden, Monaco, U.K.,
Bielorussia S.S.R., Morocco and Tunisia,
Denmark, Australia, Norway, Pakistan,
Indonesia, U.S.S.R., India, Syria,
Netherlands, Finland, Mongolia, Ukraine
S.S.R., Poland, French Territories,
Vatican City, New Zealand, Southern
Rhodesia, U.K. Territories.

Question 24

- (a) Would it be advisable and practicable to reduce the excess of requirements by the application of suitable percentages to the number of channels and/or hours of transmission requested?
- (b) If so, would it be advisable to apply suitable percentages for each band?

Question 24
(cont'd.)

Replies

24 (a)

Total number of answers: 48
No answers: 4

Yes: 8,
(conditional: 6), viz; Colombia, Cuba, Nicaragua, Uruguay,
Argentina, Bolivia, Switzerland,
Mexico.

No: 40, viz: U.N.O., South African Union, Albania
P.R., Belgium, Belgian Congo, France,
Southern Rhodesia, U.K. territories,
Brazil, Egypt, Italy, Czechoslovakia,
U.S.A., New Zealand, Iceland, Monaco,
Sweden, U.K., Syria, Chile, Netherlands,
Austria, Canada, S.C.A.P., Roumania
P.R., Bielorussia S.S.R., Morocco and
Tunisia, Denmark, Australia, Norway,
Pakistan, Indonesia, U.S.S.R., India,
Finland, Mongolia, Ukraine S.S.R.,
Poland, French Territories, Vatican
City.

24 (b)

Total number of answers: 32
No answers: 20

Yes: 7,
(Conditional: 4), viz: Argentina, Switzerland, Nicaragua,
Uruguay, Mexico, Colombia, Cuba.

No: 25, viz: Mongolia, Ukraine S.S.R., French
Territories, Vatican City, Austria,
Canada, Roumania P.R., Albania P.R.,
Bielorussia S.S.R., Morocco and Tunisia,
U.S.S.R., India, New Zealand, Monaco,
Czechoslovakia, Egypt, U.S. A., U.K.
territories, U.K., Southern Rhodesia,
Brazil, Chile, Syria, Netherlands,
Italy.

Question 25

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

Question 25
(cont'd.)

Replies

Total number of answers: 47
No answers: 5

Yes: 28,
(Conditional: 3), viz: Finland, Mongolia, Poland, Argentina,
Nicaragua, Uruguay, Denmark, Syria,
Netherlands, Chile, Iceland, Sweden,
Pakistan, Indonesia, U.N.O., Colombia,
Cuba, Egypt, Italy, Mexico,
Czechoslovakia, U.S.A., Austria, Canada,
S.C.A.P., Portugal, Switzerland, Brazil.

No: 6,
(Conditional: 1), viz: Australia, South African Union, India,
U.S.S.R., Bielorussia S.S.R., Ukraine
S.S.R.

Abstentions: 1, viz: Norway.

Other replies: 12, viz: French Territories, Morocco and Tunisia,
New Zealand, Monaco, U.K., U.K. terri-
tories, Southern Rhodesia, Roumania
P.R., Albania P.R., Belgium, Belgian
Congo, France.

Question 26

In the allocation of H.F. channel-hours for national and
"primary" coverage should any preference be given for services
which cannot technically (as distinct from economically) be
provided in any other way?

Replies

Total number of answers: 37
No answers: 15

Yes: 14,
(Conditional: 3), viz: Netherlands, Mexico, U.S.A., New Zealand,
U.N.O., South African Union, Belgium,
Belgian Congo, Bolivia, Australia,
Indonesia, India, Canada, Roumania P.R.

No: 7, viz: Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Poland,
Albania P.R., Bielorussia S.S.R.,
U.S.S.R., Ukraine S.S.R.

Question 26
(cont'd.)

Abstentions: 14, viz: France, Morocco and Tunisia, Monaco, U.K., Norway, Pakistan, Colombia, French Territories, Argentine, Vatican City, U.K. territories, Southern Rhodesia, Uruguay, S.C.A.P.

Other replies: 2, viz: Switzerland, Brazil.

Question 27

Where H.F. channel-hours are allotted to a nation for "primary" coverage as the most economic means (but not the ultimate high quality means) of providing service, should any allocation made for the purpose in bands applicable to international and intercommonwealth "auxiliary" broadcasting be taken into account when allotting the same nation frequency hours to fulfil its international or intercommonwealth aspirations?

Replies

Total number of answers: 33
No answers: 19

Yes: 3, viz: U.S.A., New Zealand, Australia.

No: 13, viz: Mongolia, Ukraine S.S.R., Poland, Mexico, Czechoslovakia, Canada, U.K., U.K. Territories, Southern Rhodesia, Bielorussia S.S.R., Pakistan, U.S.S.R., Albania P.R.

Abstentions: 17, viz: French Territories, Argentine, Vatican City, Brazil, Colombia, U.N.O., South African Union, Norway, Belgian Congo, Belgium, Roumania P.R., S.C.A.P., Uruguay, Indonesia, Morocco and Tunisia, Monaco, France.

Question 28

In arriving at a basis for the distribution of such H.F. broadcasting frequency hours as may be made available for "auxiliary" international and intercommonwealth services, should any loading, or preference be allowed to nations broadcasting from world centers which to groups of nations are natural foci or world news culture and are recognized as being peculiarly equipped to meet the needs and desires of large blocks of the world's listeners?

Question 28

Replies

Total number of answers: 36
No answers: 16

Yes: 8,
(Conditional: 1), viz; Netherlands, Australia, U.K., Indonesia,
South African Union, New Zealand, U.K.
territories, Southern Rhodesia.

No: 13, viz: Mongolia, Ukraine S.S.R., Poland,
Bielorussia S.S.R., Pakistan, U.S.S.R.
Mexico, Czechoslovakia, U.S.A.,
Albania P.R., Bolivia, India, Canada.

Abstentions: 15, viz: French Territories, Argentine, Vatican
City, Morocco and Tunisia, Monaco,
Norway, Roumania P.R., U.N.O.; Brazil,
Colombia, Belgium, Belgian Congo,
France, S.C.A.P., Uruguay.

20 January 1949

Committee 3

Mexico City, 1948/49

SECOND REPORT

of Working Group C
of General Principles Committee

1. Working Group C of Committee 3, as enlarged by the addition of the following members :

India, Roumania, Switzerland, Brazil

met on 18th and 19th January 1949 to work in accordance with the following terms of reference :

- i) To complete Document 447;
- ii) To formulate conclusions based on Documents 375, 384 and 447;
- iii) To establish a draft recommendation for the Plenary Assembly.

Prof. Ahmed S. Bokhari (Pakistan) was in the chair.

2. Correction of Document 447. Written requests for corrections to be made in Document 447 had been received up to the morning of 18th January 1949 from some delegations. The Working Group decided to invite the remaining delegations also to send in their remarks, if they cared to do so, and issued a notice for that purpose (Document 504). Comments from a few more delegations were received in response to this notice. These, as well as the comments received previously were all duly considered, first by the Sub-groups and then by the entire Working Group, and Document 447 was modified accordingly. This document, after corrections, now appears as Document 511.
3. Conclusions and Recommendation. On these two points the Working Group adopted, by 11 votes to 5 (one member of the Working Group being absent) the following resolution proposed by the Delegate of Roumania :
 - " (a) In analysing the replies of countries (Documents 375, 384 and 511) to the Questionnaire in Document 265, Working Group C of Committee 3 recognizes that it is impossible to establish, at the present time, general principles acceptable to the great majority of countries and applicable in a uniform manner to all

countries, principles which could serve as a basis for the elaboration of a High Frequency Broadcasting Plan. At the same time, the Working Group notes that the majority of countries consider that the elaboration of a Plan on the basis of technical principles alone is unacceptable.

- " (b) In view of the above-mentioned circumstances and taking into account the desire of the members of the Working Group to submit, as promptly as possible, to the Plenary of the Conference and to Committee 6, any necessary information concerning the fulfilment of the terms of reference of Committee 3, the Working Group recommends that the report to the Plenary Assembly prepared by Committee 3 regarding the fulfilment of its terms of reference be composed of the items given in (c) below.
- " (c) i) The text of paragraph (a) of the present resolution;
- ii) Document 511 which contains a statistical summary of the replies to the Questionnaire in Document 265;
- iii) Document 384, containing the full text of the replies of the countries to the Questionnaire in Document 265;
- iv) A recommendation to the Plenary Assembly of the Conference to submit Documents 511, 375 (as corrected) and 384 to Committee 6 for purposes of information."

Ahmed Bokhari

Chairman, Working Group C
of
Committee 3

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/1949

Document No. 513-E

20 January 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

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., So. Rhodesia, Roumania P.P.R., 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, Belgian Congo, Bolivia, Bulgaria P.R., Colombia Czechoslovakia, Egypt, El Salvador, Hungary, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Portuguese Colonies, South Africa, Sweden, Turkey, 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, Mr. Jacques Meyer (France), First Vice-Chairman; Professor Viljo Viktor Yloestalo (Finland), Second Vice-Chairman; Mr. J. M. Leproux (France), Rapporteur.

Owing to his commitments in other Committees, the Second Vice-Chairman has only been able to attend a limited number of meetings of Committee 3.

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 41 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), December 22nd, morning (518), December 22nd, afternoon (519), December 23rd (520), January 3rd, morning (521), January 3rd, afternoon (522), January 4th, morning (523), January 4th, afternoon, (524), January 7th, morning (489), January 7th, afternoon (525), January 8th (526), January 10th, morning (527), January 11th morning (528), January 13th, morning (529), January 13th, afternoon (530), January 15th, morning (531), January 17th, morning (532), January 17th, afternoon (533), January 19th, evening (534), January 20th, morning (535).

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.

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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: Documents 171 and 290.

Group B, whose task was to classify and, if necessary, to combine and re-write the additional questions proposed by the delegations, so to submit to the full Committee those which it should add to its questionnaire. The Group was composed of representatives of:

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

Chairman: Mr. Barajas (Mexico).

Reports: Document 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).

Reports: Documents 375 and 513. The replies in full are contained in Document 384 (2 volumes).

III. THE APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM

The terms of reference, which the Plenary Assembly had given to Committee 3 on October 26th did necessarily bear relation to 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 in order to take into account 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 Documents 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.

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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 might, in the Chairman's opinion, have resulted if a draft list of general principles, or table of priorities, had been submitted to the Committee for consideration.

The Chair 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.

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

Several plenary meetings of the Committee were necessary before the text of 5 questions could be approved (Documents 198 and 262). About 20 other questions were added to them at the proposal of Working Group B (Document 221). All delegations were then invited to reply to the final group of questions (Document 265). These replies, classified and coordinated by Working Group C, are dealt with in paragraphs IX and X 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 Document 49.

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.

A number of delegates 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 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 they were most difficult, and progress was extremely slow. These debates enabled the delegations, without any positive conclusions being reached or decisions taken, to exchange their views on matters which most directly concerned them.

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.

Although at certain meetings, the discussions were more lively than is customary, yet 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, contained in Document 49, 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 impossible not to let the Committee itself 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 adopts in general the questionnaire in Document 49 as the basis of discussion, in the purely arbitrary order in which the questions are given, approving or rejecting the individual questions as they are given; next considering additional questions - if any - and finally considering the order of the questions as they would appear in the final form."

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

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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 (Document 104) which received a great deal of support during the debates on November 12th. After re-drafting (Document 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 the first part only of question No. 2. 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 in broadcasting matters, as well as on the right of each country to a minimum part of the high frequency spectrum.

After this, progress was somewhat quicker. At the next meeting (November 19th), discussion was resumed on the second part of question No. 2 which the Delegations of Argentine and U.S.S.R. had re-submitted by way of an amendment. After minor alterations, 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 would not be able to impose its will on a minority in these matters.

However, time was short and at the meeting of November 23rd the Chairman felt it was necessary to put to the vote the amended text of question No. 4, which was adopted by 27 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions.

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

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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 (Document 262).

A further meeting was held on November 26th. It was decided by 27 votes to 8 that the new text of question No. 5 would not only include that of question No. 6, as had been decided the previous day, but that it also made question No. 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 (Document 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 (Document 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 (Document 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.

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After having given Group A several days to reconsider Document No. 171, the Committee met on December 8th to study the results contained in Document No. 290.

These results amounted only to a decision taken by a small majority and the Committee, on the proposal of the Chair, attempted in the first place to see if it could 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 of broadcasting types 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 the procedure irregular and insisted that Document No. 290 be immediately discussed and put to the vote. This conflict found a happy solution when the delegations, who in protest had left the meeting on the previous day, again attended the meeting on the following day (December 10), not in order to enforce their views as a majority, but merely in order to take the opinion of the delegations on the statistical point of whether they accepted or rejected Document No. 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. For the results see the end of paragraph V.

Moreover, it was decided that question No. 5, as well as any replies which might already have been received, be examined separately from the others by Group C.

During the work of Working Group C, i.e. from December 11th to 21st, the plenary meetings of the Committee were interrupted in order that the Working Group might hand in its report as soon as possible.

They were resumed on the morning of December 22nd. In accordance with Committee 3's terms of reference and with a decision of the Coordinating Committee (Document No. 109), the Committee then decided to examine the questions of principle raised in Appendices B

of the Reports of the Planning Committee (Geneva and Mexico Sessions).

This examination of the Appendices B was mainly devoted, as will be seen in paragraph VII, to discussion of the basic principles of the Soviet Plan and it was completed on January 7th.

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Committee 3 was then able to tackle the last part of its work: examination of the Delegations' replies to the questionnaire (Document No. 265), as contained in extenso in Document No. 384 and as classified and interpreted by Working Group C in Document No. 375, which was accepted by the majority as a working document during the afternoon meeting on January 7th together with Document No. 384.

In the course of the discussions which followed it appeared necessary to correct certain points in Document No. 375, after which the Committee proceeded to consider Documents Nos. 406 and 407.

Document No. 406, prepared by the Chair, contained draft conclusions and recommendations to be submitted by the Committee to the Plenary Assembly. The document gave rise to laborious discussion at a number of meetings. As the progress made was too slow to make certain that the Final Report would be presented to the Plenary Assembly within the prescribed time-limit, the Committee decided on January 17 to request Working Group C to meet again with a view to a second revision of the classification of the Replies, and the presentation of new draft conclusions and recommendations.

In its Report, which was submitted to the plenary Committee on January 20, Working Group C reached the conclusion that it could not carry out the second part of the task entrusted to it.

The text of the relevant resolution (which will be found at the end of Chapter VIII) was approved by 28 votes to 10, with 6 abstentions, after the Argentine Delegation had submitted a different draft resolution.

The resolution marked the close of the labors of the Committee. It gave expression to the impossibility, at any rate for the moment, of finding general principles acceptable to the great majority of countries, and applicable uniformly to all countries, but at the same time recommended the presentation of Documents Nos. 375, 384 and 511 to the Plenary Assembly.

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 HFB 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 numerous 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 no question of principle seemed to be 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 suggestions 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.

For these reasons and instead of proceeding to a vote which in the circumstances, would have had no practical significance, it was decided that parts I and IV as well as 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.

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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 "transmissions intended for the colonies, protectorates, possessions or mandated territories of the transmitting country" as well as "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":

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The next day, the Argentine Delegation, also in response to the suggestion of the chair 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 commonwealth of nations may intend for one or several other countries, members of that same commonwealth, 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 U.S.S.R.: 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 the Group the following terms of reference:

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

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The Report of the Group (Document No. 221) is a notable proof of the considerable efforts made under the competent guidance of Mr. Barajas with record speed, which demanded prolonged work, many times 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) above-mentioned, was approved by the Committee without discussion, by 25 votes to 7 with 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 affect questions already approved, would not be taken into consideration.

The additional questions were then, together with those drafted by the Plenary Committee, published in Document No. 265, to which all Delegations were invited to reply.

VII. APPENDICES B OF THE REPORTS OF THE PLANNING
COMMITTEE (Geneva and Mexico Sessions).

The terms of reference given by the Plenary Assembly to Committee 3 showed that the latter's work should, amongst other factors, be carried out in the light of the reports and documents of the Planning Committee (Geneva and Mexico Sessions). Moreover, document 109, issued by the Coordinating Committee stated that the Appendices B of these reports should most especially occupy the attention of Committee 3.

This task was undertaken by the Committee on December 22nd, 1948. At the request of several Delegations, Prof. Siforov of the Soviet Delegation was first invited to explain the general outlines of the principles on which his Delegation's plan is based. A large number of Delegates then expressed their wish to put questions to the speaker concerning both the validity of the principles and the manner in which they had been applied.

With the best of grace and with obvious care to forget no detail, Prof. Siforov replied to the questions put to him. Six plenary meetings of the Committee were devoted to this exchange of views which, for several Delegations cast a great deal of light on important points which had hitherto remained more or less obscure. A vote of thanks to Prof. Siforov was adopted unanimously and with hearty applause.

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It soon appeared that, after the questions and answers concerning the Soviet Plan, the majority of Delegations did not consider as useful a more thorough study of the appendices B at this stage of the work of Committee 3.

At the meeting on the morning of January 7th, the following resolution was passed, giving the reasons for this opinion:

"Committee 3:

1. Considers that the general principles, on which the Soviet Plan is based, as well as those contained in Appendices B of the Reports of the Planning Committee (Geneva and Mexico Sessions) are included in the questionnaire distributed as document 265;

2. Is of the opinion that the best way to discuss these principles is to include such discussion in a general debate on the report of Working Group C, distributed as document No. 375."

It was also decided to start the examination of document No. 375 at the next meeting (January 7th, afternoon).

VIII. WORKING GROUP "C"

This Group, the composition and terms of reference of which were indicated in paragraph II of the present Report, began work immediately after the time limit fixed for the submission of Replies to the Questionnaire in Document No. 265 (evening of December 9).

On the working method adopted by the Group, and on the difficulties with which it has had to deal, the Chairman, Prof. Bokhari (Pakistan), has interesting information to give in his Report (Document No. 375). But the latter does not adequately reflect the extent of the work done by the Group, or the devoted service of all its members under the inspired direction of its Chairman. If Documents No. 375 and No. 384 are amongst the most useful and the most illuminating hitherto published by the Conference, it is to the work of Group C and its Sub-Groups that this result is due.

After the Christmas and New Year holidays, owing to the heavy work of the Secretariat in connection with the translation, reproduction and distribution of the analyses and replies, a certain number of delegations were not in a position to take note of these documents until the early days of 1949.

The consideration of these documents began in the afternoon of January 7. After a short general discussion it was decided by 39 votes to 9 to accept them as working documents.

The question of the best method of procedure to enable, not only Committee 3, but also the Conference as a whole, to derive the fullest advantage from the work done, gave rise to prolonged discussion. A Norwegian proposal to invite Group C to meet again in order to take note of such corrections as delegations might have to make, with a view to a Supplementary Report to the Committee, was rejected; and the Committee, on the proposal of the Cuban Delegation, approved the following solution:

"Certain Replies to Document No. 265 having been incorrectly analyzed or reproduced in Document No. 375, Committee 3 decides that the last named document shall be considered question by question, in order to eliminate such errors, on the understanding that each delegation shall correct such errors as concern it without intervention by other parties.

"Committee 3 further expresses a wish to be informed immediately as to the details of the classification of the different countries in the four categories: "Yes", "No", "Abstentions", and "Other Replies", in order that delegations may be enabled to indicate their agreement with the classification of their Replies, so that perfectly correct statistical data may be established."

In accordance with the procedure thus established, the Committee, on January 10th, began the examination of Document No. 375, question by question. It soon appeared, however, that the tabulation of the affirmative, negative, "abstentions", and "other" replies took too much time in plenary Committee meetings. For this reason it was decided to ask all the delegations to find out from the Chairmen of the Sub-Groups of Working Group C in which category their replies had been classified and to request corrections in writing, when necessary.

On the basis of these corrections, the Chairmen of the Sub-Groups drafted a correction document (Document No. 447).

Having finished this task, the Committee, at the suggestion of the Chairman, decided - at the meeting of January 10 - to begin the study of Documents No. 406 and No. 407, containing draft conclusions to be drawn from Documents Nos. 375, 384 and 447, as well as draft resolutions.

The first of these documents - Document No. 406, prepared by the Chair was intended to be included, after approval or modification by the Committee, in the Final Report of the Committee to the Plenary Assembly.

Several meetings were devoted to the discussion of the document in question. However, progress was so slow, and the work of drafting so laborious, that on January 17 the Committee decided to ask Group C to resume its work, now consisting of:

1. Making new corrections to Document No. 447, which itself was a correction of Document No. 375.
2. Drafting conclusions to be drawn from the answers of the various countries to the questionnaire of Document No. 265.
3. Drafting resolutions to be presented to the Plenary Assembly.

Group C met on January 18 and 19.

The result of this part of its work is included in Document No. 511, containing the final classification of the answers, and in Document No. 512.

The latter contains, in addition to a short summary of the work, the text of the following resolution which the Group adopted by a vote of 11 to 5, with 2 abstentions:

- "(a) In analyzing the replies of countries (Documents Nos. 384 and 511) to the questionnaire in Document No. 265, Working Group C of Committee 3 recognizes that it is impossible to establish, at the present time, general principles acceptable to the great majority of countries and applicable in a uniform manner to all countries, principles which could serve as a basis for the elaboration of a High Frequency Broadcasting Plan. At the same time, the Working Group notes that the majority of countries consider that the elaboration of a Plan on the basis of technical principles alone is unacceptable.
- "(b) In view of the above-mentioned circumstances and taking into account the desire of the members of the Working Group to submit, as promptly as possible, to the Plenary of the Conference and to Committee 6, any necessary information concerning the fulfillment of the terms of reference of Committee 3, the Working Group recommends that the report to the Plenary Assembly prepared by Committee 3 regarding the fulfillment of its terms of reference be composed of the items given in (c) below.
- "(c) i) The text of paragraph (a) of the present resolution;
ii) Document No. 511 which contains a statistical summary of the replies to the Questionnaire in Document No. 265;
iii) Document No. 384, containing the full text of the replies of the countries to the Questionnaire in Document No. 265;
iv) A recommendation to the Plenary Assembly of the Conference to submit Documents Nos. 511, 375 (as corrected) and 384 to Committee 6 for purposes of information."

At its plenary meeting on January 20, Committee 3 unanimously approved the summary of the latest work of Group C. The resolution, as stated at the end of paragraph IV, was adopted by a vote of 28 to 10, with 4 abstentions.

IX. CONCLUSIONS

It does not seem necessary to comment at length on the results of the work of Committee 3. Only the future can prove conclusively whether the work of the 42 meetings of the Committee was in vain.

The Chairman wishes to express his deep gratitude to the First Vice-Chairman, Mr. Jacques Meyer, who not only attended all of the meetings of the Committee, but also contributed a great deal to the discussions.

He also would like to express his gratitude to the Chairmen of the Working Groups: Father Soccorsi, Mr. Barajas, and Mr. Bokhari, who had the thankless task of clearing the way for the Committee at particularly difficult times.

Last but not least, it is to the "workers behind the scenes" that we should state the sincere appreciation of our Committee: to Mr. Leproux, the Reporter, whose numerous and sometimes voluminous reports are models of clarity as well as the results of assiduous work; to the members of the Secretariat who have invariably given their fullest cooperation, no matter how extravagant the demands made upon them for translating, duplicating and distributing the documents; to the interpreters who faithfully remained at their posts during the longest and most tiring meetings.

If one adds to this the good-will which the Chairman, in spite of some serious errors on his part, constantly found in all the members of the Committee, no one will be surprised to learn that he carries away with him very pleasant recollections of Committee 3.

The Chairman,

H. J. van den Broek

- 21 -
ANNEX I to Doc. No. 513-E

Committee 3 - Working Documents

- 25 - Question of priorities - A Brief Summary of the Atlantic City Documents (1947)
- 28 - Morocco and Tunisia - Classification of Short Wave Transmissions
- 38 - India - Types of Broadcasting Services
- 49 - Draft Questionnaire
- 53 - Portugal - 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
- 76 - Terms of Reference of the Working Group of Committee 3
- 87 - United Kingdom - Proposed Revision of Document 49.
- 88 - United Kingdom - Principles of allocation of frequencies for h/f broadcasting
- 96 - Uruguay - Comments on questionnaire of document no. 49.
- 98 - USSR - Brief Explanatory Note to Projected Plan for the Distribution of Frequencies for Short Wave Broadcasting, prepared by the Soviet Delegation
- 104 - India - Modifications and additions to Document No. 49
- 109 - Committee I - Notice . Working Group of Committee 1
- 115 - Text of Question No. 1 as proposed by the India Delegation
- 120 - UNESCO - A Memorandum submitted to the Mexico International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference by the Director General of UNESCO
- 135 - France - A composite Proposal presented by the Head of the French Delegation at the conclusion of the Meeting of the General Principles Committee. 16 November 1948
- 147 - Guatemala - supports Annex V of Document No. 105 Rhf (Atlantic City) by Argentine.
- 157 - France - Elaboration of Principles to be adopted for the purpose of regulating the use of High Frequency Broadcasting.
- 171 - First Report of Working Group A of the General Principles Committee 29 November 1948.

- 189 - Brazil. Points of view on Plan of Distribution of Frequencies
- 198 - General Principles Committee. Text of Questions I, II, III and IV.
- 204 - Benelux Countries - Comments on the bases of draft plans (see corrections document no. 230-E)
- 221 - Report of Working Group B of the General Principles Committee.
- 262 - General Principles Committee. Text of Question V
- 265 - Working Group C of General Principles Committee. Questionnaire
- 283 - Working Group C of the General Principles Committee
- 290 - Second Report of Working Group A of the General Principles Committee
- 291 - Constructive suggestions submitted by the Soviet Delegation for the General Principles Committee
- 319 - Portugal - Comments on the requirements presented by various countries for long programmes
- 364 - Corrigendum to Document No. 319 (concerns the French text only)
- 375 - Report of Working Group C of the General Principles Committee
- 384 - Replies to the questionnaire contained in doc. no. 265 :
- 406 - Proposed Conclusions and Resolutions based on Documents Nos. 375 and 384 (Working Group C), submitted by the Chair
- 407 - Vatican City - Conclusions.
- 447 - Working Group C - Classification of Replies.
- 448 - The Chair - Draft Report to Plenary Assembly.
- 483 - Corrigendum to Document No. 448.
- 504 - Working Group C - Request for corrections to Document No. 447.
- 511 - " " " - Corrected classification of Replies
- 512 - " " " - Second Report.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Addendum to Document No. 513-E

2 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

1. The title of Section IX of Document No. 513 is changed from "Conclusions" to "General Remarks".

2. A new section, section X, is added, entitled "Recommendations", containing the following:

The final conclusions which are imparted to Committee 6 are as follows:

- a) In view of the impossibility of establishing general principles for a Plan acceptable to all the countries concerned, Committee 6 shall take into consideration only those points of view likely to furnish a fair and equitable frequency assignment Plan.
- b) Any plan based exclusively on technical principles is unacceptable.
- c) Any eventual Plan shall take into consideration the means likely to economize high frequencies, in accordance with the almost unanimous opinion expressed in the replies to Question No. 3 of the Questionnaire in Document No. 265.
- d) Lastly, any Plan shall consider the final conclusions resulting from the replies to Questions Nos. 1, 13, 14, 20, 21, 23 and 25 of the Questionnaire referred to.

This decision was adopted unanimously in the Plenary Assembly of January 29th, 1949.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 514-E

20 January 1949

Committee 2

L I B E R I A

Mandate

The Secretariat has received the following message
from Monrovia, Liberia:

"HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
MEXICO CITY, MEXICO

YOU ARE REQUESTED TO RECOGNIZE THE AUTHORITY WHICH I
HAVE GIVEN TO THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO VOTE ON
BEHALF OF LIBERIA WITH FULL POWERS TO SIGN ANY DOCU-
MENTS THAT MIGHT ISSUE FROM THE CONFERENCE STOP A
FORMAL DOCUMENT ADDRESSED TO THE CONFERENCE IS BEING
FORWARDED.

(signed) W. V. Stubman, President"

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 515-E(Revised)

20 January 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

A G E N D A

of the

Plenary Assemblies

of

January 21st and 22nd

1. Approval of the Report of the Credentials Committee (Committee 2) Document No. 516.
2. Approval of the Report of the Technical Principles Committee (Committee 4) January 21st, 1949, Document No. 490.
3. Approval of the Report of the General Principles Committee (Committee 3) January 22nd, 1949, Document No. 393.

N.B. "The Plenary of January 21 will begin promptly at 10 a.m.

The Plenary Hall not being available to the Conference on the afternoon of January 22nd, the Plenary Assembly will begin promptly at 9 a.m. and will close at 2 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 515-E

20 January 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

A G E N D A

of the

Plenary Assemblies

of

January 21st and 22nd

1. Approval of the Report of the Technical Principles Committee (Committee 4) January 21st, 1949, Document No. 490.
2. Approval of the Report of the General Principles Committee (Committee 3) January 22nd, 1949, Document No. 393.

N.B. "The Plenary of January 21 will begin promptly at 10 a.m.

3. The Plenary Hall not being available to the Conference on the afternoon of January 22nd, the Plenary Assembly will begin promptly at 9 a.m. and will close at 2 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948 /49

Document No. 516-E

20 January 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committee 2

REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

POWERS OF LIBERIA

1. The Plenary Assembly of January 15 has sent to Committee 2, for study, the question of the validity of the powers conferred by Liberia on the Delegation of the U.S.A.

2. In the meanwhile, Committee 2 has received the following cable:

" X-14 MX340 MXS/R 3107/LYS66 LIBGOVT MON-ROVIALIBERIA 53 19 (01) 1354 HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE MEXICOCITY MEXICO YOU ARE REQUESTED TO RECOGNIZE THE AUTHORITY WHICH I HAVE GIVEN TO THE UNITEDSTATES DELEGATION TO VOTE ON BEHALF OF LIBERIA WITH FULL POWERS TO SIGN ANY DOCUMENTS THAT MIGHT ISSUE FROM THE CONFERENCE STOP A FORMAL DOCUMENT ADDRESSED TO THE CONFERENCE IS BEING FORWARDED

WVSTUBMAN PRESIDENT

3. Since Committee 2 had admitted previously that powers transmitted by telegram would be considered as provisional powers, those conferred by the above telegram enter within that category, and Liberia is thus to be included in the list of countries which have conferred provisional powers.

4. As from the receipt of the Letters of Credence mentioned in the above telegram, these **provisional** powers automatically become definite, in accordance with the procedure admitted by Committee 2 and approved by the Plenary Assembly.

Raul de Albuquerque

Chairman of Committee 2

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 517-E

20 January 1949

Original: SPANISH

Committee 1

C U B A

Proposal for modification of Document No. 433-E
of Brazil

The Delegation of Cuba shares the feelings and objectives expressed by the Delegation of Brazil in Document No. 433; but, in view of the proposal of Brazil in paragraph B of the said document that, in case no majority can be obtained in the Plenary Assembly for any of the plans submitted to it, the Conference should be terminated without having arrived at any resolution, we wish to formulate the following amendments and additions to the aforementioned proposal:

1. That paragraph A of the second section of the proposal be eliminated (there being no object in preserving it).
2. That the present paragraph B should become paragraph 1) of the first section, altering the text so that the paragraph begins: "Between January 20 and 31, one or more Plenary Assemblies shall be held.....etc."
3. The present paragraphs C and D to become A and B, respectively.
4. That a second part be added to the proposal of Brazil, with the following text:

2.-In case none of the plans submitted to the consideration of the Plenary Assembly should be adopted (present paragraph B of the Brazilian proposal), a Special Committee, composed of one or more members of each delegation present at the Conference and desirous of forming part of the said Committee, shall be established and charged with the task of taking into consideration all requirements and viewpoints presented in writing by each and every delegation, as well as all resolutions approved by the various Committees of the Conference, and shall proceed to draft a general plan of frequency assignment for short wave broadcasting, indicating the methods suggested for its application.

A. The Special Committee to finish its task before 30 April 1949.

B. The Mexican Administration to remit to all interested Administrations concerned before 20 May 1949 the results of the work of the Special Committee, for their information and consideration. The said Administrations to advise that of Mexico in writing, before 15 July 1949, whether they do, or do not, accept the plan in question, and the Mexican Administration to notify these replies to all the other Administrations.

C. If the majority of the Administrations accept the plan drawn up by the Special Committee, it shall be adopted and applied in accordance with the methods suggested.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 518-E

7 February 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

Twenty-fourth Meeting

22 December 1948 (Morning)

1. The meeting was declared open at 10.15 a.m. by the Chairman, Mr. H. J. van den Broek, who was assisted by the First Vice-President, Mr. Jacques Meyer.

The Chairman invited the Committee to take a decision as to the acceptance of Documents Nos. 232 and 234, constituting the Minutes of the 14th and 16th meetings. The Committee approved the two Minutes, subject to the following rectifications:

2. Document No. 232:

At the request of the Delegate of Canada, the beginning of the second sentence of the second paragraph of the Canadian Delegate's statement on page 7 was omitted and replaced by the following wording: "He did not consider it worth while to take an immediate decision concerning the creation of a second working group to study replies,etc."

The Delegate of Mexico wished the Spanish text of the Mexican Delegate's statement appearing on Page 8 to be made to conform with the original text handed to the Reporter by the Delegation of Mexico.

3. Document No. 234:

At the request of the Delegate of the U.S.A., at the top of page 5 of the English text, the third sentence beginning with: "Under these conditions he could not agree" was replaced by: "He could not consider that an agreement had been reached to begin the discussion Monday morning."

At the request of the Delegate of India, in the text of the account of his statement on page 6 of the English text, the last sentence was replaced by the following: "He insisted that the procedure previously adopted should be maintained."

4. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. reserved the right to make subsequent modifications in the two documents cited.
5. The Chairman pointed out to the Committee that there was an error in Document No. 202 (Report of the 13th Meeting), which should bear the date of November 22 instead of November 23.
6. He welcomed the Delegate of Turkey, who was taking part in the meeting for the first time.

The Delegate of Turkey expressed his thanks for the Chairman's kind welcome.

7. He called the Committee's attention to the following documents, which had been distributed since its last meeting:

Document No. 291: The constructive proposal submitted by the Soviet Delegation to the General Principles Committee.

Document No. 319: Comments of the Delegation of Portugal on the requirements submitted by the various countries for programs of long duration.

Document No. 328: Draft report on the work of the General Principles Committee, first part. The Chairman proposed that the latter document should be submitted first to the Committee and then to the Plenary Assembly. It would not be discussed immediately; the account of the later work of the Committee would be added to it subsequently, especially the account of the work of Group C, which had finished its important mission the night before.

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8. The Chairman invited Delegations to make suggestions regarding the program they wished to adopt concerning future work.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. proposed that the Committee proceed to a thorough examination of the principles which had served as a basis for the establishment of the Soviet Plan, pending the conclusions of Working Group 3 C.

9. The U.S.A. proposal was supported by the Delegates of India, the U.K., Pakistan and the P.R. of Roumania.

10. The Delegate of France was also of the opinion that the discussion of the general principles of the Soviet Plan should be begun. He insisted on the fact that although Committee 6 had submitted questions to all the delegations, concerning the Soviet Plan, the general principles thereof - whose consideration was within the province of Committee 3 - had not been, and could not be, discussed outside of the latter Committee.
11. The Delegates of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia and the U.S.S.R. expressed satisfaction that the Committee now appeared ready to proceed to the consideration of the Soviet Plan. They suggested that Prof. Siforov might make an explanation of the bases of the Soviet Plan, after which a discussion on principles might be opened.
12. The Chairman said that in conformity with Document No. 109, Committee 3 had to examine Appendices B of the Geneva and Mexico City Reports. The Consideration of the general principles of the Soviet Plan might be considered as forming a part of that task. The Committee agreed with the Chairman's suggestion: and the latter invited Professor Siforov to take the floor.
13. Professor Siforov outlined the bases on which the U.S.S.R. had established a plan for distribution of frequencies among all the countries of the world. A work of such nature was absolutely necessary in order to put an end to the present chaos in the ether. Various committees and working groups had already examined the technical principles of the plan. Comments on both the technical considerations and the general principles had been received. The U.S.S.R. Delegation deemed it indispensable to explain to Committee 3 the general principles on which its Plan was based with a view to subsequent discussions, especially as certain comments showed that the bases of the Soviet Plan had not been clearly understood.
14. In order that the structure of the plan might be set forth clearly, he proposed to take the following five questions in succession:
 - 1) Number of channel-hours available for assignment;
 - 2) Indispensable fundamental principles;
 - 3) Factors which determine a country's importance and its high frequency needs;
 - 4) Mathematical formula to be used to determine the number of channel-hours which it would be advisable to assign to each country;

- 5) Consideration of certain statistical data which respect to the assignment of channel hours to the countries.

a) Number of channel hours available for assignment.

On the basis of the bands assigned at Atlantic City to high frequency broadcasting, and on the recommendation fixing a separation of 10 kc/s between carriers it was found that there would be available only 185 channels, that is to say, that there were available $185 \times 24 = 4,400$ channel hours. That number constituted the "fund" of channel hours available to the Conference. It resulted from physical considerations, and **did not take** into account the possibilities offered by simultaneous transmissions by certain broadcasting stations. The Soviet Delegation had made calculations to illustrate to what degree the simultaneous sharing of frequencies might allow the above-mentioned total to be increased. On the basis of those calculations, the Soviet Delegation obtained the figure of 5,500, which represented the definitive total of channel hours that might possibly be available for distribution among the countries. The draft plan of the U.S.S.R. Delegation for frequency assignments for a year of median solar activity was founded upon that figure of 5,500 channel hours.

15. b) How was that general number of channel-hours to be allotted? In order to assign the channel hours available, it was absolutely necessary to make an analysis of the requirements of all the countries. The total number of the requirements was 14,776 channel hours, i.e. about three times as much as was available. Accordingly, it was physically impossible to satisfy all the requirements. The necessity arose therefore of finding an equitable method which would allow of an objective determination of the requirements of each country in the matter of high frequency broadcasting. The need for such a method had been shown by the fact that the majority of countries had rejected Annex A of the Report of the Planning Committee (Geneva Session). The allotment of channel hours among the various countries, as provided by Annex A, was unacceptable, because it had not been based upon equitable general principles, because it had no proof behind it, and because it had not taken into account the needs of the countries or the requirements they had submitted.

16. From all the foregoing consideration it was evident that each country would have to consent to make sacrifices and to limit its demands to a certain degree. These considerations

showed that general principles, from which any plan must proceed, were indispensable. Furthermore, the Replies of the Countries to the Questionnaire of Committee 3, which appeared in Document No. 265, proved that the greater part of the delegations wished the plan to be based, not only upon technical principles, but also upon a uniform and just method of allotment of frequencies.

17. c) What should that method be?

The problem consisted in determining just and equitable factors and general principles for the entire world, which took into account the real needs of each country. Any plan which failed to take into consideration these principles, lacked a solid foundation. What were those factors?

In principle, every country evidently had the right to request whatever it wished; but, since the ether was not infinite, it was necessary to limit that right, and the Conference had been convened for that purpose. In the first place, it was a matter of satisfying the national needs of each country and the cultural needs of its population, taking into account the necessity of spreading its national culture and the necessity of giving the entire population an opportunity to listen to news broadcasts in its own language. For these reasons, it was necessary to grant priority to national broadcasting. Using this basis as point of departure, the first factor was the area of the country concerned; the second was the number of its inhabitants, without which the area factor was incomplete. The number of the necessary programs became greater as the level of population increased. These two factors thus were mutually complementary.

The third factor was the number of official languages. High frequency broadcasting had to satisfy all the official languages of a country. It was obvious that the number of programs would have to increase in proportion to the number of languages. These three factors were permanent and reflected the needs of each country in the matter of high frequency broadcasting. Their objectivity and true influence had been recognized by many of the delegations present, both in documents and in personal conversations.

The meeting was suspended at 11.45 a.m. and resumed at 12.15 p.m.

Prof. Siforov continued his explanation. He said that in Document No. 68, of the Planning Committee (Mexico City Session) the Delegation of India had expressed the opinion that, when distributing high frequencies, it was necessary to take into consideration the area, number of inhabitants and number of languages of each country. Some delegations however thought it desirable to take into account such supplementary factors as figures of imports and exports, number of nationals residing abroad, and also the number of receiving sets.

The Soviet Delegation had studied carefully a number of different factors in order to determine which of them it was advisable to consider essential determining factors, and which of them should be ignored. It had arrived at the conclusion that, in order to establish a just basis upon which the allotment of frequencies could be founded, it was sufficient to limit the factors to three, and that it was in no way necessary to consider other factors which had no relation at all with broadcasting (imports, exports, etc.).

- d) Continuing, he explained the mathematical formula used by the Soviet Delegation for the approximate calculation of the number of channel hours for each country. He wrote the following formula on the blackboard:

$$d_n = \frac{D \sqrt[3]{a_n b_n c_n}}{\sum_{i=1}^m \sqrt[3]{a_i b_i c_i}} \quad (1)$$

Explaining the meaning to be attributed to the different symbols, he said that:

D = total number of available channel hours.

dn = number of channel hours assigned to a country "n".

an = area of country "n".

bn = number of inhabitants of country "n".

cn = number of official languages in use in country "n".

m = total number of all countries.

Why had this formula been chosen? Because it represented the most correct and equitable means of doing justice to the requirements of each country. It led to an equitable criterion of general appreciation of the relative position of each country without exception, "

providing a picture of the needs of each country in the matter of broadcasting. Furthermore, this method eliminated the possibility of having to satisfy exaggerated and unfounded requirements.

He then proceeded to demonstrate why these three factors, area, population and number of official languages, should be given equal importance. He showed by examples that the factors should be equal and that equal variations of high frequencies should correspond to equal variations of these factors. In order to prove the fairness of this equality, he referred to the following elements which appeared on the blackboard:

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_n &= \frac{D}{\sum_{i=1}^{i=m} \sqrt[3]{a_i b_i c_i}} \sqrt[3]{a_n b_n c_n} \quad \dots (1) & \left(\frac{d \cdot d_n}{d_n} \right)_a &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{d \cdot a_n}{a_n} \\
 d_n &= \frac{D}{C} \sqrt[3]{a_n b_n c_n} & \left(\frac{d \cdot d_n}{d_n} \right)_b &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{d \cdot b_n}{b_n} \\
 C &= \sum_{i=1}^{i=m} \sqrt[3]{a_i b_i c_i} & \left(\frac{d \cdot d_n}{d_n} \right)_c &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{d \cdot c_n}{c_n}
 \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

He then commented upon the practical application of this formula in the following examples:

$$\begin{aligned}
 D &= 5000 \\
 C &= \sum_{i=1}^{i=m} \sqrt[3]{a_i b_i c_i} \approx 2000 \\
 d_n &= \frac{D}{C} \sqrt[3]{a_n b_n c_n} = 2.8 \sqrt[3]{a_n b_n c_n}
 \end{aligned}$$

He had thought it necessary to present a complete series of examples and details, because certain delegations had not interpreted the meaning of the formula correctly. In the document of the representatives of the Benelux countries for instance it had been said that, if the population increased 100 times, the number of channel hours would increase in the same proportion. In reality, a hundredfold increase of the population would lead, in accordance with the formula, to an increase of channel hours equal to the cube root of 100, i.e., 4.65 times. Similar considerations, which did not correspond to facts, could be found in other comments on the Soviet Plan. The explanations he had just given would contribute to clear them up.

He added that it would be desirable to correct his formula in such a way as to allow of the determination of an approximate number of channel hours for the purpose of taking into account the influence of additional elements of appreciation. Amongst these elements could

be classed the devastation suffered by countries which had fought against Fascism or which had suffered from Fascist occupation, as also the contribution of the different countries to the victory over Fascism. These elements could not be evaluated according to any mathematical formula; but it was desirable to estimate their influence on the number of channel hours in the specific case of each country.

- e) He went on to explain that, at the beginning of its research, the Soviet Delegation had taken as a point of departure the formula of the arithmetical mean proposed at Geneva. But a study of the said formula had shown that it was vitiated with essential defects, which were to be found in all arithmetical mean formulas. For this reason, the Soviet Delegation had set itself the task of finding a formula which would not have such faults and which would allow of an objective and equitable allotment of high frequencies.

On the basis of this formula, the Plan proposed by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. permitted the complete satisfaction, according to the relative position of each, of the requirements of 68 countries out of a total of 85. 33 of these 68 countries had been allotted a greater number of channel hours than that resulting under the formula. Of 17 countries, which had received a number of channel hours inferior to that established with the aid of the formula, 9 had been completely satisfied in accordance with their requirements. When the Soviet Plan was being elaborated, all requirements had been studied carefully. The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. had done its best to maintain, for each country, all directional broadcasts which had been demanded. Nevertheless, it had been compelled to take into account the inevitable necessity of reducing the demands from 14,000 to 5,500.

In conclusion, the Soviet Delegation thought that in the preparation of its draft plan on a uniform method, based upon objective, stable and comprehensible factors, it had produced an extremely constructive contribution to the Conference. It was true that the plan was susceptible of improvement; but it could serve without doubt as a basis for the Plan which the Conference was called upon to establish for a long period of ten years. He invited criticism which would allow of the attainment of a unanimous agreement and of the realization of the objective which had brought so many delegations together in the hospitable land of Mexico.

The Committee applauded Prof. Siforov's explanatory statement.

The Chairman thanked the speaker for his interesting statement. He said that the Committee recognized that the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. had done a great work, even though it was possible that some delegations would not be completely in agreement with the conclusions. He hoped that the discussion which would ensue would be fruitful and contribute to the final success of the Conference.

The Delegations of Egypt, and India wished to put questions to the Soviet Delegation.

In view of the late hour, after speeches by the Delegates of Uruguay, of Brazil and of New Zealand, the meeting was suspended at 13.15, to be resumed in the afternoon at 15.30.

The Reporter:
J.M. Leproux

The Chairman:
H.J. van den Broek.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948-49

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Committee 3

REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

25th Meeting

22 December 1948 (Afternoon)

(Continuation of the morning meeting)

The Delegate of India asked Prof. Siforov how the world constant C had been obtained, and if in general the data, which had served as bases for the calculations of the Soviet Delegation, could be placed at the disposal of all delegations.

Prof. Siforov replied that these data could be furnished, and that the Soviet Delegation would undertake the task of publishing them.

The Delegate of India asked what sources of information had served as bases for the primary statistical data.

Prof. Siforov replied that the sources of information were, first the official documents of the Geneva Session and, secondly, other equally official documents.

The Delegate of India wished to know the total number of channel hours assigned under the strict application of the Soviet formula. For the purpose of the discussion, he limited his question to a few countries only, viz. China, U.S.A., the P.R. of Roumania and the Vatican City.

Prof. Siforov in reply submitted the following general data relating to the assignment of high frequencies:

57 % of the total number of countries were satisfied with the Soviet Plan, which assigned them a number of channel hours greater than that derived from the simple application of the Soviet formula.

26 % of the countries received a number of channel hours which corresponded with sufficient precision to the Soviet formula and to their requirements.

17 % received a number of channel hours inferior to that derived from the application of the Soviet Formula.

He then gave some figures referring to the various countries. In the case of China, the requirements had been 220 channel hours. The statistical data were as follows: area - 3,700,000 square miles, population - 457,000,000 inhabitants, number of official Government languages - 3. The corresponding number of channel hours under the formula would be 489. In the Soviet Plan this number had been reduced to 185. The Soviet Delegation had deviated in this case from the formula for the reason that only 201 of the 220 channel hours demanded by China were in accordance with the Atlantic City conditions. Thus, China's requirements had been reduced only by 8% or, in other words, justice had been done to 92 % of those of her requirements which were in accordance with the Atlantic City stipulations. The number of channel hours assigned would ensure the satisfaction of China's needs in all directions.

As to the U.S.A., that country had asked for 405 channel hours, of which 317 were in accordance with the conditions specified at Atlantic City. On the basis of the following data: area - 3,060,000 square miles, population - 132,000,000 inhabitants, number of official languages - 7, that country should receive under the formula 396 channel hours. The number of official languages, which had been taken from the Planning Committee's official documents (Geneva Session) was exaggerated; but the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. did not have at its disposal any other official data, and had accordingly used the number mentioned in applying the formula. Furthermore, the geometrical mean of the weightage was 7.2%. The number of channel hours assigned by the Plan was 229. This difference was explained by the fact that the U.S.A. did not use short waves for interior broadcasting. Nevertheless, her requirements had been completely satisfied.

In the case of the Roumanian P.R. the data were the following: channel hours demanded - 98, area - 95,600 square miles, population - 16,000,000 inhabitants, official languages - 1 geometrical mean of the weightage - 0.59%. The number of channel hours resulting from the formula was 33. The Soviet Plan had assigned 71. The difference was explained by the fact that Roumania had contributed to a notable extent to the common victory over Fascism, and had suffered extremely heavy losses.

In the case of the Vatican City the requirements were 80 channel hours. The statistical data were: area - 0.5 square miles, number of inhabitants - 1,025, languages - 1. In accordance with the formula, only one channel hour ought to have been assigned. In this case, the Soviet Delegation had thought it necessary to assign a number of channel hours without taking into account the results obtained with the aid of the formula. After a concrete study of the requirements, it had seemed possible to assign 12 channel hours to the Vatican City.

In the case of Greece the Soviet Delegation had not at the moment sufficient statistical information to enable them to reply to the Delegate of India. But they had certain data, which he would communicate upon a later occasion.

The Delegate of India then asked in what manner the other factors had been taken into account, and on what bases the requirements had been reduced.

Prof. Siforov explained that the results obtained in accordance with the formula represented an approximate number of channel hours. After that, such factors as the contribution of the countries to the victory over Fascism, and their needs, as reflected in their demands, had been taken into account. In the elaboration and establishment of its Plan, the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. had used in the first place the requirements of the countries; it had done its best to satisfy, as far as possible, the needs of each country. Unfortunately, it had been necessary to reduce the requirements. Furthermore, the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. did not think it correct to apply any kind of mathematical formula in estimating for example the destruction caused by the war or the contributions made to the victory over Fascism. The influence of these factors had been studied separately in the case of each country.

The Delegate of India asked what was the number of channel hours that had been assigned in the universal Plan. He explained that it was a matter of knowing whether in the application of the additional formula equal relative weightage had been accorded to the three basic factors on a world scale, i.e. if one third of the channel hours, namely 1.800, had been assigned to each of these three factors.

Prof. Siforov replied that his Delegation had not applied the formula, which was based upon a geometrical average, until after a great deal of research and many preliminary calculations. The formulas based upon an arithmetical average, proposed at the Geneva and Mexico City Sessions of the Planning Committee, were not applicable for the reasons detailed in Document No. 255 of our Conference. These formulas led to incoherences and contradictions, as could easily be seen from the following example. Take the case of two countries, one with an area twice as large as that of the other, and two other countries with their respective areas also in the proportion of 2:1. Assume further that the areas of the latter two countries are one - tenth of those of the first two countries. Logic and common sense would indicate that the relation between the number of channel hours for the first and the second pair of countries should be the same. But the formulas based upon arithmetical averages did not give that result. For that reason, it would have been incorrect to divide the total number of channel hours by three, and then distribute them between the countries.

The Delegate of India enquired if the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. considered the population factor as a constant.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. replied that, properly speaking, it was a variable factor. Nevertheless, it was of relatively sufficient stability to be considered in practice as a constant factor.

The Delegate of India asked for further explanations.

1. It was not clear on what basis the modifications and reductions had been made after the application of the formula.
2. He had understood that the figure 5.600 represented the number of available channel hours. Accordingly, it did not seem necessary to make further reductions.
3. Concerning question 5, he thought that logic and common sense recommended the application of a geometrical average. But, if one of the parameters should be smaller than the cube root, for example, if the country should have no language, then what would happen?

Were all the factors strictly constant?

Prof. Siforov replied that the U.S.S.R. Delegation was aware of the fact that the formula did not have an absolute character, and that it only served to determine the approximate number of channel hours corresponding to each country. In certain specific cases it had been necessary to deviate considerably from it. For instance, if it had been strictly applied, the Vatican City would not have received more than one channel hour. Generally speaking, the approximate number of channel hours obtained with the aid of the formula had been corrected in accordance with the needs of each country. Thus, in the case of the United Kingdom and its Territories, the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. had thought it necessary to increase by 50 % the number of channel hours above those obtained under the formula, in order to take into account certain broadcasting difficulties. On the other hand, where the formula gave a higher figure than that indicated by the requirements, it had been thought necessary to follow the latter and not the formula. As far as the number of languages was concerned, it was obvious that when their number was 0, the number of channel hours would also be 0. In other words, an imaginary country, peopled by deaf and dumb, would not need any broadcasting. From this it could be seen that even in so absurd a case the formula based upon the geometrical average was just. As to the question of stability, the three factors chosen might be considered, in practice, stable factors.

The meeting adjourned at 4.50 p.m.

The Delegate of New Zealand put the following questions:

- "1. Is it a fact that, in view of its imperfections, high frequency broadcasting should be used for internal coverage only when absolutely necessary?
- "2. Do you agree that, in most progressive countries, high frequency broadcasting is only used to meet most exceptional cases, in their internal coverage?
- "3. Do you agree that the general principles for this Conference should be based on modern technique (with safeguards to meet special cases) and not on the exceptional practice of some countries?
- "4. Do you agree that the chief application of high frequencies to internal or national broadcasting is to the lonely and sparsely populated areas of the world?
- "5. Do you agree that AREA to be served is not a factor used in high frequency radio engineering when determining the frequencies necessary for a particular service; but that range (or a linear dimension) is the important factor; that is that the number of frequencies is a function of a distance and not a distance squared?"

The Chairman consulted the Committee as to whether it would not prefer to adjourn a discussion of the far reaching principles involved.

The Committee decided by 22 votes to 8 to continue the discussion.

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The meeting adjourned at 5.30 p.m. and resumed at 5.55 p.m.

Prof. Siforev answered the questions put by the Delegate of New Zealand in their order.

1. He said that the Soviet Delegation was of the opinion that the relative position of each country with reference to the other countries of the world was determined by the three factors proposed. That relative situation reflected the broadcasting requirements of each country, especially for the satisfaction of its interior needs. The calculations of the U.S.S.R. Delegation were based upon the factors in question. The Soviet Delegation had studied the demands of each country. When a country had presented requirements both for interior and exterior broadcasting, it had attempted to satisfy the requirements by a careful study of its needs.

The Delegation was not opposed to exterior broadcasting, but thought that interior broadcasting was more important. Generally speaking, it thought that as a bases for the distribution of the total number of channel hours the three factors should be taken into account, after preliminary study of the interior needs of each country, without excluding the exterior needs. These latter had been satisfied as far as the general total of channel hours had permitted.

The Chairman having asked him to explain his statement, Prof. Siforov repeated that the requirements of all countries had been taken into consideration, but that it was impossible to give a general answer, since in the various countries different broadcasting systems played different parts.

2. Continuing, he stated that in the establishment of the Plan no difference had been made between countries with a highly developed technique and those which were more backward in that respect. The requirements and the demands of the small countries had been carefully studied. The formula of the U.S.S.R. Delegation, based upon the principle of the geometrical average, was the most satisfactory for the small countries, more so than the arithmetical average. Generally speaking, the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. had approached the study of the problem on the basis of the principle of equality of rights of all countries, independently of the technical development of each. Any other means would have been incorrect.
3. (First part) In the application of any rule, the exceptions had to be taken into account. The general principles were those which were defined approximately by the formula explained during the morning session. Other considerations took second place. An example was the case of the Vatican City, where a number of channel hours twelve times larger than that which would have been derived from the simple application of the formula had been granted.

(Second part) The Delegation had acted on the assumption that the plan should be established upon general and equitable technical principles as well as upon modern technical bases. The discussion of the technical principles fell within the province of other Committees, although, if concrete questions should arise in that connection, he would be glad to answer them.
4. The Soviet Delegation was aware of the fact that high frequency broadcasting played a very important part in cases where programmes had to be transmitted to sparsely settled parts, far away from cultural centers, as was the case in the U.S.S.R.

5. The number of channel hours evidently should depend on the area. Concerning the quantitative relation mentioned by the Delegate of New Zealand, resulting from the lineal conformation of a country and not from its area, there had been a misunderstanding. The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. was not in agreement with the insinuations of the Delegate of New Zealand. According to the Soviet formula, the symbol designating the area was indicated by a cube root. Consequently, if the increase in area was 100, the increase in channel hours would be equivalent to the cube root of 100, i.e., 4.65. Therefore, there was no direct relation between an increase in the area and the increase of channel hours, which proved, among other things, that the formula selected by the Soviet Delegation was equitable from the view-point of the interests of the small countries.

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The Delegate of Egypt put the following questions to the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

1. Taking into account the fact that Prof. Siforov had explained the reason for the existence of each of the three factors, he would like to hear an explanation of the relations of these three factors, and, especially what was the relation between the number of official languages and international broadcasting.
2. Did the results of destruction due to the war, taken as an extra factor, affect any of the factors of the formula, namely: area, population and number of official languages? If not, how can the destruction of war affect the number of assigned frequencies?

Prof. Siforov replied as follows:

1. His Delegation believed that it was necessary, in the first place, to satisfy the internal needs of a country. Nevertheless, the Delegation thought that external broadcasting was equally important and had taken it into account. It had made a thorough study of the requirements of the countries and where these had presented demands for external broadcasting, such demands had been satisfied in so far as the total number of channel hours available permitted.
2. In the elaboration of the Plan, the Soviet Delegation had taken into account three factors. Those factors were common to all countries; but in the study of each particular case, the Soviet Delegation had considered the degree of destruction caused by Fascist occupation. In the case of Poland, for example, which had been occupied by Germany from 1939 to 1945 and, apart from the

material destruction, had suffered moral damages from her inability over a period of 6 years to develop her culture, it had been necessary to grant supplementary channel hours. That had been necessary in order to assure for the Polish people the conditions for their development, and in order to enable them to inform the world of their living conditions and to resume cultural interchanges. In other words, in each special case the Soviet Delegation had taken into account concrete individual factors which could not be passed over in silence.

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The Delegate of the Argentine put the following questions, while noting that some of them had already been answered.

- "1. Do you believe it possible to reconcile the mathematical formula which you have explained (with its three basic factors, population, area and number of languages) with the incorporation of other restrictive factors, variable and subjective, such as the appraisal of the degree of destruction caused by the war or the degree of participation of the countries in the struggle against Fascism, without these additional factors completely annulling the mathematical quality of the formula in such a way as to render it liable to be interpreted as a discriminatory procedure?
- "2. How do you take into consideration the basic factors, area, population and official languages, in the assignment of high frequencies for international broadcasting?
- "3. Has, or has not, the area factor taken into consideration the geographical conformation of the territory, the conductivity of the soil, and the material obstacles which compel resort to high frequency broadcasting? If so, to what extent?
- "4. The Delegation of the Argentine believes that Committee 6 in Document No. 217 asked Delegations to express their opinion of the Soviet draft plan in its different aspects. That being so, when the Soviet Delegation affirms that 85 countries have been completely satisfied by the assignments of the Soviet Plan, has the U.S.S.R. Delegation taken into account the results of the enquiry of Working Group 6 A of Committee 6?"

Prof. Siforov replied as follows:

1. In the achievement of any task, both general and special factors had to be taken into account. For the resolution of the problem before them, it would have been incorrect to commence by taking into account the special factors. For that reason the Soviet

Delegation had considered in the first instance the common factors, the influence of which was relatively constant and applicable to all the countries of the world. The question put by the Delegate of the Argentine was as to how the substance of the complementary factors could be taken into account, such as for instance the destruction caused by the war or the participation in the struggle against Fascism. For the U.S.S.R. Delegation, the nature of those factors was such that they could not be included in a mathematical formula.

Accordingly, those factors had been studied in a definite form in the case of each country, taking into account the requirements presented. The Soviet formula was not a panacea. It only attempted to take into account the essential elements, and then to consider the arrangement of the details. The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. had not made any discrimination; but they thought it indispensable to take into account the necessity of aiding those countries which had carried all the burden of the war.

2. The second question had been answered already.
3. If the Soviet Delegation replied only "yes" or "no" the question would lose its sense and might be misinterpreted. The reply was "yes" in the sense that, taking into account the factors mentioned, the best effort had been made to satisfy the requirements. The latter, it should be remembered, reflected to a certain degree the said factors. The formula had not been applied blindly. In the study of the requirements the multiple needs of each country, including the factors in question, had been taken into account.

If the question was considered as one raised formally, the reply evidently had to be in the negative.

4. 57 % of the countries had received more frequencies than the number derived from the application of the formula. 26 % of the countries had received a number of channel hours corresponding approximately to the formula. Therefore, 83 % of all the countries had received an equal or higher number than that derived from the strict application of the formula. Therefore, there remained only 17 % of the countries which had received a number of channel hours inferior to that derived from the formula. Furthermore, it should be noted that approximately one half of the 17% of countries had received the number of frequencies requested. The other half included countries which, generally speaking, had not submitted any requirements, together with the aggressor countries such as Germany, Japan and Spain.

After observations by the Delegates of France and the Argentine, the Committee recognized that, owing to an error of translation, where countries had been spoken of as "satisfied" by the Soviet Plan, the reference was only to the extent to which their needs were met by the Soviet Plan.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. explained that under any technical standards or any plan the countries would not be satisfied, since there was a proportion of 3 to 1 between requirements and availabilities.

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The Delegate of the Yugoslavian F.P.R. proposed that any discussion of the consequences of the war should be suspended. He had listened with great impatience to certain delegates who seemed to be doubtful about the obligations inscribed in the Atlantic City Convention for the grant of compensation to the countries which had been victims of the war.

The Delegate of Uruguay shared the opinion of the preceding speaker that the countries which had supported the whole weight of the war against Germany ought to receive compensation; but he would like to know how these imponderable concepts had been evaluated. It was necessary that the Committee should be able to make an analysis of all these facts in order to appraise them properly.

The Delegate of the U.K. seconded the Uruguay Delegate's suggestion.

The Delegate of the Yugoslavian F.P.R. agreed to Delegations raising at the next meeting questions concerning the percentage of war destructions. It would be discrimination indeed, if that essential factor was not taken into account.

The meeting adjourned at 7:30 p.m.

The Reporter:

J. M. Leproux

The Chairman:

H. J. van den Broek

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

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Committee 3

REPORT

OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

26th Meeting - 23 December 1948

The meeting was declared open at 11:40 a.m. by Mr. H. J. Van den Broek, Chairman, assisted by Mr. Jacques Meyer, first Vice-Chairman.

The Chairman offered the floor to the delegations which wished to continue asking questions of Professor Siforov with regard to the Soviet Plan.

The Delegate of Brazil wished, in order to avoid any confusion, to put his questions one by one. He began by asking:

1) On what date was the Soviet Plan concluded?

Professor Siforov replied that he did not recall the exact date but that it was in the vicinity of 7 or 9 November that Mr. Stoyanov, Head of the U.S.S.R. Delegation, had officially submitted the Soviet Plan, together with its appendices, to the Chairman of the Conference during a Plenary Assembly.

2) Was the Soviet Plan based upon the frequency requirements drafted for this Conference?

Reply: The U.S.S.R. Delegation took into consideration the requirements of each country; i.e., in addition to the bases of the Soviet Plan, it took into consideration all exigencies and needs reflected in such requirements.

The Delegate of Brazil wished a clarification. He wanted to know whether, when the Soviet Delegation spoke of the exigencies of the Atlantic City Convention, it did not mean by that the requirements which had been submitted in Atlantic City. Nor did he agree with the U.S.S.R. Delegate as to the number of countries satisfied with the Soviet Plan.

Finally, he asked whether the Soviet Delegate admitted that the formula had failed in its mathematical application in regard to 17 percent of the countries of the world; i.e., that these countries did not receive the number of channel-hours to which they were entitled.

Professor Siforov stated that the Soviet Delegation considered that the principal general factors which could be taken into account were solely area, population and number of official languages. On the bases, the Soviet Delegation worked out an equitable formula for the quantitative calculation of channel-hours to be assigned to each country. Were this formula to be compared with the other formulae which provide for an arithmetic mean -such as the Geneva Formula or the one proposed by the Indian Delegation, it would be seen that the latter were devoid of scientific nature and would result in absurdities and contradictions, as is outlined in detail in Document No.255. The formula of the U.S.S.R. Delegation seemed the most equitable and correct of all the formulae introduced thus far. It took into account, in an equitable manner, the needs of all countries, including the small countries.

In answer to the Brazilian Delegate, who had stated that the formula was clearly unfavorable for 17 percent of the countries, Professor Siforov gave certain data which showed that among the countries included in this 17 percent, several were satisfied in regard to their requirements whereas others had not, in general, submitted any requirements. Furthermore, Germany and Japan should not receive a large number of frequencies, Thus, the formula did not fail in any respect. It could even be applied to the imaginary country of deaf-mutes of which the Delegate of India had spoken. It would be correct even in this case. Thus, Professor Siforov replied "NO" to the second part of the question.

The Brazilian Delegate then asked what was the criterion used in the Soviet Plan for those countries which suffered war damages. Could this criterion be defined by a percentage?

Professor Siforov replied that the case of each country had been studied separately. No mathematical formula could be adopted in this case. The problem had been concretely resolved by taking into account the actual extent of damages and the contribution made to the victory over fascism.

The Delegate of Brazil then enquired whether there were other factors of a political or sentimental nature which influenced the Soviet Delegation.

Professor Siforov replied that no consideration of this kind had entered into play, and he gave concrete examples. The United Kingdom and its colonies had received 150 percent of the number of channel-hours that would result from the strict application of the Soviet formula, as allowance was made for the number of difficult circuits in this country. Thus, any political or sentimental consideration was ignored.

The Delegate of Brazil pointed out that the U.S.S.R. Delegate, in increasing the number of channel-hours for the United Kingdom, seemed to have ignored the factor of its contribution to the war effort against

Germany and Japan. He therefore asked whether, as regards Roumania, the increase of 120 percent which had been granted this country stemmed solely from consideration of its war damages.

Professor Siforov repeated that the Soviet Delegation had never taken into consideration any political factors whatever. It based its plan on the above-mentioned general principles; i.e., it took into account, on the one hand, area, population and the number of official languages and, on the other hand, the contribution of this or that country to the victory over fascism. The political structure of any given country and the sympathies or antipathies of the Soviet Delegation had nothing to do with the allocation of high frequencies. With regard to the P. R. of Roumania, it had been allocated a channel-hour supplement of 120 percent, because of its large contribution to the struggle against fascism and to compensate it for the tremendous destruction it suffered as a result of the last war.

The Delegate of Brazil considered, therefore, that Professor Siforov had taken into account certain technical factors, and he considered this point of extreme importance.

Professor Siforov felt that his reply had given rise to a misunderstanding. In ascertaining the number of channel-hours to be assigned to the United Kingdom, the Soviet Delegation took into account the large number of very long circuits. Naturally, this constituted a complementary factor, the assimilation of which among the technical factors was not improper. In essence, this factor seemed to be linked to the factor of area.

A statement by the Delegate of the P. R. of Roumania gave rise to a discussion of procedure concerning whether or not it would be more expedient for the delegations to ask their questions as a whole rather than one by one.

The Delegates of Brazil, Uruguay, the U.K. and the U.S.A. favored the procedure that was being followed.

The Delegate of Brazil then asked his final question: What was the formula used by the Soviet Plan for international services? Was it the same as that used for national services?

Prof. Siforov replied that the Soviet Delegation recognized that national services should have priority. The Soviet formula had therefore been applied, and the international services had been accommodated, in the degree which the objective consideration of requirements had allowed.

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A discussion then ensued concerning the contention of the Delegate of the Union of South Africa that it might be better for the Committee to examine at a later meeting the questions which would be submitted in writing this same day and distributed to the delegations. The Delegations of France, the U.K., the U.S.S.R., Canada and Colombia each presented suggestions on the procedure to be followed.

The Chairman then called for a vote by show of hands and the Committee decided, by 36 votes to 1, to continue the discussion by means of oral questions.

He then informed the Committee that, since the working schedule of the Conference would not be determined until the Plenary Session of that afternoon, he could not fix a definite date for the next meeting of Committee 3.

Various delegations, notably those of the U.K. and the U.S.A., had suggestions to offer, and it seemed that, in the final analysis, the opinion of the Secretariat would have to be taken into consideration.

The Chairman stated that, in principle, the Committee would next meet on Monday morning, January 3rd, in which case he would now like to present his best wishes for Christmas and the New Year to all members of the Committee.

The Delegate of the P. R. of Albania suggested that, in order to facilitate the course of later discussions, the ten delegations which still wished to take the floor should kindly submit a copy of their questions to Prof. Siforov as soon as possible.

The Chairman thought that this was an excellent suggestion and proposed that it be adopted.

Since there was no opposition to this procedure, it was approved and the meeting was adjourned at 1:30 p.m.

REPORTER:

J. M. Leproux

CHAIRMAN:

H. J. van den Broek

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
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Mexico City, 1948-49

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7 February 1949

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Committee 3

REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

27th Meeting

3 January 1949

The meeting was declared open at 10:15 a.m. by Mr. H. J. van den Broek, Chairman, who was assisted by the First Vice-Chairman, Mr. Jacques Meyer.

The Chairman expressed his New Year congratulations to the members of the Committee and to the interpreters. He then gave a list of the documents interesting the Committee which had been put into circulation since the last meeting, viz. No. 233, Report of the 15th Meeting; 288, Report of the 18th Meeting; 292, Report of the 19th Meeting; 303, Report of the 20th Meeting; 324, Report of the 21st Meeting; and 327, Report of the 23rd Meeting.

The above Reports would be submitted to the Committee for study at the meeting of January 4.

The Committee had also received Document No. 375, which contained the conclusions of the Working Group of which Mr. Bokhari was Chairman, and Document No. 384, in two parts, which was the reproduction of the Replies of the different delegations to the Questionnaire.

He invited Mr. Bokhari to present the aforementioned documents.

Mr. Ahmed Bokhari said that, as many delegations had not yet had a chance to study the documents, he thought it proper to give a few explanations, in order to make their study easier.

The first four pages constituted an explanation of the working methods which had been followed. The four Sub-Groups had studied the Replies with great care, and the summaries could be considered as having been drawn up very conscientiously. The work had not been easy as the translations had had to be made in great haste, and at the time of drafting the summaries certain ambiguities had appeared which had made it very difficult to determine exactly the sense of the

Questions. It was also true that some of the Replies were themselves ambiguous. The Working Group had fulfilled its task in the best possible manner; but it had to be taken into consideration that in many cases it had been difficult to classify certain Replies as either affirmative or negative. Accordingly the Group had thought it necessary to ask the Secretariat to publish the complete text of the Replies in the four languages. That was Document No. 384. He therefore suggested that although some differences of appreciation might become apparent, as to details, the Report of the Working Group should be accepted as it stood, and that any observations should be presented to the heads of the four Sub-Groups.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Bokhari for his explanation and for all the work he had accomplished. He proposed that the Committee should devote one or two days to the study of the Report; the Chairman would present provisional conclusions, in order to speed up the work of the Committee. The latter should fix the date for the discussion, and might decide at once on the immediate agenda, since it seemed difficult to discuss a document which had not yet been studied by all members.

At the instance of the Delegate of the Roumanian P.R., after a discussion in which the Delegates of the Yugoslavian F.P.R., Pakistan and India took part, the Committee agreed to hold morning and afternoon meetings during the coming week, and to make an effort to observe the opening hours, beginning the work at 10 a.m. in the morning and at 3:30 p.m. in the afternoons.

The Delegate of India stated that, as he was Chairman of Committee 4, the continual meetings of Committee 4 might create difficulties, and he would prefer only one meeting per day.

The Chairman proposed that the Committee should continue the discussion opened before the holidays concerning the general principles of the Soviet Plan. He asked Prof. Siforov to come up to the platform in order to reply to the speakers, of whom he already had a list, which he gave him.

The Delegate of Uruguay put the following questions:

1. What criterion had been followed by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. in the analysis and calculation of the various requirements of the countries?

Prof. Siforov replied that the principal criteria had been the three fundamental factors: area, population and number of languages, and secondly the priority given to internal broadcasting. All these factors had been taken into consideration in accordance with a mathematical formula; and, once the result of the calculation with the aid of the mathematical formula had been obtained, the complementary

factors, such as the struggle against Fascism and the destruction suffered, had been taken into account. The Soviet Delegation had also taken into account specific, concrete factors, peculiar to each country.

2. What number of Catholics did the U.S.S.R. Delegation calculate for the world?

Prof. Siforov did not see that the question had any direct relation to the elaboration of the Plan. The Soviet Delegation had not taken into account such factors as the number of persons belonging to one creed or another.

3. Since the previous question concerned the Vatican City, the Delegation of Uruguay wished to hear supplementary explanations, since the factors in that particular case had not been established with precision.

Prof. Siforov explained the considerations which had served as a basis for the determination of the channel hours to be assigned to the Vatican City. In this case, the Soviet Delegation had categorically refrained from applying its basical formula, because the case of the Vatican City was a very special one. If the basical factors alone had been taken into account in accordance with the mathematical formula, only a single channel hour would have been assigned. The Vatican City had demanded 80 channel hours. The Soviet Delegation, after a thorough study of the requirements, had considered it possible to grant 12.

4. In the benefits in the form of a supplementary assignment of channel hours granted to countries which had suffered Nazi occupation, had the Soviet Delegation taken into account only the damages suffered in connection with broadcasting?

Prof. Siforov replied that in the case of countries which had suffered great war damages, as well as in the case of those which had contributed considerably to the struggle against Fascism, the Soviet Delegation had taken into account not only the degree of destruction of the broadcasting stations, which would have been insufficient, but also other factors such as Nazi occupation, and the necessity of improved broadcasting services to enable the victim countries to resume as soon as possible their normal development.

5. How had the factor "duration of occupation" suffered by the countries which had had to support Nazism been evaluated in channel hours?

Prof. Siforov replied that while the duration of the occupation constituted an essential factor of evaluation, it was not the only one. Other factors had been taken into account, such as the degree of damage suffered, the degree of participation in the struggle against Fascism, etc.

6. Had the effort of the United States of America in the struggle against Fascism been taken into consideration in the Plan?

Prof. Siforov indicated that both the general factors and the complementary factors had been taken into consideration in the Soviet Plan, and the application of the formula had been based upon the official data submitted to the Geneva Session by the representatives of the United States of America, and in particular upon the figure of seven official languages, which had been taken into consideration, even though it appeared somewhat high. Under these circumstances, the United States of America had received 229 channel hours, i.e., a number slightly inferior to that resulting from the application of the mathematical formula.

7. In view of the fact that the war effort of the United States of America had been taken into account, in what proportion had this been done in the Soviet Plan in the case of the occupied countries? He wished to have an explanation on a percentage basis.

Prof. Siforov answered that the mathematical determination of such elements was impossible. The degree of direct participation, of losses suffered, of economic aid, could not be evaluated in a general formula. Such a formula would not afford a serious means of taking into consideration factors which had not the same importance. The case of each country had to be examined carefully and separately.

8. How had a distinction been established, in taking into consideration the material consequences of the war, between the damages caused by Nazism and those caused by the action of the liberating armies?

Prof. Siforov replied that he had already indicated that it had been impossible to take those factors into account on a precise **quantitative** basis. The complementary factors had been taken into account in a definite manner, without the application of any sort of mathematical formula. The results might be open to discussion, and it was open to the Conference to make the necessary corrections. The Soviet Delegation did not claim that the numerical data submitted were absolutely exact.

9. Could the Soviet Delegation submit a list of the countries which had received special advantages from the fact of the damages which they had suffered, together with all the reasons and factors which had led to the grant of these benefits, as well as the number of channel hours corresponding to all **these** elements of appreciation?

Prof. Siforov replied that a very complete answer to that question could be found in the document sent to the Secretariat more than ten days ago, entitled "Satisfaction of the Requirements of the various Countries", which contained a certain number of tables giving replies to the questions raised.

The Delegate of Uruguay thanked Prof. Siforov for his answers.

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Prof. Siforov stated that he had received the following question from the Delegate of the Roumanian P.R.:

"Prof. Siforov has told us that the Soviet formula is not a rigid formula, that it only **constitutes** a point of departure, and that it can be modified in specific cases by taking into consideration complementary factors.

"That being so, why should not a plan elaborated on the bases of the specific conditions of each country, taken separately, without reference to a universally applicable formula based upon general principles, be equally satisfactory?"

The Delegate of the U.K. questioned Prof. Siforov in the following form:

"Like the Delegate of Uruguay, I have made considerable efforts to understand the operation of the Soviet Plan. I believe that the virtual abandonment of the formula has not made the task any easier. The immutable factors of area, population and languages, "objective, equitable and permanent factors", according to the terms of the Soviet Document No. 291, have now been considerably modified and reduced to the role of principal factors, in a manner to allow the taking into consideration of the specific conditions of each country. Consequently, it seems that the value of the original formula has deteriorated considerably, and that it is more difficult than ever, if not impossible, to follow the results obtained by it. Prof. Siforov has just admitted this to be so, that it is no longer

entirely a question of a mathematical formula. In fact, in the course of the discussion, the Soviet Plan has appeared to be completely arbitrary and to be based upon factors which are far from clear.

"I wish to examine four specific cases, and to ask Prof. Siforov how these results have been obtained. These four cases are those of the Roumanian P.R., Greece, China and the United States of America, in which other factors have been applied which have completely altered the results of the original formula.

"Why for instance, has the original assignment for Roumania been increased 112% in order to compensate the damages suffered during the war? I must admit that I find this manner of compensating Roumania for the part it has taken in the war excessive, to say the least, and I find it difficult to understand.

"Why, in the second case, has the assignment for Greece been reduced 63%, when this country also suffered during the war, and unlike Roumania, offered during four years a courageous contribution to the war against the Nazi aggressor. Having arrived in Greece with the liberating troops, I have had an opportunity to see for myself the terrible devastations wrought by the Nazis to its ports, its railways and to the general economic life of the country.

"Why has China, which fought the Japanese aggressor during 14 years and underwent terrible sufferings for this reason, not received any compensation under the Soviet Plan but, on the contrary, has suffered a reduction of 62% of its assignment calculated in accordance with the original formula? If it is argued that the assignment has been reduced because the requirements presented are inferior to what it would have received in accordance with the formula, may I then ask why the Ukrainian S.S.R. receives under the Soviet Plan 99 channel hours, against 74 which it had asked for?

"Finally, I should like to know why the United States, which has made a very important contribution to our common victory over the aggressor, has not received any compensation for this fact but, on the contrary, finds its assignment reduced 42% for the reason that the said country does not use high frequencies for interior broadcasting, a reduction factor which, in my opinion, should also come into play in the case of Roumania.

"Studying these four cases, it does not at all seem clear how the factors of war damages and resistance to the Nazi aggressor have been applied, and I should be glad if Prof. Siforov would explain the precise value which he has assigned to each of the factors in the case of those four countries."

The Delegate of the Roumanian P.R. made the following statement:

"I have asked for the floor on a point of order. I have noticed that the discussion has deviated from the subject of the principles of the Soviet Plan, and passed on to statements.

"I have listened with great attention, and to say the least, with astonishment, to the words of the Delegate of the U.K. who, when speaking of Greece, stated that the said country, unlike Roumania, had fought the Nazi aggressor.

"Far be it from me to belittle the merits of the Greek people, which not only fought during the entire duration of the war, but even now continue to struggle heroically against Fascism, against the invaders of its country, for a democratic independent and free Greece.

"I only wish to rectify the injustice and lack of consideration for the Roumanian people expressed by the Delegate of the U.K., when he stated that the Roumanian people had not fought against Fascism. I do not want to recall the countless victims of the patriotic Roumanian movement during the Fascist occupation. But, after the coup d'etat of 24 August 1944, when our popular forces shook off the yoke of Fascist dictatorship, when almost the entire country was still occupied by the Germans, until 9 May 1945, the day of Victory in Europe, the Roumanian army fought valiantly by the side of the liberating Soviet armies, both to chase the Nazi invader from the territory of our country and to aid in the liberation of Hungary and Czechoslovakia. During all this time we had between 15 and 20 complete divisions on the front. Owing to the ruthlessness of the fighting, the casualties in our army were extraordinarily large, amounting to nearly 150,000 dead, wounded and missing.

"I do not want to refer to the great economic sacrifices made by my country with the object of bringing to a favourable ending the war against Fascism, but I could furnish data on this particular to any delegation which would like to have them.

"I should like to remind the Delegate of the U.K. that the great contribution of our country to the victory against Fascism has been publicly recognized by numerous personages of the United Nations and, amongst others, by Mr. Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom.

"I therefore hope that, in the light of what I have said, similar erroneous expressions on the subject of the contribution of the Roumanian people to the victory against Fascism will not be repeated at this Conference."

Prof. Siforov thought that the opinion expressed by the Delegate of the U.K. was a statement rather than a question. In the course of the first part of his statement, the Delegate of the U.K. had said that the Soviet formula had lost all its sense because it had taken into account a series of special factors. Furthermore, he had said that the Soviet Delegation had admitted that the formula could not be applied effectively.

The Soviet Delegation considered that a formula based upon just and objective essential factors took into account the needs of all countries. The fact that in certain cases it had been necessary to deviate slightly from the formula did not imply that the formula was wrong. The conclusion of the Delegate of the U.K. was faulty for the following reasons:

For the solution of any problem, no matter of what nature, it was necessary to ascertain, first, the common essential factors, and, secondly, the individual complementary factors. On the basis of these general considerations, the Soviet Delegation had shown clearly how the three essential factors defined in a just and equitable manner the needs of the countries. It was not exact to say that the Soviet Delegation had admitted that the mathematical formula was not applicable, or to conclude that it had lost its sense.

In the case of China there was no injustice. That country had demanded 201 channel hours, in accordance with the rules laid down at Atlantic City. Under the Soviet Plan, it had received 185, i.e. 92% of the number demanded in accordance with the rules laid down at Atlantic City. The reduction therefore was 8%, and was based upon the elimination of second and, above all, third frequencies. The Soviet Delegation thought that the needs of China had been fully satisfied, and that she would not suffer any disadvantage since all the essential broadcasting directions had been satisfied.

As to Greece, that country had not presented any requirements, and the Soviet Plan had provided the indispensable number of channel hours.

The situation in regard to the United States had already been explained in reply to the questions put by the Delegate of Uruguay. He would like to add, however, that owing to the fact the Soviet Plan had taken into consideration the exaggerated figure of 7 official languages, the number of channel hours obtained with the aid of the formula was to that extent exaggerated. Furthermore, that country did not use high frequency broadcasting for its internal needs. The number of channel hours assigned to it in the Plan of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. therefore offered every possibility to make its broadcasting transmissions in all directions in which it was interested.

Concerning Roumania, he could only repeat how great its contribution to the struggle against Fascism, and how considerable the losses and damages suffered by it, had been.

The increase provided in the Soviet Plan therefore was only just, since it had been necessary to take into account the participation of that country in the struggle against Fascism in an equitable manner.

The same thing applied to the Ukrainian S.S.R. The Soviet Plan had granted that country 99 channel hours instead of the 74 which it had demanded. It had been necessary to modify the results of the formula in order to take into account the great contribution of the Ukrainian people in the fight against Fascism. Such a recompense was entirely deserved. The Delegate of the U.K. had mentioned the participation of the United States of America in the war, and had argued that the said country had received no recompense on that account, but on the contrary had suffered a 42% reduction. That was completely inexact. The data in the case were as follows: The area of the United States was 3,060,000 square miles. The population was 132,000,000. The number of official languages was 7. The Soviet Plan gave it 229 channel hours. According to the formula, the country should receive 396. The data came from the documents of the Planning Committee of Geneva and from various publications containing statistical data for all the countries of the world.

After an objective study of all these data, the Soviet Delegation had arrived at the conclusion that no harm would be done to the United States by granting it the number of channel hours provided in the Plan. It had been necessary to take into consideration the specific character of each country and the fact that the population of some of them had been decimated in the course of the struggle against Fascism, while other countries had taken part in it on an essentially economic plane and even improved their economic structure by so doing. It would certainly have been incorrect not to take into account such differences in the nature and degree of the participation in the struggle against Fascism.

The Delegate of the Yugoslavian F.P.R. asked the Chairman if the preceding discussion fell within the scope of the agenda, and if it would not be better to avoid certain discussions which seemed to have very little bearing on the Soviet Plan.

Prof. Siforov stated that he saw no objection to delegates expressing their viewpoints with entire liberty.

The Delegate of the U.K. thanked Prof. Siforov, and assured him that he had had no intention of making any insinuations, but had only wanted to express his viewpoint on certain conceptions which were liable to give rise to misunderstanding and confusion. He was

not entirely satisfied with the explanations given concerning the relative weightage of some countries and the manner in which the complementary factors had been taken into consideration in the case of the four countries he had cited. How had the final result been arrived at? In the case of China, Prof. Siforov had said that a reduction of 8% had been made when, in accordance with the formula and the preceding statements, it seemed that the result should have been 489. The reduction percentage therefore was 62%, and not 8%.

In the case of Greece, Prof. Siforov had said that it had received the indispensable number of channel hours. That reply was not satisfactory, because it was inconceivable that this country should not be treated as favourably as the Roumanian P.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. He would appreciate an explanation as to the relative importance of the fundamental and complementary factors in these particular cases.

The Chairman observed that Prof. Siforov had promised the forthcoming publication of a document in which the first part of that question would be answered. He invited Prof. Siforov to give explanations on the cases of China, Greece and the Ukrainian S.S.R.

Prof. Siforov replied that, as far as China was concerned, the reduction was only 8%. For Greece, which had not presented any general requirements, an assignment of 10 channel hours had seemed sufficient. He had already given an answer concerning the Ukrainian S.S.R., and had explained clearly that it was impossible to treat the complementary factors as a mathematical formula. He had stated upon various occasions in what spirit the Soviet Delegation had approached the problem in order to arrive at just and equitable conclusions.

At the request of the Chairman, Prof. Siforov confirmed that the document which the Soviet Delegation had sent to the Secretariat for distribution contained for each country explanations of the relative importance attributed to the complementary factors. The document would not contain mathematical formulae of any kind; but its Part IV would give explanations which would satisfy the wishes expressed by various delegates.

The Delegate of the U.K. stated finally that he was unable to understand the difference in the treatment of China and of the Ukrainian S.S.R. The Soviet Delegation had not thought it necessary to grant China what she had demanded, and yet had seen fit to give the Ukrainian S.S.R. much more than it had demanded.

Prof. Siforov said that it was true that the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. had assigned in its Plan to the Ukrainian S.S.R. 99 channel hours, when the application of the formula indicated only 74.

That had been done because the Ukrainian S.S.R. had suffered enormous losses in human lives and considerable material destruction. Furthermore, the Ukrainian people had been under the Nazi yoke for several years, and had contributed greatly to the victory over Fascism. All these factors justified amply the recompense accorded that country.

Concerning China, which had demanded 220 channel hours, a careful study had shown that the second and third frequencies could be reduced without inflicting any harm upon that country. Not only the figures but the needs of a country had to be taken into account.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. wished to point out that in the case of his country the Delegate of the U.K. had not taken into account the fact that in the original demands of the Ukrainian S.S.R. certain essential factors had not been considered, for which reason they had to be increased later and brought up to 99 channel hours.

The meeting adjourned at 1.30 p.m. till 3.30 p.m.

The Reporter:
J. M. Leproux.

The Chairman:
H.J. van den Brook.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

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Committee 3

REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

28th Meeting

3 January 1949

The meeting was declared open at 4:47 p.m. by Mr. van den Broek, Chairman, assisted by Mr. Jacques Meyer, First-Vice-Chairman.

On behalf of the Delegation of Colombia, the Delegate of the Argentine put the following question to Professor Siforov:

Inasmuch as the Soviet Delegation admits that the "m" factor is variable, this factor cannot be contained in a mathematical formula; and as it refers to "war damages", this factor actually constitutes an indemnification value. Consequently, the Colombian Delegation wondered:

Was the value of the "m" factor obtained on the basis of the reduced number of channel hours which, by reason of the application of the U.S.S.R. formula, should be assigned to the countries which had caused these war damages, or was it obtained at the expense of all countries?

Professor Siforov: Among the complementary factors which were not common to all the countries, the Soviet Plan seriously took into account additional elements of appreciation which reflected the high frequency broadcasting needs of each country. For example, quite a series of countries which made a substantial contribution to the victory over Fascism suffered severe damages. Those countries received an additional number of channel hours. On the other hand, only the strict minimum was assigned to the aggressor countries responsible for the damages in question. The aggressor countries were thereby deprived of a part of the necessary channel hours. The U.S.S.R. Delegation was of the opinion that the struggle against Fascism was a common cause; the number of channel hours assigned by way of indemnification for the damages suffered because of the struggle against Fascism was relatively small and in actual fact did not prejudice the interests of all countries. As to the quantitative aspect of the question, in these circumstances no general mathematical formula could be applied. The calculation of additional channel hours could be made only by taking each country separately.

Colombia: Hence the frequencies assigned by way of reparations originated from a common high frequency fund, though it could not be determined in what proportion.

The Delegate of Indonesia wished to pose the following questions:
1st. What did the U.S.S.R. formula mean by "official state language"?

Prof. Siforov said that the reply followed directly from the expression "official language of a country". The official documents of Geneva contained the information relating to the number of languages of each country and the data had been used at the time of the preparation of the Plan.

The Delegate of Indonesia continued: 2nd. Indonesia like the United States of America, had one or two general official languages which, nevertheless, were spoken by only 10% of the population. In explaining the Soviet formula for cases of such a nature did Prof. Siforov agree that the languages which were actually used in national broadcasting should really be taken into account?

Prof. Siforov agreed because he considered that the needs for national broadcasting should have priority. The Soviet formula had taken into consideration the number of languages for national as well as international broadcasting.

Indonesia 3rd. The figures and explanations given by Prof. Siforov at preceding meetings showed that because of war damages Roumania had received 120% more channel hours than the number resulting from the application of the formula. Indonesia, on the contrary, had received only 12-1/2% more by application of the same reasoning. What were the factors and the source thereof which had been used to calculate the percentages in the two cases?

Prof. Siforov replied that the needs of each country had been examined very carefully and that each requirement had been met, taking into consideration the needs and particular rank of each country. Naturally, the fact had been taken into consideration that it was impossible to provide completely for the requirements of all the countries.

As the Indonesian Delegate pressed for a more precise reply, Prof. Siforov referred him to his previous answer to the Colombian Delegate. He added that the difference between the number of channel hours assigned and the number determined according to the formula arose from the difference in the degree of destruction suffered by different countries in the war against Fascism and the greater or lesser contribution toward victory.

The Chairman asked Prof. Siforov whether detailed information on the question would figure in the document which the Secretariat was to publish.

Prof. Siforov said he would subsequently make a concrete reply to the question, since he did not at the moment have all the factors of the problem before him.

The Indonesian Delegate noted that Prof. Siforov believed it fair for countries such as the United States of America and China to receive a smaller number of channel hours than the number resulting from the strict application of the formula. Since that was the case, what good did it do to apply basic factors which -- as Prof. Siforov had indicated -- should have a general bearing on high frequency broadcasting in all the countries.

He wanted to know, finally, whether Prof. Siforov could give any general information as to the value attributed to the complementary factors which had been taken into consideration. Had the value been fixed in a general or arbitrary way?

Prof. Siforov deemed it necessary to indicate that, whenever the number of channel hours obtained according to the formula was greater than the number of requirements, the U.S.S.R. Delegation had taken the requirements as a point of departure. That had been the case particularly regarding China. The complementary factors had been taken into consideration after careful examination of the requirements. In the case of a series of countries the number of channel hours contemplated in the Plan was higher than the number arrived at by means of the formula. The United Kingdom, for example, had received 50 % more channel hours than the figure indicated by the formula. The United Kingdom was treated in that way because of the large number of difficult circuits in that country. Furthermore, its contribution to the victory over Fascism was taken into consideration. The U.S.S.R. Delegation had never acted in an arbitrary manner; it had always taken into consideration the principal elements of appreciation which reflect each country's broadcasting needs.

The Indonesian Delegate then asked why high frequencies had not been assigned to certain tropical regions for national long distance broadcasting during the time between 5 p.m. and midnight, local time.

Prof. Siforov said that in general the total number of channel hours requested by all the countries was about three times the number of channel hours available for distribution. Unfortunately, therefore, it had been necessary to reduce the requirements. However, in effecting the reduction, the U.S.S.R. Delegation had exerted itself to cause the least inconvenience possible to the countries. He would reply to the question of reduction of frequencies during the hours between 5 p.m. and 12 p.m. when he had the necessary information before him.

On behalf of Working Group 6-C, which was analyzing the Soviet Plan, the Delegate of Sweden wanted certain explanations. His Group was trying to determine the factors of area, population and number of languages for each country. He had noted differences between the data established, according to those factors, for 42 countries in the U.S.S.R. Plan and the data established by Working Group 6-C. Therefore, other sources must have been used. What were they?

Professor Siforov pointed out that the figure of 42 countries for which the differences had been noted was grossly exaggerated. Actually, it was only in the case of 8 countries out of 85 that the channel hour data available to Group 6-C differed more than 20 % from the data in the Plan of the U.S.S.R. Delegation. However, even that difference arose from a number of inaccuracies by the Group in question. He confirmed that the information was taken from documents assembled in Geneva and put into final form later on by the countries themselves as well as according to other exact data.

The Swedish Delegate wondered if the information had been furnished directly to the U.S.S.R. Delegation.

Prof. Siforov confirmed that the figures were taken from official statistical documents.

The Swedish Delegate wished to know from what official documents they were taken.

Prof. Siforov cited the passages from the Report of the Planning Committee containing the data. Furthermore, the U.S.S.R. Delegation had used the manual "The Countries of the World".

The Swedish Delegate pointed out the differences which existed with regard to the population figure for certain countries. As to the number of official languages, the figure was not given in any official document.

Professor Siforov recognized that the essential data played a very important role. Furthermore, he pointed out that the official documents of the Geneva Session contained information as to the number of languages. It was possible that there were some inaccuracies which should be rectified here at the Conference.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. said that the United States of America had never submitted information to Geneva indicating that the number of its official languages was 7. Nor had the U.S.A. given any other information as to population or area. He did not know where the information used by the Soviet Plan originated.

The Chairman noted that the exchange of views between the representative of Sweden and Professor Siforov had not helped to solve the question. He asked the Professor whether he could say what information had been given by the countries and on what date.

Prof. Siforov replied that the basic documentation was taken from the official information of the Geneva Session to which was added information taken from various statistical manuals, among them "The Countries of the World". The number of 7 languages for the United States of America indicated in the Geneva documentation was exaggerated. But the U.S.S.R. Delegation did not have any other official data. Also, at the time of the application of the formula, it had taken as a guide the number in question.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia thought that it was absolutely necessary to specify the sources. As to the languages, we did not have any exact criteria. Each country should submit a written document on the subject.

The Chairman did not think the time had arrived to discuss the question. It was advisable merely to note the fact that the number had not been defined and to go on to the Agenda.

The Delegate of Chile asked Prof. Siforov why the population density was not considered in the Soviet plan.

Prof. Siforov replied that the population figure was the essential factor. When the population increased, the need for broadcasting programs increased. The density of population was calculated on the basis of the number of inhabitants in relation to area. The two latter factors had been taken into consideration in the U.S.S.R. Plan. With regard to the density of population as such, it did not constitute an essential factor and did not reflect the high frequency broadcasting needs of a country.

The Chilean Delegate asked the following question:

"Why had the highest figures, instead of the average figures, for the factors area (of the U.S.S.R.), population (of China) and languages been taken into consideration in the Soviet formula?"

Prof. Siforov replied that in its formula the U.S.S.R. Delegation had not used the maximum figures indicated by the Chilean Delegate. One had only to consider the formula to realize that fact. The maximum figures referred to by the Chilean Delegate appeared in the formula proposed in Geneva. But that formula was erroneous and would not withstand the slightest criticism.

The Chilean Delegate thought that the Soviet formula gave an unfair advantage to certain large countries. He wondered how the conclusion was reached, according to the Soviet formula, that some countries did not need high frequencies for national broadcasting.

Prof. Siforov denied that the interests of the small countries might be injured by the Soviet formula. The formulas based on the arithmetical average were even more unfavorable to the small countries than the formula based on the geometrical average proposed by the U.S.S.R. Delegation. He categorically rejected the Chilean Delegate's contention.

With regard to the countries which had no need for national broadcasting, the Soviet Delegation had examined all the concrete examples thereof and after having studied very carefully the requirements of the countries, it had determined the actual number of channel hours for each one of them.

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The meeting was suspended at 5:30 p.m. and resumed at 5:55 p.m.

The Chilean Delegate wished to know whether the Soviet Plan had taken into consideration, among the complementary factors, the nature of the soil, the geographical characteristics and the extremes of distances between the limits of the same country.

Prof. Siforov said that along with the factors of area, population, number of languages and the factor of "participation in the struggle against Fascism" the U.S.S.R. Delegation had also taken into consideration the complementary factors enumerated by the Chilean Delegate. Those complementary factors had also been taken into consideration in the Soviet Plan. Actually, the U.S.S.R. Delegation had studied very carefully the countries' requirements, which reflected those factors. In that regard, the United Kingdom presented a characteristic example.

The Chilean Delegate wondered whether the document to be published by the U.S.S.R. Delegation would give the additional explanations and whether it would indicate the countries which had been granted additional channel hours by reason of particular technical difficulties.

Prof. Siforov again explained how the document which the U.S.S.R. was going to publish was drafted: After some general considerations, basic information concerning all the countries would be given in four tables. The conclusion would contain the data concerning the special cases. All the basic considerations had been modified in that part of the document. After those modifications, the U.S.S.R. Delegation had deemed it necessary to change the number of channel hours obtained for any particular country according to the formula.

The Delegate of Roumania asked the following question:

Prof. Siforov had said that the Soviet formula was correct and fair. He wondered, therefore, why a plan not based on a formula but on general principles applied directly to each country would not be equally as fair?

Prof. Siforov thought that the consideration of particular cases correctly taking into account the essential and complementary factors, would give the same results. Before undertaking the preparation of the mathematical formula, the U.S.S.R. Delegation had determined what were the essential factors common to all, which had to be done in order to solve any problem. Those factors had also intervened in the mathematical factor worked out by the U.S.S.R. Delegation, after which the U.S.S.R. Delegation took into consideration the complementary factors which were not common to all the countries. It followed from the above that it would be possible to apply the method proposed by the Roumanian Delegate. However, the method used by the U.S.S.R. Delegation appeared to be the most practical because it enabled a solution to be reached quickly by the method of successive approximations in current use in the most varied fields of science and technology.

The Delegate of France asked for information on the initial data relating to area, population and the number of languages of France and Algeria.

Prof. Siforov said that the data relating to France and Algeria were as follows: channel hours requested, 276; area, 1,073,000 square miles; population, 48,600,000; number of languages, 2; number of frequencies resulting from the formula, 132. According to the U.S.S.R. Plan, 152 channel hours were granted, or 20 more than resulted from the formula.

The Delegate of France noted that France had suffered destruction and had fought against Fascism. Nevertheless, according to the Professor's calculations, the extent of the adjustment which resulted from taking into consideration the additional factors was not favorable to France. For example, the adjustment was five times less than the adjustment anticipated for Great Britain, three times less than that contemplated for Czechoslovakia and Albania, and 2.5 times less than the adjustment taken into consideration for Roumania, Bulgaria, etc

Prof. Siforov said that the document which had been submitted to the Secretariat contained explanations as to why France had received a larger number of frequencies than the number resulting from the formula. It was due principally to the great length of certain radio circuits and to other circumstances connected with the destruction suffered during the war against Fascism.

The Delegate of France did not see how the basic elements of the Soviet Plan could intervene in international broadcasting. It would seem more logical if the U.S.S.R. Delegation had not provided particular assignments of channel hours for international broadcasting or else had adopted particular criteria for the latter. Why had the U.S.S.R. Delegation not provided those criteria?

Prof. Siforov did not deny the necessity for international broadcasting but he pointed out that the U.S.S.R. Plan gave priority to national broadcasting. The former had been taken into consideration when the requirements were actually examined.

The Chairman, as the Delegate of Holland, returned to the idea of the Delegate of France relative to high frequencies for international broadcasting. If the case of countries which used high frequencies solely for international service was considered, could the Professor explain how the three basic factors could intervene?

Prof. Siforov answered that the criteria relating to international broadcasting could not be defined. For example, it was impossible to determine objectively the number of languages necessary for international broadcasting. The number could not be determined because all the countries, including the small countries, could submit requirements for transmissions in all directions and in all the languages of the globe.

The Chairman asked whether the Professor recognized that the three basic factors had no reason for being and could not constitute a basis for comparison when it was a question of international broadcasting.

Prof. Siforov replied that it was impossible to determine common factors for international broadcasting. The Plan of the U.S.S.R. Delegation was based on the principle of priority for national broadcasting. But it did not fail to take into consideration the needs relating also to international broadcasting.

The Chairman thanked Prof. Siforov. The meeting was adjourned until the following morning at 10 a.m.

The Reporter:
J. V. Leproux

The Chairman:
H. J. van den Broek

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 523-E

7 February 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

29th Meeting

4 January 1949

The meeting was declared open at 10:45 a.m. by the Chairman, Mr. H.J. van den Broek, assisted by the First Vice-Chairman, Mr. Jacques Meyer.

The Agenda called first for the approval of the Minutes of the 15th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 23rd Meetings, Documents Nos. 233, 288, 292, 303, 324 and 327.

- a) Document No. 233 was approved without discussion.
- b) Document No. 288:

The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. demanded the following rectifications of Document No. 288:

In paragraph 14, the fifth sentence should read:

"But since the Working Group lacked members who were qualified technical experts, it could not undertake the responsibility of posing essentially technical principles, and Committee 4 would have to present valid conclusions by experts on the subject."

In paragraph 75, after the second sentence, add:

"The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that Committee 3 might have been able to achieve its task in a more rational manner and have gained much time if, from the beginning, it had discussed the fundamental principles on the basis of documents such as Document No. 57 Rhf of Atlantic City, which defines the position taken by the U.S.S.R. on the subject of broadcasting categories and to which we have referred in the course of the discussions; Document No. 25 of the Mexico City Conference, drafted at the request of the U.S. S.R. Delegation; Report No. 4 of the Working Group of the Planning Committee (Geneva Session) and Document No. 98 of the Mexico City Conference. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. once more recalled his proposal to make the Working Groups prepare the questions beforehand.

"This would make it possible to avoid many sterile discussions in the Plenary Assemblies and at the same time would give Committee 3 the opportunity to devote itself to the work which the other Committees and the Conference as a whole expect from it."

The Delegate of Switzerland asked that paragraph 61 of Document No. 288 be modified as follows:

The first sentence of paragraph 61 should be retained, but the rest of the text, commencing with "In the particular case" should be deleted and replaced by the following text:

"He was of the opinion that the transmissions intended for nationals residing abroad would not constitute a real danger for their adopted country as long as the country of origin maintained a fair and honourable attitude towards the adopted country.

"It was not the task of this Conference to define this fair and honourable attitude and even less to limit the freedom of information or of listening. This would be the work of an international convention something like that of 1936, mentioned upon several occasions by the Delegation of France.

"Until such an international convention were adopted, the best defense against tactless foreign transmissions was the production of good national programs. Switzerland's experience had proven this."

Paragraph 62 remained unchanged, except for the words "That request was premature and", which should be deleted.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. asked that paragraph 12 of Document No. 288 be worded as follows:

"The Delegate of the U.S.A. agreed that the conclusions of Working Group A represented a constructive contribution; he seconded the statement of the Delegate of the U.K. in this respect, and repeated the suggestion that he had made in the course of the previous meeting for the prompt approval of Document No. 171 (Revised). However, he was unable to agree to the integral acceptance of the Report."

The Delegate of Uruguay requested the rectification of the Spanish text.

Paragraph 19, Document No. 288, should read: "..... does not come under the jurisdiction"

Document No. 288 was thus approved with the above mentioned modifications.

Documents Nos. 292 and 303: The study of Documents Nos 292 and 303 was left for the following morning.

Document No. 324:

Document No. 324 was approved, with the following rectification requested by the Delegate of Brazil:

Paragraph 4 of the summary of his statement, on page 9 of Document No. 324-E, should be reworded as follows:

"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 that these proposals lacked the character of compromise proposals, since they classified transmissions intended for the colonies among the national services."

Document No. 327:

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. demanded the following rectifications:

Paragraph 14, after the first sentence add:

"The statement of the Delegate of the Vatican was contrary to sound logic. He affirmed that priorities would not be adopted but that, nevertheless, 'to some extent certain elements of appreciation had to be taken into account'. What was this, if not an indirect admission that the priorities were necessary? Recognizing the necessity of taking into account not all the factors but only some of them which were of decisive fundamental importance, and proclaiming the convenience of preferring one factor over others, did this not define the concept of 'priorities'?"

Paragraph 14, page 4, to the sentence which begins with "That very day it might....." add the words: "of the Plan proposed by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R."

Paragraph 14, in the sentence ".....the Soviet Delegation desired to observe that the plan it had presented was not based upon gratuitous affirmation ..." replace "gratuitous" by "arbitrary". Add to this same sentence, after "....but upon solid foundations" the words "and exact principles".

Paragraph 46, omit the word "U.S.S.R." from the first sentence.

Paragraph 46, third sentence, the wording of the statement of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. should read as follows:

"The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated his reservations on the subject of the decision adopted. He thought that it was incorrect to take into consideration the results of the vote on Document No. 290 and the proposal presented by the U.S.S.R. only for statistical purposes, since any vote had a statistical character. By this fact, that vote had as legal a character as any other."

The Delegate of Albania requested that, on page 10 of Document No. 327, after paragraph 45, the following statement be added:

"The Delegate of Albania pointed out that it would be incorrect to interpret the results of the vote on the Soviet proposal as a statistical enumeration of opinions. He stressed the point that no such decision had been taken before voting and that, consequently, the vote had been regular and the proposal adopted constituted a decision like all other decisions taken by Committee 3, in the same manner and by the same procedure."

The Delegate of the P.R. of Rumania asked that the third sentence of his speech in paragraph 25 be worded thus:

"The Conference should take note of those differences and record them, with the aim of finding a solution satisfactory to all countries."

The Delegate of Uruguay asked that after paragraph 46 a new paragraph should be inserted, as follows:

"The Delegate of Uruguay states:

"It would be incorrect to attribute to this vote the character of a definitive resolution, taking into account that the text in question had been proposed only for statistical purposes for use by Working Group C."

The Delegate of the U.S.A. requested that the last two sentences of paragraph 15 be replaced by the following:

"The Delegates of the Latin American countries had already stated that they were willing to continue after the result of the vote and it had been agreed by the Committee that any result of the vote should have only a statistical value. An immediate vote on the subject should, in his opinion, be accepted with complete freedom."

The Delegate of the P.F.R. of Yugoslavia asked the Chairman what was the true significance of the vote taken in the course of that meeting. He thought that the vote had a formal character, without reservations, as witnessed by the Minutes.

The Chairman contested this viewpoint and indicated that, in accordance with the suggestion of the honorable Delegate of the Vatican City, it had been taken only for statistical purposes.

The Delegate of Uruguay pointed out that the Assembly did not have to pronounce itself with reference to the scope of the vote. There was nothing to indicate that the resolution had been taken as a firm decision. On the contrary, upon various occasions the Chairman had emphasized that the vote had only statistical value.

The Chairman proposed that the last sentence of Doc. No. 44 be worded thus:

"The Chairman stated the result of the vote."

The Delegate of Cuba thought that it was not possible to misunderstand the sense of the vote, as stated by the Delegate of the U.S.A. in paragraph 15 of the Report. It was a purely statistical question and the Latin American countries had accepted the vote solely in this sense.

The Delegate of France recalled that although he had been absent when the vote had been taken, he could state that during the entire meeting he had been under the impression that the vote had a purely documentary character.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. recalled that the Chairman had stated that the text of the Soviet proposal had been accepted, and that he was opposed to any modification of point 43 of the Minutes.

The Chairman stated that he was certain that the vote had been taken for statistical purposes and that he could not admit any other interpretation.

The Delegate of the P.R. of Roumania called attention to the character of the vote and to the fact that no decision had been taken on the matter of procedure. Fundamentally, the term 'statistical vote' either made no sense or it was a tautology. Every vote was statistical but nevertheless a valid vote. The term 'statistical vote' did not appear in any of the regulations of the Conference.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. regretted that this matter should have been brought up again without any reason. He had understood clearly that the vote had been taken only for statistical purposes;

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it was necessary to go on working without any further waste of time, approving the Report with the alteration proposed by the Chairman and allowing the countries who wished to do so to make observations.

The Chairman again proposed that the last sentence of paragraph 43 should be worded thus:

"The Chairman made known the result of the vote."

The Delegate of the P.F.R. of Yugoslavia did not agree with this wording. He proposed that the text be maintained and that the Chairman should add a paragraph explaining his viewpoint.

The Chairman consulted the Committee, which approved his proposal by 36 votes against 8.

The Delegate of the Vatican City requested the following rectifications to be made in paragraph 5:

Delete in line 6 of the English text the words: "by a unanimous finding as to the reasons of the disagreement."

Line 9, instead of:

"in accordance with a classification based upon a clearly marked establishment of priorities," should read ". . . in accordance with a priority based upon a classification of the various types of transmissions."

Line 11, instead of:

"different types of priorities", should read:

"different types of transmissions which it was necessary to take into account".

Line 19, (same paragraph), instead of "by sounding as well as by voting" should read: "by sounding the opinions and not be a deliberative vote".

The Delegate of the P.F.R. of Yugoslavia wished to clarify his opinion on the subject of the nature of the vote which had been taken during the 23rd Meeting concerning the proposal of the U.S.S.R. on the subject of classification of the transmissions (Document No. 290). The Delegation of the P.F.R. of Yugoslavia thought that the result of the vote constituted a decision for Committee 3 made in accordance with the rules.

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At the same time, the Delegation of the P.F.R. of Yugoslavia wished to point out that no decision whatsoever concerning the nature the vote had been taken at the 23rd Meeting, although several delegations had expressed their viewpoints to the effect that the vote should represent only an indication of statistical nature. On this premise, the Delegation of the P.F.R. of Yugoslavia stated that it was categorically opposed to any other qualification of the decision taken concerning Document No. 290.

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

"The Delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R. believes that the results of the vote taken on the subject of Document No. 290 and of the proposal of the U.S.S.R. contained in Document No. 327 have together the value of an adopted decision, not a statistical nature as was the opinion of the Chairman and of the delegates of a certain number of countries."

The Delegate of the P.R. of Roumania requested that the following statement be inserted in the Report:

"The Delegation of the People's Republic of Roumania considers that the vote expressed on 10 December in the full meeting of Committee 3, concerning the classification of the various types of transmissions, was a legal vote and that its result should therefore be communicated to Committee 6.

The artificial form of a statistical vote can in no case be accepted, taking into consideration the fact that it does not exist in any of the regulations which govern our Conference.

Furthermore, the idea of the "statistical vote", which had emanated from the Delegation of the Vatican City and formulated in writing by the Delegation of New Zealand, had not been accepted for discussion by the Committee before the vote."

The Delegate of the P.R. of Albania made the following statement:

"The Delegation of the People's Republic of Albania, considering that upon the occasion of the discussion of the Report of the 23rd Meeting of Committee 3, Document No. 327, the Chairman of the Committee and certain delegations have reaffirmed their opinions as to the nature of the vote taken on the matter of classification of high frequency broadcasting, believes it necessary to make the following statement:

'The Delegation of the People's Republic of Albania considers

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the results of the vote on the classification of high frequency broadcasting services to be a decision which must be transmitted to Committee 6 to serve in the elaboration of the Plan. The Albanian Delegation believes that the interpretation of this vote as being of statistical nature is incorrect for the following reasons:

- a) The proposal of the Delegate of the Vatican in favor of this interpretation had been withdrawn in deference to the proposal of New Zealand, which was then voted on and rejected.
- b) Before the vote on Document No. 290 and on the Soviet proposal, no decision had been taken to give this vote the nature of a statistical enumeration of opinions.
- c) In accordance with the General Regulations of Atlantic City and the Rules of Procedure of our Conference, when it is impossible to obtain unanimity, a decision must be the consequence of a vote. In the regulations referred to we do not find any clause specifying that if a meeting cannot arrive at a unanimous decision on a subject it should not take a decision and should abandon the matter. On the contrary, these regulations have established a well defined procedure for such cases: the procedure of voting.

In conclusion, the Delegation of the People's Republic of **Albania** believes that the opinion of the Chair and of the other delegations, which consider the result of the vote on the Soviet proposal concerning the classification of high frequency broadcasts as having a purely statistical nature, is not correct. We consider that such methods of procedure are incorrect and contrary to the Regulations of Atlantic City and to our Rules of Procedure, that they are dangerous to the work, that they keep us from taking decisions and from establishing the principles which are indispensable for the elaboration of the Plan and that, consequently, they will obstruct all progress of the work of our Conference."

The study of Documents No.s 292 and 303 was left for the next day's meeting.

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11:55 a.m. The meeting was suspended at 11:30 a.m. and resumed at

Prof. Siforov wished to furnish some specific information

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which he had not been able to give at the previous meeting, in reply to certain questions.

1. Why had certain frequencies not been assigned in the tropical broadcasting band between 17:00 and 24:00 local time?
(question raised by the Delegation of Indonesia)

The Soviet Plan had not provided channel hours for the tropical broadcasting zones of the Eastern hemisphere between 17:00 and 24:00 local time because, during that time and during those days of the summer season, those waves did not carry through.

2. The Delegate of Colombia had asked what number of high frequencies intended for the Fascist countries, according to the formula of the Soviet Plan, had been proposed in favor of the countries which had suffered aggression?

For Germany, according to the formula, 70 channel hours should be provided, while the Soviet Plan assigned 18.

For Japan the formula gave 62 channel hours, while the Plan provided 18.

For Spain, the formula gave 48 channel hours. The Plan provided 14.

If the differences in channel hours provided for these three countries were summed up, 130 channel hours would result.

Concerning the group of countries which had suffered great damages and which had contributed considerably to the struggle against Fascism, there was a difference of 330 channel hours. In other words, these countries had received 330 channel hours more than the number which had been derived from the formulas.

Comparing the two figures of 130 and 330, it could be seen that the difference was 200 channel hours. It should be noted that these figures were only approximate, since they took into account not only the factors referring to the last war, but also other factors which were reflected in the requirements.

3. As for China, Prof. Siforov confirmed that the requirements were 218 channel hours and not 286.

4. Replying to the Delegation of Sweden on the subject of differences between the data of the plan of the U.S.S.R. and those of the documents at the disposal of Working Group 6C, Prof. Siforov stated that a new analysis had been made which had shown that there were no substantial differences. Those which did exist, for a limited number of countries, came from the lack of precision of Group 6C.

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5. As for the number of languages for the United States, the figure 7 was printed in the Report of the Planning Committee (Geneva Session), page 113. Another source, the "Universal Almanac", London 1947, also gave the figure 7.

The Delegate of Sweden maintained that for 42 countries the data obtained in accordance with the formula of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. were different from those of Working Group 6C and if the results appearing in the Soviet Plan were the same, a check-up should be made.

Prof. Siforov gave an explanation concerning the result of the application of the Soviet formula by the Working Group and by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. These results showed clearly that there were no substantial differences for the overwhelming majority of the countries. He could give explanations for the differences existing in the case of 8 countries, which differences originated in lack of precision in the calculations of Group 6C. There were not differences in the data concerning 42 countries. To state the truth, these differences were so negligible that it was useless to waste time over them.

The Delegate of Sweden wished to know from what official sources the initial data concerning area, population and number of languages had been taken.

The Delegate of the U.K. stated that the two sources indicated by the professor, published in London, were not of an official nature.

The Delegate of France explained that if there were differences in the case of France, for example, it was precisely because in the Soviet Plan the entity France-Algeria had been considered as a whole, which seemed not to have been the case in Working Group 6C.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. stated that at no time had the Delegation of the U.S.A. sent statistical documents to Geneva, especially none concerning the number of languages.

The Delegate of China stated that the requirements presented by China at the Conference totalled 286 channel hours, and not 201. He confirmed the data which he had submitted on the previous day and asked for another rectification.

Prof. Siforov repeated the explanations already given on the subject of the methods employed for satisfying the requirements of China. He observed that out of the total number of channel hours requested by China, 201 fulfilled the Atlantic City conditions. The Mexico City Planning Committee had not received requirements amounting to 286 channel hours from China.

The Delegate of China once more asked how the Delegation of the

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U.S.S.R. had arrived at the conclusion that the Chinese requirements had been reduced by 8%.

Prof. Siforov explained how China had received 92% of the requirements it had presented, within the provisions of Atlantic City.

The Delegate of China stated that prior to 5 November he had submitted Formula 4, as requested by the Conference, and that those requirements clearly totalled 286 channel hours.

Prof. Siforov explained that the Plan of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. had been elaborated in October and presented at the beginning of November, based upon previous data.

He then referred to the statement of the U.S.A. Delegation according to which the Delegation of the said country at Geneva had submitted no information to the Planning Committee. Nevertheless, these data had been published and it seemed that not until now had anybody objected to them. The U.S.S.R. Delegation had used the data just as they had been presented.

The Delegate of the U.K. stated formally that the figures of the Geneva Report were not exact as far as the United Kingdom and its territories were concerned.

Prof. Siforov thought that the Conference could correct the mistakes which originated in a possible lack of precision in the initial data. As for the number of languages, it was possible that there were differences and that this matter should be clarified. An official State language was a language used by the government institutions.

Our Conference should define clearly the term "official State language", in order to eliminate all possibility of divergent interpretations on the subject.

At 12:30 p.m. the Chairman suggested that the Annexes to the Geneva and Mexico City Reports could be discussed after the Committee had finished its questions on the matter of the Soviet Plan.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:30 p.m.

The Reporter:

J. V. Leproux

The Chairman:

H. J. van den Broek.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 524-E

7 February 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

30th Meeting

4 January 1949

(Afternoon)

The meeting was declared open at 3:45 p.m. by Mr. van den Broek, Chairman of the Committee.

The Delegate of India was given the floor. He asked Prof. Siforov the following questions:

What were the figures for the three factors of area, population and number of official languages in the case of India?

Prof. Siforov replied as follows: Area, 1,181,000 square miles; population, 260 millions; number of languages, 16. The number of channel hours under the formula was 478; the number of channel hours proposed in the Plan was 299.

India's requirements showed 388 channel hours, 352 of which met the Atlantic City requirements.

Proceeding, he gave particulars of broadcasting directions and transmission and reception points.

The Delegate of India called the Professor's attention to the fact that the figures for the area and population were not exact. According to the real figures 519 channel hours should be assigned, whereas the Plan gave only 299. On what basis had the U.S.S.R. Delegation proceeded to such a substantial reduction?

Prof. Siforov replied that the fundamental data resulting from the three basic factors had been taken from the Report of the Planning Committee (Geneva Session), page 111, Appendix B. With respect to the reduction in the requirements, a careful study of the latter had shown that the second frequencies could be eliminated in certain directions without causing harm. Furthermore, India was entirely in the tropical zone; therefore it should use the tropical broadcasting bands from 1300 to 0100 G.M.T.

The Delegate of India pointed out that the figures marked with an asterisk in the Geneva document were merely provisional. He was not of the opinion that the tropical bands could replace high frequencies. He would like Prof. Siforov to give him exact information as to the considerations which had led him to reduce the number of channel hours.

Prof. Siforov recognized that the initial data concerning the area and territory might contain inaccuracies which it was advisable to rectify. In connection with reductions - aside from the unavoidable general reduction in the number of channel hours owing to the fact that the total number of channel hours requested by all the countries was almost three times the number available for distribution - technical considerations were taken into account. He gave concrete data with regard to those considerations, specifying the directed transmissions, frequencies, number of requirements, etc.

The Delegate of India reserved the right to take up the question of the use of tropical bands again with Prof. Siforov. India had not requested two frequencies for the same direction, and no mention had been made of general principles. He would like to know also whether the part which India had taken in the struggle on the Allies' side had been taken into consideration.

Prof. Siforov replied that the U.S.S.R. Plan certainly was based on general principles. He did not accept the statement of the Indian Delegate as accurate: the reductions in the requirements were a necessary evil. India's participation in the war had been taken into account. The inaccuracies in the data regarding area and population would of course have to be corrected.

The Delegate of India asked whether the document to be published on the subject of meeting the requirements under the Soviet Plan would include two columns, one showing the number of channel hours resulting under the formula, and the other showing the number of channel hours assigned in the Plan.

Prof. Siforov gave particulars. The data desired would appear in the document. Specific reference was made in the document to the case of India.

The Delegate of India wished to know what the total reduction was of the number of channel hours in comparison with the number resulting under the formula, i.e., the total reduction resulting from consideration of all the complementary factors.

Prof. Siforov did not have the data at hand; but he gave examples of general scope to shed light on the subject. He referred to the tables to be published by the U.S.S.R. Delegation, and gave various statistical data concerning the countries whose requirements had been met.

The Chairman repeated in more explicit terms the question put by the Indian Delegate.

Prof. Siforov, in turn, asked for more explicit mathematical data. Was the Indian Delegate interested in the increase based on the arithmetical average or the increase resulting from the geometrical average? The U.S.S.R. Delegation had not made the calculation requested.

The Delegate of India felt that the arithmetical data would have great significance in relation to the bases of the Soviet Plan. He would like to have the data.

The Chairman said that, once the Soviet documents were published, each delegation could easily make the necessary calculation.

The Delegate of Uruguay, referring to the fourth table in Document No. 382 (which, he said, he had only just received), said that the information necessary for an exact analysis of the Soviet Plan did not exist for each country, as had been promised. Would a second document be published containing an itemization of the different supplementary factors for each country?

Prof. Siforov replied that the document did not contain individual information about particular countries. Seven pages of the document were devoted to an individual analysis, and they contained exact explanations for specific cases. There were no separate explanations in the document for all countries; but the Soviet Delegation would gladly give complementary explanations concerning any concrete question which might be put.

With regard to the publication of the documentation concerning the Soviet Plan, aside from the documents indicated above, a document on the technical principles of the Plan had been sent to the Secretariat, which would certainly go a long way toward more completely illuminating the subject.

The Delegate of Canada referred to a statement to the effect that 330 channel hours had been distributed as a compensation for the war effort of different countries. Was it possible to give a list of these countries with their respective shares?

Prof. Siforov gave the following list of countries which had received an additional number of channel hours for reasons connected with the late war against Fascism:

Poland, Czechoslovakia, the P.R. of Roumania, the P.R. of Albania, the P.R. of Bulgaria, the Ukrainian S.S.R. and the Bielorussian S.S.R..

The Delegate of Switzerland made the following observations:

1. Document No. 98, which explained the basis of the Russian Plan, mentioned among the principal tasks of Rhf the cultural exchanges and rapprochement of peoples.

These things were ideal values, which could not be measured mathematically. Document No. 98 went on to state that these non-measurable values were not a sufficiently sure basis for the establishment of a plan, and that they should therefore be eliminated in favor of the so-called three permanent factors of which they had heard so much.

It followed from Prof. Siforov's replies that the three permanent factors had had to be corrected in each case, taking into consideration certain factors, to a large extent imponderable. Prof. Siforov estimated the total of the cases so corrected at 74%. He had never mentioned the cultural and rapprochement factors in his enumeration of the complementary factors.

Why did the Russian Plan discard those important imponderables, which the Russian Plan itself considered important, and introduce other factors no less difficult to evaluate, as shown by the last few days' discussions?

2. Prof. Siforov had been kind enough to indicate the sources from which the Russian Plan had drawn its information concerning the said three permanent factors, which constituted the Plan's mathematical basis. Would Prof. Siforov be kind enough also to indicate the sources of information on which the Russian Plan based its evaluation of the other more or less imponderable factors, which in 74% of the cases had led the authors of the Plan to correct the figures resulting from the basic formula?

Prof. Siforov said it was true that broadcasting played an essential role in the cultural and political life of nations. The Swiss Delegate's allegation that the U.S.S.R. Plan did not take into consideration those aspects of broadcasting was altogether erroneous. The three essential factors, in particular the factor of population, were in direct relation to these non-material aspects. The percentage of deviation from the formula indicated by the Swiss Delegate was certainly very exaggerated. Actually, the percentage was three or four times less. The fact was that an infinite number of factors always intervened in the solution of any problem. No doubt it was impossible and unnecessary to take them all into consideration. In order to attain practical results, the essential should be separated from the non-essential, in the first place, and the essential factors should then be taken into account.

The Swiss Delegate asked what were the basic sources of information in the case of the complementary factors on which the U.S.S.R. increases and reductions were founded.

Prof. Siforov said that the most varied factors were reflected in each country's requirements, as he had observed for example in the case of the United Kingdom. The Soviet Delegation had studied very carefully the requirements of all the countries; and to a certain extent they reflected all the factors about which the Swiss Delegate had asked.

The Delegate of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia asked whether in connection with complementary factors the Soviet Delegation had taken into account the fact that certain countries, which had largely contributed to the victory over Fascism, had at the same time increased their national income and developed their broadcasting services.

Prof. Siforov said that the U.S.S.R. Delegation had taken into consideration the fact that the contribution of countries to the struggle against Fascism differed both in quality and quantity. During the war against Fascism certain countries, whose people had participated actively and enthusiastically in the struggle, had lost the flower of their youth. On the other hand, the participation of other countries in the conflict had been essentially economic, with the result that they had thereby improved their economic condition.

The Delegate of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia asked whether in estimating complementary factors the Soviet Delegation had taken into consideration any general principles for establishing corrections, and whether there was any relation between gain in channel hours and losses sustained by countries victims of aggression.

Prof. Siforov answered in the affirmative. Nevertheless, it was generally impossible to solve mathematically such problems. It was for that reason that each case had been studied separately.

The Delegate of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia asked whether the Soviet Delegation had taken into account the legal obligations of the Atlantic City Convention in favor of the victims of the war, or only moral principles.

Prof. Siforov replied that the U.S.S.R. Delegation had taken into consideration the legal obligations in question. Moral factors had also been taken into account, as for example the fact that the Polish people had been under the German yoke for six years, and had thereby sustained enormous non-material damages.

The Delegate of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia asked whether the Soviet Delegation had taken into account the moral sufferings of the countries which had found it impossible to participate in a practical way in the struggle against Fascism.

Prof. Siforov answered that the Soviet Delegation had based its Plan on objective factors, and that the subjective factors of sympathy or antipathy had not entered into consideration, just as the political systems of the various countries had not been taken into consideration.

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The meeting was suspended at 5.40 p.m., and resumed at 6 p.m.

The Delegate of Uruguay observed that Prof. Siforov had stated that there was a document which contained certain information; but in his reply the Professor had indicated that the information was not complete, which was as he (the Uruguayan Delegate) had thought. He would like to have information concerning the case of Belgium, which had suffered in the war and in other wars, and to know whether all of Belgium's sacrifices, material and moral losses had been taken into consideration by the grant under the U.S.S.R. Plan of a single additional frequency in compensation.

Prof. Siforov repeated that the Soviet Delegation thought it wrong to take the political structure of a country into consideration in connection with the supplementary assignment of channel hours. The U.S.S.R. Delegation had taken as a basis the three factors mentioned above in connection with an objective study of the requirements, taking into account the extent of destruction and the contribution to the victory against Fascism. Table I of Document No. 382 showed that a large number of countries of very different political structure had received a larger number of channel hours than they would have received by strict application of the Soviet mathematical formula. With respect to Belgium, it had received a slightly larger number of channel hours than the number which resulted from the formula. The question whether the factor of "destruction" and "contribution to the victory over Fascism" had been sufficiently taken into consideration in this particular case deserved further study.

The Delegate of the U.K. repeated the question put by Canada. He wanted a list of the countries which had received additional frequency assignments by reason of their contribution to

the struggle against Fascism. Prof. Siforov had given the names of nine countries. Why had the other countries been omitted?

Prof. Siforov repeated that the figure of 330 channel hours was approximate in the sense that it took into account an aggregate of factors, among them those connected with the late war. The case of each country had been examined carefully. He could not indicate precisely what part of those channel hours reflected the degree of contribution to the war.

The Delegate of Brazil asked whether the Soviet Union recognized the same rights in respect of participation in the late war in the case of such countries as France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, Greece, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, as it did in the case of Poland, Czechoslovakia, the P.R. of Roumania, the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia, the P.R. of Albania, the Ukrainian S.S.R., the U.S.S.R., the Bielorussian S.S.R. and the P.R. of Bulgaria?

Prof. Siforov stated that no doubt some of the countries mentioned had played a positive part in the war, but that the degree of participation of each was different both in quality and quantity. It was impossible to embody that factor in a mathematical formula; but the fact that for instance, the United Kingdom and France had received a larger number of channel hours than they would have had under the mathematical formula showed that their participation had been taken into consideration.

The Chairman considered that the reply of the U.S.S.R. Delegate was inadequate, but advised dropping the matter.

The Delegate of Brazil said that an exact reply to his question was no doubt difficult for the U.S.S.R. Delegate; but to him (the Brazilian Delegate) it was a matter of justice. How was it possible to be satisfied with an incomplete enumeration, when it was a matter of enumerating the countries which had struggled for liberty?

The U. K. Delegate seconded the Brazilian Delegate's contention.

Prof. Siforov said that the Brazilian Delegate had misinterpreted his preceding statement. The factors connected with the late war had been taken into consideration by the Soviet Delegation; but, though the degree of participation had been reflected in the assignment of channel hours, it was impossible to indicate exactly in what proportion.

The Delegate of Belgium drew attention to the situation of his own country. The Belgian requirements of 80 channel hours had been reduced in the Soviet Plan to 17 hours, plus one additional

hour over and above the number of hours obtained by the formula as a compensation for Belgium's heavy material and moral losses. That showed in the opinion of Belgium that the Soviet formula could not serve as a basis for discussion.

Was Professor Siforov aware that all the other European Conferences, where the attempt had been made to establish a mathematical formula for the medium frequencies, had been unable to come to an understanding? At the preparatory Conference of Brussels the Soviet Delegation had placed before the Committee of Eight countries a plan based upon the same formula as that used by Prof. Siforov. That formula had been finally abandoned by the Soviet Delegation itself at Copenhagen. Under those conditions one might have one's doubts as to the chances of success of a short wave plan based on a mathematical formula which had been rejected at three previous Conferences.

Prof. Siforov answered that all previous formulae had been analyzed. As a result of the analysis, the Soviet Delegation had come to the conclusion that the fairest and most correct formula was the one upon which the present Soviet Plan was based. The lack of consistency of the old formulae had been pointed out in Document No. 255. The U.S.S.R. Delegation was firmly convinced of the necessity of a plan based upon equitable general principles and an equitable formula. No new formulae of any kind whatsoever had been submitted by any delegation. The Soviet Delegation had analyzed all known formulae.

The Chairman closed the discussion. The meeting would adjourn until the following day at 3.30 p.m., when Appendix B of the Reports of the Planning Committees (Geneva and Mexico City Sessions) would be examined, in order to enable the conclusions of Working Group C to be considered on the following Friday.

The Delegate of the P.R. of Roumania thought that, now that they had heard the replies, a general discussion should take place on the Soviet Plan, and the discussion of the principles should be finished.

The Chairman replied that the consideration of the principles of the Soviet Plan was inherent in the examination of the conclusions of the Geneva and Mexico City Sessions (Appendix B).

The Delegate of India shared the viewpoint of the Chairman as to the proceeding to a thorough study of the conclusions of the Geneva and Mexico City Sessions. Document No. 382, which had just been published, would call for comments. The discussion should finish on the following day.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that a decision had been taken to discuss the Soviet Plan. There was no question of a connection between that Plan and the work done at Geneva or Mexico City. The Committee should discuss the Plan and take a decision on it. The work begun should be finished.

The Delegate of Canada recalled that the delegates who had proposed the study of the Soviet Plan had also pointed out the necessity of interrupting it in order to proceed to the conclusions of Group C.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. seconded the Roumanian Delegate's contention.

The Delegate of Pakistan, as Chairman of Working Group C, considered it desirable to discuss thoroughly the general principles of the Soviet Plan. But in their replies to the Questionnaire, many delegations had expressed their views concerning the principles of the Soviet Plan. The Report of Group C and the replies which had been published contained the elements of appreciation which should be taken into account. He doubted whether it would be helpful to discuss separately the Geneva and Mexico City Plans.

The Delegate of Uruguay shared the views of the Delegate of Pakistan; but frankly he could not find constructive elements in the questions put to Prof. Siforov. The elements of the Soviet Plan, in spite of all the work that had been put into it, were not sufficiently itemised to serve as a general base for the Plan which the Committee had to draw up. Therefore, it was necessary to analyze the conclusions of Group 3-C in order to find new elements.

The Delegate of the U.S.A supported the Delegate of Pakistan.

The Delegate of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia regretted that the Agendas of the Committee were not strictly observed, in spite of all the efforts he had always made for a clear understanding of their contents. He considered that the entire Committee had agreed to a thorough study of the general principles. He pressed for a discussion and decision by the Committee on the following day of the principles upon which the Soviet Plan was based. Otherwise, the discussions would be interminable.

The Delegate of the P.R. of Roumania stated that the majority of delegates favored a general discussion of the principles of the Soviet Plan. Now it seemed that the question of such discussion was under consideration, an inadmissible proceeding.

The Chairman repeated that it would be perfectly possible to express opinions on the Soviet Plan within the limits of the discussion of Appendix B.

The Delegate of Cuba agreed with the Delegates of Uruguay and Pakistan.

The Chairman repeated that, when he had proposed the discussion of Appendix B, he had had no intention of excluding the Plan from the discussion. Doubtless Document No. 375 was pending; but it was necessary to make an attempt to end the discussion of Appendix B on the following day. The two questions had much in common, and the discussion could take place later. The Chair had prepared a document.

The Delegate of India wished to put certain questions on Document No. 382.

The Delegate of the U.K. asked for a vote on his previous proposal.

The Delegate of France objected in any case to discussing Document No. 382 on the following day for the reason that he had not yet received it.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was amazed at the attitude of certain delegations which, after being apparently sincere in proposing the discussion of the Soviet Plan, were now anxious to abandon it, though it was the only serious working basis and the only one which might lead to success. It was impossible to begin there and then with the study of the voluminous documents which had just been distributed. Time was needed to study them. Logic required that the work undertaken weeks ago should be expedited by discussing the Soviet Plan and Appendix B on the following day.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. had not the time to study the Report of Working Group 3-C for the following day. He supported the Chairman's proposal accordingly. He would like to see a general summary of the Report of Working Group C.

The Delegate of New Zealand supported the U.K. proposal. He thought that all the work should be concentrated so as to make more progress, while awaiting the necessary complementary information on which to form a fairer idea of the Soviet Plan.

The Delegate of the P.R. of Albania described how the consideration of the Soviet Plan had been decided. He thought a general discussion ought to follow on the replies to the questions put. He protested against the attempts of certain delegations to put an end to the discussion.

The Delegate of Brazil said that the U.S.S.R. was interested in having its Plan known. By studying the conclusions of Working Group C on the following day, the Committee would be in a position, thanks to the explanations which had been given it, to give an opinion on the Soviet Plan.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. confirmed that he had proposed the study of the Soviet Plan pending the conclusions of Working Group 3-C. He read his previous statements in regard to the discussion of the Plan.

On the other hand, he supported the proposal of the Delegate of Pakistan. He agreed however with the Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R., and suggested that the U.K. should amend its proposal, so that the Agenda for the following day would be as follows:

1. Consideration of the Minutes;
2. Oral or written statements concerning Prof. Siforov's remarks.

The following Friday could then be devoted to the consideration of the Report of Working Group 3-C, and to the definition of the working method.

The Chairman said that, as seven entire meetings had been devoted to the discussion of the U.S.S.R. Plan, it could not be denied that it had received serious consideration. All the opinions expressed had been founded on solid bases. The point was how to obtain the best results for the Plenary Assembly. He therefore proposed that the Committee should leave it to him to direct the discussions on the following day, and at the end of the meeting they would see what decision the Committee was in a position to take.

The Delegate of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia asked what would then be the Agenda for the next meeting.

The Chairman replied as follows:

"Discussion of Appendix B of the Report of the Planning Committee (Geneva and Mexico City Sessions), including the general principles of the Soviet Plan."

The Delegate of the U.K. accepted the U.S.A. amendment in which the Delegate of Pakistan concurred. What would be the Agenda for Friday?

The Chairman insisted on immediate adoption of his proposal as a means of speeding up the work on the following day.

The proposal was adopted.

The Delegate of India was not in agreement with the Chairman's proposal.

The meeting adjourned until the following day at 3.30 p.m.

The Reporter:

J. V. Leproux

The Chairman:

H. J. Van den Brock

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 525-E

22 January 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

32nd Meeting

7 January 1949 - Afternoon.

1. The meeting was declared open at 4:15 p.m. by Mr. H. J. van den Broek, Chairman, assisted by Mr. Jacques Meyer, 1st Vice-Chairman.

The agenda called for a general discussion of Documents No. 375, Report of Working Group 3C, and No. 384, containing the textual answers of the delegations.

2. The Chairman drew attention to Document No. 407 of the Vatican City, which had just been distributed. When the general discussion of Documents Nos. 375 and 384 were concluded, the Committee would consider which procedure it would follow in studying the details and which other documents it would have to consider.

The Delegate of Roumania pointed out that errors of translation had slipped into documents in question and inquired as to when the necessary corrections would be made.

3. The U.S.A. Delegate requested clarification of the procedure envisaged by the Chair.

The Chairman stated that, in his opinion, the question was whether or not the Committee was inclined to accept Documents Nos. 375 and 384 as a working basis, following which the Committee would try to determine the methods by which it would proceed to a detailed study. Concerning the request made by the Delegate of Roumania, he would willingly accept any suggestions relative thereto.

4. The Delegate of Yugoslavia proposed that each delegation submit its corrections in writing. He also stated that it seemed advisable to take into account Document No. 406 of the Chair.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. objected to having Document No. 406 taken into consideration immediately and requested clarifications on the future work of the Committee. In his opinion, the Committee should devote this meeting to defining its work program for the following days.

5. The Delegate of France believed that the Committee should begin a general consideration of the question, then go on to a more detailed consideration, and finally to study the conclusions, taking particular note of Document No. 407 of the Vatican City. Corrections which would be requested would necessarily entail discussion; thus, it would be preferable, when discussing the details, to review them question by question and not delegation by delegation.

6. The Delegation of India found Mr. Meyer's suggestions excellent. But he pointed out one difficulty: if we were to compare the answers of the various delegations, it would be difficult for some of the latter to ascertain in which category their answer had been classified.

7. The Chairman proposed a general discussion of Documents Nos. 375 and 384.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia felt that this general discussion should include a critical evaluation of the previously defined general principles.

8. The Chairman observed that, in his opinion, the sole issue was whether or not the Committee wished to take the documents under discussion as a working basis.

As no objection had been made to this suggestion, the Chairman invited those delegates wishing the floor to have their names listed.

9. The Delegate of Uruguay stated that question No. 11 had been incorrectly translated in three languages, so that in Working Group 3C the answers had to be transformed. It would therefore be advisable to have oral consultations in order to reframe the question in accordance with the Spanish text and to obtain new answers thereto.

10. The Chairman preferred that this question be considered during examination of the details.

The Delegate of France stated that it was a question of method; not only did question No. 11 give rise to protests, but question No. 13 as well. He also felt that all discussion should take place during consideration of the questions.

11. The Delegate of Uruguay appealed to the common sense of

the Committee and preferred that corrections be dealt with immediately.

The Chairman requested the Committee to confine itself to the general discussion.

12. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia pointed out that during the second meeting the Chairman had stated that answers to the questionnaires would not have the nature or meaning of a vote. Language differences which cropped up in the use of simultaneous interpretation had created misunderstandings. This greatly decreased the value of the answers to the questionnaire.
13. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. did not attribute great importance to the questionnaire. This opinion was confirmed by eighteen countries who had not answered the questions at all. Other countries did not answer a major part of the questions. Thus, the questionnaire could not be a serious working basis for the Committee. The latter was well aware of the time it had taken to draft the text of only five questions. This was why it seemed more reasonable to begin discussing the summary submitted by the Chairman. To undertake considering the answers themselves would set off a discussion which might last for two months.
14. The Chairman considered that the speaker was out of order. His statement should have been made at the end of the general discussion to which the Committee should now confine itself.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that certain delegations had given their opinions on the working procedure, and he had thought it possible to do likewise.
15. The Delegate of Brazil did not believe a general discussion necessary and felt that it would be better to start considering Document No. 375 question by question.
16. The Delegate of Yugoslavia felt that the result of the work did not measure up to the efforts expended. Varying tendencies and interests had been displayed within the Committee; it was unnecessary to waste a great deal of time on these documents; the Committee should return immediately to a discussion of the general principles contained in the Soviet Plan.
17. The Delegate of Cuba supported the opinion of the Delegate of Brazil who did not wish the Committee to waste a

great deal of time in the general discussion. But he did not agree with the Delegate of Yugoslavia that a discussion of the Document of Working Group 3C would be a waste of time. After the Soviet Plan, this document had a vital importance. It should be accepted immediately and then discussed item by item.

18. The Delegate of Brazil recalled that in a previous meeting the Delegate of Chile had proposed disbanding Working Group 3C. No delegation had supported this proposal. However, as some of the delegations now considered the work under discussion to be valueless, this meant that they were coming back to their previous position. Moreover, certain answers were of major interest. He gave some examples and joined with the Delegate of Cuba in considering the document of the Working Group to be of primary importance.

19. The Delegate of the U.K. considered Document No. 375 to be essential; but it was not possible to discuss the overall document without adequate headings.

The Delegate of Roumania pointed out that the Chairman felt that the issue concerned whether or not Document No. 375 should be taken as a working basis. The Committee had been directed to define general principles. Within the questionnaire were contained essential questions, e.g., Nos. 6 and 7, and other questions of a secondary nature. He drew attention to questions Nos. 6 and 7 which, in his opinion, sufficed in order to ascertain the general principles. To discuss all the other questions would lead to debates of considerable length. If the Committee really wished to conclude its work, it should discuss the principles of the Soviet Plan, or, if it so preferred, only the answers to questions Nos. 6 and 7.

20. The Delegate of Albania did not underestimate the considerable work accomplished by Working Group 3C during the two months necessary to complete the questionnaire. But the result of this work was not satisfactory. A great deal of time had been wasted in drafting five questions and, after this, twenty questions had been accepted without discussion. At the present time, only questions Nos. 6 and 7 were important and for this reason we should confine ourselves to these latter two and go on to accomplish concrete work, i.e., to proceed with the drafting of general principles on the basis of the Soviet Plan and of the other documents at the disposal of the Committee.

21. The Chairman proposed that inasmuch as all delegates having requested the floor had been acknowledged, the question should now be put to a vote.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that he, himself, had made a proposal and requested that it be voted upon.

22. The Chairman replied that this proposal was not in order for the time being but that it might be made subsequently.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. repeated that he considered his proposal in order, and he then read it. It concerned abandoning the discussion of Working Group 3C's documents in order to begin considering the documents of the Chair.

The Delegate of Roumania proposed the following amendment: "After thoroughly examining Documents Nos. 375 and 384, Committee 3 agreed to accept the answers to questions Nos. 6 and 7 and to deal thereafter with the answers to the other questions as far as the available time of the Committee would allow."

23. The Chairman requested the delegates to decide whether or not Documents Nos. 375 and 384 would be taken as a working basis.

With a show of hands the Committee agreed, by 39 votes to 9, to adopt these documents as a working basis.

24. Referring to the last meeting of the Coordinating Committee, the Chairman pointed out that he had proposed 22 January as the deadline for Committee 3. After recess, he would ask the Committee for its opinion on this subject.

Following this, he would ask what should be done with respect to the answers to the questionnaire.

The way in which these questions were to be considered should be decided upon: to review the questions in their numerical order, to review certain ones, or to adopt the order of questions as outlined in the draft conclusions of the Chairman (Paragraph IX, Document No. 406).

25. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following statement: "An overwhelming majority of the countries represented at the Conference consider that a plan should be established on the basis of an equitable method which could be applied in a uniform manner. According to the Soviet Delegation, this method would seem to be the ascertainment of the rank of each

country in respect to the others.

"Now, the rank of each country can be determined only by defining the basic, equal elements of appreciation, whose influence remains constant and which may be applied to all countries.

"These factors are: area, population and number of official languages. In fact, should we wish to establish other equivalent factors whose influence would be constant, it will suffice to glance at the Report of Working Group 3C in order to ascertain that none of the factors contained therein is objective, of equal importance in relation to the others, unless it be those which we have just mentioned above.

"It therefore seems that the method selected by the U.S.S.R. Delegation to determine the rank of each country is correct, for it is equitable for all countries.

"Should the method proposed by the U.S.S.R. Delegation in the international broadcasting assignment plan be adopted? Most assuredly. Since the rank of each country is determined, is another method possible and necessary to define the number of channel-hours to be allocated to international broadcasting? We answer 'No', as no other factors exist whose influence would remain constant. In fact, each country may broadcast radio transmissions towards any country and in any language; you are aware of this fact. The requirements of the countries, i.e., their desires, enable us to determine the importance of broadcasting intended for abroad.

"The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. considers that once the number of channel-hours has been determined on the basis of factors whose influence remains constant, each country is bound to undertake a detailed study of the requirements of other countries, in the same way as it should ascertain whether these requirements agree with those submitted in Atlantic City, and finally to consider: directional transmissions, reception areas and other technical principles. Furthermore, when requirements of countries are to be reduced, account should be taken of those which receive channel-hour allocations in the tropical band.

"After considering the requirements of the countries, it is necessary to assign an additional number of channel-hours to those countries which have contributed to the wiping out of fascism, allowing for the destruction of their communication facilities and damages suffered during the war.

"Gentlemen! The U.S.S.R. Delegation has submitted a plan

to the Mexico City Conference, firmly convinced that this plan is equitable for all the countries, that it takes the needs of all the countries of the earth into account, that it is equitable for all countries, large or small.

"Furthermore, the U.S.S.R. Delegation recognizes that this plan, as in the case of all other similar documents, may contain errors. It remains for the Conference to correct this, by considering the individual case of each country, and by studying its needs and requirements, e. g., by taking into consideration facts similar to those outlined by Mr. Bokhari, Delegate of Pakistan, whose country has only recently been granted independence.

"Taking into account the above-mentioned considerations, the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. proposes that the present assembly recommend that the Plan Committee take the principles contained in the Soviet Plan as a guide for its work."

26. The Delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R. stated that it had voted against the adoption of the documents since they were not directly in accordance with the terms of reference of the Committee.

The Chairman wished to thank the Chairman of Working Group 3C, Mr. Bokhari, for the appreciable work his group had accomplished.

The meeting was suspended at 5:55 p. m.

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The meeting was resumed at 6:20 p.m.

27. The Delegate of Yugoslavia wondered if the Spanish interpretation of his preceding statement had been correct, as it had evoked inexplicable protests from the Delegates of Cuba and Brazil. He had no intention whatever of denying the importance of the documents under discussion.

The Delegate of Roumania wished to explain his vote. He feared that the Chair's proposal would indefinitely prolong the discussions, and he would have preferred that only questions Nos. 6 and 7 be considered.

28. The Chairman invited the Committee to consider the procedure to be followed as he had previously suggested it. The general discussion was now declared open. Twelve delegates requested the floor.

The Delegate of Cuba wished to give his opinion on the three points raised by the Chairman.

The date of 22 January had been accepted for the submission of the Committee's report.

He agreed that the documents should be considered question by question and that countries interested in this issue might make the necessary suggestions to put them in order.

29. The Delegate of Canada proposed that the document of the Chair be accepted as the basis for discussion and that the Committee immediately proceed to the consideration of Chapter X, "Recommendations," of Document No. 406.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia felt that the adoption of the date depended upon the working procedure which would be selected. That was why he felt that questions and answers reflecting the discussions which had taken place during the two preceding months should no longer be discussed. He made a formal proposal that the Meeting again take up the general principles of the Soviet Plan, linking them with the consideration of Document No. 406.

The Chairman pointed out that Document No. 406 had been based upon Documents Nos. 375 and 384.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia stated that after Document No. 406 was discussed, the Meeting would, in his opinion, recognize the necessity of again taking up the conclusions of the Soviet Plan.

The Delegate of Belgium observed that certain delegations considered that only the bases of the Soviet Plan should be taken into account, without considering Documents Nos. 375 and 384. Therefore, in order to clear the ground, it would appear necessary to put the Yugoslavia proposal to a vote.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia pointed out that to take the combined Documents Nos. 375 and 384 as a basis would lead to a pointless protraction of discussion, and he, therefore, supported the opinion of the Delegate of Yugoslavia.

The Delegate of Syria felt that the questions should be considered one by one and voted individually, without omitting any, in order to respect the majority of opinions.

The Delegate of France agreed to the proposed date, hoping that such a procedure would make it possible to reach an agreement. As to the procedure, he noted that it only entailed approving a report and taking into account corrections submitted in writing. With respect to Documents Nos. 406 and 407, the issue concerned suggestions which should not be confused with the approval of the report, item by item.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Roumania stated that he agreed with the answer given by the Delegate of Yugoslavia. In order to observe the deadline, the procedure should be accelerated; in order to do this, a point-by-point discussion should be abandoned. Since Document No. 406 was, in itself, a summary of Documents Nos. 375 and 384, it might serve as a starting basis.

With reference to corrections, he felt that they could be submitted in writing and subsequently published in order to save time. He therefore formally proposed that Document No. 406 be taken into consideration, thus enabling the Committee to make recommendations as to the principles.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. referred to the decision of the Coordinating Committee relative to 1 February as the desirable date for winding up our work. The Committee had sufficient material to be able to proceed rapidly. Therefore, Document No. 406 should be considered immediately so that the Committee may comply with its terms of reference; to this end, it should study this document very thoroughly, paying particular attention to questions Nos. 6, 7 and 10 of the questionnaire, which are clearly within its terms of reference. He further agreed to the delegations' submitting their comments in writing.

The Delegate of the U.K. felt that, due to the lack of time, it would be impossible to consider all the questions; he also felt that it would be impossible to consider Document No. 406 in its entirety. He, therefore, thought it advisable to consider only certain chapters of the questionnaire.

The Delegate of India proposed first of all that the necessary corrections be made to the Working Group's report and that, following this, Document No. 406 be adopted as a basis, but that the Committee should not attempt to proceed too rapidly.

The Delegate of Norway proposed the following to the Committee:

"Working Group 3C shall interview those delegations wishing to submit comments and shall then publish the result of the agreed corrections. At that time, Committee 3 shall forward these documents, together with Documents Nos. 406 and 407, to the Plenary Assembly so that Committee 6 might avail itself of them."

The Chairman noted that the majority of delegations agreed that a date could not be considered without establishing procedure. The Committee should, therefore, begin at this point. Furthermore, the Committee seemed agreed to try to draw certain conclusions from Documents Nos. 375 and 384.

Finally, divergent opinions were expressed concerning the discussion of Documents Nos. 375 and 406.

The Chairman proposed taking a vote on the Norwegian proposal which would refer consideration of corrections to Document No. 375 to Working Group 3C.

The Delegate of Roumania proposed that a vote first be taken simply on whether or not corrections should be submitted in writing.

The Delegate of Brazil requested that, in a discussion of Documents Nos. 406 and 407, the Committee be able to refer to the original documents.

The Chairman confirmed that such would be the procedure.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. thought the Norwegian proposal excellent, but complex, and he proposed that note be taken thereof and the meeting adjourned.

The Chairman inquired of the Norwegian Delegate whether he considered that Documents Nos. 375 and 384 should not be discussed by Committee 3 but forwarded directly to the Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of Norway confirmed this opinion.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia stated that he had already made a proposal and requested that it be taken into consideration.

The Chairman pointed out that the Norwegian proposal digressed most from the original text and that, consequently,

it should be voted upon first.

The Delegate of Roumania inquired if the Norwegian Delegate really believed that Committee 6 should receive the documents in question.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:40 p.m.

The Reporter:

LEPROUX

The Chairman:

H. J. VAN DEN BROEK

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 526-E

22 January 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

33rd Meeting

8 January 1949

The meeting was declared open at 10:20 a.m. by the Chairman, Mr. H. J. van den Broek, who was assisted by the First Vice Chairman, Mr. Jacques Meyer.

1. The Report of the 22nd Meeting, Document No. 333, was approved with the following rectifications:

Paragraph 24, page 5, to read:

"The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he was not withdrawing his own proposal. He thought it was not correct to introduce modifications to the proposal of the Delegation of Argentine before having decided which text was to be discussed first. He added that the Assembly had not entrusted Mr. Mayo, Delegate of Argentine, with the task of drawing up the text for a proposal. Under these circumstances, he considered the proposal as emanating only from Mr. Mayo."

Paragraph 60, page 13, to read:

"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 done in a month and a half was considerable. During that time, all delegations have had time to make up their minds on the subject of principles and priorities which must be taken as a basis for the establishment of a plan, whatever it may be. For this reason, it could not be said that whatever had been done was useless or without value. Doubtlessly, the results attained are paltry, and no doubt much time had been lost in the discussion of

questions of minor importance, which are in no way related to the terms of reference conferred upon Committee 3 by the Plenary Assembly. Many times, the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. drew the attention of the members of the Committee to the fact that the latter had not chosen the right path, that the work had not been very productive, that it had not attained any concrete results and that it had not formulated - for the Plan Committee - any recommendation on the subject of principles and priorities which would have allowed that latter Committee to proceed.

The Committee might have done better. For a month, it has had before it a complete Soviet Plan which it has neither discussed nor studied. Every delegate should take a stand on this matter and consider the possibility of accelerating promptly and constructively the work of the Committee by studying, without further delay, the principles on which the Soviet Plan is based.

At the moment, it was evident to many delegates that the Questionnaire and its replies by the countries would yield very little in the way of practical results toward the fulfilment of the terms of reference of the Committee. They would only retard the work of the Conference, and from this arose the need to modify the nature of the activity of the Committee."

Paragraph 91, page 18, to read:

"The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the manner in which the Chairman had been conducting the discussions had always been aimed at obtaining unanimous decisions. For this reason the resolutions adopted in the course of this meeting had always been fair. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. regretted that the delegations which walked out of the room indulged in such manifestations, probably because their point of view did not at all coincide with the opinion of the large majority. By behaving in this manner, they showed that they did not wish to collaborate with the majority."

2. The Delegate of India requested that the following additions and rectifications should be introduced in paragraph 62, page 13:

To be added to the end of the paragraph:

"He stated finally that all efforts should be made to avoid a rupture and appealed most sincerely to the Chairman to adjourn the meeting in order not to precipitate such a rupture."

(Paragraph 87, Page 17 should be completed as follows and a check of the English translation should be made to this end):

"The Delegate of India said that he had been the first to suggest a suspension of the meeting, because he had foreseen what was bound to happen if it continued. Now it had happened. He pressed for an adjournment of the discussion, at least for the time being."

3. Paragraph 95, page 19, to read:

"The Delegate of India was anxious to state that his proposals had always been made with the intention of resolving the difficulties of procedure and of helping to find compromise solutions. However, he wished to express his complete confidence in the Chairman."

4. The Delegate of the U.S.A. requested that the words "and approved" should be struck out in paragraph 94, page 19.

5. The Chairman suggested that the Committee should continue the discussion on the procedure. A strong current of opinion, he said, was in favour of not setting a time limit before the matter of procedure had been regulated. On this latter point, he recalled the proposals before the Committee and asked the Delegate of Norway to read his suggestions. These are as follows:

6. 1) Working Group 3C should invite the delegations which desire to formulate observations concerning the summary contained in Document No. 375-E to present such observations at a later meeting of the Working Group. It should be understood that the replies presented by the delegations were in no way to be modified.

7. 2) As soon as the Working Group has finished the justified corrections of its first Report, it will establish a concise statistical classification of these answers.
8. 3) The Plenary Committee shall then decide if it would be preferable to open a new discussion on the general principles, with a view to taking a vote on certain conclusions, or if the documents of this Committee should be passed on without further delay to the Assembly, in order that all these elements may be placed at the disposal of Committee 6 as soon as possible.
9. The Chairman remarked that this proposal was not identical with the one made the previous evening and invited the various speakers to present their requests for the floor, which the delegates proceeded to do.

The Delegate of Pakistan, referring to the above mentioned proposals 1) and 2), said that the Working Group was evidently at the disposal of the Committee but that, in his opinion, the summary had been drawn up very carefully and that he had every reason to believe that the Replies had been classified correctly. He explained the procedure observed by the Working Group in order to avoid the possibility of making mistakes, especially by interviewing the authors of the Replies.

10. It was possible, however, that in drafting the summary of the Replies it had been necessary to leave out certain qualifying factors. Since the complete text of the Replies had been published, it was easy to check if they were in accordance with the summary and thus to ascertain if any corrections had to be made. Each delegation had clearly understood its right to explain the meaning of its own Reply, and the Working Group would be glad to receive any observations in this matter. Concerning the rectifications of the statistics, which would be few, they would become evident.
11. The Delegate of the U.S.A. called attention to the necessity of adopting a procedure to rectify the possible errors committed in Working Group 3C and to improve the wording in order to draft satisfactory documents for Committee 6.

Experience had shown, however, that the Committee would waste much time if it attempted to draft the final wording of the texts. Instead of submitting general principles to Committee 6, it would doubtlessly suffice to pass on to it, through the Plenary Assembly, all informative elements obtained. He would like to learn the viewpoint of the Chairman of Committee 6 on this procedure.

The proposal of Norway, with the modifications suggested by the Delegate of Pakistan, doubtlessly constituted the most efficient and most constructive procedure. It really did not seem possible for Committee 3 to come to an agreement on the general principles.

12. The Delegate of France referred to the text of the Norwegian proposal and stated his agreement with the observations of the Delegate of Pakistan.

1) Concerning the procedure to be followed in order to modify and improve the presentation of the present Report of Group C, he thought that if the Working Group was to meet again, Committee 3 could not continue in session. However, he was not voicing his opinion as to the convenience of such a procedure.

If the Working Group was to meet again, in order to collect observations, there was a good chance that the discussion would open again. By provoking additional discussions, only useless temptations would be provided. For all these reasons he proposed, as several of the speakers who had preceded him had done, that a very brief time limit should be established for the presentation of observations in writing, which would be studied all together by the Working Group, without any discussion.

2) The first duty of the Committee was that of approving the report, paragraph by paragraph, without renewing the discussion.

3) Concerning the question of whether the Committee could remit, without discussion, the collected qualifying factors to the Plenary Assembly, this did not seem possible. It would be a confession of failure on behalf of the Committee not to take a stand on the matter and to send to Committee 6 documents of more than 300 pages, without any guidance. In his opinion, the Committee should finish an honest report with at least a summary of all the opinions.

To state it briefly, written opinions could be requested from the delegations, a single meeting of the Working Group could be called, the Committee could approve the Reports and a discussion on a brief general Report could be held.

13. The Delegate of Cuba wished to repeat the proposal which he had made the day before and which he requested should be taken into consideration immediately.

14. The Chairman explained that he would prefer to follow the procedure of studying first the proposal of Norway which is the one furthest removed from the original text.

The Delegate of Cuba accepted the suggestion of the Chairman, but he thought that, in order to gain time, his proposal should be placed before the members of the Committee.

15. The Delegate of the U.S.A. called attention to the fact that the Delegate of France had not understood his previous observations and asked that he should be given an opportunity to give a specific explanation.

16. The Delegate of Switzerland suggested that the Committee should proceed to consider the Replies, in order to arrive at conclusions. He was under the impression that it was necessary to open a new chapter of the work and to avoid coming back in detail to work already accomplished. Conclusions should be drawn from the Replies, in order to present the General Report to the Plenary Assembly.

If the proposal of Norway was approved, there would be a serious risk of waging ceaseless discussions over details. Then it would be a matter of having to send voluminous documents to another Committee in the vain hope that the latter would solve a problem which had proven too much for us.

He said that his delegation had full confidence in Working Group C, having attended various meetings and observed the serious atmosphere and the capacity of its members.

It was evident that certain summaries of the Report would not have the support of everyone. His delegation too was going to propose a few small corrections. But these were only details which did not alter the essential outline of the Report, nor the statistics derived from it.

The Swiss Delegation thought that it would be a pity to fail to draw conclusions from these Replies and, through them, from all our several months' work, at the very moment when the goal was being reached.

The meeting had Document No. 406 of the Chair before it, and in Chapter IX certain conclusions were drawn from the Replies, conclusions which, in turn, refer to each of the Questions asked, classifying them in a clear and logical manner. These conclusions of Document No. 406 formed an excellent basis for the future work. Those who wished to present observations or to propose corrections with reference to certain questions or concerning the treatment of their Replies, could do so at their leisure. The work would proceed logically and promised to lead to the goal within the time limit which had been fixed.

Document No. 407 of the Vatican City, in his opinion, completed No. 406 in a very happy manner, since it led already a little beyond the immediate aims. It would be advisable not to lose sight of it in the course of the discussions.

He was quite confident that neither priorities nor magic formulas would come out of it, but criteria which would efficiently help the other Committees, in existence or yet to be formed, in their tasks.

17. The Delegate of Cuba pronounced himself against the proposal of the Delegate of Norway, since it was necessary to avoid the delay of the work of the Committee which would be occasioned by returning a document again to the Working Group. Documents Nos. 406 and 407, he said, were based upon the Replies made; he was certain that rectifications would have to be made in several Replies, especially those referring to Question 11. It seemed to him that the delegations which desired to present amendments could do so rapidly, in Committee, without involving the Working Group. Furthermore, even if they were passed on to the Group, it would be impossible to avoid the re-opening of the discussions within the Committee.
18. The Delegate of Brazil, in accordance with several of the speakers who had preceded him, thought that, above all, it was necessary to avoid wasting time and that since the procedure proposed by Norway involved six steps it was inopportune. He seconded the procedure suggested by the Delegate of Cuba. Doubtlessly it could be ascertained right away which were the delegations which wanted to present observations.

If the proposal of Norway was rejected, the delegations could be invited to formulate their observations immediately, within the Committee, take note of them, and decide on the subject next Monday.

19. The Delegate of Denmark, Chairman of Committee 6, made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman: I cannot promise to be brief. Please forgive me, but I have not in the past taken up much of the time of Committee 3. I should like to give my personal opinion on the question under discussion.

As you may know, Committee 6 has so far been doing only preparatory work, awaiting most of all the results of Committee 3.

But the position is now rather critical. In order to conclude our work within a reasonable time limit, it will be quite necessary for the Plan Committee to start drafting a plan on some basis or other. And the basis for this plan will of course be the information available to Committee 6.

Today, this is:

- 1) The information contained in the reports of the Planning Committee, Geneva and Mexico City Sessions;
- 2) the U.S.S.R. Plan, and
- 3) the Replies to the Questionnaire in Document No. 217.

And very soon we will probably have additional proposals from the U.S.A. and Portugal.

It will be - to say the least - very difficult for Committee 6 to find any agreed basis for the draft plan on this material, as we have no general principles to guide us.

It is therefore - from the point of view of time - very important that the results of Committee 3 should be made available to Committee 6 within a short time. Otherwise it may not be very helpful for making a plan, but may of course be of some interest when criticizing the draft plan. So much for the time when the information should be available for Committee 6.

And with regard to the question of the substance of the results to be passed to Committee 6,

we would all like to have a rigid formula giving the exact number of channel hours for each country,

but it is also clear from the work of Committee 6 that even if we get an agreed list of the total number of channel hours for each country, it does not mean that the difficulties are at an end in the Plan Committee.

Because channel hours have no fixed value, the value depends upon time of day, frequency band and other factors.

The Plan Committee therefore must apply some sort of general principles when allocating channel hours to the different frequency bands and to the different times of day.

This is just as important as the fixing of the total number of channel hours.

And in any case, we shall have here only some rather general principles to guide the work of Committee 6.

It is therefore reasonable that the general principles formulated in a rather flexible way could just as well be used by Committee 6 for all the work here. And such flexible principles will be of value if we get them soon.

This is - as I said - only my personal opinion and not the agreed opinion of Committee 6.

You will also understand that I support what has been said by the U.S.A. Delegate, and the Danish Delegation will support the Norwegian proposal or any other proposal which will make it possible for Committee 6 to receive information from Committee 3 at the earliest moment, even if this information is not of a very rigid nature and is only for guidance."

20. The Delegate of India stated that the work of Working Group 3C had an extremely objective character, which could be rectified by the Plenary Assembly. The Chairman of the Working Group would doubtlessly be able to furnish detail as to the meaning of the Replies of the different countries to

each Question of the Questionnaire. The Delegation of India, he said, seconded the proposal of the Delegate of Cuba, but opposed that presented by the Delegate of the U.S.A., tending to relieve this Committee of its responsibilities and pass them on to another Committee.

The Meeting was suspended at 11:50 a.m.

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21. The Meeting was resumed at 12:23 p.m.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia shared the viewpoint of all the preceding speakers who had opposed a long and detailed study of the conclusions of Working Group 3, and said that the rectifications could be presented in writing. As to point 3 of the proposal of Norway, he was in favour of submitting to Committee 6 only the qualifying factors, without adding any conclusions. Now Committee 3 had to discuss and take a stand on the general principles. Document No. 406 could be taken as a basis for this.

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

"The Delegations of the U.S.S.R. and of the Ukrainian S.S.R. state that Committee 3 is obliged to establish the general principles necessary for the elaboration of a plan.

The Report of Working Group 3C (Documents Nos. 375 and 384) does not permit Committee 3 to foresee a solution of the problem of the general principles within the near future. It refers only to a series of secondary and insignificant questions, the discussion of which within the Committee serves only to delay considerably not only its particular work, but also that of the Conference as a whole.

For these reasons the Delegations of the U.S.S.R. and of the Ukrainian S.S.R. vote against the adoption of the Report of Working Group 3C as a working document for the future activities of Committee 3.

The Delegations of the U.S.S.R. and of the Ukrainian S.S.R. believe it would be better to discuss Questions 6, 7 and 10 of Documents Nos. 375 and 384, since they are directly related to the terms of reference given Committee 3. A discussion on these subjects would be more susceptible of leading to the effective elaboration of the general principles and the establishment of priorities."

23. The Delegate of Syria seconded the proposal of the Delegate of India, to obtain a list of the countries which have given affirmative or negative replies, and said that he opposed the proposal of the Delegate of Norway.
24. The Delegate of the U.K. thought that the first task before the Committee was that of rectifying the Report of Working Group 3C. To this end, he proposed an amendment to the proposal of Norway, to the effect that all observations of the delegations concerning their own replies should be presented in writing. One or two meetings could then be devoted to the study of the statistics.
25. The Delegate of Norway accepted the proposed amendment. He thought that one or two meetings of the Working Group would suffice to perfect the final document and that he was convinced that such a procedure would save time.
26. The Chairman suggested that the proposal of Norway be put to a vote, paragraph by paragraph.

The Delegate of the Vatican City thought that it might be advantageous to enquire first, as had already been suggested by the Delegate of Brazil,
 - 1) How many delegations were going to ask for rectifications referring to their Replies, and
 - 2) How many delegations were going to ask for a revision of the computations of the affirmative and negative Replies.
27. The Delegate of Yugoslavia thought that a vote should be taken on the proposal of Norway as a whole.
28. The Chairman believed that each of the three points should be put to a vote.
29. The Delegate of Syria wished to know how he was sup-

posed to formulate any observations if he did not know in which category his Replies had been classified.

The Delegate of France, Chairman of a sub-group, stated that he could furnish the list of the countries which had been classified in the yes and the no categories. He thought that the Chairmen of the other sub-groups could do likewise.

30. The Delegate of Uruguay, Chairman of the Spanish language sub-group, shared this viewpoint, expressing his astonishment at the slowness of the procedure and the hope that it would soon be terminated.
31. The Delegate of the U.S.A. stated that he had been misunderstood by the Delegate of France in a previous observation. He had never meant to say that the powers of Committee 3 should be limited. On the contrary, he wished that it would really analyze the Replies, instead of attempting to deduce general principles from them. This would be in accordance with the wishes of the Chairman of Committee 6, and with the Norwegian proposal. Committee 6 would thus be informed as to the points approved by Committee 3 as well as to those which had been rejected.
32. The Delegate of India said that he was in agreement with the Delegations of the Vatican City and of Syria, that all statistical results should be communicated to the Committee.
33. The Delegate of Uruguay thought that the proposals of the Delegates of Brazil and of the Vatican City deserved attention.
34. The Delegate of Roumania believed that the proposal of Norway should be put to vote immediately and that later, after the requests for rectifications had been received, it should be studied how they could be taken into account.
35. The Chairman came back to the Norwegian proposal. He requested the Committee to decide if the proposal of the Delegate of the Vatican City should be taken into consideration previously.

On a show of hands, the Committee decided, by 28 votes against 6, to consider the latter proposal.

36. The Delegate of France suggested that it might be more

practical to ask the Committee how many delegates had no observations to make concerning the Report.

37. The Delegate of India believed that the proposal of the Rev. Soccorsi should be kept in its original form.
38. The Chairman seconded this viewpoint and put to a vote the first part of the proposal of the Delegate of the Vatican City.
39. The Delegate of Yugoslavia proposed that the meeting be adjourned.

The Delegate of Bulgaria seconded this proposal.

The Delegate of Argentina pointed out that the Committee had just formally decided that a vote should be taken, and that they should proceed to do so.

40. The Chairman asked which delegations wished to present observations concerning the conclusions of the Report. These Delegations so indicated:

Sweden, Switzerland, Argentina, Colombia, Syria,
Norway, Denmark, Finland, Brazil, Roumania, Czecho-
slovakia, Yugoslavia, U.S.S.R., Ukrainian S.S.R.,
United Nations, Bulgaria.

41. The Chairman asked the Committee to decide on the proposal of Norway.

The Delegate of Roumania stated that a minority of countries wished to present observations.

The Chairman returned to the matter of voting on the proposal of Norway.

On a show of hands, the result concerning the first part of the proposal was:

FOR 17 votes

AGAINST 28 votes

The Delegate of Norway withdrew the other parts of his proposal.

42. The Chairman thought it necessary to establish the future procedure, pointing out that it had been proposed to submit the

requests for rectifications in writing to the Chairman of the Working Group.

43. The Delegate of the Argentine recalled the proposal of the Delegate of Cuba, which suggested that the requests for rectifications should be studied in a meeting of the Committee.
44. The Delegate of Yugoslavia thought that both the Cuban and the Yugoslavian proposals should be voted on.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. asked for some explanations concerning the manner of submitting the written observations.

The Delegate of Roumania stated that the Committee had decided that the requests for rectifications should be presented in writing to the Chairman. He suggested that the proposals of Yugoslavia and Cuba should be put to vote at the next meeting.

45. The Delegate of France thought that it might be well to establish whether the Questions should be studied one by one, or if Document No. 406 should be taken into consideration immediately. It would be desirable that the observations to be considered be presented in writing.

46. The Chairman asked if the entire Committee was in agreement that the observations should be presented in writing to the Chairman of the Committee.

The Delegate of Syria observed that as long as the countries did not know exactly how their Replies had been interpreted, they could not present any observations.

47. The Chairman put to a vote the proposals of the Delegate of Cuba and that of the Delegate of Yugoslavia.

The Delegate of Cuba read his proposal:

"Since errors have been observed in certain Replies to the Questionnaire of Document No. 265, the Committee believes that the Replies should be checked for correction, in their proper order. It will suffice for the interested delegation to point out, in each Question, the desired rectification, without the oral intervention of any other delegation."

48. The Delegate of Yugoslavia believed that his proposal had chronological priority.

The Chairman considered both proposals exclusive and that, consequently, the following proposal of Yugoslavia should equally be put to a vote.

"Committee 3 decides to pass on at once to the discussion of Documents Nos. 406 and 407 and of all documents which refer to the general principles."

49. The Delegate of Canada recalled that he, too, had presented a proposal referring to the study of Document No. 375 in the order in which the recommendations were presented in the summary of the Chairman.

50. The Delegate of India asked the Delegation of Cuba to accept the amendment:

"that the bases for the classifications made by the 4 sub-groups should be submitted immediately to the Committee, in order that the delegations may have the opportunity of expressing their agreement with these classifications or of modifying them, for the final compilation of correct statistical information."

51. The Chairman asked that, in view of the hour, there should be no afternoon session and that the work should be finished that same morning.

The Delegate of Cuba accepted the amendment of the Delegation of India.

52. The Delegate of France pointed out that all Replies which were neither "yes" nor "no" nor abstentions, figured among the Replies. Taking into account the one presented by the Delegate of Canada, there were now three proposals pending.

53. The Chairman believed that the proposal of Cuba should be put to the vote first; if it was rejected, then it would be a matter of choice between the proposals of Yugoslavia and of Canada.

The Delegate of Roumania believed that the proposal of Yugoslavia had priority and asked for certain explanations concerning the scope of the proposal of the Delegate of Cuba.

The Delegate of Cuba replied that he did not exclude discussion of Documents Nos. 406 and 407.

54. The Delegate of Roumania then proposed that Documents Nos. 406 and 407 should be discussed, that observations should be presented in writing, and that consideration be confined to the general principles, in conformity with the Committee's terms of reference.

The Delegate of Cuba opposed this proposal.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked what good would come of a procedure which lead every delegation to prepare written observations, only to present them orally before the Committee immediately afterwards.

55. The Chairman stated that the point was to perfect the Reports of the Working Groups.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that all this could be accomplished in writing, without need for the Committee to listen to the observations and waste time.

56. The Chairman believed that it should be put to a vote.

The Delegate of the U.K. proposed that the proposals should be put to a vote in the following order:

1. Cuba;
2. Yugoslavia;
3. Canada.

57. This proposal was accepted unanimously.

The Delegation of Brazil recalled the proposal of amendment of the Delegate of India and the comments of the Delegate of France on the classification of the different Replies. Instead of saying four categories, it would perhaps be better to leave the question less definite, in order to afford room for all possibilities.

58. The Delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R. asked that a secret vote be taken on the Cuban proposal. This request was seconded.

The Delegate of Argentina observed that such a procedure would not be regular, and that Committee I had recommended that the procedure of a secret vote should no longer be admitted in the Committees.

The Chairman stated that no decision had been taken on the subject and that the request for a secret ballot was regular.

59. A vote was taken by secret ballot on the adoption of the proposal of the Delegate of Cuba.

52 voted; FOR, 25; AGAINST, 16; ABSTENTIONS, 7; blank or void ballots, 4.

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60. The Chairman indicated that on the following Monday at 10.00 a.m., the study of Documents Nos. 375 and 384 would commence.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia regretted the adoption of this procedure, which would prolong the work of the Committee.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated that the results of the vote showed that an important majority had taken no stand and that the Committee was far from unanimity.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

Re Reporter:

J. V. LEPROUX

The Chairman:

H. J. VAN DEN BROEK

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 527-E

22 January 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

Thirty-fourth Meeting
10 January 1949 (Morning)

1. The meeting was declared open at 10.20 by the Chairman, Mr. H. J. van den Broek, who was assisted by the First Vice-Chairman, Mr. Jacques Meyer.

The agenda called for the consideration of the Report of Working Group C, (Document No. 375) point by point.

2. The Chairman invited the Chairman of the Spanish language Sub-Group of Working Group 3C to read the classifications made.

3. The Delegate of the U.K. observed that there was no question of discussing the Replies.

The Chairman of the Sub-Group stated that, since the Chairman of Working Group 3C had already given general explanations, it might suffice to answer only the observations which the various delegations might wish to make.

4. The Chairman of the Committee said that it was only a matter of giving the names of the countries.

The Chairman of the Spanish language Sub-Group submitted the following information:

In the case of Question I, the following countries had given categorical Replies:

- 1) Affirmative: Indonesia, S.C.A.P., U.K., Southern Rhodesia, Territories of the U.K., Ireland, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Canada, Netherlands, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Australia, Switzerland, Vatican City, U.N.O., Monaco, South African Union.
- 2) Negative: Egypt, Syria, India, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Austria, Albania, Poland, Ukrainian S.S.R., Bolivia, Bielorussian S.S.R.

5. The Delegate of Norway said that the Norwegian Reply should be classified under point g, like the Danish answer. The Chairman of the Sub-Group saw no objection to adding to the Reply of Denmark those of Norway, Switzerland, Iceland, Finland and Sweden.
6. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that all observations should have been submitted in writing. He added that the U.S.S.R. had given a negative Reply to Question I, and that he was going to formulate observations in writing, since the document had not taken into account the Reply of the U.S.S.R. The Chairman of the Sub-Group acknowledged that the U.S.S.R. had replied in the negative to points a, b and c.
7. The Delegate of France, Chairman of the French language Sub-Group, explained that to say that certain questions were useless, or that they went beyond the terms of reference, did not imply that they should be considered as negative Replies. He cited examples to show to what absurdities a classification of statements of unwillingness to answer as negative Replies might lead.
8. The Delegate of the U.K. shared the French Delegate's point of view, and justified the decision of the Working Group with an example taken from the Replies of the Ukrainian S.S.R. to Question I.
9. The Chairman of the Spanish language Sub-Group, Mr. Fontaina, stated his agreement with the Chairman of the French and English language Sub-Groups.
10. The Chairman proposed that the statement of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., should be accepted without discussion, and that Question I should be considered as having received 50 Replies, 38 affirmative and 12 negative.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he had given very clear supplementary explanations in the case of a certain number of Questions, and that they had not been taken into consideration by the Working Group. Under these conditions the Soviet Delegation would not continue to take part in discussions which, in his opinion, only constituted a waste of time.

11. The Chairman appealed to the active collaboration of all delegations. He did not think it proper to re-open a discussion of the procedure.

The Delegate of Poland stated that within a very brief term his Delegation would submit written observations. It would not continue to take part in the discussion except to submit an observation concerning a material error in point 8.

12. The Delegate of the U.K. asked for the resolution adopted on the previous Saturday afternoon (Minutes of 33rd Meeting) to be read.
13. The Chairman read the proposal of the Delegation of Cuba and the amendment by the Delegation of India, both of which had been accepted.
14. The Delegate of the U.K. proposed that delegations which wanted to formulate observations, like those of the U.S.S.R., should submit them immediately in writing.
15. The Chairman asked the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. (1) if he was willing that his Reply should be classified as negative, and (2) if in the case of future Replies he was prepared to express his views on the contents of the Reply so as to allow of the requisite statistic at adjustments, subject always to the subsequent submission of written Replies, where necessary.
16. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. did not think the proposed procedure acceptable, and repeated that his Delegation did not wish to participate in a useless discussion.
17. The Chairman observed that the procedure had already been voted on, and appealed again to the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. to contribute to the progress of the work of the Committee.

The Delegate of Albania P.R. made a remark concerning the Reply of Mongolia P.R.
18. The Chairman said that a country was not entitled to intervene concerning the Reply of another country.

The Delegate of Roumania P.R. called the attention of the Chairman to the fact that certain delegates had already been discussing the subject of the Soviet Reply to certain Questions.

The Delegate of Brazil observed that the heading "Observations on affirmative answers:" (Document No. 375, page 5, line 6) would better read "Observations on conditionally affirmative answers:".
19. The Delegate of India asked what was meant by the category "No replies"? He agreed with the proposal of the Delegate of Brazil.
20. Mr. Fontaina said that the two countries which had not replied were Yugoslavia and Hungary. On the other hand, all requisite explanations would be found in the document, which contained all the necessary figures and particulars, including particulars of the unrestricted affirmative and conditional affirmative Replies.

21. Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) proposed a correction. It was not a matter of conditional Replies, but of Replies with observations. To ask who had not replied was to create an unnecessary complication. 52 countries had replied to the questions. Hence, taking the total sum of the replies received, it was simply a matter of subtraction to find the number of countries which had not replied. Concerning the abstentions, the Working Group had taken the view that an abstention did not constitute a negative Reply.

22. Mr. Fontaina explained the procedure observed by his Sub-Group in the classification of the Replies.

The Delegate of the Mongolian P.R. stated that his Reply should be classified among the negative, and not among the affirmative, Replies.

23. Mr. Fontaina read the complete answers of the Mongolian P.R. in the Spanish text. He admitted that a misunderstanding was possible.

24. The Chairman stated that Document No. 375-E had been approved with the following rectifications (2nd line of page 5):

Number of answers: 50

Affirmative answers: . .

categorical	16
relative	9
conditional	12

Negative answers: 13

No answers: 2

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The Committee proceeded to consider Question 1B.

25. Mr. Fontaina read the following list of countries which had replied in the affirmative:

New Zealand, Syria, Indonesia, S.C.A.P., Iceland, Sweden, Norway, Pakistan, Denmark, Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, France, Finland, Vatican City, South African Union, Bolivia, Territories of the U.K., Southern Rhodesia.

Negative Replies had been received from:

India, Czechoslovakia, Roumania P.R., Australia,
Albania P.R., Poland, Mongolia P.R., Ukrainian S.S.R.,
Bielorussian S.S.R. and U.S.S.R.

26. The Delegate of the Argentine wished his country to be included in category c) "In exceptional cases".

Mr. Fontaina admitted that an omission had occurred.

The Delegate of Syria wished his country to be included in category b) "Only in the case of Pakistan".

27. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. observed that a great many countries, which had sent in their answers, were now absent. How then could they present their observations?

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28. The Committee proceeded to consider Question 1C.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. asked for explanation on a point of procedure. If oral corrections were to be made there and then, and written corrections later, it would mean doing the same work twice. It would be better to ask delegations which were going to present written corrections when they thought they could do so. The meeting might then be suspended until the documents were available.

The Rev. Fr. Soccorsi (Vatican City) proposed to put the question to the Committee as to which delegations were going to present observations.

29. The Chairman asked if the Committee agreed to the proposed question being put. On a show of hands, the Committee decided affirmatively.

The Chairman then asked which delegations were going to present written observations. The following delegations registered:

Argentine, Colombia, Brazil, Albania P.R., Yugoslavia, F.P.R., Bielorussian S.S.R., Uruguay, Iceland, Denmark, Syria, Cuba, Finland, Sweden, Mexico, U.S.S.R., Poland, Hungary P.R.

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The Chairman asked if the above delegations were in a position to send in their Replies before the following morning.

Some of the delegations did not believe it possible to reply within that term.

30. The Delegate of Syria observed that he had already said that, unless he knew in which category his answer had been classified, he could not reply.
31. The Delegate of the U.K. thought that, in order to avoid a deadlock, it was necessary to know, first of all, if the answers of the delegations had been classified correctly. Then the meeting could be suspended in order to prepare the written observations.
32. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated that it had been shown that the current procedure could not be followed. He proposed a meeting of the Chairmen of the Sub-Groups, to allow delegations to inform themselves as to the classification of the answers of their countries. The written Replies should be sent in by the following day.
33. The Chairman proposed a simple reading (without discussion) of the classifications made for the different countries.
- The written observations could then be presented by the following morning.
34. The Delegate of Uruguay read, first, the affirmative answers to Question 16.

New Zealand, Indonesia, Mexico, S.C.A.P., U.K., Iceland, Cuba, Sweden, Norway, Brazil, Colombia, Argentine, Italy, Pakistan, Canada, Roumania, Nicaragua, Denmark, Netherlands, Uruguay, Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Australia, Switzerland, France, Chile, Finland, Albania P.R., Vatican City, Poland, U.N.O., Monaco, French Oversea Territories, U.S.A., ~~Mon~~golia P.R., Morocco and Tunisia, Union of South Africa, Portugal, U.K. Territories and Southern Rhodesia.

and secondly, the negative answers:

Egypt, Syria, India, Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R.,
Ukrainian S.S.R., Bielorussian S.S.R.

35. Question 1 D.

Affirmative Answers:

Egypt, New Zealand, Syria, Indonesia, Mexico, S.C.A.P., Iceland, Cuba, Sweden, Norway, Brazil, Colombia, Argentine, Italy, Pakistan, Canada, Nicaragua, Denmark, Uruguay, Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Australia, Switzerland, France, Chile; Vatican City, U.N.O., Monaco, French Oversea Territories, U.S.A., Morocco and Tunisia, Union of South Africa, Bolivia and Portugal.

Negative Answers:

India, U.K., Czechoslovakia, Roumania P.R., Albania P.R., U.S.S.R., Mongolia P.R., Ukrainian S.S.R., Bielorussian S.S.R., Territories of the U.K., Southern Rhodesia.

36. Question 2 A.

The reading of the lists in the case of the other Questions was continuing when at 1:30 p.m. the Delegate of the 37. U.S.A. commented on the slowness of the procedure.

The Delegate of Roumania P.R. said it would take two or three meetings to finish the work at that rate. He agreed with the U.S.S.R. suggestion. The majority of delegations knew perfectly well how the answers of their countries had been classified.

38. The Delegate of France did not find any inconvenience in the procedure, provided it was well understood that after the consultation of the Chairmen of the Sub-Groups, no delegation would bring up the question again, and that all the observations were presented in writing at the beginning of the meeting.

39. The Chairman thought that the written observations might be extremely brief. Suggestions as to the manner of formulating them would be welcome.

40. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that some of the corrections sent in might be important, and pressed for an extension of the term for submitting them.

41. The Chairman insisted on Document No. 375-E being taken on the following morning. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

stated that, if it was only a case of presenting observations on points of detail without going into general principles on the following morning, he was in accordance with the meeting of a limited group during the afternoon.

It was resolved that the Chairmen of the Sub-Groups of 3C should receive, in the course of the afternoon, the observations of the Delegations, in order to report on them to the Committee.

The meeting adjourned at 1:35 p.m.

The Reporter:

Leproux

The Chairman:

H. J. VAN DEN BROEK

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 528-E

22 January 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

35th Meeting

11 January 1949

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

The Chairman reported to the Committee on the labors of the previous afternoon. The Chairmen of the Sub-Groups were of opinion that a new meeting of a small joint Committee might contribute effectively to a rapid agreement in the matter of Document No. 375. Should such an agreement be reached in the course of the morning, the plenary Committee might consider the Final Report of Working Group 3 C that same afternoon, and proceed with the Agenda.

The following countries had submitted observations on Document No. 375: Norway, Poland, U.S.S.R., India, S.C.A.P., Canada, China, Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, and Albania.

The U.N. Observer explained that in his judgment Question 8 B ought not to figure in the Report for the reason that it did not reproduce the original question. He proposed to omit it, together with those Replies which were of no interest to Committee 6.

The Chairman thought the Question might be more usefully considered at the next meeting.

The Outer Mongolian Observer indicated that he too had corrections which he was anxious to make in Document No. 375.

There being no opposition to the Chairman's proposal, it was approved unanimously, and the meeting rose at 10.30 a.m.

The Reporter:

LEPROUX

The Chairman:

H. J. VAN DEN BROEK

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 529-E

22 January 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

36th Meeting

13 January 1949

1. The Meeting was declared open at 10:25 a.m. by Mr. H. J. Van den Broek, Chairman, who was assisted by Mr. Jacques Meyer, first Vice-Chairman.

The Chairman recalled that it had been decided at the previous meeting that, after the Chairmen of the Working Sub-Groups had received the comments submitted by the delegations, they should draft a corrigendum to Document No. 375. The corrigendum would be issued shortly, together with a new text giving the comments of certain delegations.

2. The Committee was aware that the Plenary Assembly expected a Final Report by January 22. The Committee would shortly receive Document No. 448 which, together with Document No. 406, would form the draft Report of the Chairman to the Assembly.

3. The Delegate of Poland asked if the comments of his Delegation would appear in the new document.

The Chairman replied in the affirmative. The document would contain corrections to the comments of Document No. 375.

The Delegate of the United Nations referred to his statement made at the preceding meeting on the omission of Question 8.

4. The Delegate of Canada referred to his proposal to consider Document No. 406. He thought that Document No. 407 of the Vatican City Delegate might also be discussed.

The Delegate of Switzerland supported the Canadian Delegate's proposal.

5. The Delegate of the Vatican City stated that he had not submitted Document No. 407 in order to provoke discussion in the Committee.

The Chairman consulted the Committee, which voiced no objection to taking Documents Nos. 406 and 407 into consideration.

6. The U.S.S.R. Delegate agreed to discussing these two documents as an indication to the Technical Committee of the principles which should constitute the basis of the plan. Nevertheless, before discussing Document No. 406 item by item, it would be necessary to consider the proposals made by various countries in order to form the basis of a plan.
7. The Delegate of the Vatican City pointed out that on the whole the Replies showed that the delegations affirmed, on the one hand, the necessity of safeguarding all rights, while they were opposed, on the other hand, to several criteria suggested with a view to a general reduction in requirements. That seemed to preclude any possibility of solution. But methods of reduction conceived as mandatory rules to be applied uniformly and automatically to all requirements generally encountered opposition. More flexible methods were indicated, such as those suggested in Document No. 407. Failure to accept any sort of reduction would be a plain indication that the Committee did not intend to reach any agreement at all.
8. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia wished to know what line the Committee intended to take in regard to the fact that fourteen delegations did not answer the Questionnaire.
9. The Delegate of the U.K. wished to put certain questions with regard to the working program of the Committee. A working procedure should be established for the maximum of five days which were still available before the Final Report was to be lodged.
10. The Chairman replied that the point would be considered subsequently.

The Delegate of Pakistan wondered where they stood in regard to the discussion. If Documents Nos. 406 and 407 were to be considered, he had the following general remark to make.

Both documents had attributed equal importance to all factors; but, despite their good qualities, both were timid. Questions 5, 7 and 10 were of a very peculiar interest, and the conclusions of the documents did not seem to have taken the fact into account. For instance, it might be thought that the problem of classification and priorities had been abandoned. The conclusions appeared weak, and their relative importance was not

sufficiently stressed. A universally applicable formula was no doubt impossible; but it might have been stated that certain factors such as area, population, and number of languages were useful. It might further have been brought out that all countries did not make the same use of high frequencies, and that account should be taken of the fact. Hence, it seemed that particular importance attached to Question 5.

The Delegation of Switzerland feared that the Meeting was becoming enmeshed in procedure. He proposed to proceed with the discussion of Document No. 406.

11. The Delegate of the Roumanian P.R. said that the Committee had now reached its essential task--viz. the submission of recommendations to Committee 6 as to the general principles of a plan. Documents Nos. 406 and 407 were very useful. He thanked their authors, as also the Delegate of Pakistan for his suggestion that certain questions should first be considered, irrespectively of whether agreement was reached on all their conclusions or in particular on the relative importance thereof. The Meeting should confine itself to general principles, and Question 6 would appear essential in that connection. So too will Question 12. The Pakistan Delegate had also very properly pointed out that, although the majority did not vote in favor of the general principles of the Soviet Plan, there was a general tendency to admit the great importance of the factors on which the Soviet Plan was based.

He proposed, therefore, that Questions 6, 7 and 12 should be discussed.

12. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. wished to add Question 10 to that list, as well as the question of the relative importance of national and international services.
13. The Chairman ruled that the general discussion had not been concluded, and that the Meeting should proceed to a detailed discussion of Documents Nos. 406 and 407.

The Delegate of France pointed out that in his Report (Document No. 406) the Chairman had placed the essential questions at the beginning, and that under these conditions it would be logical to discuss the Document in its established order.

The Delegate of the Roumanian P.R. agreed, subject to deferment of the discussion of point a).

The Chairman accepted the suggestion. As no objection was voiced, the discussion was opened on paragraph b) "Principles or No Principles?"

14. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. observed that most of the Replies to point 12B conceded that a plan based solely upon technical principles could not be accepted. That was shown by the experience of Appendix A of Geneva. It was consequently necessary to adopt general principles acceptable to all, and to work them out in Committee.

On the question of the definition of principles, the Soviet Delegate had already replied. The overwhelming majority of countries had stated, in answer to question 6A, that it was necessary to base a plan on a just and equitable method of channel-hour assignment.

On Question 7A concerning the possible consideration of criteria based on population, area and the number of languages, ten countries had replied affirmatively, and 18 countries had replied that these factors should be taken into consideration, but not to the exclusion of others.

On Question 7B (consideration of other factors) 32 countries had offered various suggestions in their Replies. This showed that the plan could not be drafted except on generally accepted principles. These principles should be studied, and factors which had been supported by a certain number of countries should be considered. A list of such factors should be compiled, and their relative importance should be determined.

15. The Delegate of the U.K. did not agree with the U.S.S.R. Delegate as to the percentage of affirmative Replies to the Question of general principles in paragraph B1. The correct figure was 37 against. Nor was it true that the general principles had been accepted on the whole. The Committee should collect the proposals of principle emanating from the various delegations, and try to determine to what extent these proposals afforded bases for general recommendations.

16. The Delegate of the Albanian P.R. emphasized the necessity for general principles. He gave examples drawn from the statistics of the Replies to certain Questions, which (he contended) showed that the conclusions in the Report were not very true, inasmuch as no distinctions had been made as to the nature of certain Replies. Document No. 406 did not correctly reflect the Replies; nor did Document 407.

17. The meeting adjourned at 11:50 a.m.

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18. The meeting resumed at 12:17 p.m.

The Delegate of India made the following statement which he wished recorded in the Minutes in extenso:

"It must be recognized that Questions 6 and 7 have particularly retained the attention of the Committee. It was to be expected that the Replies to these Questions would not allow of clear conclusions. One of the most difficult tasks which devolve upon this Committee is precisely that of drawing conclusions from the Replies to these two Questions; and it is pointless to stress the seriousness of the situation in view of the relationship between these conclusions and the basic principles which have to be formulated.

"A 'formula' has been mentioned; but I must confess--however surprising this may seem--that I detest the word 'formula.' The proposal submitted by the experts of India to the Plan Committee was incorrectly designated as a formula. It is but a method of equitable and uniform application intended to solve the problem of high-frequency assignments. The sole purpose of this proposal is to provide a method which can be uniformly and equitably applied to all countries, on the basis of factors which may prove to be finally acceptable. This document simply suggests the principle that an assignment plan should be founded on a logical basis and not exclusively on one which is arbitrary and unjustifiable.

"In our proposal, we wished to show that the method suggested could produce results, if not identical to, then at least very closely approximating to those which will be finally reached. The experts of India, at the meeting of the Plan Committee, were already aware of the fact that this proposal contained certain defects and was wanting in other respects. We had even realized by then that a method such as ours was not on the whole of a compromise nature, and could not be applied in all circumstances, and that consequently other criteria would have to enter into consideration for specific cases.

"The Delegation of India fervently and honestly wishes to collaborate and participate in the study of the problem or method enabling the Conference to undertake consideration of the question. This does not entail the discovery of a magic formula, but rather the invention of a method based above all on factors which can be concretely applied to all countries. It is obvious that this method of approach should be of a compromise nature, and should not give rise to extreme measures.

"The only means of endowing it with this compromise nature and of making it approximate to reality, is to increase the number of factors, giving them their appropriate importance, so as to avoid these extreme conclusions.

"We have a long list of factors in Appendix B which should give rise to a logical discussion, and should be divided into two categories. The first set of factors could be integrated with a uniformly applicable basic method, and the second set could be applied, as concretely and humanely as possible, to individual cases. I am offering this suggestion to the Committee simply as an experimental method enabling us to anticipate results which might be achieved, inasmuch as at the present time we are not yet taking any decisions, but are striving solely to estimate workable results on the most varying bases."

19. The Delegate of France had two comments to offer:

1) With respect to form. He believed that the Committee should exercise extreme care as to the way in which it took into account the Replies to Document No. 375. That document was to be amended by a corrigendum, which would show that it was unwise to draw hasty conclusions from statistical information, especially where it was attempted to transform "other" Replies into more categorical comments.

2) With respect to substance. Experience showed that in the past purely empirical plans, not based on genuine principles, had been drafted in frequency assignment Conferences. At Copenhagen the Technical Committee had not yet concluded its work, when the Plan was completed and accepted by the majority of delegations.

20. The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R., referring to Copenhagen, said that certain principles had been discussed. At the present Conference it was essential to adopt principles from the outset.

The text of Document No. 406 was not sufficiently categorical. It should contain only a certain number of essential recommendations on the primary factors - area, population and number of languages - and on the secondary factors accepted by the majority of countries, which the Committee should discuss.

The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. agreed with the Delegate of France that Replies should be analyzed very cautiously; but vital principles could be extracted from them.

21. The Delegate of Portugal stated that the overall work accomplished by his Delegation showed that the initial formula had been too rigid, and that it should be given greater flexibility by adding other factors thereto. But a further thorough study showed that it was practically impossible to achieve this.

For this reason, the Portuguese Delegation approved the text of paragraph 2 of Document No. 406.

The Delegate of Poland said that the Committee agreed with its Chairman that a detailed discussion could not be launched without an agreement on general principles. He agreed completely with the French Delegate as to how the Replies should be handled.

22. The Chairman replied to certain speakers who had taken exception to Document No. 406 on the ground that it was not sufficiently categorical. He stated that he had simply wished to be objective, without wishing to force the Committee one way or another.

It rested with the Committee itself to choose a more definite course. It would seem that the Committee should first of all give its opinion on point 6.

With respect to the corrected figures in the Replies to the Questions, the Chairman was prepared to furnish the information immediately.

23. The Delegate of the Albanian P.R. submitted various comments on Document No. 406. He considered it necessary to draw up a list of the primary factors given by the principal delegations in their Replies, with the names of their respective countries. Committee 3 could then discuss the factors supported by the greatest number of countries.

24. The Delegate of the Roumanian P.R. wished the procedure for the afternoon to be decided upon. Since point 6 of Section b) was the conclusion, it would logically follow that the

text of that Section should be studied point by point. Once agreement was reached on the five points, the question could be rapidly concluded.

25. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed. He insisted upon his former proposal to study the factors submitted by the various countries with a view to drafting a plan. He agreed with the French Delegate that statistics should be used cautiously. He was convinced that certain Replies had not been correctly classified, either because of the insufficient number of categories or because of difficulty of defining the meaning of certain Replies. A list of the factors proposed by the various countries should be made available, so that the Committee might study them and patiently draw conclusions therefrom.

The Chairman proposed that the discussion should continue on points 1, 2 and 3 during the afternoon meeting. No objection was made.

The meeting rose at 1:08 p.m.

THE CHAIRMAN:

H. J. Van den Broek

The Reporter:

J. V. Leproux

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 530-E

22 January 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

37th Meeting - 13 January 1949

1. The meeting was declared open at 4:30 p.m. by Mr. H. J. Van den Broek Chairman, assisted by Mr. Jacques Meyer, Vice-Chairman.

The Chairman summed up the corrections requested that morning concerning paragraph 6, "Principles or No Principles", of Document No. 406.

2. The Delegate of the U.S.A., referring to the English text of Question 6a), asked that the two texts of this question and of the draft conclusion should be made to agree.

The Delegate of Roumania accepted the text with the reservation that the number of negative answers be indicated.

3. The Delegate of Albania asked that the number of miscellaneous answers also be indicated.

The Delegate of Switzerland wished a definition of the terms, "principles", "criteria", etc.

The Delegate of Mexico made a similar remark. He did not consider that the word "principle" was suitable, and he proposed that it be made perfectly clear that paragraph b) referred to an ideal formula or to methods.

4. The Delegate of Canada pointed out that the English text used the word "method", which he considered acceptable.

5. The Delegate of the U.K. suggested the title, "Formula or No Formula".

6. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. did not understand the gist of the discussion. Committee 3 was bound, by its terms of reference, to establish principles. The questions had been well put, carefully discussed, and principles should be deduced therefrom. The title, "Principles or No Principles", was, therefore, perfectly correct.

He thought that the various categories of answers should be recorded.

7. The Chairman consulted the Committee as to whether the title should be left until the end of the discussion. This proposal was put to a vote by a show of hands and adopted by 18 votes to 13, with two abstentions.

8. With reference to the U.S. proposal, the French text thereof would then become "...sur la base d'une méthode équitable et susceptible d'être appliquée d'une manière uniforme..."

The Chairman consulted the Committee on this correction. As no objection was made, the proposal was adopted.

9. The Chairman suggested that the second paragraph should read:

"In fact, of the 51 answers received, 26 were affirmative, 12 negative and 13 miscellaneous."

This proposal was unanimously adopted.

10. The Chairman reread the final text: Sub-paragraph 1 was adopted as follows:

"On the question of whether the allocation of high frequencies should be based on an equitable method, uniformly applied, it would seem that the answers to Question 6-A of the Questionnaire furnish the best indication. In fact, of the 51 answers received, 26 were affirmative, 12 negative and 13 miscellaneous."

11. The Delegate of Albania asked that a conclusion to the analysis of the replies to Question 6 b) be clearly stated. He proposed the following:

"Out of a total of 33 answers to question 6 b), dealing with the consideration of certain essential factors, 28 were affirmative, 4 negative, with one abstention."

12. The Delegate of France repeated the Question: "If so, what principal factors should be established, etc.?" and pointed out that such as it was worded, it could not be answered by yes or no; in other words, it would be impossible to record the answers as either affirmative or negative.

13. The Delegate of the U.K. suggested an amendment based on the preceding remark.

14. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. read the question, which seemed quite clear. An overwhelming majority of countries had replied, giving a list of factors. The Committee could not change such a list, but should state that countries had replied in the affirmative.
15. The Delegate of Portugal supported the statement of the Delegate of France.
16. The Delegate of Uruguay, on behalf of the Spanish-speaking Working Group, considered that although it might not be possible to answer the question by yes or no, another form of answer might be considered.
17. The Chairman did not object to the Albanian proposal as amended by the United Kingdom. He suggested an additional paragraph numbered 1 b) which would read as follows: "In reply to question 6 b) ("If so, what principal factors should be established which would serve as a basis for the calculation of frequency hours in formulating a plan for the distribution of high frequencies for broadcasting?"), 28 delegations have listed a large number of factors, which are given in Appendix B to Document No. 375."
- Following a statement by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., the Chairman suggested the following: "Of 35 countries which have replied to Question 6 b), 28 have listed a large number of factors (contained in Appendix B to Document No. 375), 6 delegations have listed no factors, and one has abstained."

Since no objection had been raised, paragraph 1 was thus adopted.

18. Paragraph 2 was then considered. The Chairman read out minor changes to be made thereto:

1st line - 42 delegations out of 48;

7th line - 7 a) instead of 7;

9th line - 52 delegations, only 11...

19. The Delegate of Roumania suggested the following amendment: The first sentence would remain as worded; the second would be the following: "As to the factors-area, population and number of official languages the opinion of Committee 3 was divided as follows:

Eleven delegations considered that these three factors were indeed the fundamental ones.

The majority of the other delegations, while conceding that such universal factors should necessarily be considered when drafting a frequency assignment plan, believed that other specific factors with respect to the individual country also must be taken into account."

20. The Delegate of Uruguay pointed out that the figure of 11 countries having accepted the three basic factors would appear to include Indonesia. He wanted to know whether the Indonesian Delegate considered that his reply had been correctly classified.
21. The Delegate of Indonesia said that the U.S.S.R. formula was suitable only for national broadcasting and could be considered only after common agreement had established the relative share of high frequencies to be allocated respectively to national and international broadcasting. As the Atlantic City Conference had very clearly shown that no agreement on this question could be foreseen, a plan which assigned frequencies both to national and international broadcasting, based on area, population and number of languages, could not be considered as founded on solid and acceptable principles. The Delegates of Uruguay, Roumania, the U.K., Indonesia and the U.S.S.R. offered observations on the meaning to be attributed to this reply for the purpose of including it in the statistics.
22. The Chairman stated that when Document No. 447 had been distributed the Committee would be consulted and the Delegates would be allowed to present any possible observations on the reclassification of their replies.
23. The Delegate of France referred to the amendment of the Delegate of Roumania. He had no objection concerning it but requested the following modification: Instead of "other specific factors", the paragraph should read: "other general or particular factors".
24. The Delegate of India agreed with the opinion of the Delegate of France but suggested that the end of the proposal should read: "that other additional factors must also be taken into consideration".
25. The Delegate of Roumania agreed to the suggestions and accepted the amendment of Mr. Meyer, but he nevertheless believed that the words "general or particular" could be deleted.

26. The Delegate of France strongly insisted upon the words, "general or particular".
27. The Delegate of the U.S.A. did not agree to the use of the word, "universal". On the other hand, he could accept a new text which would include the statistical data and the amendments suggested by the Delegate of France.
28. The Delegate of Switzerland rejected the Roumanian Delegate's text, as it would convey an erroneous impression of the Committee's actions with respect to the basic criteria of the Soviet Plan. He requested that the Chair's text be put to a vote.
29. The Delegate of Uruguay pointed out that an analysis of Question 6 b) showed that the majority of delegations did not agree to the three basic principles.
30. The Chairman had no objections to the study of the Delegations' answers.
31. The Delegate of the Argentine supported the two preceding speakers.
32. The Delegate of the U.S.A. shared Mr. Fontaina's feeling as to the advisability of consulting the statistics.
33. The Delegate of Canada supported the Swiss Delegate's statement. When the delegations replied that they accepted "other factors", this did not mean that they had accepted the first three; he proposed, therefore, that the Chairman's text be adopted.
34. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. requested the delegates who had spoken against the Roumanian proposal to reread the answers of the various countries. He supplied precise details about many countries. The objective result was that the majority of countries had actually considered that the three basic factors of the Soviet Plan should be taken into account.
35. The Delegate of India supported the Chair's text.
36. The Delegate of Brazil considered that those countries which had expressed an opinion should, in case of doubt, give their advice as to the way in which their opinion should be interpreted. Contrary to the belief of the Soviet Delegation, his delegation did not recognize those three basic principles, and he, therefore, considered it necessary to have this question put to a vote so that the Committee would know which line to follow.

37. The Delegate of Chile also considered that the U.S.S.R. Delegation had incorrectly interpreted his answer.

38. The Delegate of Roumania, replying to the Chairman, further clarified his amendment and agreed to modify it as suggested by the Delegate of France.

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

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The meeting was resumed at 6:07 p.m.

39. The Delegate of Mexico suggested an amendment to the Roumanian Delegate's proposal which would prevent the adoption of a text which failed to reflect all viewpoints.

40. The Delegate of the U.S.A. agreed to this proposal, but also read another version.

41. The Chairman stated that he intended to put to the vote the Roumanian, Mexican and U.S.A. proposals in that order.

42. There followed a discussion on a point of order. Some delegates thought that the U.S.A. text was a new proposal and not an amendment. Others wished to inquire of the Roumanian delegate whether he agreed to these texts. Still others, considering that the Roumanian text was itself an amendment to the Chair's original proposal, felt that the Chairman should give his opinion on its acceptance.

43. The Delegate of the Vatican City inquired whether the word "necessarily" was still included in the Roumanian text. If such were the case, it should be stipulated that its retention did not preclude the consideration of individual cases.

44. The Chairman asked the Delegate of Mexico to submit a new amendment incorporating the U.S.A. proposal. The text was as follows:

- a) After "The majority of the other delegations...":
"while recognising all or some of these three factors",
- b) At the end of the text:
"believed, nevertheless, that this should be secondary to the general consideration of other factors."

- c) "With regard to the factors of area, population and number of languages, eleven countries believed that these three factors were indeed the three fundamental factors for assigning of frequencies".
- d) "A certain number of countries in this latter group agreed that one or more of the above factors should be taken into consideration to a certain extent, but believed that other factors should also be taken into account."

45. The Chairman asked the Delegate of Roumania whether he accepted the amendments of the Delegates of the Vatican City and Mexico.

The Delegate of Roumania accepted both.

He withdrew the word "necessarily" as requested by the Delegate of the Vatican City, but did not deem it possible to accept the U.S.A. text in its present inaccurate form, from which an underestimation might be inferred.

He requested that a vote be taken.

46. The Chairman read the final text of the Roumanian amendment, and proposed that a vote be taken.

The Delegate of India asked for certain clarifications on the wording of the amendment: when "languages" are mentioned, are these understood to mean "the number of official languages?"

The Chairman stated that if reference were made to the text of the questions, the word "official" should be deleted. The French text would read "number of spoken languages".

The Delegate of Roumania agreed to this correction.

47. The Roumanian text was voted upon and rejected by 27 votes to 13, with 1 abstention.

48. The Chairman suggested that the Mexican-U.S.A. amendment should now be considered.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia questioned the origin of the figure 41 which appears in the text.

The Chairman quoted the figures in connection with the replies to question 7 A.

49. After a lengthy exchange of views among the Delegate of Roumania, the U.S.S.R., India, the U.S.A. and Uruguay on the number of replies to question 7 A, a French amendment to the Mexican-U.S.A. text was adopted. The proposal would now read "many delegations" instead of "the majority of delegations" and no statistics would be quoted.

50. The Chairman put to a vote the Mexican-U.S.A. proposal as amended by M. Meyer.

The Delegate of Mexico pointed out that the second part should read "countries" instead of "delegations".

The text was adopted by 33 votes to 5, thus replacing sub-paragraph b) 2 of Document 406.

51. The next meeting was scheduled for Saturday morning.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:45 p.m.

The Reporter:

The Chairman:

J. M. Leproux

H. J. Van den Broek

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

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Committee 3

REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

38th Session

15 January 1949

1. The meeting was called to order at 10.20 a.m. by Mr. H. J. Van den Broek, Chairman, who was assisted by Mr. Jacques Meyer, First Vice-Chairman.

The Chairman suggested that the Committee should continue its discussion of Document No. 406, interrupted the evening before.

2. The Delegate of Poland called the Committee's attention to the question submitted by his Delegation with respect to the location of dispersed families. In many texts, as the result of an error of translation, this question was made to refer to "displaced persons".

The Delegation of Poland as early as last November had written a letter calling the Committee's attention to this question. As it appeared that this request for correction had not been taken into account in certain documents and particularly in Document No. 447, point 8 C, he inquired as to what steps had been taken to comply with his request. In his opinion, the answers to point 8 C were incorrect owing to the existing confusion.

The reply of the Polish Delegation should be in the "No" column.

The Delegate of the U.K. said that in English the term "displaced persons" also included "dispersed families."

The Chairman said that the Polish Delegation's remark would be included in a new correcting document to be published shortly.

The Delegate of Pakistan, speaking in his capacity as Chairman of Working Group 3 C, stated that he had received the

Polish request for correction, but that, having studied the Replies to the Question, he had felt that the majority of delegations could not have mistaken its true meaning.

The Chairman thought it would be desirable to resume the discussion of the point, when the Committee came to consider point 4 of Document No. 406.

The Delegate of Poland pressed for amendment of the classification of his country in the table of Replies, in such a way that the documents in circulation would leave no misunderstanding as to the meaning which the Polish Delegation attached to the expression "dispersed families".

3. The Observer of U.N.O. said that Question 8 B was meaningless, inasmuch as it dealt with a situation which did not arise. He had said what he had to say on the subject by letter; but, in order to gain time, he would prefer to have the question eliminated definitely from the Report.

The Chairman did not think it possible to alter the document; but a comment on the subject, which he read, would appear in the new document to which he had referred.

The Delegate of Pakistan confirmed that Question 8 B had been accepted by the Committee.

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4. The Delegate of India had various corrections to make.

The Delegate of France, speaking in his capacity as Vice-Chairman, said that Document No. 447 would be followed by a supplementary document. As however certain statements did not give a very clear idea of the meaning of the Replies, the Sub-Groups had not been able to state their view in a certain number of cases, even on the question of whether the Replies were in the affirmative or the negative. It would in any case be desirable to ask delegations, whose Replies were classified as affirmative or negative, whether their affirmative or negative Replies were categorical or conditional, and to publish a new document containing the additional information.

5. The Delegates of India and Albania drew attention to the misplacement of certain Replies of their respective Delegations, and called for rectification.

6. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. could not accept Document No. 447 as it stood. He hoped delegations would submit their views on the point as soon as possible.
7. The Chairman, replying to the Delegate of Portugal, said that his idea would be to publish a new Document No. 375, indicating which Replies were conditional (whether conditionally affirmative or conditionally negative), and containing in addition the observations of those delegations which considered that Working Group 3 C had misinterpreted their Replies.
8. The Delegate of Uruguay, speaking in his capacity as Chairman of the Spanish language Sub-Group, sought to explain how differences in the interpretation of the character of Replies were liable to arise. He illustrated his point by examples taken from the preceding remarks of the Indian and Albanian Delegates.
9. In reply to the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., the Chairman suggested a rectificatory document containing in the first place statistical material and in the second place an annex embodying corrections to the observations.
10. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia raised the question as to whether or not Bulgaria could still submit its Replies.

The Delegate of Turkey, who arrived after the expiration of the deadline for the submission of Replies, reserved the right to hand in his Replies, in the event of the proposal of the Czechoslovakia Delegate being approved.

The Delegates of Switzerland, Pakistan, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. considered the Czechoslovak proposal unacceptable, because it was indispensable above all to comply with the deadlines for the submission of the Final Report of the Committee. Delegations wishing to do so had every right to make their points of view known by submitting themselves a document, which delegations would no doubt study with interest.

The Chairman consulted the Committee as to whether countries which had not been present and had thus been unable to submit Replies before the set deadline, should still be allowed to have their Replies included in the statistics.

By a very large majority the Committee rejected this suggestion.
11. The Delegate of Pakistan submitted the following resolution for adoption by the Committee:

"The Committee adopts Document No. 447 as a fair and practical statistical summary of the Replies, subject only to the delegations indicating before Tuesday morning whether their Replies, negative or affirmative, are categorical or conditional.

"The Committee agrees to consider Document No. 447, completed as indicated, together with Document No. 384, as a definitive analytical compilation of the Replies, and to adopt these documents as a basis for the discussion of Documents Nos. 406 and 407."

12. The Delegate of the Roumanian P.R. proposed the insertion of the following words in the first sub-paragraph of the Pakistan resolution:

"Subject to the corrections already submitted in writing and the delegations' indications....."

The Roumanian amendment was supported by the Observer of the United Nations and by the Delegate of the Albanian P.R.

The Delegate of the U.K. desired to have the word "original" added after the word "Replies" in the first sentence. The conclusions should be considered in their qualitative sense and not exclusively in a statistical or quantitative sense.

13. The Delegates of the Bielorussian S.S.R. and the U.S.S.R. pointed out that Document No. 384 had already been adopted as a working document. Document No. 447 needed important corrections, and no delegation had as yet had time to study it. Under these circumstances they thought it logical to adjourn the decision on the proposal.

14. The Delegate of Pakistan accepted the first amendment of the U.K. Delegate. As regards the latter part of the U.K. Delegate's remarks, he proposed that Document No. 384 should be mentioned in conjunction with Document No. 375, so as to show that it was not only the statistical elements which were to be taken into account. In Document No. 447 he favoured the correction of obvious errors, without entering into detailed discussions.

The Delegate of France supported the proposal of the Delegate of Pakistan.

15. The Delegate of India, while expressing agreement with the proposal of the Delegate of Pakistan in its latest wording, thought it preferable that the deadline should be set for Monday instead of Tuesday morning.

16. The Delegate of Brazil noted that the Pakistan's text referred to "conditional or categorical" Replies.

He would prefer, in order to avoid misunderstandings, to read:

"....whether the replies, affirmative or negative, have been classified correctly, and whether they are categorical or conditional".

17. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. insisted that his earlier proposal should be taken into consideration.

18. The Chairman thought the Committee should decide whether it was prepared to accept corrections which were absolutely contrary to the original Replies, or whether it was prepared to leave it to the Chairman of the Working Group and the Chairman of the Sub-Group to decide whether this or that Reply should be accepted.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. failed to understand why the Chairman had raised such a question, since it had not been proposed by any delegate.

The Chairman answered that an answer to the question was necessary before the amendment of the Delegate of the Roumanian P.R. could be considered.

The Delegate of India believed that, as certain Replies were considered ambiguous, the delegations themselves had alone the right to interpret them.

19. The Delegate of France declared that the problem consisted in determining who in the last instance should have the power to decide on the classification. Was the delegation concerned to be able to impose its own classification, even when the latter was contrary to its original Reply, or were the Chairmen of the Groups to decide the matter?

In any case, it would be necessary to set a date so that a definitive document could be worked out.

20. In reply to the Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R., the Chairman asked the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. to read his proposal which was worded as follows:

"Committee 3 considers it indispensable to make the necessary corrections in Document No. 447.

"All countries concerned shall submit these corrections in writing by Monday at the latest. The latter must conform to the original Replies with respect to the correctness of the classification of their Replies submitted to the Working Groups, as reproduced in Document No. 447.

"Delegations shall also indicate whether their Replies are affirmative or conditional."

The Chairman declared that this proposal did not have precedence over the previous one.

21. The Delegate of the Roumanian P.R. withdrew his amendment to the Pakistan proposal.

22. A long debate ensued on the subject of procedure. The delegate of France felt that, if the amendment of the Delegate of Brazil was incorporated in the text of the Pakistani resolution, the latter would be practically identical with the proposal of the U.S.S.R. Delegate.

23. The latter proposal was supported by the Delegate of the Roumanian P.R.

The Delegates of the Albanian P.R., the Roumanian P.R., the Yugoslavian F.P.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. favoured precedence for the U.S.S.R. proposal.

The Chairman put the U.S.S.R. proposal to the vote, and it was rejected, on a show of hands, by 26 votes to 10, with 3 absentions.

Following the vote, the Delegate of the Roumanian P.R. declared that the vote was not valid, because the Chairman had omitted to read the text before submitting it to the vote.

24. The Chairman said that the Pakistani resolution was now before the meeting.

The Delegate of Mexico inquired whether the text excluded the possibility of delegations submitting requests for corrections which had not been submitted previously.

He agreed with the amendment of the Delegate of Brazil, considering that the Working Group should have the last word.

25. The Delegate of France said that it was only a matter of whether the Delegates of Mexico and Brazil were in agreement.

Should the amendment be adopted by the Committee, would that mean that the Working Group would be empowered to decide in the last instance? That must be decided before the vote was taken.

26. After observations by the Delegates of the Roumanian P.R., the Argentine, and the U.N.O. Observer, who pointed out that the delegations themselves would have the last word in Committee 6, the Chairman proposed that the following point should be put to the Committee:

"Does Committee 3 consider that the last word with respect to the final interpretation of the original Replies should rest with the delegations themselves?"

On a show of hand, the Committee registered 12 votes for, and 20 against, with 6 abstentions.

Following on the vote, the Delegate of the Yugoslavian F.P.R. reserved the right to give its own explanation of its Replies.

The Delegation of Portugal reserved the right to withdraw those of its Replies which had been incorrectly interpreted.

27. Following the adoption by the Committee of a proposal of the Delegate of India, to fix the dead-line for Monday morning 10 a.m., the Chairman put to the vote the Brazilian amendment, which was adopted by 32 votes with 9 abstentions and no dissenting vote.

The text as finally adopted, was as follows:

"The Committee accepts Document No. 447 as a fair and practical statistical summary of the Replies, subject to the delegations concerned indicating by Monday morning 10 a. m. whether their Replies, affirmative or negative as the case may be, have been classified correctly, and whether they are categorical or conditional.

"The Committee agrees to consider Document No. 447, completed as indicated above, together with Documents Nos. 375, and 384, as an analytical compilation of the Replies, and to adopt these documents as the basis of the discussion of Documents Nos. 406 and 407".

28. The Chairman put to the vote the proposal of the Delegate of Pakistan, as amended by the Delegations of Brazil and India.

The resolution was adopted, on a show of hands, by 32 votes to 9 with 2 abstentions.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. declared that he could not consider that the Committee had expressed a valid opinion on Document No. 447, which had been distributed only that same morning and could not have been studied properly.

The Delegates of the Yugoslavian F.P.R., U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia and the Roumanian P.R. expressed similar reservations.

The Delegation of the Roumanian P.R. reserved the right to withdraw any questions that might have been classified incorrectly.

The meeting adjourned at 2.30 p.m. until the following Monday morning at 10 a.m..

The Reporter
J.M. Leproux

The Chairman
H.J. van den Broek

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City 1948/49

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Committee 3

REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

39th Meeting

17 January, 1949

1. The meeting was opened at 10.30 a.m. by the Chairman, Mr. H.J. van den Broek, who was assisted by Mr. Jacques Meyer, Vice-Chairman.

The Chairman said that Document No. 448 was open to amendments calculated to facilitate its use.

He proposed to continue the discussion of Document No. 406 without waiting for a new document 447. No objections to this suggestion were advanced.

2. The Delegate of India made the following statement, which he wished to be included in the Minutes:

"During the course of the meeting of Committee 3, on Saturday last, the Delegation of India voted in favour of the proposal put to the house, viz: 'Does Committee 3 desire that the final interpretation of the original Replies be given to delegations themselves?'."

"The Indian Delegation wishes to place on record in the Minutes the view stated by us during the discussions that have taken place that it is fair and proper for the Committee to let the Delegations concerned indicate finally the correct interpretation of the respective Replies in cases where they are neither categorically affirmative nor categorically negative, and it is therefore only a question of interpretation."

3. The Chairman asked for any observations the Committee might have to make on paragraph b, point 3 of Document No. 406.

4. The Delegate of Mexico said that, in his opinion, Document No. 406 should be completely revised, since it was based on the interpretation given to the Replies by the Working Group. He

considered that the Replies had been greatly modified. Therefore, he did not consider it opportune to continue the discussion.

It would no doubt be possible to classify certain Replies under a new category "Specific", and to appoint a new working group for the reconsideration of the classification.

The Chairman did not think the amendments to Document No. 447 were likely to be of much importance. Perfection was always desirable; but if they tried to achieve it, the Committee would not be able to complete its task within the time-limit assigned.

The Delegate of Mexico stated that he had not intervened hitherto, in order not to complicate the work of the Committee; but that morning he had considered it his duty to make his proposal, which he did not propose to press, in order to reserve the right of speaking later on.

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5. The discussion was resumed on paragraph b, point 3 of Document No. 406.

The Delegate of the U.K. suggested that the point might be approved without discussion.

Approved.

The Committee proceeded to discuss point 4.

6. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was for following the same procedure as hitherto. He proposed accordingly to proceed with the consideration of the classification of the Replies to Question 5.

7. In connection with Question 10 (see second paragraph of point 4) the Vice-Chairman, speaking in his capacity as Chairman of the Group which had considered Question 10, commented on the indications of Document No. 447 on the subject. He did not consider it fair to say or suggest that the two principal broadcasting categories were equally popular. He made certain suggestions in this connection with a view to greater precision as to the effect of the Replies.

8. The Delegate of the U.K. supported the proposals of the Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and France. He proposed to take the Replies to the Questionnaire as a whole.

The proposal was seconded by the Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R...

9. The Vice-Chairman did not insist on a new text, but felt that the "other Replies" must be taken into account. Most of these treated the different types on an equal footing.

The Delegate of the U.K. said that the "other Replies" strengthened the sentiment of equality.

10. The Delegate of the Roumanian P.R. believed that the countries classified under the category "various observations" could also be classified as having declared themselves in favour of the priority of national services.

11. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. to save time, suggested that the Working Group might make a new classification.

The Delegate of the U.K. agreed.

12. The Delegate of the U.S.A. wanted it to be clearly indicated that no definite conclusions were to be drawn from the sense given to complex Replies. He proposed that the 3rd line of point 4 should be completed as follows:

"As regards this particular Question, it is important to note that the Replies were rarely categorical, that is to say, that the countries named as having expressed preference for a certain type, did not indicate in their Replies that they excluded consideration of other requirements which other countries had indicated."

The Chairman proposed that the text should be put into final shape, be studied during the recess, and that the Committee should now proceed with the immediate consideration of point 5, the first two sub-paragraphs of point 4 being regarded as adopted. The Committee proceeded to consider point 5.

13. The Chairman said that the figures given would be corrected in the light of the documents submitted that morning by certain delegations.

The Vice-Chairman pointed out the contradictions to be found in the Replies to Question 15, if compared with the Replies to Question 2, on the subject of minimum limits.

14. The Delegate of the U.K. wished to have the 7th line of sub-paragraph 5 amended by a drafting group so as to make the text show clearly that the delegations had refused to pronounce on either the higher or the lower limits.

15. The Delegate of Brazil thought it would be necessary in paragraph 5 to give the results of the Replies to Question 2 regarding the assignment of a minimum and equal number of frequency-hours. He also wished Question 16 which had been put by Brazil, to be taken into account, without establishing a relation between the two Questions.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. believed that paragraphs 4 and 5 if put together, would answer certain observations of the Delegate of Brazil.

The Delegate of Uruguay seconded the proposal, and suggested that the text should be submitted to a working group for consideration.

The Chairman consulted the Committee, and the suggestion was approved.

16. At the request of the Delegate of Mexico, paragraph 5 was divided into 2 parts, one relating to Questions 2 and 15, and the other relating to Questions 16 and 18.

17. In reply to the Delegate of the U.K. the Delegate of Brazil said that, as a matter of order, Question 2 should constitute a separate point.

18. In reply to the Delegate of Mexico, the Delegate of Brazil answered that question 15 should also constitute a separate paragraph.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed with the Delegate of Brazil.

19. The Delegate of the U.K. said he would like to have further particulars as to what exactly was understood by "maxima" and "minima".

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20. The meeting adjourned at 12.15 p.m. and resumed at 12.35 p.m.

The Chairman submitted point 6 to the consideration of the Committee.

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

"In view of the divergencies between the Replies to the Questions on general principles and priorities, it is necessary to make a detailed study of all the proposals submitted by the countries and, on the basis of that study to establish general principles and priorities which will best express the interests of all the countries".

21. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia said that one could not disregard the fact that 14 countries had failed to reply to the Questionnaire. He reminded the Committee that he had already stated that, in so far as the Replies were concerned, a decision could not be reached by means of a vote. Other factors must be taken into account and especially the need of taking general requirements into consideration in order to establish the essential principles for the elaboration of a Plan.

He supported the proposal of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Chairman said that the proposal of the U.S.S.R. and point 6 (Doc. No. 406, page 2) would be examined at the same time.

22. The Delegate of the U.K. said that the Committee had adopted a procedure, which had resulted in negative results. He was inclined to propose a compromise text, as it would be impossible to begin all over again the work done so far, and the Committee had to submit a Report by the end of the week.
23. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that Committee 3 had never once discussed the various factors proposed by the delegations, and the majority of the delegates were not acquainted with them as a whole.
24. The Delegate of India was of the opinion that paragraph 6 was confusing, and that the conclusions expressed therein did not correctly reflect the opinion of the delegations.
25. The Vice-Chairman observed that all the delegates had had the opportunity to become acquainted with the various opinions on the subject; and it did not appear that there was any general trend of opinion in favor of any one factor. It was only necessary to read the Replies. The wording of point 6 was for that reason strictly honest. The re-examination of the Replies was an impossible and useless task. As Delegate of France he could only support such a wording as that of Document No. 406.

The Delegate of the Albanian P.R. said that it was necessary to examine the different factors. He recalled his previous suggestion to make a list of factors, showing which countries had supported which.

6. The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. supported the text of the U.S.S.R. giving the reasons which prompted him to reject point 6 of Document No. 406, which (he said) was a confession of impotence on the part of Committee 3, and would end in the establishment of a Plan based on technical principles. The Committee well knew that the majority of the members of the Conference had recognized the necessity of adopting general principles. In support of his argument, he cited figures taken from the statistics of the Replies.

7. The Delegate of Brazil asked what was meant by the words "for the moment" in point 6. Before proceeding to a vote, the two following factors should be considered - and for good reasons which he indicated.

The Chairman said that point 6 merely indicated that the Committee had been unable to agree on a formula. That did not mean, however, that its work had been completely useless. That being so, he was inclined to ask the Committee to postpone the discussion and vote on point 6.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. supported the proposal of the Delegate of Brazil. The words "general principles" could be interpreted in different ways; and he for his part did not see why the Committee should not agree on certain principles.

The Delegate of the Roumanian P.R. said that the terms of reference of the Committee spoke of recommendations of priority and general principles and not of "wordings"; and he could not accept the view of the U.S.A. Delegate on these principles. It was essential to discuss the general principles. The Brazilian proposal seemed to him acceptable, provided the proposals of the various countries on the subject were considered and conclusions reached.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that it was indispensable that a working group should work out the figures in the case of the general principles, indicating the countries which had made proposals with regard to the same. The Committee could then take a decision in the light of the results, and thereby complete the examination of paragraph 6. As at present advised, he was prepared to accept the proposal of the Delegate of Brazil.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. again explained his point of view on the possibility of an agreement on certain principles.

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

The Chairman proposed that the Brazilian proposal be put to a vote.

The Delegate of India considered that, since the proposal of the U.S.S.R. was an amendment, it would be voted upon first.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that his text was indeed an amendment to the proposal of Brazil, since it advocated postponement of the examination of point 6 until the conclusions of the Working Group had been received.

A long exchange of views on this subject took place, the Delegate of Brazil objecting to the Soviet text being considered as an amendment to his proposal.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. formally proposed to amend the Brazilian text after the words "to postpone the discussion of point 6 of Paragraph b)" by the addition of the words "until the additional statistical data have been completed by Working Group 3 C concerning the Replies of the countries on the factors to be taken into consideration for the formulation of the Plan....."

The Delegate of Brazil said the texts were incompatible.

28. The Delegate of the Roumanian P.R. suggested that the meeting should be adjourned.

The proposal was rejected by 23 votes against 13.

29. The U.S.S.R. text was put to the vote.

The Delegate of Mexico asked Mr. Meyer how long it would take to interpret the Replies of the various countries.

The Delegate of France answered that it would take a week.

The Delegate of Mexico stated that, in that case, he would vote for the U.S.S.R. proposal.

The text was rejected by 22 votes to 14 with 7 abstentions.

30. The Brazilian proposal was put to the vote, and approved by 28 votes to 10, with 4 abstentions.

31. The Delegate of the Roumanian P.R. wished to point out that the question might have been settled one and a half hours earlier, if the Chairman had not interrupted him, when he wanted to propose an amendment. He wished his statement to that effect to be recorded in the Minutes of the Meeting.

The Chairman replied that he had followed the regulations.

The meeting rose at 2.27 p.m.

Next meeting at 16.15 p.m.

The Reporter

J. M. Leproux

The Chairman

H. J. van den Broek

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 533-E

22 January 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

40th Meeting

17 January 1949

1. The meeting was declared open at 4.25 p.m. by Mr. H. J. van den Broek, Chairman, who was assisted by Mr. Jacques Meyer, First Vice Chairman.

The Chairman consulted the Committee as to whether or not it wished a general discussion of paragraph c) of Document No. 406, which was on the agenda.

The Delegates of the U.K. and of the U.S.A. proposed the immediate discussion of the Document, paragraph by paragraph.

2. The Delegate of Mexico suggested a rectification in the title of the paragraph to render it less absolute, viz. to read "Factors which might be taken into consideration").

After discussion, the Committee decided to leave the drafting of a new title to the Drafting Committee.

3. Paragraph c) 1. The Delegate of the U.S.A. proposed to omit the first part of the sentence "In spite of the absence ... "down to "a majority". The modification was unanimously accepted.

4. Paragraph c) 2. The Delegate of the U.S.A. suggested that Points 1 and 2 should be reconciled by eliminating mention of the "platonic" character of the aspiration.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed to refer the Document to a Drafting Committee in order to bring Point 2 into harmony with the Replies of certain countries which had not been taken into account.

The Chairman pointed out that Point 2 referred solely "to certain instances".

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The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. called attention to the fact that the paragraph contained a sole exception, Mexico, whereas there were quite a number of countries which should figure side by side with that country.

The Delegate of Mexico believed there had been a misunderstanding. He wanted to know that coefficient of relative importance was attached to each factor by the Soviet Delegation.

The U.S.S.R. Delegate answered that he had made a complete Reply to Question 7 C, indicating three equal fundamental factors for all countries. Other countries had replied in regard to the other factors in such a way that the Working Group was in a position to give a concrete reply to the Mexican Delegate's question.

5. The Delegate of the U.K. proposed the following resolution:

"Committee 3 instructs the Drafting Group to prepare a short resumé of twelve lines at most, bringing out the general tendency of the Replies to Questions 6 B and 7 C."

The proposal was supported by several Delegations.

In reply to the suggestion of the Delegate of Switzerland, the U.K. Delegate said he had no objection to the following words being added to the text he had proposed:

"and any other reply dealing with the application of factors".

The Delegate of Portugal recalled the previous proposal of the U.S.A. Delegate, and expressed amazement at the present U.K. proposal.

The Vice-Chairman, the Delegate of France, repeated his point of view. When and how, he wondered, would the Working Group, which had been given so many tasks since the morning meeting, be able to work?

6. The Delegate of Uruguay thought it was necessary to reconcile certain differences between Questions 7 B and 7 C in a more explicit manner. He cited examples to show that in a great many instances the Replies to Question 7 B were of no value. He thought the Replies to Question 7 C would reduce the number and importance of the Replies to Question 7 B.

The Delegate of Canada thought the U.K. Delegate's proposal would be difficult to apply.

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7. The U.S.S.R. Delegate thought the Drafting Group should consider the factors, and ~~en~~umerate them in the text. He proposed the following solution:

"Committee 3 decides that the Drafting Group shall prepare a new text, in which the general attitude of the countries in regard to Points 6 and 7 is brought out."

The Chairman observed that the conclusions in paragraph b), embodying the Replies to Questions 6, 7 a) and 7 b), had already been examined and adopted.

The U.S.S.R. Delegate replied that the factors had not been studied.

The U.K. Delegate, noting that there was no agreement as to the substance of his proposal, withdrew it.

8. The Chairman proposed under these conditions to revert to the U.S.A. proposal.

The Delegate of the Roumanian P.R. said that the work would be expedited by taking a decision on the statistical data to be determined for the different factors.

The Chairman said that the statistical data were available in Document Nos. 375 and 384, and that a document which was a resumé was not the place for statistics.

Upon the insistence of the Delegate of the Roumanian P.R., the Chairman invited him to make a concrete proposal.

9. The U.S.S.R. Delegate made the following proposal:

"Committee 3 decides that the Drafting Group shall prepare a brief new text of point 2, taking into account the actual Replies of the countries to Questions 6 and 7 of the Questionnaire."

The proposal was supported by several Delegations.

The Vice-Chairman, the Delegate of France, again pointed out that he had already expressed his opinion on the subject. He insisted on knowing when the necessary work of drafting was to be done, and who was to do it.

The Chairman believed it preferable that the work should be done in the Committee.

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10. The Delegate of Portugal said that the preceding proposal of the U.S.S.R. Delegate had nothing to do with the Points 1 and 2 under discussion. He proposed that the two points should be approved with the U.S.A. amendment, and that the Soviet proposal should be considered at the same time as Point 3.
11. The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. proposed that the Chairmen of the Working Sub-Groups of Committee 3 C should meet that evening in order to put the texts into final form, and to prepare the statistics which would allow an answer on the question of the factors to be taken into consideration.

The Delegate of Uruguay asked what would be the use of the enumeration of the factors? The contradiction brought out between the Replies to Questions 7 B and 7 C showed that Committee 6 would not be able to use those factors.

12. At the request of the Chairman, the Delegate of the Roumanian P.R. read the text of a formal proposal:

"Committee 3 decides to include in the final wording of Document No. 406, Chapter 9, paragraph c), a statistical analysis of the factors enumerated in Annex b) of Document No. 375."

He (the Delegate of the Roumanian P.R.) would have no objection to combining the above proposal with the U.S.A. proposal.

The Chairman observed that the proposal was even further removed from the original text than the U.S.A. proposal.

The U. K. Delegate thought that the proposal raised a very important question of principle. He showed by examples that it was impossible to compel the countries as a whole to take into consideration factors which, nevertheless, might be quite valid for a very small number of countries or even for a single country.

13. The Delegate of Uruguay put the question whether Committee 6 was to be compelled to apply the decisions reached in Committee 3.

The Chairman replied by reading the text of the terms of reference of Committee 3.

14. The Delegate of Canada said that the duty of the Committee was to give information to the Plenary Assembly of a completely objective character, and that any considerations based on pure statistics would be liable to cause confusion. He supported the proposal of the U. K. Delegate.

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The Delegate of India considered, on the contrary, that statistics would be very useful, and that discussion of the factors would be desirable.

15. The U.S.S.R. Delegate withdrew his proposal in favor of that of the Delegate of the Roumanian P.R.

The Delegate of the Roumanian P.R. maintained his previous proposal. The Conference needed a working basis. Where a country was concerned with a single factor only, Committee 3 should take the fact into account, and inform the Plenary Assembly accordingly.

16. The Chairman was about to read again the proposal of the Delegate of the Roumanian P.R. as a preliminary to putting it to the vote, when the Delegate of Cuba proposed an amendment. The Chairman consulted the Committee, which agreed to the submission of the amendment. The amendment proposed to add at the end of the Roumanian proposal the following passage:

"...In order that the Plenary Assembly may be in a position to determine what are the factors which should be taken into consideration in the elaboration of the Plan".

The amendment was rejected, after a check of the voting by 18 votes to 24, with 3 abstentions.

17. The Chairman then put to the vote the U.S.A. amendment to combine paragraphs 1 and 2 and omit in Point 2 the following clause:

"this aspiration..." down to "...the delegations confined themselves..."

At the request of the U.S.S.R. Delegate, the meeting was suspended at 6:30 p.m.

18. The meeting was resumed at 6.55 p.m. The Delegate of the U.S.A. read the text of his proposal which was as follows:

"In certain instances the Delegations confined themselves to indicating the factors they would like to have considered without adding how that was to be done. In other instances, both the factors and the way they were to be applied were indicated."

The above proposal which was supported by several Delegations, was put for discussion.

The Delegate of Uruguay proposed to replace the first three words "In certain instances . . ." by: "In a number of instances".

The proposal received support, and the Chairman stated that it would be put to the vote.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that, if the Committee was to comply with its terms of reference, the wording of the second sentence would have to be modified in a concrete sense.

The Delegate of Mexico proposed the following wording:

"In the majority of instances ... " and in the second sentence "In other instances (Mexico, India, China, etc...)".

The Delegate of the Roumanian P. R. did not see the use of any such wordings. They would not be of any interest to the Plenary Assembly. The Committee had previously decided not to employ the terms "numerous" and "the majority" without supplementary statistical information. He agreed with the Delegate of Mexico that it was absolutely necessary to prepare the list of countries which had given factors.

19. The Delegate of Switzerland accepted the U.S.A. proposal, but wished the name of his country to be included in the list of countries which had indicated the methods of application of the factors.

20. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported the Mexican Delegate's proposal, but wished the complete list of countries which had proposed factors to include particulars of the coefficient of importance, if any, which had been given to them.

21. The Chairman invited the U.S.A. Delegate to indicate to what extent he was prepared to accept the proposed amendments.

The U.S.A. Delegate did not see any objection to adopting the word "majority". He also agreed to the inclusion in the text of the names of the countries; but he thought it was a point which should be examined separately by the Committee.

The latter suggestion was supported by the U.K. Delegate.

22. The Chairman proposed that the meeting should vote in the following manner:

1) On the Mexican Delegate's proposal to specify the countries in the last part of the paragraph.

The amendment was rejected on a show of hands by 21 votes to 16, with 4 abstentions.

It was accordingly decided that the countries should not be specified.

23. The meeting proceeded to vote on the text proposed by the U.S.A. Delegate, including the word "majority".

The text was adopted by 28 votes to 8, with one abstention.

24. The Vice-Chairman, the Delegate of France, observed that three hours had been spent on a drafting matter in order finally to accept a text pretty much the same as the original one. He wondered how the Committee would be able to finish in the time allotted it, if that continued.

25. Point 3 of Paragraph c). The Committee considered the text, after the Chairman had struck out in the first line the words "for example".

The Delegate of Brazil thought that the text gave information which did not correspond to the facts. It was clear that the text of the Replies did not permit of the present situation of broadcasting being defined in such exact terms.

He proposed to add in the first line the word "conditionally" after the words: "... were in favor ... "

26. The U.S.S.R. Delegate disputed the wording of paragraph 3 by means of figures and examples. He thought the text should be corrected by indicating the number of countries which agreed on this or that point.

27. The Delegate of the Argentine was not satisfied with the last part of point 3, beginning with "especially war damages", which did not appear to tally with the text of Question 1 c). He proposed the following wording:

"... the situation of broadcasting in the past (at a date to be fixed by common consent) of certain countries which have suffered war damages (Question 1 c - 41 votes to 5), but without attempting to fix any number of channel-hours to compensate for war damages (Question 14)".

28. The U.K. Delegate agreed fundamentally with the Argentine Delegate, but thought the paragraph should be more detailed in order to take into account the different situations.

29. The Chairman invited the Delegates of the U.K. and of the Argentine to submit an agreed text.

30. The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. objected to the Argentine Delegate's amendment, which (he said) was not in accordance with the facts and was tantamount to answering Question 14 in the negative. He supported the Chairman's proposal, but wished the following to be clearly specified:

".... but a great many countries felt that additional assignments should be granted to each particular country, and that it was not necessary there and then to fix any total number of channel-hours for the purpose of subsequently dividing them among these countries."

The latter proposal was supported by several Delegations.

31. Since no further amendments were presented by any Delegation, the Chairman was prepared to put the text to the vote..

The U.K. Delegate suggested that it would be better for the various Delegations to submit more exact texts at the beginning of the next meeting.

The Chairman saw no objection to the adoption of the U.K. suggestion. He invited the Committee to proceed to the consideration of paragraph d), omitting point 4 of paragraph c).

The Delegate of Brazil remarked that a great many Delegations were giving a categorical meaning to conditional Replies, for which reason the discussions were interminable and the points of view irreducible.

32. The Chairman consulted the Committee as to the omission of point 4. There was no objection to the proposal.

33. The Vice-Chairman, the Delegate of France, pointed out that, if it was necessary to know what the conditional Replies were, the documents received that morning would have to be analyzed, and a majority of the Delegations who had not given their points of view on that form of classification would also have to be invited to reply.

The Delegate of the U.K. agreed fundamentally with the French Delegate. He proposed that the documentation should be referred to Working Group 3 C for discussion of the rectifications requested.

He also asked how the Chairman proposed to proceed with the Committee's work.

4. The Chairman replied that he intended to ask the Committee to continue the discussion of the Document as late as they wished - if necessary, until 10 p.m. - and that he himself would analyze the Replies.

5. Several Delegates exchanged points of view with the Chairman on the subject of procedure. The Delegates of the U.S.S.R., the Ukrainian S.S.R., the U.K., the Roumanian P.R. and Brazil

thought that the Working Group should reconsider Document No. 406.

The U.S.S.R. Delegate said that to his thinking the Working Group should reconsider Document No. 406 in its entirety, taking into consideration all the new elements of appreciation.

The U.K. Delegate thought the Working Group should be guided by the Replies of the Questionnaire.

The Delegate of Uruguay felt that any report of whatever origin would involve the same difficulties. He suggested that each Delegation might bring to the plenary meeting on the following day a series of recommendations, from which the Assembly might be able to draw immediate conclusions.

The Delegate of the Roumanian P.R. proposed that the Working Group should meet on the following day, and that the Delegation should submit their observations on Document No. 406 to it in writing.

36. The Delegate of Brazil returned to the subject of the interpretation of the conditional Replies, and argued that certain Replies might have been taken into consideration in a sense which had not been intended.

37. The Delegate of France said that he was prepared to work at night, if necessary; but the work of drafting should be distinguished from that of classification, and the work of classification of the Replies was normally the function of the Sub-Working Group. As only 20 Delegations had stated how their Replies should be interpreted, the Committee should give directions as to the meaning to be given to the Replies of the other 32 countries which had not specified their interpretation.

The U.K. Delegate said that, if a Delegation had not given its Reply by that morning, the Reply should be considered as unconditional. A deadline was indicated.

38. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported the Delegate of Brazil's criticism. Conditional Replies could not be given a categorical interpretation. The Working Group should be asked to meet on the following day.

39. The Chairman pointed out that ten days previously the Delegate of Norway had made a proposal on the lines of that which was now put forward on the subject of conditional Replies, and his suggestion had been rejected by the Committee. He doubted whether experience justified the hopes which the Committee apparently still reposed in the practice of assigning tasks to a Working Group. The Group's Report (if any) was found to give rise to as lengthy discussions as any other document. However, he would not in any

way object to the proposal made; but it seemed wise not to ask the Working Group to do more than put Document No. 406 into final form, and submit draft recommendations to the Committee, avoiding conclusions. Otherwise, the Group would in all probability be faced with a task which it would not be in a position to accomplish within a reasonable time.

40. The U.K. Delegate suggested the following morning as a final deadline for the deposit of Replies.

41. The Delegate of Switzerland supported the proposal. He also wished Document No. 448 to be referred to the Working Group.

The Vice Chairman, the Delegate of France, thought the work to be assigned to the Working Group should be:

- 1) To finally and definitively finish the classification.
- 2) To note the number of categorical or conditional Replies, taking into account only those Replies of Delegations which did not affect the Replies of others.
- 3) To do such drafting as the Committee might indicate.

If the Committee wanted the Group in addition to draft conclusions or recommendations, it would not be able to do so within 24 hours.

The U.K. Delegate thought that Document No. 406 should be revised in its entirety.

42. The Delegate of Brazil suggested that each Delegation should interpret its Reply to each Question either in the affirmative or in the negative so as to eliminate conditional Replies and facilitate the preparation of the Committee's conclusions.

The Chairman considered the proposal unacceptable. He asked the Committee's opinion as to the advisability of designating a Working Group.

On a show of hands, the Committee decided, by a very large majority, in favor of the appointment of a Working Group.

43. At the invitation of the Chairman, the Committee decided that the Working Group should be composed of the Delegations members of Group 3 C, that its Chairman should be the Delegate of Pakistan, Professor Bokhari, and that the following Delegations should be attached to the Group:

Brazil, Switzerland, the Roumanian P.R. and India.

The Chairman then proposed that the Committee should take a decision on the following prospective tasks of the Working Group:

1. Restatement of Document No. 406, in accordance with the Delegate of Pakistan's motion adopted on the previous Saturday morning.
2. Formulation of conclusions based on Documents Nos. 375, 384 and 406.
3. Preparation of draft recommendations for the Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of France proposed to sub-divide Point 2.

The Chairman put the three points of the above-mentioned terms of reference to a separate vote. The first and third points were approved by a quasi-unanimous show of hands. The second point was approved by 18 votes to 14.

The Chairman then informed the Committee of how he proposed to arrange the future work of the Conference.

The next meeting would take place on Wednesday, January 19 at 8 p.m.

The meeting rose at 10:10 p.m.

The Reporter:

J.M. Leproux

The Chairman:

H. J. van den Broek

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

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22 January 1949

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Committee 3

REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

41st Meeting

19 January 1949

1. The meeting was declared open at 8:20 p.m. by Mr. H. J. van den Broek, Chairman, assisted by Mr. Jacques Meyer, first Vice-Chairman.

The Chairman brought to the attention of the assembly Document No. 448: "Draft Report on the Work of the General Principles Committee". He pointed out that the text, already old, might need some restatement on account of its date. Since it contained, almost exclusively, old questions, it did not appear necessary to discuss the form thereof; preferably, only questions of rectification on precise paragraphs or requests for deletion should be taken into consideration, in order not to prolong the discussion too much.

He consulted the Committee as to the procedure it wished to follow in the consideration of the Document.

The Delegates of the United Kingdom and Vatican City felt that long discussions would be avoided by immediately accepting the text proposed by the Chairman, in which he himself might make the necessary rectifications in detail.

2. The Delegate of Turkey wished the name of his country to be added to those of the countries participating in the Committee.
3. The Delegate of Mexico requested that, on Page 3 of Document No. 448, the paragraph regarding the terms of reference of Group B be modified to indicate the wording as it appears in Document No. 221 in the following way:

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

4. With respect to the change requested, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had no objection in principle to the adoption of the Document in its entirety, but thought the following rectifications should be made:

1. On Page 4, in the 14th line from the bottom of the English text, substitute therefor the following wording:
"Confused and fruitless discussions might have resulted, according to the Chairman, if a draft list"
2. Page 4, same paragraph, delete everything beginning with the word "Besides" and ending with the words "might lead".
3. Page 5, first paragraph, delete completely the second sentence.
4. Same page, fifth paragraph, delete completely the last line thereof: "... not an illusory one which it would find to be of no service".
5. Page 6, eliminate completely the second sentence of the first paragraph.
6. Page 9, third paragraph, ninth line, after the word "definition", add: "of types of broadcasting"...
7. On page 10, first paragraph, delete the sentence beginning with the words: "This work was...." down to and including the words "Working Group C."
8. Same page, second paragraph, third line, delete the words "at the end of the morning of" and substitute therefor the word "on".
9. Same page, third paragraph, line 5, after the words "was accepted", insert the following words: "by the majority".
10. Page 13, second paragraph, the first two lines should be replaced by the following wording: "To this divergence of viewpoints must be added the statements made by certain delegates tending to eliminate"

5. At the request of the Delegate of the People's Republic of Roumania, the name of his country would be replaced in the text according to its official denomination.

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6. At the request of the Delegate of the Argentine Republic, the second sentence of paragraph four on Page 9 would be changed to read as follows: "This conflict found a happy solution when the delegations who in protest had left the meeting again attended the meeting on the following day, December 10th, not to impose their will but simply in order that they might be consulted for statistical purposes to determine whether they accepted or rejected Document No. 290."

7. After discussion, the above requests for rectification were approved by the Committee.

Other corrections in form only would be called to the attention of the Secretariat. A new document would be published, to take into account all the observations made.

8. At the end of the meeting, the Delegate of the Argentine informed the Chairman that during the meeting of the Working Group on the previous day, certain Delegations, his included, had made serious and concrete observations against the adoption of a text which had received majority approval. He wished to consult the Chairman as to the procedure to be followed in order that his observations might be submitted to the Committee for attention.

The Delegate of Roumania, who originated the proposal which had received the majority, said that every Delegation was perfectly free to submit the texts they chose and that the observations of the Argentine Republic might be made the subject of a document to be published by the Secretariat.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:50 p.m.

The next meeting was scheduled for the following day at 10 a.m.

The Reporter:
J. M. Leproux

The Chairman:
H. J. van den Broek

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 535-E

21 January 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

42nd Meeting

20 January 1949

The meeting was declared open at 10.30 a.m. by Mr. H. J. van den Broek, Chairman, who was assisted by Mr. Jacques Meyer, First Vice Chairman.

The agenda called for the consideration by the Committee of the conclusions of Working Group 3C.

In the absence of the Chairman of Working Group 3C, the Chairman of the Committee invited those of the Delegates who might be able to give information as to the work to take the floor.

The Delegate of the Roumanian P.R. gave some general information on the work in which he had taken part; but it appeared preferable to him for the Committee to have a formal Report before commencing the discussion.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic indicated that he would have a proposal to make on the subject of the Report.

The Chairman replied that no proposal could be received until the Report of the Working Group had been submitted.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported that viewpoint, and the Chairman declared the meeting postponed until such time as the Committee was informed of the conclusions of its Working Group.

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The meeting was suspended at 10.37 a. m. and resumed at 11 a. m.

The Chairman of the Working Group, Mr. Bokhari, made a report on the work of the Group. He recalled the terms of reference of the Group, and indicated that his Report, accompanied by another document, would be available to the members of the Conference on the following day. As the documents were very short, they could be read to save time and allow immediate discussion.

Regarding Document No. 447, all the corrections requested by the Delegations had been taken into consideration. Further, the Delegations which had not replied had received an additional 24 hours so that the Working Group could have available as many replies as possible. A new version of Document No. 447 would be published on the following day, numbered 511.

Regarding the conclusions on the recommendations, the Working Group had adopted by a vote of 11 to 5 (the Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. being absent at the time of the vote) the following recommendation:

- " (a) In analyzing the replies of countries (Documents 375, 384 and 511) to the Questionnaire in Document 365, Working Group C of Committee 3 recognizes that it is impossible to establish, at the present time, general principles acceptable to the great majority of countries, and applicable in a uniform manner to all countries, principles which could serve as a basis for the elaboration of a High Frequency Broadcasting Plan. At the same time, the Working Group notes that the majority of countries consider that the elaboration of a Plan on the basis of technical principles above is unacceptable.
- " (b) In view of the above mentioned circumstances and taking into account the desire of the members of the Working Group to submit, as promptly as possible, to the Plenary of the Conference and to Committee 6, any necessary information concerning the fulfilment of the terms of reference of Committee 3, the Working Group recommends that the Report to the Plenary Assembly prepared by Committee 3 regarding the fulfilment of its terms of reference be composed of the items given in (c) below.
- " (c)
 - i) The text of paragraph (a) of the present resolution;
 - ii) Document 511 which contains a statistical summary of the replies to the Questionnaire in Document 265;
 - iii) Document 384, containing the full text of the Replies of the countries to the Questionnaire in Document 265;
 - iv) A recommendation to the Plenary Assembly of the Conference to submit Documents 511, 375 (as corrected) and 384 to Committee 6 for purposes of information.

The Chairman of the Working Group indicated that the above-mentioned resolution would be published in Document No. 512, which would constitute the Report of the Working Group.

The Delegate of the Argentine pointed out that this plan had not received unanimous support, and that there was a strong current of opinion in favor of Committee 3 finishing its work in another way. He thought that the procedure accepted by the Working Group was a categorical admission of impotence, and that it would be to the interest of Committee 3 to take a line of its own in the matter.

It was wrong, for example, to say that it was impossible to establish general principles; and, when it was said that a task was impossible, the party responsible for the statement should be specified. There was moreover an unacceptable contradiction at the end of paragraph (a). One might continue by the consideration of paragraph (b) and the others, and find that the text gave rise to extremely serious observations. For that reason, the Delegation of the Argentine had drafted the following new resolution:

- " Committee 3, as a summary and final conclusion of its work, after having taken into consideration all the available factors of appreciation, states to the Plenary Assembly of the Conference that it has been impossible to establish general principles, and universally applicable methods for priorities, according to its terms of reference; however Committee 3 deems it its duty to recommend to the Plenary Assembly the advisability of adopting as a guide for the future work of the Conference the conclusions to be drawn from Documents Nos. 375, 384 and 511, viz:
- " 1st. That in view of the impossibility of establishing general principles for the elaboration of a Plan acceptable to all countries concerned, it is preferable to limit consideration to the possibility of taking other points of view into account as a basis for the elaboration of a High Frequency Broadcasting Plan.
- " 2nd. That any Plan of whatever nature is unacceptable if based exclusively on technical principles.
- " 3rd. That any possible Plan must take into consideration means of economizing the use of high frequencies, in accordance with the opinion expressed by almost all the countries in their Replies to Question No. 3.

"4th. That any Plan should also take into account special circumstances and particular criteria to be drawn from the majority of the Replies to the aforementioned Documents Nos. 375, 384 and 511. "

The Chairman called attention to the fact that he had permitted the Delegate of the Argentine to speak, in order that the Assembly should have a clear idea of the currents of opinion facing it; but, before taking the Argentine proposal into consideration, he thought the Committee should take a decision on the Report of its Working Group.

The Delegate of Poland supported the Chairman's statement.

The Delegate of the U.K., considering that it was important to reach quasi-unanimity, and that there was no fundamental difference between the two texts, proposed that a limited Working Group outside of the Committee should endeavor to arrive at a common wording.

The Chairman of Working Group C stated that on the previous day the Group had followed an analogous procedure to the one just recommended by the Delegate of the U.K.

The changes which had been made by the Delegation of the Argentine were difficult to reconcile with the original proposal, and for that reason he agreed with the Chairman as to the procedure to be followed.

The Delegate of Cuba also thought that it was impossible to draw up a compromise text, and he supported the Argentine Delegate's proposal.

The Delegate of Switzerland thought that there were only differences of form in the two texts. He supported the U.K. Delegate's proposal.

The Delegate of Uruguay set forth his point of view on the Committee's Final Report. He considered it necessary to state frankly and clearly, without fear of ridicule, certain obvious truths, and to put in the Report certain absolutely necessary information. Unless that was done, later on it would be necessary to again resort to Committee 6 on questions of area, population and number of languages. That would result in difficulties which would cripple the work.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated that the proposal of the Argentine Delegate had been rejected the previous day in the Working Group. In spite of the changes which had been made in it, the Soviet Delegation could not accept it as it stood. The proposal could not be used by Committee 6 for the numerous reasons he had set forth when he criticized Dr. Mayo's text paragraph by paragraph.

The Soviet Delegation would never accept any Plan which was not based on general principles acceptable to all countries.

The Chairman said that, without wishing to insist on a point of procedure, he must point out that the Agenda called solely for the discussion of Working Group 3 C's conclusions.

The Delegate of France made the following observations:

1st. The Committee must come to a decision on the Report of Working Group C. The time element was a compelling factor, and the Report of Committee 3 should of necessity be discussed on the following Saturday in the Plenary Assembly.

2nd. An attempt made on the previous day to reconcile the two points of view at present facing the Group had failed, because the Delegation of the Argentine Republic refused to include in its text a certain proposal which at present was included in it.

3rd. The new exact figures in the Replies were an important and interesting document which spoke for itself. It would also be interesting for the future work of Committee 6 to have at hand at the time of its interviews with the Delegations with a view to reduction in Requirements the original replies of all the Delegations. Those documents existed, and were useful; there was no reason for the Committee not to transmit them to Committee 6, since the latter was in a position to find the documents in any case.

The Delegate of the Vatican City sympathized with the proposal of the U.K. Delegation; but in the light of the discussion he thought that the Committee should decide on the two following questions in order to smooth out all the difficulties:

1st. Why was Committee 3 going to send back those documents to Committee 6? It was the Plenary Assembly which should decide whether the discussion of general principles should be sent back to Committee 6.

2nd. Should the Committee, as proposed by the Delegate of the Argentine Republic, specify directives?

The Chairman again called attention to the fact that the Agenda called for a decision on the Working Group's text, and not on the proposal of the Argentine Republic, on which subject he would not have permitted any one to take the floor, if he had wanted strictly to apply the regulations.

The Delegate of India said that he could not conscientiously vote in favor of the Working Group's proposal. He felt that Committee 3 had ignored its terms of reference. For example, the Committee had abandoned Document No. 406 in the course of consideration. There had never been any possibility of thoroughly discussing the most important questions.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S. S. R. saw two possible courses.

Either acceptance of general principles, leading to fair and equitable conclusions, or the arbitrary course which would result in unacceptable solutions. The proposal of the Argentine Delegation favored the second choice; and for that reason the Delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R. was firmly opposed to it.

The Delegate of the Albanian P. R. was convinced that the Conference could not establish an acceptable Plan without general principles; but he supported the Working Group's text.

The Argentine Delegate suggested separate discussion of the two parts of the Working Group's Report, so that the minority might have the opportunity of making known its point of view.

He refuted at length, paragraph by paragraph, the analysis of his proposal by the U. S. S. R. Delegate.

The Delegate of the Roumanian P. R. said:

1st. That the Committee had failed to carry out its terms of reference. Certain Delegations might think, like the Delegate of India, that something might still be accomplished; but the Committee had to render an account of its work within 48 hours.

2nd. That the draft resolution adopted in the Working Group very correctly reflected the upshot of its work.

He justified and supported the Working Group's resolution, and proposed that it be put to the vote.

The Argentine Delegate protested against the Roumanian Delegate's statements.

The Delegate of Brazil wished the vote to be taken in two stages.

The Chairman proposed that a vote be taken:

1st. In the first place, on the Report of the Group's activities;

2nd. On the resolution which was the subject of the present discussions.

The Delegate of France asked how a Report, with which no one was acquainted, could be put to the vote.

The Chairman replied that everything that had taken place was well known to every one, and it was impossible further to delay a vote, the reason for which was clear to every one.

The Delegate of the U. S. S. R. submitted new observations on the Argentine Delegate's statements, in connection with the Committee's terms of reference to which (he said) it was essential to adhere, and on which alone the Report could be based.

The meeting proceeded to the vote. On the first issue, the Committee unanimously decided for the adoption of the Report on the Group's activities.

On the adoption of the Working Group's resolution, a vote was taken by roll call. The results were as follows:

The Delegations of the following 28 countries voted for the adoption of the resolution:

Albania, Australia, Bielorussian S.S.R., Bulgarian P. R., Canada, China, Colonies and Protectorates of the U.K., Egypt, U.S.A., France, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavian F.P.R., Ukrainian S.S.R., Roumanian P.R., U.K., Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Czechoslovakia, Territories of U.S.A., Turkey and the U.S.S.R.

The Delegations of the following ten countries voted against the adoption of the resolution:

The Argentine, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico and Uruguay.

The Delegations of the following six countries abstained from voting:

Vatican City, Portuguese Colonies, India, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Portugal.

Twenty-one Delegations were absent at the time the vote was taken.

The Chairman declared the Working Group's resolution adopted by a vote of 28 to 10.

Accordingly, it will appear in the Final Report.

The Delegations of the Argentine and of Brazil wished the Report to contain also the text of the Argentine Republic's proposal as well as a list of the countries which had been inclined to support it.

The latter proposal met with objections from the Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and the Roumanian P.R.. They felt that, if the proposal was adopted, an unacceptable precedent would thereby be established, which would lead all Delegations that had been in the minority since the opening of the Conference to request that all the Minutes and documents should be supplemented to contain the texts which they (the minority Delegations) had supported.

The Delegate of the Argentine invoked Article 20 of Chapter 2 of the General Regulations of Atlantic City to support his contention that he had a right to what he had requested.

The Chairman consulted the Assembly on the point in question.

On a show of hands, the proposal to include in the Final Report the proposal of the Delegation of the Argentine Republic was rejected by 18 votes to 10 with 6 abstentions.

The Delegate of the Argentine again protested against what he considered a violation of the Rules of Procedure of broadcasting conferences.

The Chairman replied that the observation was ill founded.

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The Chairman noted that the Committee had reached the end of its work. He thanked the members of the Committee for their unceasing labors, and for their collaboration in a spirit of great good will and cordiality under circumstances often difficult. He recognized that the Committee could have had certain reasons for a grievance against him for the manner in which he had conducted the discussions. He had sometimes been hard pressed on questions of procedure. In every case he had always been led, not by any personal considerations, but only by the desire to have the Committee execute a worth while and constructive labor as rapidly as possible. At the present time no final judgment could be passed on the work which had been accomplished during the 42 meetings of the Committee. If those meetings did not seem to have been immediately productive of results, it was possible that the number of documents, which the Committee had collected and published, would be an extremely valuable source of information in the future which might bear fruit.

He especially thanked his immediate collaborators, the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Meyer, who on many occasions had properly guided the Committee's work. He also thanked the Reporter, Mr. Leproux, who had done an **enormous** amount of work. The whole Committee had admired his very clear reports, which gave a complete picture of the discussions in the Committee.

Nor could he overlook the interpreters, on whom great demonstrations had been made, and who had always accomplished a particularly difficult task in a most competent manner and with smiling good humor.

The Committee members unanimously applauded the Chairman's statements.

The Delegate of Brazil wished to express his and his colleagues' complete sympathy with the Chairman. He wished to say that the disagreements on matters of procedure were by no means directed against the Chairman personally, but were necessary because the Delegations, in spite of the complete admiration which they had for the impartiality and the considerable amount of work they had required of the Chairman of the Committee, were often under the necessity of taking a rather categorical position in order to fulfill their terms of reference. He renewed his colleagues' assurances of appreciation of the manner in which Mr. van den Broek had always conducted the discussions, for his remarkable straightforwardness, his impartiality and capacity for work and asked the Assembly to bear witness to his remarks by applause, which was unanimous.

The statement of Mr. Machado was greeted by loud applause.

The Delegate of Uruguay also wished to ask his colleagues to clearly express their gratitude to the Chairman of the Committee. If disagreements had arisen, Mr. van den Broek's personality was in no way connected with it. All the members of the Committee had admired his will to work, his forceful personality and his spirit of sacrifice. (Unanimous applause).

The Delegate of the U.S.A. and numerous other Delegation not only wished to join in the preceding statements but requested that mention be made of it in the Minutes.

The Chairman thanked the Committee for its kind expressions and adjourned the meeting at 2.20 p.m.

He said, however, that the members of the Committee would be called together once more in order to approve the Minutes of meetings which, for various reasons, they had not yet been able to distribute.

The Reporter
J. M. Leproux

The Chairman
H. J. van den Broek

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 536-E

20 January 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

ADDENDUM TO DOCUMENT NO. 490

The following additional decisions were adopted by Committee 4 in its 43rd meeting on the 20th of January, 1949. These decisions are submitted in addition to those contained in Document No. 490 for consideration.

- I. (a) To draw the attention of Committee 5 to the inadmissibility of a formal approach to the rules given in para. 20, Doc. 27⁴ and to draw the attention of Committee 5 to sub-para. 3, para. 20, Doc. 27⁴ wherein it was indicated that the rules mentioned in the above document are given as a preliminary approach to the practical problem and
- (b) To indicate the discussion that had taken place in Committee 4.
- II. Questions concerning geometric reception areas and difficult broadcast circuits are very complex and could not be completely studied in Committee 4 within the available time. It is therefore recommended that further study be conducted on the above problems.

M. L. SASTRY,
Chairman

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 537-E

20 January 1949

Secretariat

NOTICE TO DELEGATES

On account of the increasing number of requests for in-extenso insertions in the minutes of the Plenary Sessions, the Secretariat, in order to arrange for the publication of the documents in good time, regrets not to be able to accept such documents after a delay of 24 hours during the week, and of 48 hours if a Sunday intervenes, unless it receives instructions to the contrary from the Conference.

The General Regulations establish a term of 2 hours, and the Rules of Procedure of the Conference state "as soon as possible."

Delegates will also please bear in mind that the texts must be submitted in their definitive wording and in four copies, in order to facilitate the translation.

L. E. Dostert
Secretary of the Conference

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 538-E

20 January 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committee 1

REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 1
CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FUTURE WORK
OF THE CONFERENCE.

Working Group 1 of the Coordinating Committee has been studying a proposal by the Chair regarding the organization of the future work of the Conference. The following proposals are submitted to Committee 1 for approval and for presentation, as soon as possible, to the Plenary Assembly for final decision.

The Delegation of Brazil, in Document No. 433, has submitted to the Conference various proposals, with the object of speeding up and organizing the future work of the Conference. The proposals recommended by Working Group 1 have the same object, but they vary from the Brazilian proposals in that they tend to attack the problem with the purpose of arriving at a more positive solution.

I. The present state of the work of the Conference allows us to believe that by 29 January 1949 the Conference will have finished what may be termed the "preliminary" phase of its work. By that date, the Conference will have at its disposal, for the elaboration of a frequency assignment plan, the following documents:

- a) The U.S.S.R. draft plan.
- b) The U.S.A. draft plan.
- c) The basis of a plan proposed by India to the Planning Committee, Mexico Session.
- d) The proposal of the Delegation of Portugal.
- e) The Reports of Committees 3, 4 and 5.

II. In order to lighten the task of the Conference and to allow certain delegations, if they so desire, to reduce the number of their members, the Conference decides that Committees 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, after the approval of their Reports, if such be the case, and at all events by the end of January, shall cease their work. Committees 6, 7, 8 and 9 shall continue their activities.

A new Committee (Committee 10), called the Steering Committee, shall be constituted as follows:

Chair: Mexico.

Members: Brazil, Netherlands, India, U.K., Denmark, Yugoslavia, France, Argentine (Chairmen of the present Committees).

Also: U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Portugal (Delegations which have submitted basic documents for a plan).

Committee 10 shall have the following terms of reference:

1. "To hold regular meetings in order to study at least once a week the progress of the work of those Committees which remain active for the purpose of preparing the plan, and to take the measures which may prove useful for the acceleration of the work and for the attainment of the objectives of the Conference.
2. To edit the text of the agreement which is to accompany the plan.
3. To submit, as needed, reports concerning powers and credentials."

Working Group 2 of Committee 1 shall function as a Working Group for the new Committee 10.

III. The task of studying the documents mentioned in paragraph I above, with a view to the preparation of the plan, is conferred upon Committee 6. In order to ensure the study of the technical problems which remain, a Technical Working Group will be assigned to Committee 6. A Working Group to take charge of all matters referring to requirements will also be formed by Committee 6. These Working Groups shall have as Chairmen, respectively, Mr. Sastry and Mr. Faulkner. The advantages obtained by the formation of these Working Groups for Committee 6 are evident.

- IV. With the object of guiding the future work of the Conference, it is suggested that the Plenary Assembly should request Committee 6 to present, by 7 February at the latest, a report on the "general prospects of an agreement" based upon the results of the consultations which Committee 6 is to hold with the representatives of the various countries. On the date mentioned, Committee 6 shall also submit, for the consideration of the Plenary Assembly, a concrete proposal on the procedure to be followed when considering a draft plan. In case Committee 6 should prove to be unable to do this, the Plenary Assembly will have to decide on the immediate closure of the Conference. On the other hand, if, as it is to be hoped, the Report of Committee 6 is affirmative, it will be requested to present, by 18 February at the latest, a draft plan for channel-hour assignment to the Plenary Assembly, which will take a decision on the subject within 48 hours. In case an agreement on this draft plan should prove impossible, the Plenary Assembly will have to decide on the immediate closure of the Conference. If the Report of Committee 6 at the beginning of February is affirmative, then the terms of reference for that Committee shall be to begin work on the establishment of at least a second draft plan applicable to the winter season minimum previous to the next Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union.
- V. If an agreement is arrived at by 20 February, concerning the draft plan for the assignment of channel hours, the Committee shall be charged with the task of completing, with this draft as a basis, an assignment draft plan for at least the June median season, by the end of February at the latest. This draft plan shall be followed, within the shortest possible time, by a complete draft plan for the winter season. Both these draft plans shall be based, as far as possible, on the documents mentioned in paragraph I of this Report. In other words, Committee 6 shall undertake the elaboration of its draft using the drafts or proposals which are submitted to it.
- VI. Committee 7 shall resume its work on 1 February and submit its Final Report to the Plenary Assembly by about 18 February.
- VII. The Working Group charged with editing the text of the agreement which is to accompany the plan shall present its Report also on 18 February.
- VIII. Proposal of the U.S.S.R.:
- "Recalling the decision taken previously by the Plenary Assembly of the Conference, concerning the target date for the closure of the Conference, the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. recommends that the previous decision on this subject be upheld."

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 539-E

20 January 1949

Original: SPANISH

Committee 2

The Secretary has received the following
communication, which is hereby passed on to the
Conference for its information:

P O R T U G A L

During the temporary absence of the Head of
the Delegation, the order of rank of the remaining
members of the Delegation of Portugal is as follows:

1. Dr. Luis Jorge da Costa; Ing. Henrique Leotto
Taranes
2. Ing. Manuel Meneses.

THE HEAD OF THE DELEGATION.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 540 - E

21 January, 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

REPORT OF THE PLAN COMMITTEE

17th Meeting

15 January 1949

1. The meeting was opened at 10.15 hours by the Chairman, Mr. Pedersen, assisted by the first Vice-Chairman, Mr. Arkadiev.
2. The Chairman first requested the Committee to approve the proposed Agenda (Document No. 471), after amending the second line of the heading to read "Agenda for the 17th Meeting".

This Agenda was then approved.

3. Regarding item one of this Agenda, the Chairman said that he hoped that all members had had time to study the report of Working Group A contained in Document No. 470, which had been published on the 15th January. He then asked Mr. Arkadiev, Chairman of Working Group A, to introduce this document.
 - 3.1 Mr. Arkadiev said that this report had been agreed to by the majority of the Group, although certain members had been unable to express their views, due to the short time available before submitting this report to the Secretariat. There were certain differences between this written report and the verbal report he had given at the last meeting, mainly of a drafting nature.
 - 3.2 The Chairman wished to thank the Working Group, and in particular the Chairman, for their very efficient work in producing the report. He proposed two minor drafting amendments to the document:
 - (a) That the terms of reference of Working Group A, given on the first page should be accurately quoted from Document 36.

- (b) Page 2, para. 3 (a), in the second line of the English text, the word "studying" be deleted and the word "awaiting" be substituted.

Following these small amendments, the Chairman requested the Committee to open the discussion on this document.

- 3.4 The first point to be discussed was the paragraph under Section 3, page 2, of the report which reads in the English version "Since the work of the Conference must be accomplished by 1st February, the Working Group proposes, etc. etc." Several proposals were put up by delegates to amend this paragraph in order to conform to the existing situation regarding the probability of completing the work by 1st February.
- 4.1 The delegate of France considered that there was a direct contradiction between this paragraph, and the last paragraph of the report under point 6 on page 5, and therefore some modification would be necessary.
- 4.2 The delegate for the USSR thought that the decision taken by Committee 1, contained in Document 457, and endorsed by the Plenary Assembly should be quoted in this paragraph on Page 2 of the report.
- 4.3 The delegate for Canada proposed that the wording of this paragraph be changed to read: - "Since every endeavour should be made to conclude the work of the Conference by the 1st February, the Working Group proposes, etc." and that the last paragraph of Page 5 should read, "In view of the necessity to conclude these interviews at the earliest possible date, every endeavour should be made by delegations to cooperate with Working Groups B and D."
- 4.4 The delegate for the U.S.A. asked the Chairman if Committee 6 had any target date to report to the Plenary Assembly.
- 4.5 In reply the Chairman said that there was no target date fixed, at the moment. At an early stage of the Conference, January 15th had been fixed as target date for making a draft plan, but this was at a time when the other committees were expected to finish their work before Christmas. At a later Plenary Session he had stressed that the target date for Committee 6 must be delayed by the same number of days that the work of other committees was being delayed.
- 4.6 After further discussion it was agreed to accept the delegate of Canada's proposal regarding this paragraph.

5. Regarding the second point under discussion, the wording of the last paragraph of the report, the delegate of Morocco and Tunisia agreed with the delegate for France that attention must be drawn to the date suggested for the conclusion of these interviews. He pointed out that the U.S.A. plan would be published on the 19th January, and that at least two days would be required to study this proposed plan before delegations would be prepared to answer questions regarding this plan. This would mean that the interviews could commence on the 21st January with those delegations who were prepared to volunteer. Assuming that each of the three sub-working groups conducted 20 interviews, at an average of 4 per day, then the work could be completed by the 28th January. A report on these interviews could then be prepared, and presented to the full Committee on the 31st January.

5.1 The delegate of Argentine pointed out that the dates of January 21st and 22nd had been scheduled for Plenary Assemblies, and he therefore did not consider that the interviews could begin until the 24th January.

5.2 The delegate for Pakistan thought that the Committee should not be too optimistic regarding the duration of the interviews. Experience in Group 5B had shown the difficulties involved in getting delegations to comment on the Forms B2.

3 At this point Mr. Esping, Chairman of Working Group C stated that with regard to Page 5, paragraph 5, although his Group would be happy to give any assistance possible, they still had another week's work before them to complete the analysis of Document 98. Also he anticipated that the analysis of the proposed U.S.A. plan would be entrusted to his Group. Therefore he did not consider it possible that they would be able to cooperate with Groups B and D on the question of the interviews.

5.4 The delegate for the U.S.A. put forward the following text as a substitute for the final paragraph: - "In view of the necessity to conclude the Conference at the earliest possible date, every delegation is urged to cooperate with the Working Groups of Committee 6, so as to enable Committee 6 to make its final report consistent with the target date to be fixed by the Plenary Assembly".

5.5 The delegate for Brazil supported this proposal, and added that the members of his delegation were at the disposal of the Committee for cooperation in any groups which the Committee may set up regarding this question.

5.6 The delegate for Morocco and Tunisia said that he agreed with the general sense of this proposal. He felt that this Committee

should go as far as possible in establishing target dates in order to avoid lengthy debates in Plenary Sessions. He thought that, although the interviews may not commence until 25th January, they could be completed in 5 days provided that priority was given to them over all other work of the Conference. The Chairman should request the President of the Conference for this priority.

- 5.7 Mr. Arkadiev considered that the text proposed by the delegate for the U.S.A. was unacceptable, as it was not specific enough, and would lead only to further delay in this question of interviews. He thought that the interviews could proceed in parallel with the Plenary Sessions, thus eliminating the loss of further time. He could accept the proposal of the delegate for Canada regarding the last paragraph of Document 470.
- 5.8 The Chairman thought the U.S.A. proposal was useful but required some addition. He proposed the addition of the sentence "It is to be expected that the interviews could be concluded during the first week of February, if the necessary facilities are arranged."
- 5.9 The delegate for Morocco and Tunisia supported this proposal, and pointed out that the Committee should request priority for its work after the 22nd January as Committees 3, 4 and 5 would by then have given their final reports.
- 5.10 The Chairman said he would approach the President of the Conference for this priority after the 22nd January.
- 5.11 A discussion then took place on the number of countries that should be called for interview each day. The delegate for Argentine proposed that 8 or 10 delegations be called each day, by each group, in order to ensure that at least 4 were interviewed.
- The delegate for the French Overseas Territories considered that this could be left to the Chairmen of the Working Groups concerned.
- 5.12 The delegate for the United Kingdom said that he was surprised to find after 2 1/2 months many of the Committee so optimistic regarding the rate of conducting these interviews. He believed that these interviews were the last endeavour to make the requirements meet the available channel hours. If they failed to do this, then further time would have been wasted. It would be impossible to conduct these at a rapid rate, as a good deal of reasoned argument would be required. He considered it impossible to complete this task by 1st February.

- 5.13 It was then proposed by the Chairman that a drafting group be set up during the recess, composed of the U.K., U.S.A., USSR, and France to draft a text for this last paragraph.
- 5.14 Mr. Arkadiev however, felt that he must support the text as written, and that every endeavour should be made to complete the interviews in one week.
- 5.15 The delegate for Roumania proposed that the paragraph commence with the words, "In view of the fact that the interviews will have to be over one week, etc. " This gave a definite time limit and would engender a disciplined respect for the dates set.
- 5.16 This proposal was supported by the delegate for Italy who also believed that it was necessary to establish a time limit.
- 5.17 The Chairman then asked for any delegates who had experience of the time taken for interviewing to give their opinions on this subject, and especially invited Mr. Corteil, the delegate for Belgian Congo, who had experience at Brussels, to give his opinion.
- 5.18 The delegate for the Belgian Congo stated that at Brussels, the Committee of 8, conducting interviews regarding the European Medium Wave Plan, had found that the time had varied considerably, some countries requiring as much as three quarters of a day.
- However he appreciated that the problems at Brussels were not so complicated as those confronting these proposed interviewing groups.
- 5.19 The delegate for the French Overseas Territories said that Group 5A had been able to interview about 50 countries in one week, concerning one comparatively simple task. He realized that these interviews proposed were much more complicated, and would require more time. He suggested that the delegations to be interviewed should be personally informed of the time and place of their interviews, as the posting of lists was not always successful.
- 5.20 The delegate for the U.S.A. then proposed that document 470 be discussed section by section and then the date for commencement be established.
- 5.21 This proposal was supported by the delegate for the U.K.

6. The Chairman then requested the Committee to consider the report section by section. Regarding Section I he wished the Committee to note the three amendments already agreed.
- 6.1 The delegate for India proposed an amendment to the wording of paragraph 3 (b) of Section I; he suggested the following paragraph be substituted: - "Committee 4 will present its final report on January 21st; this report is expected to include the list of recommendations concerning: etc.....". He considered that this paragraph would more closely reflect the work of Committee 4.
- 6.2 The delegate for Italy supported this proposal.
- 6.3 The delegate for the USSR said that he felt it necessary to view with anxiety these particular questions listed, as he thought they would require supplementary work by Committee 4.
- 6.4 The Chairman considered that the Committee should not in any way attempt to give a verdict on the final report of Committee 4. It should however state what Committee 6 needed and he proposed that the sentence, "It will be very important for the work of Committee 6 that this report includes recommendations concerning: -etc.", be added to the proposal of the delegate for India".
- 6.5 With this addition the amendment was approved.
- 6.6 The question of the paragraph in Section I, paragraph 3, which had been already discussed at some length (See Section 4 of this report) was re-opened. However, it was decided that the text already decided should be retained.
- 6.7 As there was no further comments on Section I, the Chairman passed to Section II. He said that as this mainly contained quotations from previous documents, it should present no difficulty. The important part was the last two lines, and he proposed that the words "Should be", be substituted for the words "can be" in the last sentence of this section, referring to the U.S.A. draft plan. In this way the necessary instructions could then be issued for the examination of the U.S.A. plan.
- 6.8 The delegate for the U.S.A. said that he was concerned with the words "in the same way and in the same order" contained in the first paragraph of item 2, Section II, as he did not understand what was meant by this phrase.
- 6.9 The delegate for the U.K. drew attention to the fact that it would not be practical to follow this procedure of the same way and same order of interviewing. However he felt that the wording should remain as in the document, as this had previously been approved by the Committee.

- 6.10 The delegate for Brazil suggested that the last paragraph of Section II should contain some reference also to the Portuguese delegation's proposal for the bases of a plan.
- 6.11 The Chairman emphasised that the U.S.A. plan was in a concrete form, whereas the Portuguese proposal was only a basis for a plan. In any event the Portuguese proposal was mentioned in Section III, para. 1(a) of Document 470.
- 6.12 The delegate of Portugal agreed with the Chairman's remarks, and added that his delegation were satisfied with the suggested manner of dealing with their proposal.
- 6.13. Section II of Document 470 was then adopted with the agreed amendments.
7. The Chairman proposed that Section III of the report should be dealt with at the next meeting. The meeting was then closed at 13.30 hours.

The Reporter:

R. Craig

The Chairman:

Gunnar Pedersen

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 541-E

20 January 1949

Original: SPANISH

Committee 3

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

Proposal of Final Conclusions of Committee
3, Submitted to the Said Committee by the
Argentine Delegation, With the Support of
Ten Delegations, at the Meeting of 20
January 1949

Preliminary Statement:

I. Article 20, Paragraph No. 2, of the Rules of Procedure in force, prescribing the concrete procedure to be followed in the preparation and drafting of the final reports of the committees, restrictively provides:

"If circumstances warrant, the Committees or Sub-Committees shall prepare at the end of their work a final report, in which they shall recapitulate in concise terms the proposals and the conclusions which result from the studies which have been entrusted to them."

II. At its night meeting of 19 January 1949, Working Group No. 1 of Committee 1, in strict accordance with the letter and the spirit of the Rules of Procedure, again ratified the procedure authorized by Article 20 and decided to include in its Final Report to Committee 1 a dissenting point of view, with regard to a concrete measure, maintained by only one Delegation among all those present: the Delegation of the U.S.S.R.

III. Notwithstanding the clear right issuing from the restrictive provision of the Rules of Procedure, and notwithstanding the precedent of the day before, which the U.S.S.R. Delegation itself helped to confirm with its demand before Working Group No. 1 of Committee 1, a slight majority of 18 votes against 10, precisely on the initiative of the U.S.S.R. Delegation and the Delegation of the People's Republic of Roumania, denied the undersigned Delegation -- author of the plan which motivates this Document -- and the nine remaining Delegations which honored the Argentine Delegation with their support, of the inalienable right of in-

cluding the dissenting opinion of the minority in a conclusive document of such significance and importance as any Final Report of a basic Committee must be, in this case Committee 3.

IV. The Argentine Delegation, while it deeply regrets that the facts mentioned force it to reveal the contradictory behavior of the U.S.S.R. Delegation in the two distinct Committees in dealing with analogous questions affecting the right of the other Delegations, fulfills its duty of making expressly clear its categorical and energetic protest at the notorious violation of the Rules of Procedure by the chance majority of Committee 3. (21 countries were absent from the meeting hall and six others abstained from voting).

V. In view of all the above, the Argentine Delegation, mindful of the regulations in force, and out of the consideration due all the Delegations and minorities that the former may represent, fulfills its duty of contributing the greatest objectivity in the discussions by bringing to the attention of the Plenary Assembly the concrete proposal which it had the honor to submit to Committee 3, with the support of ten Delegations constituting the minority in the said Committee, in order that the Plenary Assembly may duly take it into consideration in accordance with the Rules of Procedure and may take a decision thereon at the proper time.

VI. The proposal in question is as follows:

"Committee 3, in summarizing and in concluding its work, after taking into consideration all the information available, states to the Plenary Assembly of the Conference that it has been impossible to draw up the general principles and uniformly, universally applicable priorities required according to its terms of reference. Notwithstanding this fact, Committee 3 considers it its duty to recommend to the Plenary Assembly the advisability of adopting, as a guide for future work of the Conference, the conclusions to be drawn from Documents Nos. 375, 384 and 511, that is to say:

- 1st. That in view of the impossibility of establishing general principles on which to base an acceptable plan for all the countries concerned, it is advisable to limit our work to the possible consideration of other points of view likely to serve as basis for a high frequency broadcasting plan.

- 2nd. That any plan based exclusively on technical principles, whatever its nature, is unacceptable.
- 3rd. That any eventual plan should seriously consider all likely means of economizing high frequencies, as shown by the almost unanimous opinion of the countries in their replies to Question No. 3.
- 4th. That any plan should also take into account the special circumstances and the particular criteria subscribed to by an obvious majority in the replies contained in the aforementioned Documents Nos. 375, 384 and 511.

Final Statement

This proposal is inspired by a constructive desire not to obstruct the normal work of Committee 6 and to avoid transferring problems to it which would convert the said Committee 6 into a new Committee 3, thereby delaying the termination of the work and endangering the possibilities of achieving a final Plan.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 542-E

21 January 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

REPORT OF THE PLAN COMMITTEE

18th Meeting

17 January 1949

1. The eighteenth meeting of Committee 6 was opened at 15:50 hours by the Chairman, Mr. Pedersen, assisted by the first Vice-Chairman, Mr. Arkadiev.
2. The Chairman first requested the approval of the Agenda (Document 481), after noting that Item 1 of this Agenda would have to be postponed to the next meeting as the document concerned had not yet been published.

This revised Agenda was then approved.

3. Regarding Item 2 of the Agenda, the chairman reminded the Committee that Sections I and II of Document 470 had been modified and approved at the last meeting. The Committee, had therefore, to consider only Section III.

Regarding the question of the interviews he wished to make certain comments. He said that whenever this question had been raised, it had been stated that the main purpose of these interviews was to obtain a reduction in the requirements. Although he did not believe this to be wrong, he would point out that the purpose of the Conference was to transform the number of poor quality channel hours now prevailing, into the greatest possible number of planned good quality channel hours. It was not appropriate to call this a reduction, as we had not before had the opportunity to plan good quality channel hours from the existing situation. It could perhaps be more fairly stated that the purpose behind the interviews was to obtain a survey in order to establish the degree of necessity, and the degree of possibility of fulfilling the requirements. He considered that if this attitude was adopted, then delegations who felt that they could not reduce their requirements would attend the interviews. Regarding the substance of the interviews, the Chairman felt that the main question before each delegation was whether they wished to replace a certain number of poor quality channel hours with a smaller number of high quality channel hours. If they were not prepared to do this, then there could be no plan, which would be regrettable to all concerned.

No country should feel in any way ashamed to admit requesting channel hours in excess of the possibilities. Perhaps, some day, some new technique may be found, which would enable the ambitions of all to be fulfilled in H.F. broadcasting. He believed that it had not been sufficiently stressed during this Conference, how important it was for a plan to be agreed. He hoped that some delegations would soon put the possible situation, if there was no plan forthcoming, before the Conference. He pointed out that the agreed Atlantic City Frequency Allocation Table would come into force in any case, which meant that all the broadcasting stations at present working in bands allocated to other services would have to come into these broadcasting bands. According to the Chairman's latest information there were at least 152 of these broadcasting stations working outside the Atlantic City frequency bands. This more than outweighed the increase in the allocated broadcasting bands. Also we must assume that by the time the new Allocation Table comes into force, there will be a number of at present projected stations, in use.

Therefore the choice open to the Conference was between a plan not giving full satisfaction to any country but which at least represented the highest total number of good channel hours, and, no plan which would lead to a situation far worse than the existing chaotic situation.

- 3.1. A discussion then took place on the recommendation given in para. 5 of Section III of Document 470, regarding the use of the three or four regions laid down by the Atlantic City Conference. (Three regions were decided upon for propagation purposes, and four regions decided upon for the election of members to the IFRB. The list of countries in each of the four regions appears in Document 1003 of the Radio Conference of Atlantic City). After this discussion the Committee agreed to adopt the four regions of Document 1003, and that each of the three sub-groups should have one member from each region. (A list of the countries in these four regions is given in the attached Annex).
- 3.2. The delegate for Portugal then proposed that each of the three groups should include one member of those delegations who had submitted plans, or bases for plans, i.e. U.S.S.R., U.S.A., India and Portugal. He felt that the experience these delegations had obtained with regard to requirements, technical principles, etc. would be of great assistance to the sub-groups. Also these members would be well acquainted with their own particular proposals, and would be able to assist when the sub-group was dealing with that section of the interview.

- 3.3. This proposal was supported by the delegate for the U.S.A. who expressed the willingness of his delegation to supply one member who had worked on their plan to each group, if so desired. He thought that these additional members would only need to be available when their particular proposal was under discussion.
- 3.4. The delegate for the U.S.S.R. said that he assumed that his delegation could supply the number of engineers required, although he would prefer not to give a definite answer, until he had consulted the Head of his delegation. He questioned whether the smaller delegations of Portugal and India would be able to supply one member to each group. He also stated that it would be necessary to have the U.S.A. proposed plan distributed as soon as possible in order that relevant comparisons could be made between all four of the proposals before the Conference.
- 3.5. The delegate for the U.S.A. stated in reply, that the plan proposed by his delegation would be available for distribution on Wednesday January 19th next. He asked if the U.S.S.R. delegation would be submitting their plan for the other two seasons of June sunspot activity. His delegation were submitting, with all speed, the plan for Winter minimum sunspot activity, and the other seasons would follow this as soon as possible.
- 3.6. The delegate for the U.S.S.R. replied that their plan for June minimum sunspot activity was available, but had not been distributed as a document for the practical reason that it entailed a tremendous task for the Secretariat.
- 3.7. The delegate for India said that he could not reply to the question regarding his delegation's assistance at the interviews, until the procedure of these was known.
- 3.8. The delegate for Portugal said that his delegation could make one engineer available who would be well acquainted with their particular proposal.
- 3.9. The delegate for Egypt said that in his view the interviews would take until at least the 1st week of February, and also that as there were no specific directives for these interviews, a trial should be made. He suggested that this trial should be made by the interviewers interviewing themselves, and if the results were not satisfactory, then the question of interviews should be postponed to a later date.

- 3.10. The Chairman could not agree with this proposal, although he thought that there were certain merits in having trial interviews, of some other type. He proposed that the Committee consider Section III of Document 470 paragraph by paragraph.
- 3.11. The delegate for Brazil said that with regard to paragraph 1 point (b), he considered that there should be a reference to the Indian and Portuguese methods of approach in this paragraph.
- 3.12. The delegate for France pointed out that in the wording of paragraph 1 (a) the words "taking into account especially" were used with regard to the Portuguese proposal; this placed too much emphasis on one proposal.
- 3.13. The Chairman then proposed that paragraph 1 (a) be replaced by the following:

"On the subject of global numbers of channel hours allotted, taking into account the available documents concerning this number of channel hours."

- 3.14. This proposal was agreed by the Committee.

4. A discussion then arose, regarding the conducting of the interviews. The delegate for Belgium asked whether the results so far obtained would be published during the course of the interviews. Also whether reservations on any reductions undertaken could be made, in view of the fact that the Governments concerned may not subsequently agree to these reductions.

- 4.1. A long discussion took place on the subject of whether the interviews should be held in secret. The majority of delegates speaking being in favour of not making these secret, at the same time making it quite clear that observers would not be welcomed. The Chairman's proposal was amended by the delegate of the U.K. and then agreed to be included in Section III of Document 470 as an additional paragraph No. 7. This reads as follows:-

"Committee 6 recommends strongly that all delegates should forego their right to send observers to the interviewing groups. The report of the interviews will be published after the conclusion of these interviews."

- 4.2. Regarding paragraph 1 of Section III it was agreed that this paragraph should be modified to read:-

"Working Group 6B shall interview the various delegations.... etc."

This modification would then leave the establishment of the date for commencing the interviews to paragraph 6

- 4.3. Paragraphs 1, 1(a) and 1 (b) as modified, were then agreed by the Committee.
- 4.4. Regarding paragraph 2, a point was raised regarding the use of both Forms A and B.2 from Committee 5, as it was felt that this would further complicate the interpretation of the requirements of each country. However, it was agreed that the envelope containing these forms, with the relevant comments, letters etc. should be used in order to give a more complete picture of each country requirements to the interviewing groups.
- 4.5. Regarding the sequence of the interviews, the delegate for Brazil proposed that these should first be carried out with those delegations who had presented plans or in alphabetical order. The results of these first interviews with those delegations presenting plans or methods of approach, to be published for the information and assistance of other delegations.
- 4.6. This proposal was subsequently deferred to the meeting of Working Group B for recommendations.
- 4.7. The delegate for Belgium proposed that in paragraph 2, 2nd paragraph, the word "proposed" be substituted for the word "accepted". Also that any reduction should be understood to be conditional pending government or administrative agreement.
- 4.8. With these modifications paragraph 2, Section IV, was agreed. Paragraphs 3 and 4 were agreed without modification.
- 4.9. The delegate for the U.K. proposed that paragraph 5, which referred to the 4 regions defined at Atlantic City, should include a reference to the appropriate document. (Atlantic City Radio Conference Document 1003).
- 4.10. This was agreed, and the list of countries in these various regions is attached as an Annex to this report.
- 4.11. The delegate for Argentine proposed that in view of Mr. Esping's remarks at the previous meeting, that Working Group C would not be able to co-operate in the constitution of these sub-groups, that the second paragraph of 5 be deleted. He also said that it would be

necessary to agree to increase the size of Group B in order to form the three proposed sub-groups.

- 4.12. These proposals were agreed by the Committee.
- 4.13. The delegate for Morocco and Tunisia considered that a member of Committee 5 should be represented on each group but he felt that all the necessary arrangements to be made should first be discussed at a meeting of Working Group 6B, and then submitted to the Main Committee for approval.
- 4.14. Regarding the first point of this statement, the Chairman thought it would be possible to choose the additional members of Group 6B from those delegates who had been closely associated with the work of Committee 5.
- 4.15. The delegate for the U.S.A. then proposed an additional paragraph to paragraph 3 of Section III, which would include the decision taken to have those delegations who had submitted plans or methods of approach, available for assisting the interviewing sub-groups.
- 4.16. This was agreed after slight modifications, and the final text read:-
- "It is further recommended that experts of the Delegations submitting plans, and methods of approach for the total distribution of channel hours, for consideration, be placed at the disposal of the interviewing groups to clarify points and answer questions regarding the Delegations plan or method of approach!"
- 4.17. With this addition to sub-paragraph and the deletion of the existing second paragraph, paragraph 5 was agreed by the Committee.
- 4.18. The delegate for Morocco and Tunisia proposed that the discussion on paragraph 6 of Section III should be postponed until Working Group B had presented its recommendations on the various points referred to this Group. He also hoped that the sub-groups formed would be able to meet as soon as possible and decide upon the methods to be employed for these interviews.
- 4.19. The Chairman then listed the points to be discussed at the meeting of Working Group B on the following day:-

(a) Working schedule

(b) Date for commencing interviews

- (c) Sequence of interviews
- (d) Composition of the three sub-Groups
- (e) Proposal by the delegate for Brazil (para. 4.5 of the report).
- (f) Concerning paragraph 6 Section III Document 470.

- 4.20 The delegate for Argentine then raised the point that it had been agreed to restrict the membership of the sub-Groups to four, but by adding the delegates who had submitted plans or methods of approach, the membership would be eight. He considered this would complicate the work of these sub-Groups.
- 4.21 After some discussion, it was decided to refer this point to Working Group B for recommendations.
5. The meeting then closed at 20.00 hours.

The Reporter

R. Craig

The Chairman

Gunnar Pedersen.

ANNEX

Extract from Document 1003 of the International Radio
Conference, Atlantic City (1947).

Region A. American Region.

Argentina	Guatemala
Bolivia	Haiti
Brazil	Honduras
Canada	Iceland
Chile	Mexico
Colombia	Nicaragua
Costa Rica	Panama
Cuba	
Dominican Republic	Peru
Ecuador	Uruguay
El Salvador	Venezuela
United States	

Region B. West European & African Region.

Union of South Africa & the mandated territory of South West Africa.	Italy
Austria	Liberia
Belgium	Luxemburg
Vatican City	Monaco
Portuguese Colonies	Norway
Belgian Congo and the mandated territories of Ruanda Urundi	Netherlands
Denmark	Portugal
France	French Protectorates of Morocco & of Tunisia
Greece	Southern Rhodesia
Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland
	Sweden
	Switzerland

Region C. East European and North Asiatic Region.

Albania	Roumania
Bielorussia	Czechoslovakia
Bulgaria	Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
Finland	Yugoslavia
Hungary	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Poland	

Region D. South Asiatic and Oceanic Region.

Afghanistan	Netherlands Indies
Saudi Arabia	Iraq
Australia	Iran
Burma	Lebanon
China	New Zealand
Colonies, Protectorates & Oversens territories under French mandate	Pakistan
Egypt	Phillipines
Ethiopia	Siam
India	Syria
	Turkey
	Yemen

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 543-E

21 January 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

REPORT OF THE PLAN COMMITTEE

19th Meeting

19 January 1949

1. The 19th Meeting of Committee 6 was opened at 15:45 hours by the Chairman, Mr. Pedersen, assisted by the 1st Vice Chairman, Mr. Arkadiev.
2. The Committee then approved the Agenda for this Meeting, contained in Document No. 497.
3. Regarding point 1 of this Agenda, the approval of the report of the 15th Meeting (Document No. 452), the Chairman wished to correct three small typographical errors.

In paragraphs 5.15 and 5.18, the document mentioned should be "399" not "299".

In paragraph 7, in the third sentence, the words "in the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands" should be added at the end of this sentence.

- 3.1. The delegate for Indonesia said that with regard to paragraph 7, the membership of the second sub-Working Group of Group D, should be, "French Oversea Territories, Indonesia, Argentine and Italy" instead of "French Oversea Territories, India, Argentine and Italy" as stated in the report.
- 3.2 The delegate for the French Oversea Territories submitted the following text to replace the existing text of paragraph 5.24:

"The Delegate of France Oversea agreed with the proposal of the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia to postpone the discussion to a later date.

- 1) The results of the 6. A Report were, he said, sufficiently conclusive.

- 2) But the latest views put forward in the Annex were capable of serving as a basis for the work of delegations interested in the question.
- 3) He agreed with the U.S.S.R. Delegate that it was impossible to arrive at the first attempt at a Plan which would satisfy everybody. He recognized that, even if the Soviet Plan was not to receive further consideration, it had at any rate forced delegations to submit observations which might prove very valuable to the further work of Group 6 B."

3.3 With these amendments the report of the 15th Meeting was approved.

4. Regarding point 2 of the Agenda, the Chairman requested Mr. Sterling of the U.S.A. Delegation, Acting Chairman of Group B, to give a report of the meeting of his Group held on January 18th.

4.1 Mr. Sterling then gave the following brief report:

"1. The meeting was held under the Acting Chairmanship of Mr. Sterling of the U.S.A. Delegation, assisted by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Pederson, who had been invited to attend this particular meeting. Also in attendance were the Chairmen of Working Groups 6 A and 6 D, Mr. Arkadiev and Mr. Navatta.

"2. The following points had been referred by the 17th Meeting of the Main Committee, to the Working Group, for recommendations to be presented at the next full Committee meeting.

(a) Working schedule

(b) Date of commencing interviews

(c) Sequence of interviews

(d) Composition of the sub-groups to be formed

(e) The proposal by the delegate of Brazil that the interviews should first be carried out with those delegations who had presented plans or basis of plans, followed by the remaining delegations in alphabetical order. The information obtained from the first set of interviews, i.e., with those delegations presenting plans or basis of plans; to be made known in order to assist other delegations.

(f) Concerning paragraph 6, section 3, of Document No. 470.

"3. The following unanimous decisions were taken by the Working Group regarding the above points, and it therefore recommends:

Point (a) That Tuesday, January 25th, should be the day on which the interviews commence, provided that the Plenary Session scheduled for the 24th January does not extend to this date. If this should occur, then the first day after the conclusion of the Plenary Session shall be taken.

Point (b) That the above date be taken, with a target date for the completion of the interviews as January 31st.

Point (c) That the sequence of the interviews be decided by the method of drawing lots. This should be performed by the Secretariat at the next full Committee meeting.

Point (d) The composition of the three sub-groups be as follows:

<u>Atlantic City Region</u>	<u>Sub-Group 1</u>	<u>Sub-Group 11</u>	<u>Sub-Group 111</u>
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(Doc. 1003)

A	Brazil	Uruguay	U.S.A.
B	U.K.	Belgium	France
C	Ukrainian	Czechoslovakia	Roumania
	S.S.R.		(P.R.)
D	Pakistan	Egypt	N. Zealand

Point (e) The proposal by the delegate for Brazil was not supported in the Working Group, and the unanimous decision under Point (c) is recommended.

Point (f) That, if agreed by the Main Committee, the above recommendations should replace the present text of paragraph 6 Section III of Document No. 470.

"4. It was also agreed that it was essential to have a uniform style of interview in all three of the Sub Groups. To achieve this aim, it is proposed that the Chairman of Group 6 B should call a meeting of the delegates who will constitute these three Groups, and that this meeting should decide upon a uniform procedure. In addition to the above point, the Chairman of Group 6 B should act as the coordinator between the three Sub Groups. It was also felt that as the interviews proceeded and experience

was gained, that the procedure adopted may require some amendment. This task should be entrusted to the Chairman of Group 6 B in cooperation with the Sub Groups. It is of course, understood that the composition of the Sub Groups given under Point (d), does not revoke the decision taken at the 18th Meeting of the Committee, that the delegations submitting plans and bases for plans, namely, U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Portugal and India, should make experts available to the Sub Groups whenever required."

- 4.2 The delegate for Belgium wished to express on behalf of his delegation, his thanks for being included in a sub group which would conduct the interviews. However, as Belgium and the Belgian Congo were represented at the Conference by only two delegates, he felt that he would have to decline the offer.

(The delegate for Belgium after being requested to reconsider his decision in consultation with the other delegate for Belgium, informed the Committee during a later stage of the meeting, that he would be able to serve on sub group 2 of the interviewing groups.)

- 4.3 Regarding the report given by Mr. Sterling, the delegate for India wished to stress the need for careful consideration by the sub-groups, in consultation with the Chairman of Group B, of the procedure to be adopted before commencing the interviews in order that a uniform method could be followed by each group.

- 4.4. The Chairman agreed with this statement and requested that the Chairman or Acting Chairman of Working Group 6 B should issue a document following the meeting of the sub groups, prior to commencing the interviews. With regard to the recommendation of Group B concerning paragraph 6 section 3 of document No. 470, the Chairman proposed the following text be substituted for the existing text of this paragraph:

"6. Following the above recommendations, Working Group 6 B has recommended to the main Committee that:

- (a) The interviews commence on January 25th, 1949.
- (b) The target date for the conclusion of these interviews shall be January 31st, 1949.
- (c) The sequence of the interviews be decided by the drawing of lots. This task to be performed by the Secretariat at the Committee Meeting scheduled for the 19th January.

- (d) The composition of the three sub groups to accomplish the interviews shall be as follows:

Atlantic City Region Sub Group 1 Sub Group 11 Sub Group 111
(A.C. Radio Conf.
Document 1003)

A	Brazil	Uruguay	U.S.A.
B	U.K.	Belgium	France
C	Ukrainian	Czechoslo-	Roumania
	S.S.R.	vakia	(P.R.)
D	Pakistan	Egypt	N.Zealand

- 4.5 This proposal and also the report by the Chairman of Working Group B were approved by the Committee without modification.
5. As the Committee had decided that the sequence of the interviewing should be by drawing lots, the Chairman proposed that this should now be carried out by a member of the Secretariat present at the meeting.
- 5.1 This ceremony was duly performed, and the results of the draw are given in the attached annex. The countries being listed under the sub group which will carry out the respective interview.
- 5.2 As pointed out by several delegates, it would be necessary to transfer certain countries from one interviewing group to another, in order to avoid delegations appearing for interview on the sub group of which they were represented.
- 5.3 It was agreed by the Committee that these adjustments should be made at the meeting of the three sub groups of Group 6 B when discussing the procedure to be followed.
6. Regarding Point 3 of the Agenda, the consideration of the report of Working Group D, the Chairman asked Mr. Navatta, Chairman of this Group, whether he had any comments to make before general discussion took place.
- 6.1 Mr. Navatta said that he had already expressed his opinion when giving his verbal report to the Committee at the 16th meeting. However, he would like to correct one error in the Spanish text of this document, regarding page 3, second paragraph, the hours quoted were given as "6 and 24 hrs" instead of "00 and 24 hrs" as in the English text.

- 6.2 In order to avoid any misinterpretation of the geographical terminology used in the fourth paragraph of this document, it was decided to delete this terminology, and refer to the zones listed by alphabetical letters only.
- 6.3 The delegate of the U.K. said that, regarding the work of Group 6 D, he was disturbed by the amount of work which had been undertaken, as he felt that unnecessary duplication might be involved. He thought that Group 6 D (1) should investigate only the sharing used in the plans submitted to this Conference. Regarding the work of Group 6 D (2) he wished to point out that the P.F.B. had produced a great deal of data relative to the subject of field intensities, and also the U.S.A. Delegation were producing charts for use in this connection. In view of this it appeared that the sub-Working Group would be duplicating work already undertaken elsewhere.
- 6.4 Mr. Navatta drew the Committee's attention to the difficulties that his Group and Sub-Groups, were experiencing regarding personnel to accomplish the tasks allotted. He suggested that the full Group should meet and try to solve this problem. In connection with the work of Sub-Group (2), he said that they were experiencing difficulty with the work on short distance circuits, because of the lack of information on this subject. He understood that the Indian delegation had some information on this subject, and he asked if this could be made available.
- 6.5 The delegate for India said that the information on vertical Incidence Critical Frequencies in possession of his delegation, would be placed at the disposal of the Committee.
- 6.6 The delegate for the French Oversea Territories, Chairman of Group D (2), agreed with Mr. Navatta that one of the main difficulties in his Group was in finding the necessary personnel to complete the work undertaken. However, he could not agree with the suggestion by the delegate for the U.K. to consider only those plans now available, as the percentage of satisfaction in the lower bands (6 and 7 Mc/s) was very small in these particular plans. He considered that when this work undertaken was completed, it would be of great value to the Committee. However he wished the matter to be firstly discussed within the Working Group. He also wished to point out that the Group had had no opportunity to approve the report contained in Document No. 46 before its submission to the Committee.

- 6.7 The delegate for the U.K. suggested that perhaps the Group could be amplified in membership, by adding some of the members of Committee 5, when they had completed their work on that Committee.
- 6.8 The Chairman said that the most important thing was to get a picture of the position in the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands as quickly as possible, as shortly the Committee may need to know the total of channel-hours which would be available for distribution in a plan.
- 6.9 Mr. Navatta agreed that these points should be discussed in the Group, and he assured the Chairman that they would do everything in their power to complete their task at the earliest possible date. The Chairman suggested that this work should take priority in the Group, and he requested Mr. Navatta, if possible, to give a report at the next Committee meeting.

7. As this concluded the discussion on the first three points of the Agenda, the Chairman asked for opinions from the Committee as to whether they should discuss further outstanding questions such as:

- (a) How many plans it was intended to make?
- (b) What measures should be adopted regarding consideration of the Portuguese proposal?
- (c) Document No. 477

- 7.1 The delegate for Morocco and Tunisia said that with regard to Document No. 500, the questionnaire concerning the U.S.A. proposed plan; he would propose that those countries appearing for interview before January 27th should have already submitted their replies to this Document.
- 7.2 The Chairman pointed out that the same time period for replying had been given to this questionnaire, as that given to the questionnaire in Document No. 217. He suggested that the same procedure be adopted regarding these replies as that adopted for the replies to the U.S.S.R. proposed plan, i.e. that Group A should classify their replies, and that Group C should analyse the U.S.A. proposed plan. These replies should be available from Group A to the interviewing Groups of Group B, whenever required.
- 7.3 The delegate for Morocco and Tunisia agreed with this proposal, but added that the forms 6 C should again be filled out relative to the U.S.A. proposed plan.

7.4 The Committee agreed with the procedure regarding the replies to Document No. 500.

8. In view of the joint meeting of Committees 5 and 6 to be held on 20th January, it was decided to postpone further discussion on the points outlined by the Chairman (Para. 7) until the next meeting. It was proposed that the sub-Groups of Group B should meet, and discuss the interviewing procedure to be adopted immediately following this meeting.

8.1 The Chairman then closed the meeting at 17:15 hours.

The Reporter:

Richard B. Craig

The Chairman

Gunnar Pedersen

ANNEX

Sub-Working Groups of Group 6B

I.

Austria
Morocco and Tunisia
Nicaragua
Cuba
New Zealand
French Oversea
Territories

China
Union of South Africa
Mongolia
Switzerland
Indonesia
Denmark
Honduras
Ukrainian S.S.R.
Paraguay
India
Panama
Canada
Uruguay
United Kingdom Colonies
United Kingdom
Bulgaria
Bielorussian S.S.R.
Ireland

II.

Czechoslovakia
Vatican City
U.S.S. R.
Egypt
Sweden
Dominican Republic

Southern Rhodesia
Yugoslavia
Siam
Monaco
Finland
Poland
U.S.A.
Australia
Netherlands
Portugal
Mexico
S.C.A.P.
Pakistan
Bolivia
Luxembourg
United Nations
Guatemala

III.

U.S. Territories
Hungary
Ecuador
Venezuela
Syria
Norway

Brazil
Argentina
Albania
Iran
Portuguese Colonies
Iceland
Roumania P.R.
Chile
El Salvador
France
Turkey
Liberia
Colombia
Burma
Belgium
Belgian Congo
Italy

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 544-E
January 21, 1949

This document replaces
Document No. 515-E.

Mexico, 1948/49

AGENDA OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY
OF JANUARY 22, 1949

1. Reconsideration of the decision taken in the Plenary Assembly of January 21st concerning Point 2 of that Plenary Assembly.
2. Approval of the report of the General Principals Committee (Committee 3) Document No. 513.

N. B.: The Plenary Hall not being available to the Conference in the afternoon of January 22nd, the Plenary Assembly will begin promptly at 9 AM. and will close at 2 PM.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE .

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 545-E

21 January 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 5

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

The Schedule of Australian frequency requirements prepared in Committee 5, contained some ambiguities. Investigation has shown that these were due to the information in Form 4 differing in certain cases from that supplied by the Australian Administration. The trouble appears to have occurred in the printing of the forms.

For example, in the case of Median June, channels 2 and 3, the hours 0830-1430 refer to channel 3, not channel 2. Similarly channels 5 and 6, hours 0800-1400, refer to channel 6, not channel 5, etc.

It is desired to supply the correct information. A complete list of the correct figures where corrections are necessary is attached. The effect in total hours is not considerable: it is only a matter of avoiding confusion by correcting these ambiguities.

Minimum September (cont'd.)

14	(0830-1400 (2000-2230
15	(2000-2230 (0830-1400

Minimum December.

Channel	2	(2230-0830 G.M.T.
	3	(0830-1430 (2030-2230
	4	2230-0830
	5	2200-0800
	6	(0800-1400 (2000-2200
	8	0200-1030
	9	(1030-1600 (2200-0200
	13	(2230-0830
	14	(0830-1400 (2000-2230
	15	(2000-2230 (0830-1400

Median June

Channel	2	2230-0830 G.M.T.
	3	(0830-1430 (2030-2230
	4	2230-0830
	5	2200-0800
	6	(0800-1400 (2000-2200
	8	0200-1030
	9	(1030-1600 (2200-0200

Median June (cont'd.)

12	2000-1400
13	(0830-1400 (2000-2230
14	2230-0830
15	(2000-2230 (0830-1400
63	Cancelled
64	(2030-2230 (0830-1430

Median September.

Channel	
2	2230-0830 G.M.T.
3	(0830-1430 (2030-2230
4	2230-0830
5	2200-0800
6	(0800-1400 (2000-2200
8	0200-1030
9	(1030-1600 (2200-0200
12	2000-1400
13	2230-0830
14	(0830-1400 (2000-2230
15	(2000-2230 (0830-1400
64	2230-0830
65	(2030-2230 (0830-1430

Median December
Channel

2	(2230-0830 G.M.T.
3	(0830-1430 (2030-2230
4	2230-0830
5	2200-0800
6	(0800-1400 (2000-2200
8	0200-1030
9	(1030-1600 (2200-0200
13	2230-0830
14	(0830-1400 (2000-2230
15	(2000-2230 (0830-1400
64	2230-0830
65	(2030-2230 (0830-1430

Maximum June
Channel

2	2230-0830 G.M.T.
3	(0830-1430 (2030-2230
4	2230-0830
5	2200-0800
6	(0800-1400 (2000-2200
8	0200-1030
9	(1030-1600 (2200-0200
13	2230-0830
14	(2000-2230 (0830-1400

Maximum June (cont'd)

15	(2000-2230 (0830-1400)
64	2230-0830
65	(2030-2230 (0830-1430)

Maximum September.

Channel	2	2230-0830 G.M.T.
	3	(0830-1430 (2030-2230)
	4	2230-0830
	5	2200-0800
	6	(0800-1400 (2000-2200)
	8	0200-1030
	9	(1030-1600 (2200-0200)
	11	2200-0800
	12	(2000-2400 (0800-1400)
	14	2230-0830
	15	(0830-1400 (2000-2230)
	16	(2000-2230 (0830-1400)
	65	2230-0830
	66	(2030-2230 (0830-1430)

Maximum December.

Channel	1	(0830-1430 G.M.T. (2030-2230)
	2	2230-0830

Maximum December (cont'd.)

3	(0830-1430 (2030-2230
4	2230-0830
5	(0800-1400 (2000-2200
6	2200-0800
7	(0800-1400 (2000-2200
9	2200-1600
10	(1030-1600 (2200-0200
11	0200-1030
12	(2000-2200 (0800-1400
18	2230-0830
19	(2000-2230 (0830-1400
20	(2000-2230 (0830-1400
66	(2330-0600
67	(1600-1900 (1900-2100
68	1400-2000
69	(2030-2230 (0830-1430

AUSTRALIA

AMBIGUITIES BETWEEN DETAILS SUBMITTED AND FORM 4 AS PRINTED

For hours of transmission, the correct figures are as follows:

Minimum June.

Channel 2 2230-0830 G.M.T.

3 (0830-1430
(2030-2230

4 2230-0830

5 2200-0800

6 (0800-1400
(2000-2200

8 0200-1030

9 (1030-1600
(2200-0200

13 2230-0830

14 (0830-1400
(2000-2230

15 (2000-2230
(0830-1400

Minimum September

Channel 2 2230-0830 G.M.T.

3 (0830-1430
(2030-2230

4 2230-0830

5 2200-0800

6 (0800-1400
(2000-2200

8 0200-1030

9 (1030-1600
(2200-0200

13 2230-0830

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 546-E

22 January 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

Original: ENGLISH

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FROM 24 THROUGH 29 JANUARY 1949

Date and Room

Morning

Comm. or Wk. Grp.	Monday 24 Jan.	Tuesday 25 Jan.	Wednesday 26 Jan.	Thursday 27 Jan.	Friday 28 Jan.	Saturday 29 Jan.	Remarks
Comm. 1	PL						
Comm. 6 Sub-Gp. I		PL	PL	PL	PL	PL	Working hours for the Sub- Groups of Comm. 6: 0930- 1200 1400- 1745
Sub-Gp. II		1	1	1	1	1	
Sub-Gp. III		2	2	2	2	2	
		Afternoons					
Comm. 1	PL						
Comm. 6 Sub-Gp. I		PL	PL	PL	PL	PL	
Sub-Gp. II		1	1	1	1	1	
Sub-Gp. III		2	2	2	2	2	

The Drafting Group for the text of the Plan will meet
26 January 1949, at 15:30, in the President's office.

NOTE:

Plenary Meetings will be held in the evening from 8 P.M.
to midnight during the week of 24 January, as required.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 547-E

24 January 1949

Original: SPANISH

Committee 3

JOINT STATEMENT OF THE IBERO-AMERICAN
COUNTRIES

Since the Delegations of the Ibero-American countries present at the Conference are in complete and open disagreement with the resolution that the majority of Committee 3 adopted at its last meeting on January 20th, the content of which they consider inadequate, they deem it their duty to submit to the Plenary Assembly of the 22nd of this month the present joint statement which, so to speak, summarizes their clearly constructive position on the whole Conference, as well as their firm desire to attain a final solution in the matter.

In this respect, the undersigned Ibero-American Delegations consider:

- I. That the resolution approved by the majority of Committee 3, which these Delegations continue to openly reject, if approved by the Plenary, will cause the unpardonable failure of the present Conference and the absolute wrecking of any possibility of a Plan, for the following reasons:
 - a) Because the said resolution calls for the dissolution of Committee 3 and de facto transfers to a new Committee 6, the task of determining general principles, very doubtful of attainment, thereby interrupting the normal commitment which this Committee had been carrying out to date and indefinitely prolonging this Conference.
 - b) Because it is obvious that Committee 6 now lacks sufficient time until the deadline for termination of the work to prepare by itself, without any concrete instructions from the Plenary Assembly, all the criteria and conclusions on which the future high frequency assignment must be based.

- II. That these concrete instructions constitute precisely the sum total of the complex and burdensome deliberations of Committee 3, as clearly shown by Documents Nos. 375, 384, 406, 407 and 511.
- III. That sufficient criteria and practical, concrete conclusions are found in the said documents upon which to base the plan sought. For this reason, the intention not to deduce the said conclusions in a clear and categorical manner, as proposed by the majority of Committee 3 in its resolution must be very harshly judged, since it would appear to encourage a procedure directed toward the final failure of the present Conference.
- IV. That the conclusions referred to in the previous paragraphs II and III are of undeniable value to an executive Committee such as Committee 6, and must be pointed out as such by the Plenary Assembly of the Conference with regard to the concrete replies to questions Nos. 1, 13, 14, 20, 21, 23 and 25 of the Questionnaire in Document No. 265.
- V. That these conclusions must be correspondingly imparted to Committee 6, if it is actually desired to attain a Plan because they represent an unquestionably constructive contribution not only regarding the immediate present but also the future.
- VI. That on the assumption that the Plenary Assembly should decide not to impart concrete directives to Committee 6, such as are suggested by Documents Nos. 375, 384, 406, 407, and 511 referred to, the signatory Delegations henceforth deny all moral and material responsibility for the almost certain failure which this Conference would unavoidably face.
- VII. That for the same reasons set forth in the previous paragraph these Delegations also deny all responsibility regarding the failure attributable - in our opinion quite unjustifiable - to the General Principles Committee 3 referred to.
- VIII. That the final conclusions which may be imparted to Committee 6 are as follows:
 - a) In view of the impossibility of establishing general principles for a Plan acceptable to all the countries concerned, Committee 6 shall take into consideration only those points of view likely to furnish a fair and equitable frequency assignment Plan.

- b) Any plan based exclusively on technical principles is unacceptable.
- c) Any eventual Plan shall take into consideration the means likely to economize high frequencies, in accordance with the almost unanimous opinion expressed in the replies to Question No. 3 of the Questionnaire in Document No. 265.
- d) Lastly, any Plan shall consider the final conclusions resulting from the replies to Questions Nos. 1, 13, 14, 20, 21, 23 and 25 of the Questionnaire referred to.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 548-E

1st February 1949

Committee 10

The Document which was assigned the
same number, dated 22 January 1949,
has been withdrawn (see Doc. No. 571)

C H I N A

The Secretary of the Conference has received the following communication:

"I have the honour of informing you that, as I am now leaving Mexico City, our delegate, Mr. F. C. Chien, will act with all powers for the Delegation of the Republic of China to this Conference during my absence."

(signed) G. C. Chien

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 549-E

Original: ENGLISH

22 January 1949

Committees 5 & 6

1ST JOINT MEETING OF COMMITTEES 5 AND 6

HELD ON THE AFTERNOON OF 20TH JANUARY, 1949

1. The Meeting was opened at 1550 hours by Mr. Pedersen, Chairman of Committee 6, who proposed that Mr. Faulkner, Chairman of Committee 5, should be requested to act as Chairman of this Joint Meeting, and this was agreed.

2. The Chairman first explained, for the benefit of the members of Committee 6, the reasons why this Joint Meeting had been called. He said that the Plenary Session held on 14th January 1949 had discussed the report of Committee 5 and had referred back to Committee 5 certain points for consideration. It had been felt that the meetings of Committee 5 which had been held following the Plenary Session had revealed that certain of these points also concerned Committee 6; and that it would be advisable to hold a Joint Meeting in order to discuss problems of common interest.

2.1 The Chairman then requested the approval of the Agenda for this Joint Meeting contained in Document No. 510.

This Agenda was then approved by the Committee.

3. The delegate for the U.S.A. then made the following statement:-

"On behalf of my delegation, I wish to make a statement in observance of the inauguration on this day of President Harry S. Truman as the thirty-second president of our country.

"This inauguration follows the orderly process of history as the result of the election held last November second in the United States, and marks the uninterrupted succession of Constitutionally elected Presidents since the inauguration in 1789 of George Washington, our first President. I wish to thank you for this opportunity, Mr. Chairman, to enter on the minutes of the deliberations of this Conference this brief statement of observance of a day of historical and patriotic significance to every member of my delegation."

3.1 The Chairman on behalf of the Committee, wished to express his congratulations to the Chairman of the U.S.A. delegation on this auspicious occasion.

4. The delegate for Switzerland wished to draw the attention of the Committee to Document No. 495 which he noted was not included in the Agenda for discussion, although he felt that this had a direct bearing on the points listed in the Agenda concerning document 496.

4.1 The Chairman in reply said that this document had been published too late for inclusion in the Agenda, but he agreed that it should be considered when the Joint Meeting was discussing points concerning item No.2 and any other points to which this document might be relevant.

5. The first item on the Agenda concerned the joint consideration by the Committees of document 506. With regard to this document, the Chairman informed the Committees that he had drawn up a transactional proposal which he considered to be more suitably worded, and he wished the Committee to consider this transactional proposal during the discussions to follow. He said that Document No. 506 had been unanimously approved by Committee 5, and then proceeded to outline for the benefit of the members of Committee 6, the reasons for this proposal. Briefly, the Chairman's transactional text proposed that Working Group 5B should work in close liaison with Working Group 6B of the Plans Committee, in order to avoid what appeared to be a large amount of unnecessary calculations concerning the seasons of the sunspot cycle which would not at present be required.

5.1 Mr. Pedersen, Chairman of Committee 6, wished to express on behalf of his Committee, his thanks for the efficient way in which the members of Committee 5 had carried out their work. He considered the transactional proposal of the Chairman to be an extremely appropriate proposal for dealing with the liaison which would be of great assistance to the work of Committee 6.

5.2 The delegate for the U.S.S.R. requested the Chairman to clarify the phrase in the text "the corresponding frequencies for the other two seasons". He was not clear as to what was meant by the phrase "other two seasons", and also the use of a past tense in reference to the first draft plan for June sunspot median.

5.3 In reply, the Chairman explained that Committee 5 had already calculated the frequencies for the three June seasons of sunspot activity and the phrase "other two seasons" referred to winter and equinox seasons of sunspot activity. He agreed that the phrase "incorporated into the first draft of the plan" should be altered to the future tense. He proposed that the words "which will be" be added before the phrase "incorporated into etc."

5.4 The delegate for the U.S.A. proposed a minor drafting amendment, suggesting that the words "frequency allocation" should be replaced by "frequency assignment" as this was the accepted phrase used in reference to frequencies.

- 5.5. The delegate for the French Overseas Territories proposed further drafting amendments in order to clarify and complete the text proposed.
- 5.6. With one further addition proposed by the delegate for the U.S.S.R., the transactional proposal was adopted by the assembly, and the final text reads as follows:-

"It does not seem desirable to formulate now the frequency requirements for the two remaining seasons as has been done by Committee 5 for the June season. It is agreed that the procedure to be adopted will be to work out for each frequency assignment which will be incorporated into the first draft of the plan for the June median period, the corresponding frequencies for the other two seasons. Corresponding frequencies will be calculated for those seasons and in the order in which the plans will be worked out in accordance with the decision of the Conference. For this purpose Working Group 5B will work in close liaison with Working Group 6B of the Plans Committee, and shall do everything possible in order to ensure that the frequency assignment for the seasons studied after the June season will be completed by the time Committee 6 has finished studying the first plan".

6. Regarding item No. 2 of the Agenda which concerns both documents 496 and 495, the Chairman said that these points (1, 3B and 7B of document 496) were all contrary to the proposal which had just been agreed. He suggested that there was no need to further discuss these points, in view of this previous decision.

This suggestion was agreed by the Assembly.

7. Regarding item 3 of the Agenda which referred to the immediate reproduction by the Secretariat of the prediction curves submitted by the U.S.A. delegation for the seasons of sunspot activity, December and Equinox; the Chairman informed the assembly that the U.S.A. delegation would possibly have available additional information with regard to these curves. In view of this fact, it had been decided in the past to wait until a later date before their reproduction. However, he requested the delegate for the U.S.A. to inform the assembly when this additional information would be available, as it would be necessary for Working Group 6B to have sets of these curves available within a fairly short time.

- 7.1 The delegate for the U.S.A. in reply stated that this addi-

tional information was not available, and suggested that the curves now being used in Working Group 5B should be reproduced for general distribution by the Secretariat.

- 7.2 The delegate for Portugal wished to draw the Committee's attention to the fact that certain delegations present at the Conference had prediction curves available for specific circuits. He considered that it would be advantageous for Working Group 5B to have this additional information at their disposal, as apparently the U.S.A. prediction curves were calculated relevant to large geographical zones.
- 7.3 The Chairman suggested that if this procedure was to be adopted, then these prediction curves provided by specific delegations should be first submitted to Committee 4 for approval.
- 7.4 The delegate for the U.S.A. wished to point out that the curves now at the disposal of the Conference were calculated from data which was approximately one year more recent than the data contained in the NBS Circular No. 462. He considered, therefore, that it was more practical to use the curves at the disposal of Working Group 5B than those provided by specific countries.
- 7.5 The delegate for Portugal pointed out that in the U.S.A. curves, from any specific point, certain zones were not listed, in which case it was necessary to take the adjacent zone. This would obviously lead to certain inaccuracies.
- 7.6 The delegate for the U.S.A. in reply stated that with regard to the U.S.A. curves where certain zones were not listed, then special calculations had been made in connection with the circuit under consideration.
- 7.7 The delegate for the U.S.S.R. supported the proposal by the delegate for Portugal as he considered that any additional information regarding circuit prediction would not in any way be detrimental to the data supplied by the U.S.A. delegation and should certainly at least be considered by Committee 4.
- 7.8 The delegate for the U.S.A. thought that possibly Working Group 5B should have at its disposal the master sheets for the calculation of circuit prediction, and also the light table necessary to perform the calculations, and then any additional curves required could be produced rapidly. It was necessary that the information regarding circuit prediction to be used in any plan should be uniform throughout this plan.
- 7.9 The Chairman thanked the delegate for the U.S.A. for the suggestion that these master sheets should be made available and

agreed that this would in some way overcome the objections put forward by the Portuguese and U.S.S.R. delegations.

7.10 Point 3 of document 496 was then approved by the assembly.

8. Regarding item 4 of the Agenda which concerned point 30 of document 496, the Chairman explained that this proposal was put forward in order to speed up the work of the Conference. He suggested that perhaps the Chairman of Committee 6 should give some estimate of the number of additional Technicians who might be required by Committee 6 in its work.

8.1 Mr. Pedersen said that he was not in a position at the present moment to give this estimate, but it might be useful to have the opinion of the members of Working Group 6B on this point.

8.2 It was generally felt by the assembly that it would be useful if Technicians could be made available, provided that they would not require too much supervision in the work to be undertaken. However, it was thought better to leave the question in a somewhat open condition and a text was submitted by the delegate for the U.S.S.R. which after amendment was adopted by the assembly. This read as follows:

"This joint meeting of Committees 5 and 6 recommends that should it be found necessary in practice, Technicians should be employed in order to assist in the work of the Conference. The number of Technicians would be determined by the incidence of the work and would be dependent on the dates fixed by the Conference for carrying out the said work."

9. Regarding item 5 of the Agenda, the Chairman said that this subject had been discussed at great length in Committee 5, and certain decisions had been reached. However, this item was of interest to Committee 6 because it concerned the requirements to be dealt with in making a plan.

9.1 Mr. Pedersen suggested that these items should first be discussed in Working Group 6B, following the adoption of the report of Committee 4 in the Plenary Session for the 21st January next. Committee 6 would then deal with the question on the basis of the report of Working Group 6B.

9.2 This proposal was agreed by the Committee and these points would be subsequently referred to Working Group 6B for recommendation.

10. With regard to item 6 of this Agenda concerning point 6 of document 496, the Chairman proposed that this should be dealt with in the same way as the preceding item.

10.1 The delegate for India considered that this item was of interest to both Committees 5 and 6, and should be discussed at this present meeting.

10.2 The Chairman doubted whether this item fell within the terms of reference of Committee 5, and he suggested that if Committee 6 reached a decision on this subject, they could then request Committee 5 to produce the necessary data.

10.3 Mr. Pedersen agreed with the Chairman's suggestion as he felt that the members of Committee 6 were not yet in a position to know the consequences of any decision which might be taken. Therefore, he would agree that Working Group 6B should discuss and make recommendations on this subject.

10.4 The delegate for Portugal supported the Indian proposal to discuss this subject at the present meeting.

However, as there was no other support for these two delegations, the Chairman's proposal was adopted by the assembly.

10.5 Before passing to the next item on the Agenda, the delegate for Roumania wished to point out an error in the text of his proposal under paragraph 5(a) in document 496. In the last line of this proposal, the word "band" should be substituted for the word "frequency".

11. With regard to item 7 on the Agenda, paragraph 9 of document 496, this was approved without discussion.

12. Referring to item 8 on the Agenda, the Chairman considered that Committee 4 should be asked for recommendations on this subject.

12.1 The Chairman of Committee 4, Mr. Sastry, could not agree with this suggestion, as he felt that this more directly concerned Committees 5 and 6. In any case, Working Group 6D was at present collecting information on this subject.

12.2 The delegate for the U.S.S.R. said that this question had been repeatedly raised in Committee 5 by his delegation without satisfaction. His delegation had pointed out that many countries had been recommended incorrect frequencies by Working Group 5B, due to the lack of sufficient directives concerning these particular services. This would make the construction of a plan more difficult because when the

directives were received it would be necessary to revise the requirements submitted to Committee 6 by Committee 5. He felt that point 10 of document 496 should be accepted but should be clarified to request more specific information regarding these particular services. Also as a Working Group of Committee 6 was dealing with this question, he considered that the information should be submitted to the Chairman of Committee 6.

- 12.3 The delegate for Argentine, Mr. Navatta, Chairman of Working Group 6D, informed the Committee that a sub-Working Group of his Committee would shortly present a report on this subject. However, the information at their disposal was not as complete as they would wish and he requested any delegations having information on vertical incidence critical frequencies and field strength measurements for these services, to submit this as soon as possible to the Chairman of Committee 6.
- 12.4 The delegate for the French Overseas Territories proposed a text to be substituted for paragraph 10 of document 496 which would embrace the views expressed during the discussion on this subject.
- 12.5 With some amendment this text was adopted by the Committee, and now reads as follows:-

"To deal effectively with short distance services, Committees 5 and 6 shall obtain all information regarding vertical incidence critical frequencies for the E layer which is not at present available and also information on the strength of field at short distances in order to have a solid basis on which to deal with the problem of short distances broadcasting."

Discussion then took place concerning the right of this Conference to recommend to certain countries the use of frequencies in the UHF or medium wave bands to replace the requirements submitted in the HF bands. It was agreed by the assembly that this question would be more appropriately raised in a Plenary Assembly of the Conference as it did not fall within the Agenda for this Joint Meeting, nor within the terms of reference of either Committee.

13. Regarding item 9 of the Agenda, the delegate for Canada made the following statement:-

"I believe this is a problem that will be studied in the Plenary Assembly tomorrow when discussing the report of Committee 4; however, I should like to make the following observations based on the experience I have gained as a member of Working Group 5B. I should like to put the following considerations to the Committees.

"The present Committee 4 directives on difficult circuits and geometric areas have further complicated the work, have increased some of the requirements and on the whole have not satisfactorily clarified the problem.

"The primary difficulties are the following:

1. A more or less impossible, rather than difficult, circuit has been defined.
2. A specific definition of geometric areas based on azimuth and radial distance was not perhaps the proper approach, the fallacy lying in the fact that the intended reception area does not coincide with the specific definitions.
3. Application of Committee 4 recommendations has not produced economy in the use of frequencies.

"In the light of what has been mentioned, I would put the following suggestions to this meeting:

1. That Committee 4 be requested to reconsider this problem and if new directives are established, Committee 6 would apply these new directives in allocating frequencies in the plan, and further, that Committee 5 adopt the new directives in future computations.
2. That Committee 5, when considering an intended area of reception, should, if there is a difference in the optimum working frequencies for this area, list each frequency and zone of service of that frequency as a separate requirement.
3. That there be only two classes of service :
 - (a) Vertical Incidence Service
 - (b) Service other than Vertical Incidence.

"In conclusion I would request that Committee 5 do not reconsider the work already accomplished, because the calculations for June as they are, have been a very clear and definite illustration of a complicated problem, made more complicated by the application of definitions which have proved to be somewhat impractical in practice."

- 13.1 The Chairman felt that as the report of Committee 4 was to be considered in the Plenary Session scheduled for the 21st January, this question should not be discussed at the present meeting.

- 13.2 The delegate for the U.S.S.R. could not agree with the last paragraph of the statement by the delegate for Canada, as he felt that it would ~~most~~ certainly be necessary for Committee 5 to reconsider the recommendations for the three June seasons of sunspot activity. He listed certain examples of countries whose requirements had been unjustifiably increased by the recommendations from Committee 4. He considered that this matter should be referred back to Committee 4 who should take into account the fact that the requirements had not been reduced by the present technical recommendations.
- 13.3 The delegate for India said that this question had already been raised during the Plenary Session which had discussed the report of Committee 5. He was surprised that Committee 5 had not brought this question to the notice of Committee 4 at an earlier stage in their work. He agreed with the Chairman that as the report of Committee 4 was to be discussed at the Plenary scheduled for January 21st, that it would be advisable to postpone any detailed discussion.
- 13.4 The delegate for Roumania supported wholeheartedly the statement made by the delegate for Canada, with one exception. He could not agree with the recommendation contained in the last paragraph of this statement as this would mean that every assignment made for the season of June median solar activity would be repeated in the other two June seasons. He also considered it necessary that Committee 5 should establish the total of channel-hours requested for the season June sunspot median, in order that the remaining seasons should maintain this same total in the plans to follow..
- 13.5 At this point, the Chairman proposed that item 11 of document 496 should be left in abeyance until the final report of Committee 4 had been fully discussed.

This proposal was agreed by the Assembly.

14. As the Agenda for the meeting had been completed and there was no other business forthcoming, the Chairman closed the meeting at 19:10 hours.

The Reporters:

A. Blanchette
Richard A. Craig

The Chairman:

H. Faulkner

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document n° 550-E

January 24, 1949

Original : RUSSIAN

Proposal of the USSR Delegation
to the Plenary Assembly of the Conference
Regarding the Report of the General Principles Committee

Taking into consideration the fact that a great many Delegations at the Plenary Assembly of January 24, 1949 agreed that no final frequency assignment plan can be worked out without first accepting the general principles ;

Considering also the experience of the Copenhagen Conference where general principles were adopted ;

And on the basis of the terms of reference adopted for the present Conference at Atlantic City "with reference to the need for working out general principles and priorities", the Delegation of the USSR proposes the following text to the Plenary Assembly regarding the decision on the Report of C/3: -

"The Plenary Assembly decides that, in order to work out a final plan for frequency assignment the following basic factors concerning the distribution of the number of channel-hours among the countries of the world, be taken into account : area of the country, population, number of official languages and the specific characteristics of each country."

Head of the USSR Delegation

S. Stoyanov

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 551-E

26 January 1949.

Mexico City, 1948/49

LIST OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE
INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Mexico, 1948/49

Doc. No. 501 - 550 - E

No. of Document	No. of Committee	TITLE
501	-	-List of Documents published by the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Mexico 1949. Doc. Nos. 451 - 500 - E.
502	-	Information for Publication of Official List of Participants.
503	3	-Venezuela (United States of). Replies to Document No. 265-E.
504	3	-General Principles Committee. Request for Corrections to Document No. 447-E.
505	5 & 6	-Announcement concerning meeting of Committees 5 & 6.
506	5 & 6	-Resolution proposed by Committee 5 for joint consideration by Committees 5 and 6.
507	4	-Report of Technical Principles Committee. 33 Meeting. 10 January 1949.
508	4	-Report of Technical Principles Committee. 35 Meeting. 11 January 1949.
509	2	-Guatemala. Power of Proxy.
510	5 & 6	-Agenda for Joint Meeting of Committees 5 and 6. 20 January 1949.
511	3	-Working Group C of Committee 3. Revised Classification of Replies to the Questions contained in Document No. 265-E. (This Document replaces Document No. 447-E).

No. of Document	No. of Committee	TITLE
512	3	-Second Report of Working Group C of General Principles Committee. 20 January 1949.
513	3	-Report on the Work of the General Principle Committee.
514	2	-Mandate of Liberia.
515	-	-Agenda of the Plenary Assemblies of January 21 and 22. (This document is replaced by Document No. 544-E).
516	2	-Report of the Credentials Committee. Powers of Liberia.
517	1	-Cuba. Proposal for modification of Document No. 433-E of Brazil.
518	3	-Report of General Principles Committee. 24 Meeting. 22 December 1948.
519	3	-Report of General Principles Committee. 25 Meeting. 22 December 1948.
520	3	-Report of General Principles Committee. 26 Meeting. 23 December 1948.
521	3	-Report of General Principles Committee. 27 Meeting. 3 January 1949.
522	3	-Report of General Principles Committee. 28 Meeting. 3 January 1949.
523	3	-Report of General Principles Committee. 29 Meeting. 4 January 1949.
524	3	-Report of General Principles Committee. 30 Meeting. 4 January 1949.
525	3	-Report of General Principles Committee. 32 Meeting. 7 January 1949.
526	3	-Report of General Principles Committee. 33 Meeting. 8 January 1949.
527	3	-Report of General Principles Committee. 34 Meeting. 10 January 1949.

No. of Document	No. of Committee	TITLE
528	3	-Report of General Principles Committee. 35 Meeting. 11 January 1949.
529	3	-Report of General Principles Committee. 36 Meeting. 13 January 1949.
530	3	-Report of General Principles Committee. 37 Meeting. 13 January 1949.
531	3	-Report of General Principles Committee. 38 Meeting. 15 January 1949.
532	3	-Report of General Principles Committee. 39 Meeting. 17 January 1949.
533	3	-Report of General Principles Committee. 40 Meeting. 17 January 1949.
534	3	-Report of the General Principles Committee. 41 Meeting. 19 January 1949.
535	3	-Report of the General Principles Committee. 42 Meeting. 20 January 1949.
536	4	-Addendum to Doc. No. 490-E.
537	-	-Notice from the Secretary of the Conference to the Delegates concerning insertions in the Minutes.
538	1	-Report of Working Group 1 of the Coordinating Committee concerning the Organization of the Future Work of the Conference.
539	2	-Notice from the Secretary concerning order of rank in the Portuguese Delegation.
540	6	-Report of the Plan Committee. 17 Meeting. 15 January 1949.
541	3	-Argentine Republic, Proposal of Final Conclusion of Committee 3, submitted to the Said Committee by the Argentine Delegation, with the Support of Ten Delegations, at the Meeting of 20 January 1949.

No. of Document	No. of Committee	TITLE
542	6	-Report of the Plan Committee. 18 Meeting. 17 January 1949.
543	6	-Report of the Plan Committee. 19 Meeting. 19 January 1949.
544	-	-Agenda of the Plenary Assembly of 22 January 1949 (This Document replaces Document No. 515-E).
545	Australia	-Commonwealth of Australia, correct frequency requirements.
546	-	-Schedule of Meetings from 24 through 29 January 1949.
547	3	-Joint Statement of the Ibero-American Countries.
548	China	-China. Representation.
549	5 & 6	-First joint Meeting of Committee 5 and 6. 20 January 1949.
550	USSR	-Proposal of the USSR Delegation to the Plenary Assembly of the Conference Regarding the Report of the General Principles Committee.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 552-E

24 January 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

FOR THE ATTENTION OF ALL DELEGATES

Committee 6 wishes to call the attention of all Delegates to the Resolution adopted at the 18th Meeting of the Committee (see Document No. ~~54~~2) concerning the interviews to be conducted by Working Group 6 B commencing on January 25th, 1949. This Resolution reads:

"Committee 6 recommends strongly that all Delegates should **forego** their **rights** to send observers to the interviewing groups. The report of the interviews will be published after the completion of this work."

Chairman of the Planning Committee

Gunnar Pedersen

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico, 1948/49

Document No. 553-E

24 January 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

ADDENDUM TO DOCUMENT NO. 511

Document No. 511, which is a corrected version of Document No. 447, lays down the definitive classification of the Replies of Delegations to the questionnaire contained in Document No. 265, and further indicates which Replies are to be considered as categorical and which as conditional.

But to enable this document to afford a complete, conspectus of the classification, it is essential to recall the observations made by certain delegations to the Chairman of Committee 3, not on the subject of the Replies but on the subject of the Questions themselves.

Question 8 B. The Representative of the United Nations, in a letter dated January 13, proposed to delete Question 8 B on the following grounds:

1. The text of the Question as put in No. 8 B is in contradiction with the original text.
2. The Question is irrelevant as reflecting an unreal situation.
3. It is of no particular interest either to Committee 6 or to the Conference in general.

Question 8 C. The Head of the Polish Delegation drew the attention of Committee 3 to the fact that the Polish Delegation had already stated on November 27 that the Question was badly put in Document No. 265. The expression "displaced persons" should be replaced by the expression "families dispersed as a result of the late war".

Question 11. The text of Question 11 was reworded as follows to make it correspond with the original Spanish:
"When reducing requirements would it be advisable to take into account the fact that some countries

- a) reduced their requirements before they were submitted:

- 2 -

(Doc. 553-E)

- b) submitted requirements without taking into consideration the necessity of economizing frequencies?"

The Chairman of Committee 3
H. J. van den Broek.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 554-E

24 January 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

Original: FRENCH

Committee 6

DRAFT REPORT OF SUB-GROUP 6 D-2
OF THE PLAN COMMITTEE

1. WORK OF SUB-GROUP 6 D-2

Sub-Group 6 D-2 was composed of four members: The Delegates of France Overseas, Indonesia, Italy and the Argentine.

In addition, the Delegate of Hungary graciously participated in the work of the Sub-Group and was of considerable aid.

Sub-Group 6 D-2 held four official meetings to decide on the basic documents to be used, on the method of calculation and on the final presentation of the results.

The work was distributed among the various members of the Sub-Group, which allowed each one to make the best use of his time while working on the task assigned to him.

It should be noted that the work of the Sub-Group has been considerably complicated by the multiplication of the simultaneous meetings of Committees 3, 4, 5 and 6, which completely prevented any meeting of the Sub-Group after Tuesday, January 11th.

2. PRESENTATION OF THE WORK.

The terms of reference of Sub-Group 6 D-2 were "to prepare graphs giving the value of the field produced at short and medium distances by a 1 kW transmitter using frequencies of 6 and 7 Mc/s and for different hours of the day".

A. Methods of Calculation.

The calculation of the field has been made for distances of 400, 800, 1200, 1600, 2400, and 3200 km. In addition, in order to determine the possibilities of channel sharing at night, calculations were made for distances of 4000 and 6000 km.

The Sub-Group at first decided to confine itself to calculating the field for the frequencies of 6, 7 and 9 Mc/s and for each of the directions, north, south, east and west, every two hours from 06 to 24 hrs. (average local time at the transmitting point).

However, in order to allow determination of the optimum frequencies, which were necessary for medium distance services in day-time, the field was calculated for the frequencies of 11, 15, 17 and 21 Mc/s at noon, local time.

This work was completed for the latitudes of 0° , 20° N. and 20° S. for the June median season ($Q = 1.35$; sunspot number = 70).

Moreover, calculations were made for the use of two types of antenna, an isotropic antenna and a half-wave antenna situated a quarter of a wavelength above the ground, radiating a power of 1 kW.

B. Basic Document.

The basic document has been Circular No. 462 of the National Bureau of Standards.

C. Observations on the Work.

- (1) Various possible modes of propagation were taken into account; 1 and 2 reflections from the E Layer and 1 and 2 reflections from the F2 layer. For the isotropic antenna it was assumed that the fields added together quadratically at the point of reception, although in fact the effective length of the receiver antenna varies with the mode of propagation considered, and that to be completely accurate it would have been necessary to add quadratically the voltages at the receiver input, and not the field.

For the half-wave antenna a quarter of a wavelength above the ground, the Sub-Group took into account differences of antenna directivity according to the angle of radiation used for each mode of propagation.

The table in Annex I gives the corrections for each angle of elevation while the table in Annex II gives the angles of elevation for each distance and each mode of propagation considered.

In all cases, the fact of adding the fields due to the different modes of propagation would not affect the results by more than 3 db.

- (2) As a result of the fact that all of the calculations in Circular No. 462 are based on the hypothesis that an antenna radiating a power of 1 kW produces a field of 300 mV/m at a distance of 1 km, while in reality such an antenna produces a field of $\frac{300}{3}$ mV/m = 173 mV/m, it has been necessary, in order to compare the gains of the real antennas with the isotropic antenna, to reduce all the values obtained by 5 db.

Under these conditions, for example, the field produced at large angles of elevation by a half-wave antenna situated a quarter of a wavelength above the ground is 2.5 db. greater than the values indicated in the Circular (for short distances of 400 and 800 km, at the most);

for instance, let X be the value read; it must be reduced by 5 db. in order to take into account the preceding point; then add 2.15 db. (gain of an isolated half-wave antenna relative to the isotropic antenna), then add 5.5 db. in order to take into account the directivity of the antenna situated a quarter wavelength above the ground relative to the isolated half-wave antenna.

From this we get the result $- 5 \pm 2.15 \pm 5.5 = 2.5$ db. (approximately).

3 VALUE OF THE RESULTS OBTAINED.

- (a) It may be considered that the calculations have been made with an accuracy of ± 2 db.
- (b) In fact, the Sub-Group encountered the following difficulties which it would like to submit to the U.S.A. Delegation.
 - (1) As a whole, the values obtained for short and medium distances seemed rather pessimistic; this is confirmed by the fact that if a calculation were made of the field produced at 3200 km. for frequencies of 17 Mc/s and 21 Mc/s by the method used for medium distances, values are obtained which are 4 to 6 db. lower than those obtained by the method used for distances greater than 3200 km.

In fact, the field calculated for 4000 km. for a given frequency is greater than the field calculated for the same frequency and for a distance of 3200 km, using the method for short distances.

As an example, for graphs giving the field at noon produced by frequencies of 15, 17 and 21 Mc/s, the Sub-Group has had to reduce systematically the values obtained for 4000 and 6000 km. by 4 and 6 db. in order to ensure the continuity of the curves at 3200 km.

- (2) Moreover, the use of curves for reflection from the E layer (1 hop) for the same absorption value, for example 1.5, gives:

for 1200 km., 6 Mc/s : - 8 db.
for 1600 km., 6 Mc/s : - 8 db.

that is to say, the same value, which seems abnormal a priori.

- (c) In conclusion, the results given in the graphs, except for the night-time graph, should be used with discernment; it does not seem that the overall accuracy can be greater than ± 3 db., and in certain cases ± 3 db. - 6 db.

D. Presentation of the results

(1) The differences in the values of field intensity obtained for the different directions (north, south, east, west) hardly exceed 2 to 3 db in the aggregate, for the field intensity values required. For the accuracy required of the calculations, it appeared sufficient in the first place to prepare graphs for the directions east and west.

(2) On the other hand, considering the fact that propagation during twilight periods could be effected in manifold ways and that the atmospheric conditions changed rapidly, it was found preferable first to prepare graphs for the stable periods of midnight (darkness path) and midday.

(3) Furthermore, the field intensity values at latitudes of 0° , 20° N, and 20° S. generally differ by less than 3 db. from one another.

Accordingly, the first curves have been prepared solely for the equator.

(4) The presentation of the provisional results of the Sub-Group will be as follows:

(a) a graph, giving as a function of distance, from 0 to 6000 km, the field intensity expressed in db relative to $1 \mu\text{V/m}$, produced at night by a 1 kW transmitter (effective radiated power) using either an isotropic antenna or a half-wave antenna situated a quarter of a wavelength above the ground.

The field produced by a transmitter having a power X db greater than 1 kW and using an antenna having, in the direction considered, a gain of Y db relative to the half-wave antenna, or Y db + 2.15 db relative to the isotropic antenna, will be obtained from the value given by the curve for the isotropic antenna and then adding $X + Y - 2.15$ db.

(b) A graph giving the field, expressed in db relative to $1 \mu\text{V/m}$, produced at midday (maximum absorption) by a 1 kW transmitter (effective radiated power) using an isotropic antenna and operating on frequencies of 6, 7, 9, 11, 15, 17 and 21 Mc/s.

Beyond 3 200 km, the values obtained from the calculations by the method used for large distances have been reduced.

for 21 Mc/s, by 4 db

for 17 Mc/s, by 6 db

The graph for these distances has been drawn in pencil. It seemed preferable to the Sub-Group, after having called the Group's attention to the matter, to restrict the use of this graph to distances of less than 4000 km while awaiting exact information from the Delegation of the U.S.A.

(c) Three graphs giving, for distances of 400 km, 800 km and 1 200 km, the field in east and west directions as a function of the time of day for the frequencies 6, 7 and 9 Mc/s (at 800 km and 1 200 km for the frequencies 6, 7, 9 and 11 Mc/s) assuming the transmitter to be at the equator.

The scale at the left expresses the field produced by an isotropic antenna; the scale at the right expresses the field produced by a half-wave antenna situated a quarter of a wavelength above the ground.

4. PROPOSALS OF THE SUB-GROUP.

In conclusion, at the present time it seems to the Sub-Group to be unnecessary to prepare graphs as a function of distance:

- (1) for twilight conditions, because of the uncertainty of the results,
- (2) for the 20° N and 20° S latitudes, because the results for the distances of from 0 to 1 200 km generally differ from the results obtained for the equator by less than 3 db.

On the other hand, the Sub-Group proposes to prepare graphs similar to those prepared for the equator for the 40° N and especially the 40° S latitudes, which should differ perceptibly from the preceding ones.

5. PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS.

(a) The advantages of using a half-wave antenna situated a quarter of a wavelength above the ground, by comparison with an isotropic antenna, for short distance services, appear clearly on the night graph. In fact, by using the former, it is possible to make multiple night assignments with a protection ratio of around 40 db every 6 000 km (assuming a service area of 400 km around the transmitter) and with a protection ratio of 30 db, every 4000 km. On the other hand, with an isotropic antenna such assignments would only be possible every 30 000 km in the first case and every 12 000 km in the second case.

(b) Minimum field to be protected: the application of the decision of Committee 4 relative to the minimum field to be protected, which is 48 db for frequencies of 6, 7 and 9 Mc/s, shows:

That by using a 1 kW transmitter the service area at night may be 800 km radius;

the service area in the daytime is considerably reduced.

In order to serve an area of 800 km radius, using a frequency of 9 Mc/s, a 10 kW transmitter would be necessary; using a frequency of 6 Mc/s a 200 kW transmitter would be necessary.

For frequencies above 10 Mc/s the minimum field to be protected is 43.5 db. Accordingly, in order to assure daytime service at 1 200 km using an antenna with 7 db gain relative to the isotropic antenna, a 40 kW transmitter would be necessary using a frequency of 11 Mc/s.

(c) Protection in relation to atmospheric noise

In the case of an area where the noise is at a level of grade 4, the level of atmospheric noise (frequency of 6 Mc/s) is about 19 db at 20 h.

The level of the useful signal would therefore be $19 + 46 = 65$ db, which would only be possible at 400 km with a transmitter of about 30 kW and at 800 km with a 50 kW transmitter.

With a 1 kW transmitter serving an area of 400 km radius the ratio of protection would be reduced to 31.5 db.

During the day, at noon, the level of noise under the same conditions is grade 3.

Accordingly, a 50 kW transmitter would be necessary in order to serve an area of 400 km radius at this time of day on a frequency of 6 Mc/s.

km radius

In order to serve an area of 800/using a frequency of 6 Mc/s, a 400 kW transmitter would be required, on 9 Mc/s, a 12 kW transmitter,

(d) In conclusion, it appeared:

(1) that using a 1 kW transmitter it is by no means possible to make transmissions at 400 and 800 km, conforming to the recommendations of the Conference.

(2) That in any case, unless veryhigh-powered transmitters, were used, at midday it would be necessary to use frequencies of 9 Mc/s and even 11 Mc/s in order to serve an area of 800 km. radius.

Henri Lerognon

(Doc. 554-E)

ANNEX I

GAIN OF A HORIZONTAL HALF-WAVE ANTENNA, SITUATED AT A
QUARTER OF A WAVELENGTH ABOVE THE GROUND, IN A PLANE
PERPENDICULAR TO THE AXIS OF THE ANTENNA

Angle of elevation in degrees	Gain in relation to isotropic antenna
1	- 23.15
3.5	- 12.15
5	- 9.45
7	- 6.25
8	- 4.15
13	- 1
18	+ 1.5
25	4
27	4.5
33	5.75
37	6.35
45	7.15
57	8
72	8.15

(Doc. 554-E)

ANNEX II

ANGLES OF ELEVATION FOR SHORT AND MEDIUM DISTANCES

(in degrees)

Distance (km)	1 hop (1 reflection at the E layer)	2 hops (2 reflections at the E layer)	1 hop (1 reflection at the F2 layer)	2 hops (2 reflections at the F2 layer)
400 km	27°	45°	57°	72°
800	13	27	37	57
1200	7	18	25	45
1600	3.5	13	18	33
2400	x	7	9	25
3200	x	3.5	3	18
4000	x	x	1	13
6000	x	x	x	5

ANNEX IIIUSE OF GRAPHS PREPARED BY GROUP 6 D-2A. Basic documents.

The graphs are based on Circular No. 462 of the National Bureau of Standards. As the field intensity values given in the Circular are based on the hypothesis that an isotropic antenna radiating a power of 1 kW produces at a distance of 1 km from the antenna a field of 300 mV/m, whereas in reality the field produced at that distance is only 300 mV/m = 173 mV/m, the figures given in the Circular have ³ been systematically reduced by 5 db.

B. Lay-out of the graphs.

The graphs prepared by Sub-Group D 2 for the median June period ($Q = 1.35$) are of two kinds:

(1) Graphs giving the field calculated in decibels above 1 μ V/m at different distances from the transmitter (from 0 to 4000 km) for frequencies of 6, 7, 9, 11, 15, 17 and 21 Mc/s. Each graph is plotted for a particular hour (midnight, noon or 8 a.m.), and for a given antenna, viz. either an isotropic antenna or a half-wave antenna situated at a quarter of a wavelength above the ground. These graphs have been prepared for latitudes 0° direction W and E, and 40° N, 40° S. direction N, S, E and W.

(2) Graphs for the several distances 400, 800 and 1200 km giving the field at different hours of the day. The right hand scale gives the field intensity in decibels relative to 1 μ V/m for an isotropic antenna: the left hand scale gives the field intensity for a half-wave antenna situated at a quarter of a wavelength above the ground, in a plane perpendicular to the axis of the antenna. These graphs have been prepared for latitudes 0° direction W and E, and 40° N., 40° S. direction N. S. E. and W.

C. Use of the graphs.(1) Accuracy of the graphs.

A degree of accuracy of more than ± 3 db is not to be expected in these graphs. That being so, it did not appear **worthwhile** to prepare graphs for all directions at the Equator and at latitudes of 20° N. and 20° S., since the differences between the field intensities at latitudes of 20° and the field intensities produced by the same transmitters on the Equator (directions E and W) are generally less than 3 db, especially for short distances. In other words, the graphs prepared for the Equator (direction W and E) may be used for latitude 20° N. and S., and for the other directions N and S.

ANNEX III (cont'd.)

(2) Case of use of another type of antenna.

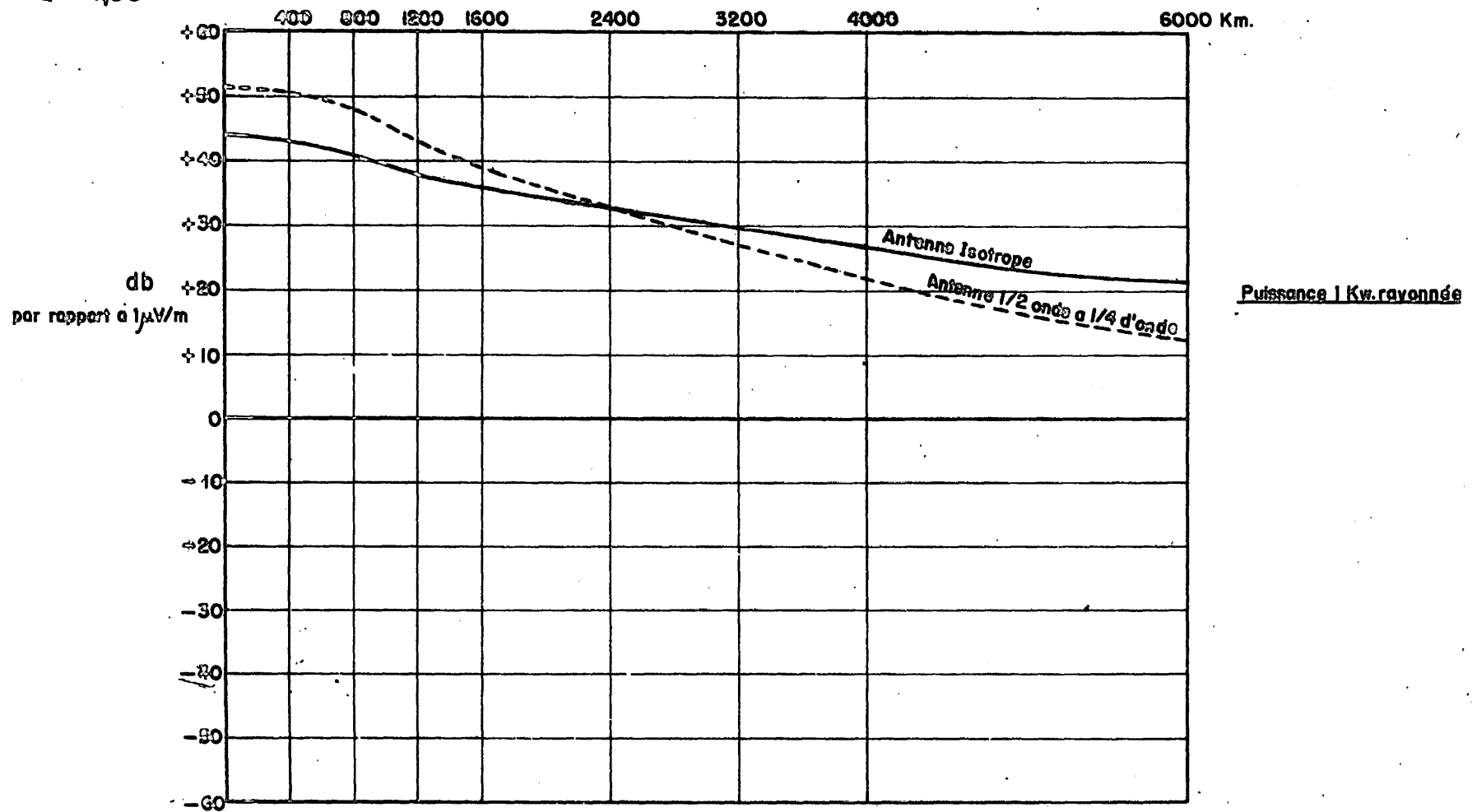
Where another type of antenna is used, having in the direction of the angle of elevation (see Annex II) a gain of X db relative to the half-wave antenna, or $X - 2.15$ db relative to an isotropic antenna, and where the power radiated is Y db above 1 kW, the value of the field obtained with the isotropic antenna should be increased by $X + Y + 2.15$ db.

EQUATEUR

Juin moyen

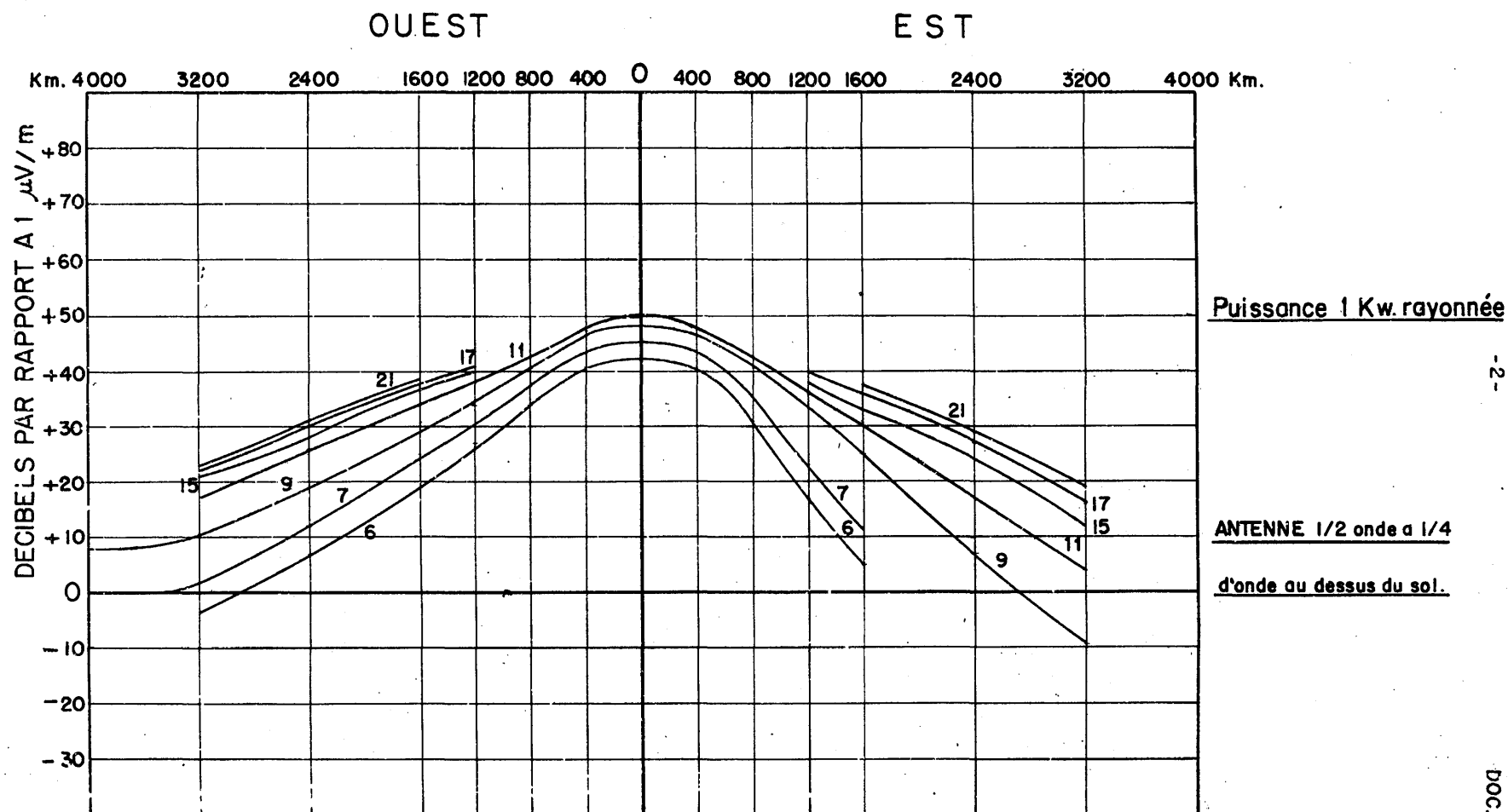
$Q = 1,35$

NUIT



EQUATEUR

8 HEURES

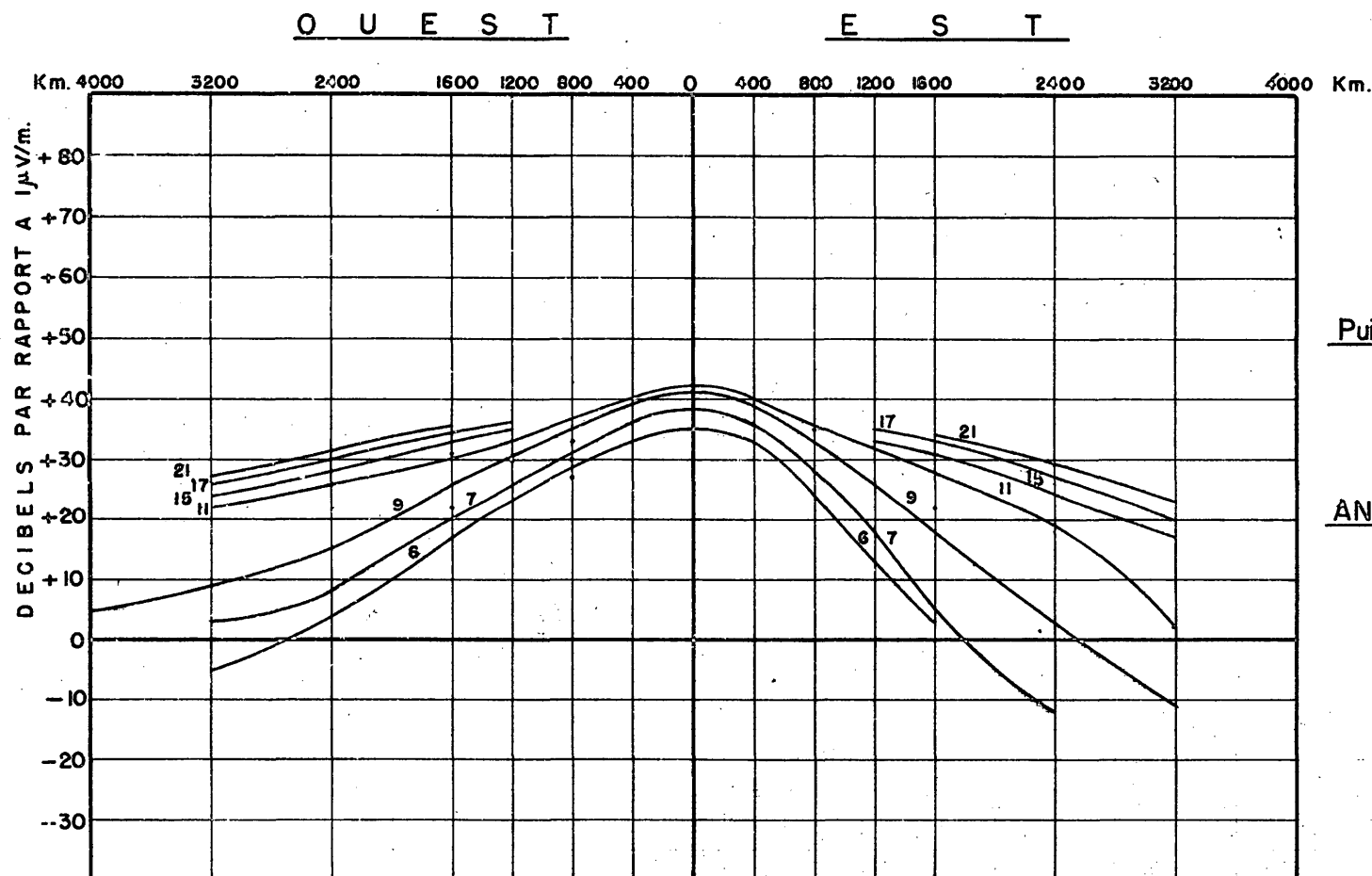
Juin moyen
$$Q = 1,35$$


EQUATEUR

8 HEURES

Juin moyen

Q = 1,35



Puissance 1 kw rayonnée

ANTENNE ISOTROPE

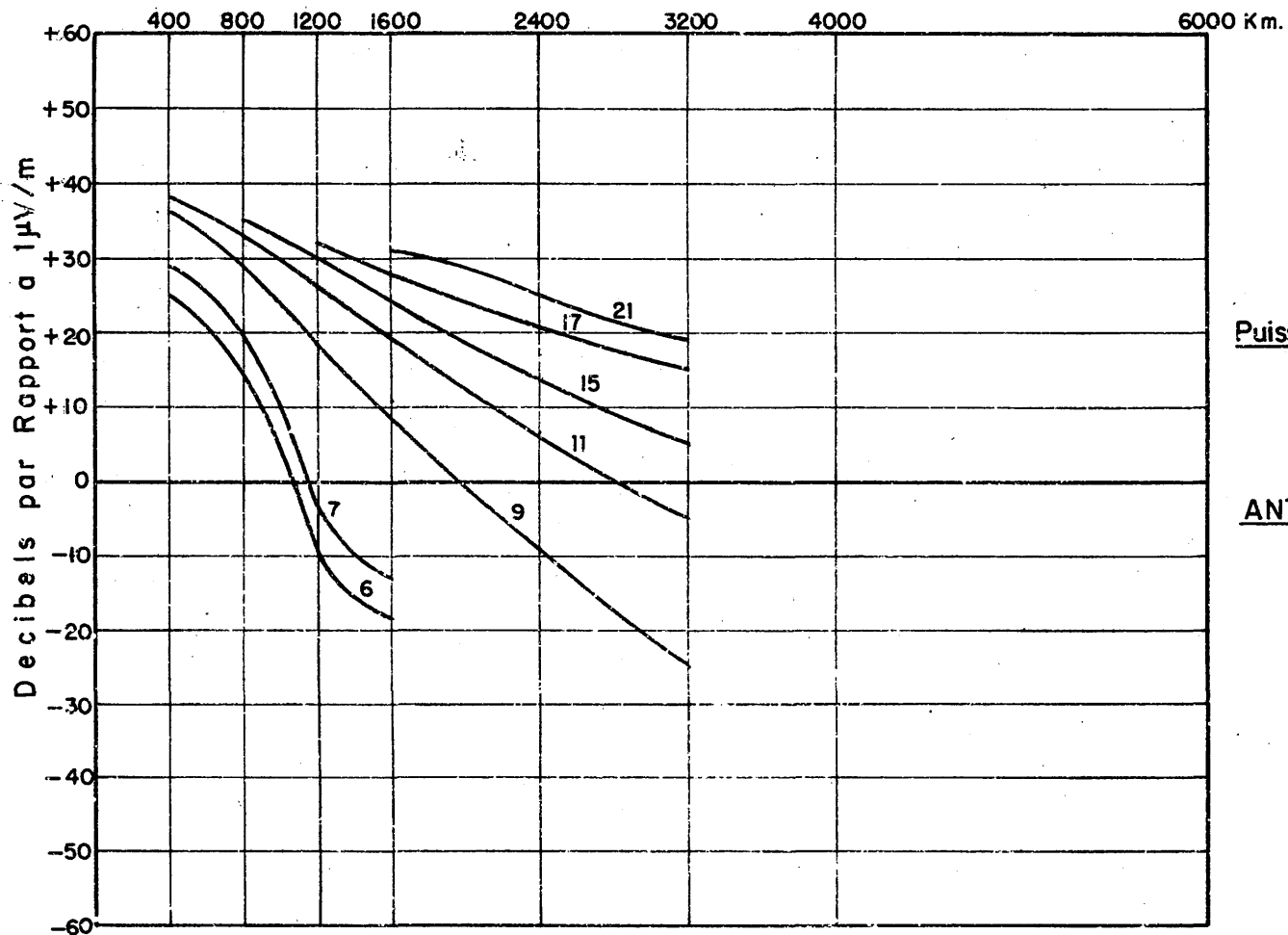
EQUATEUR

Juin moyen

$Q = 1,35$

MIDI

OUEST — EST



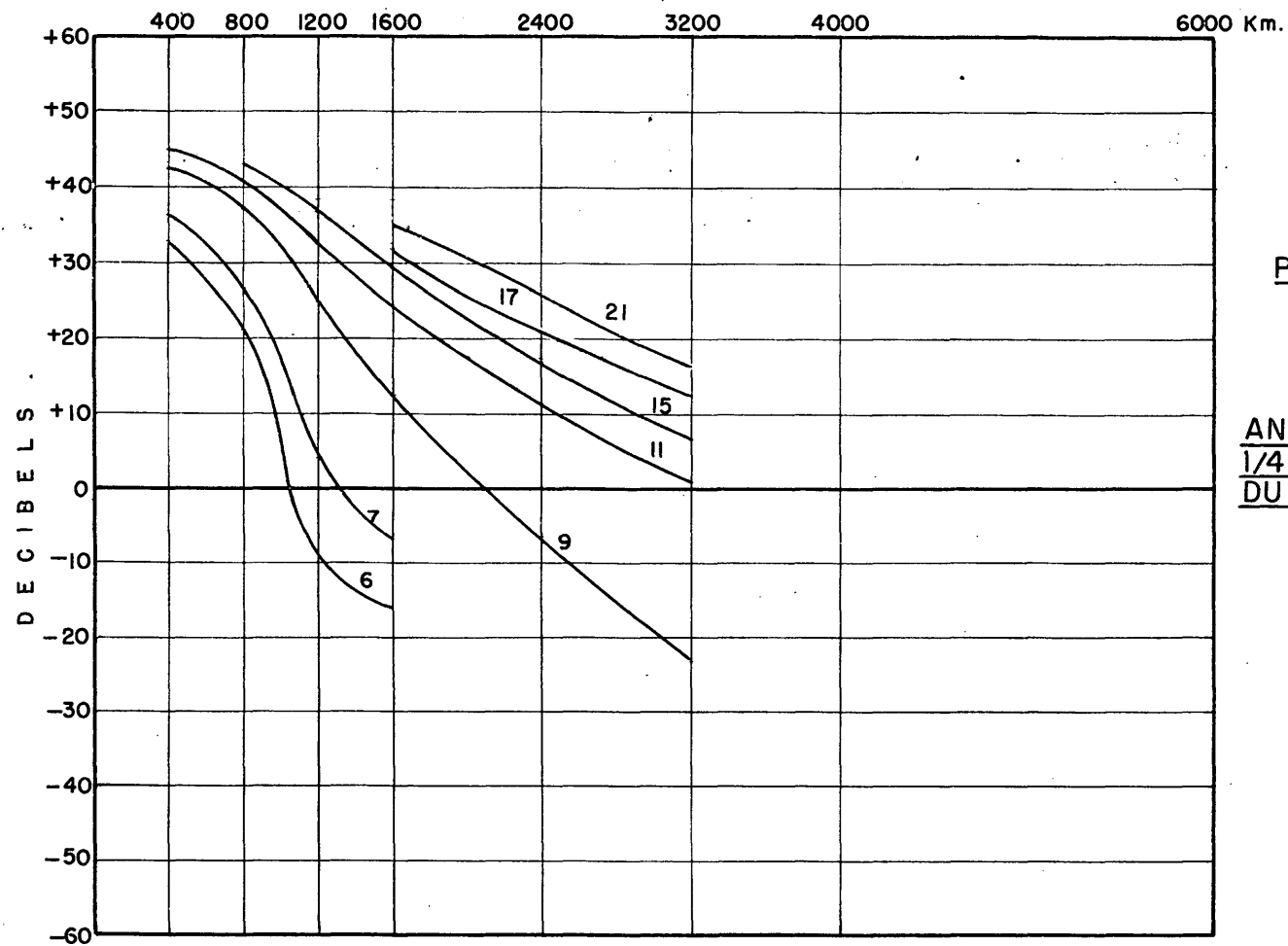
EQUATEUR

June moyen

$Q=1,35$

MIDI

QUEST-EST.



Puissance 1 Kw rayonnée

ANTENNE 1/2 ONDE A
1/4 D'ONDE AU DESSUS
DU SOL

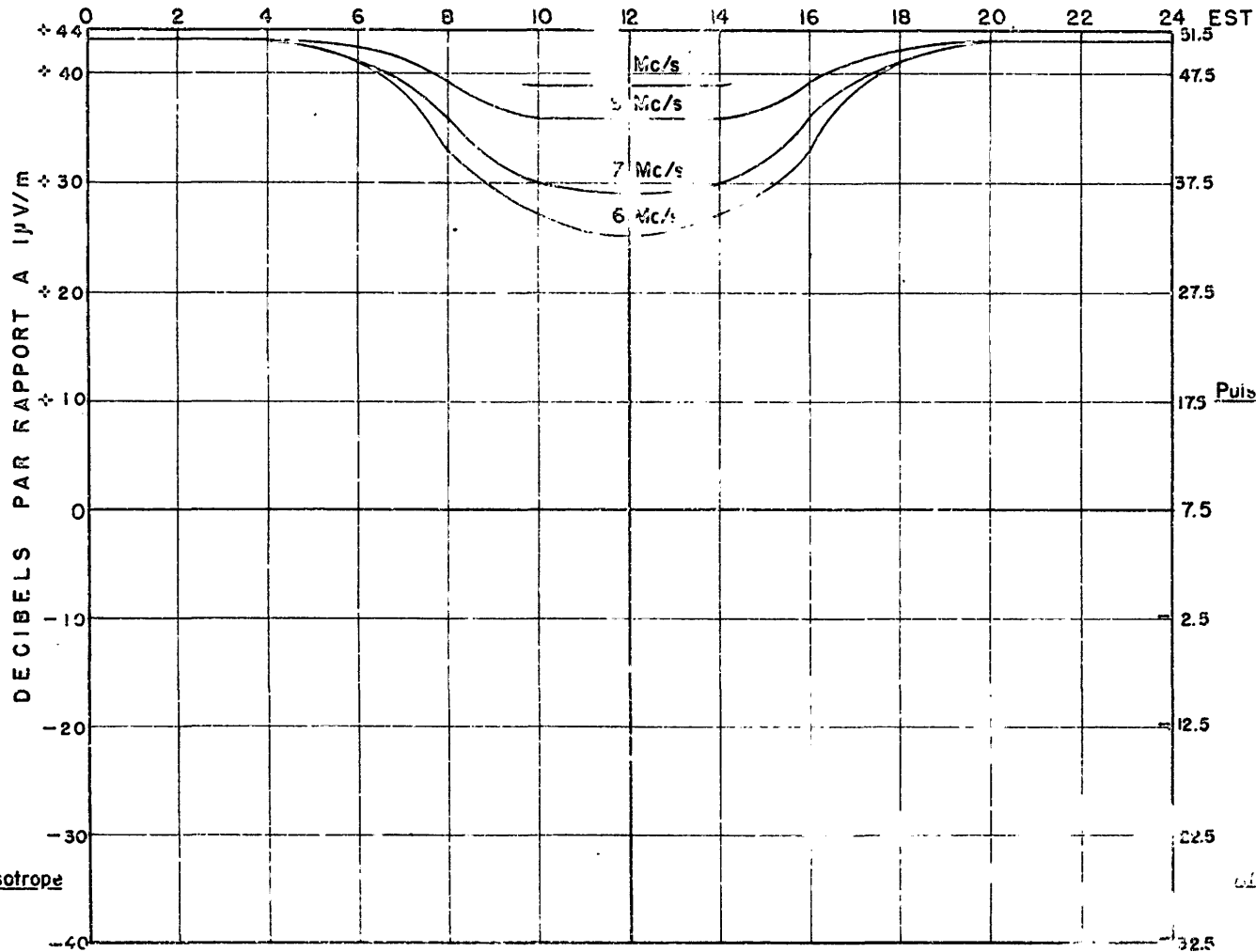
EQUATEUR

400 Km.

Juin moyen

24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2 0 OUEST

$Q = 1,35$



Puissance 1 Kw. rayonnée

2 ondes a 1/4 d'onde
au dessus du sol

- 5 -

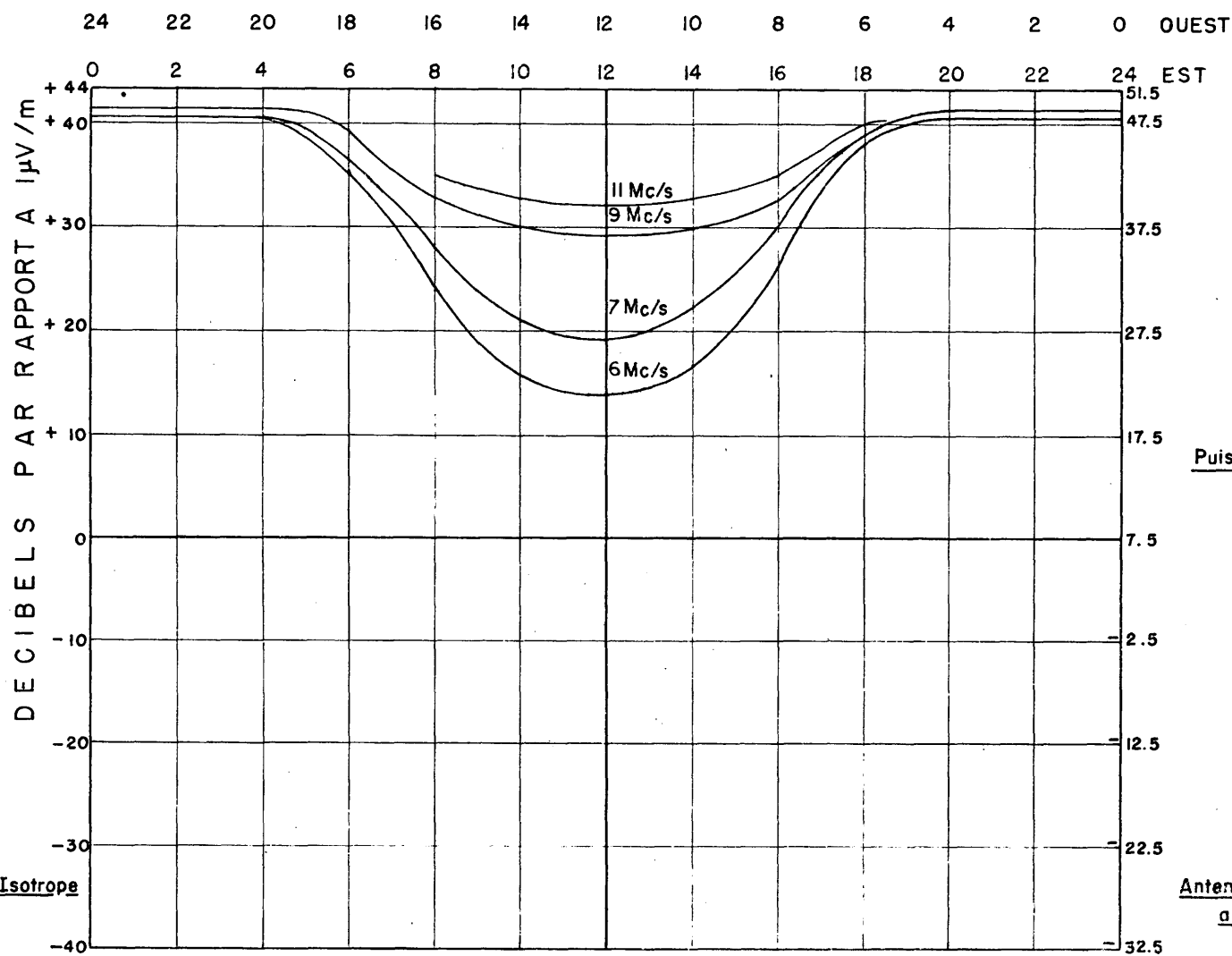
DOC. 534

EQUATEUR

800 Km

Juin moyen

$Q = 1,35$



Puissance 1 kw rayonnée

- 7 -

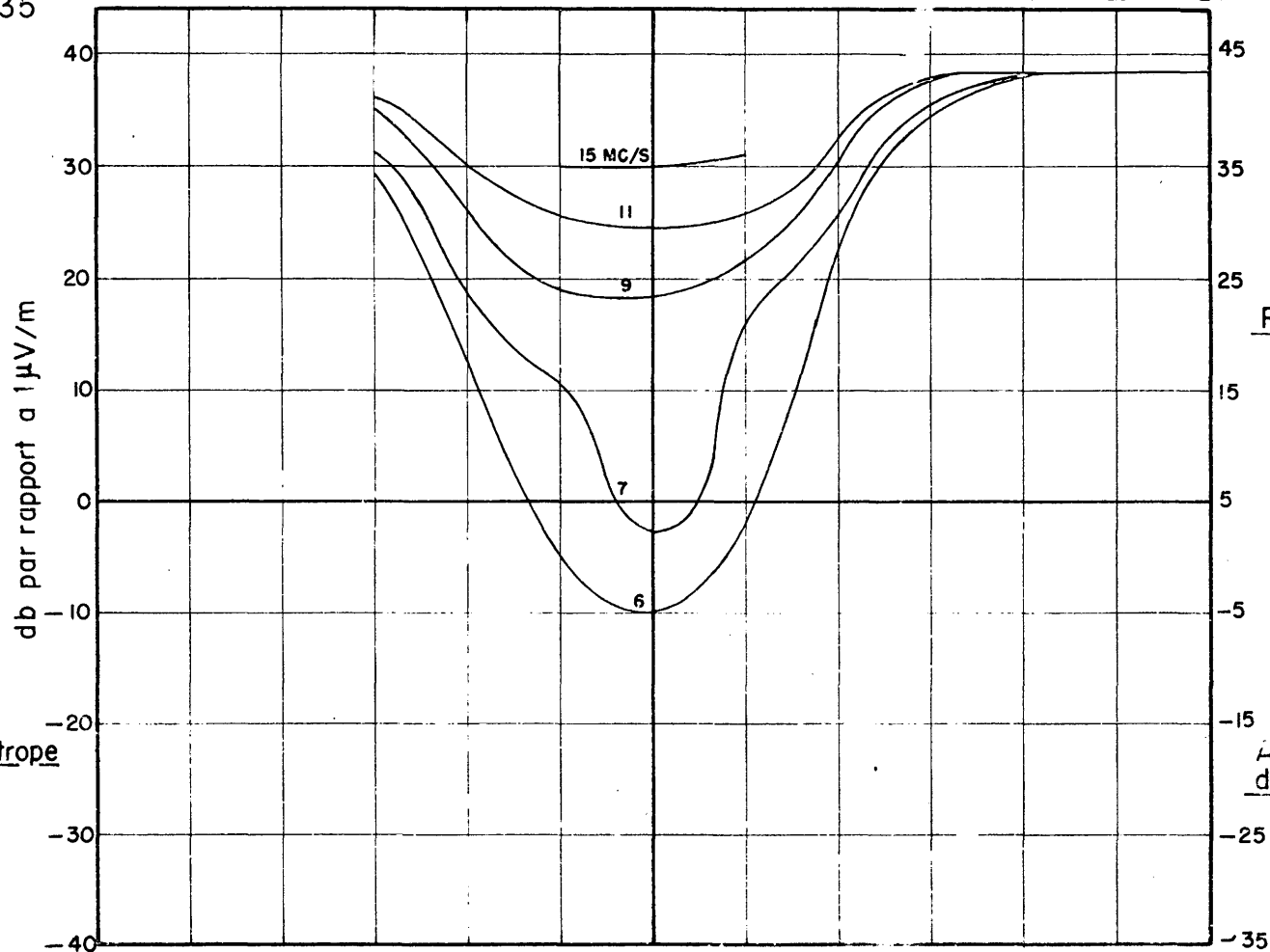
DOC 554

EQUATEUR

1200 Km.

Juin moyen 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2 0 OUEST

Q = 1,35 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 EST



Puissance 1 kw. rayonnée

Antenne isotrope

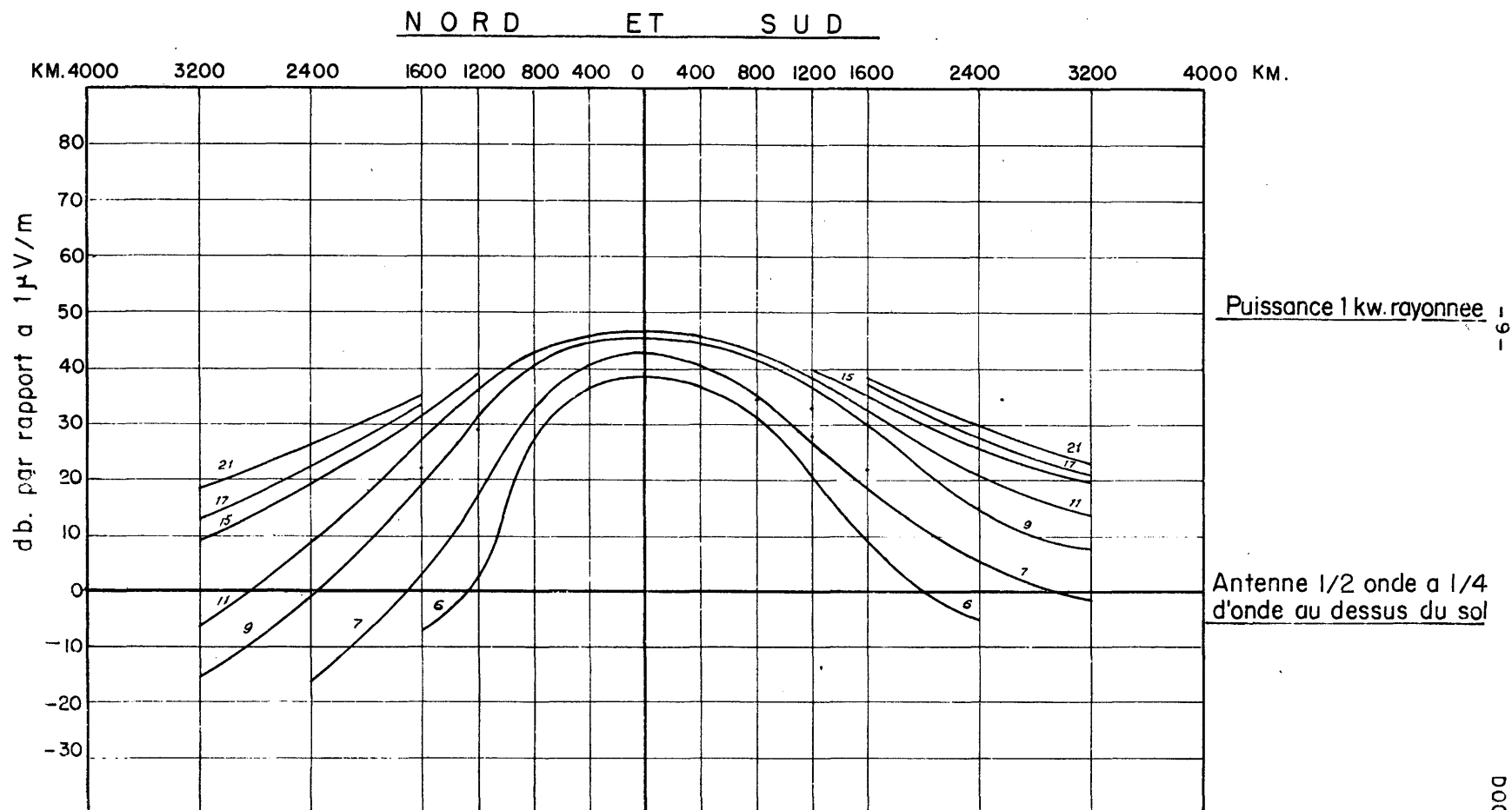
Antenne 1/2 onde a 1/4 d'onde au dessus du sol

40° SUD

Juin moyen

Q = 1,35

M I D I



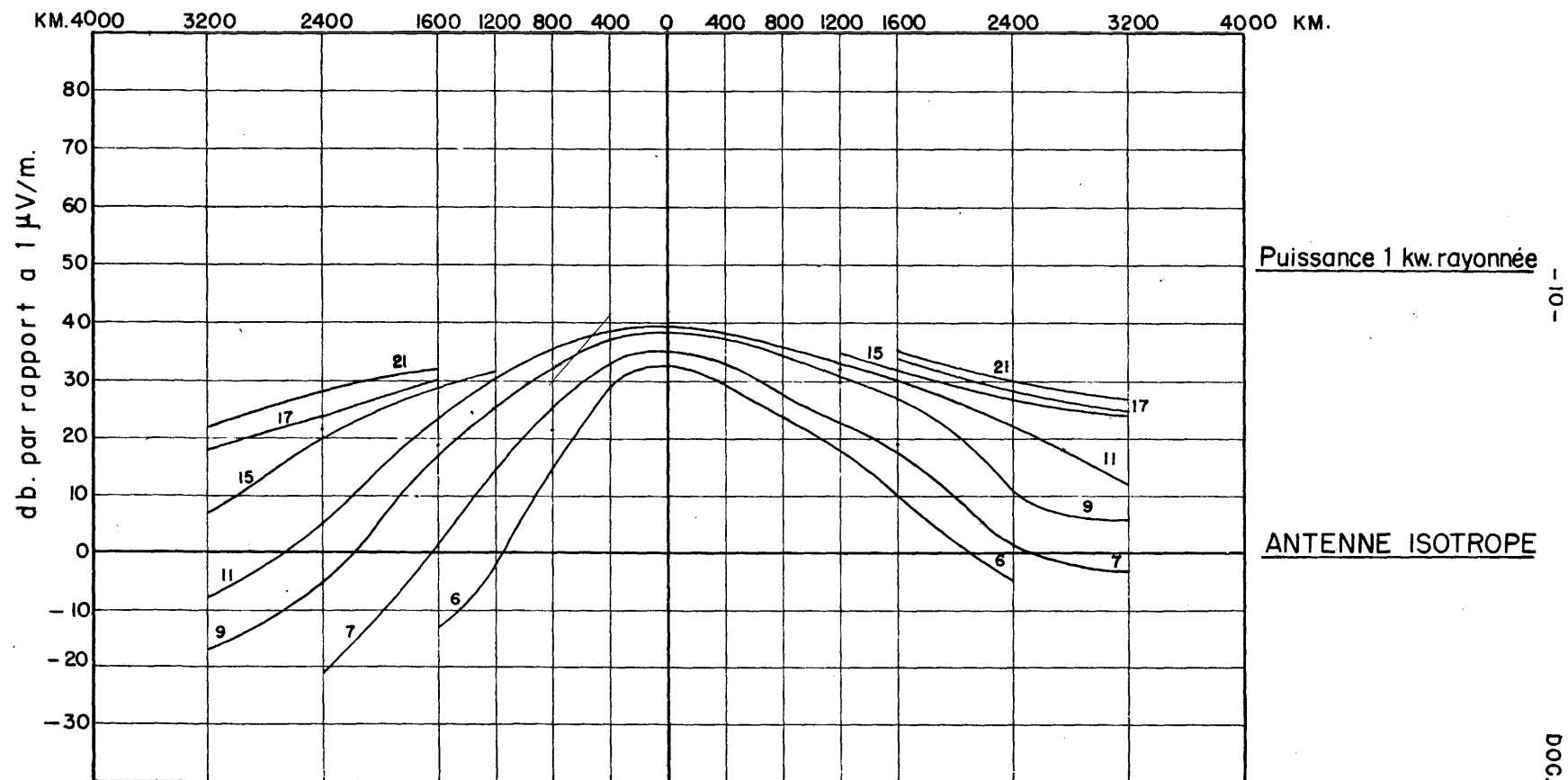
40° N D

MIDI

Juin moyen

$Q = 1,35$

N O R D E T S U D .



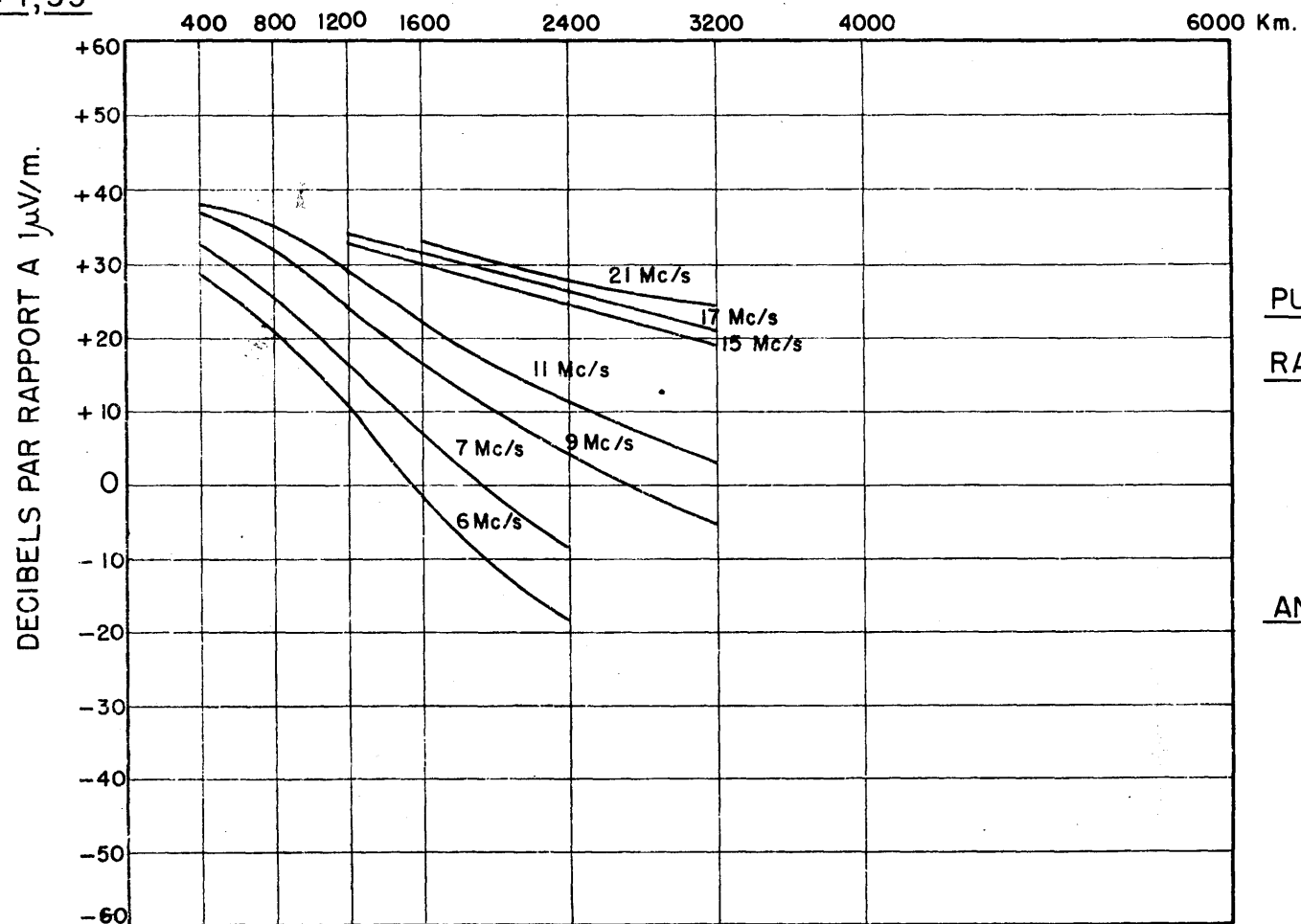
40° SUD

MIDI

Juin moyen

EST ET OUEST

Q = 1,35



PUISSANCE 1 Kw.

RAYONNÉE

ANTENNE ISOTROPE

40° SUD

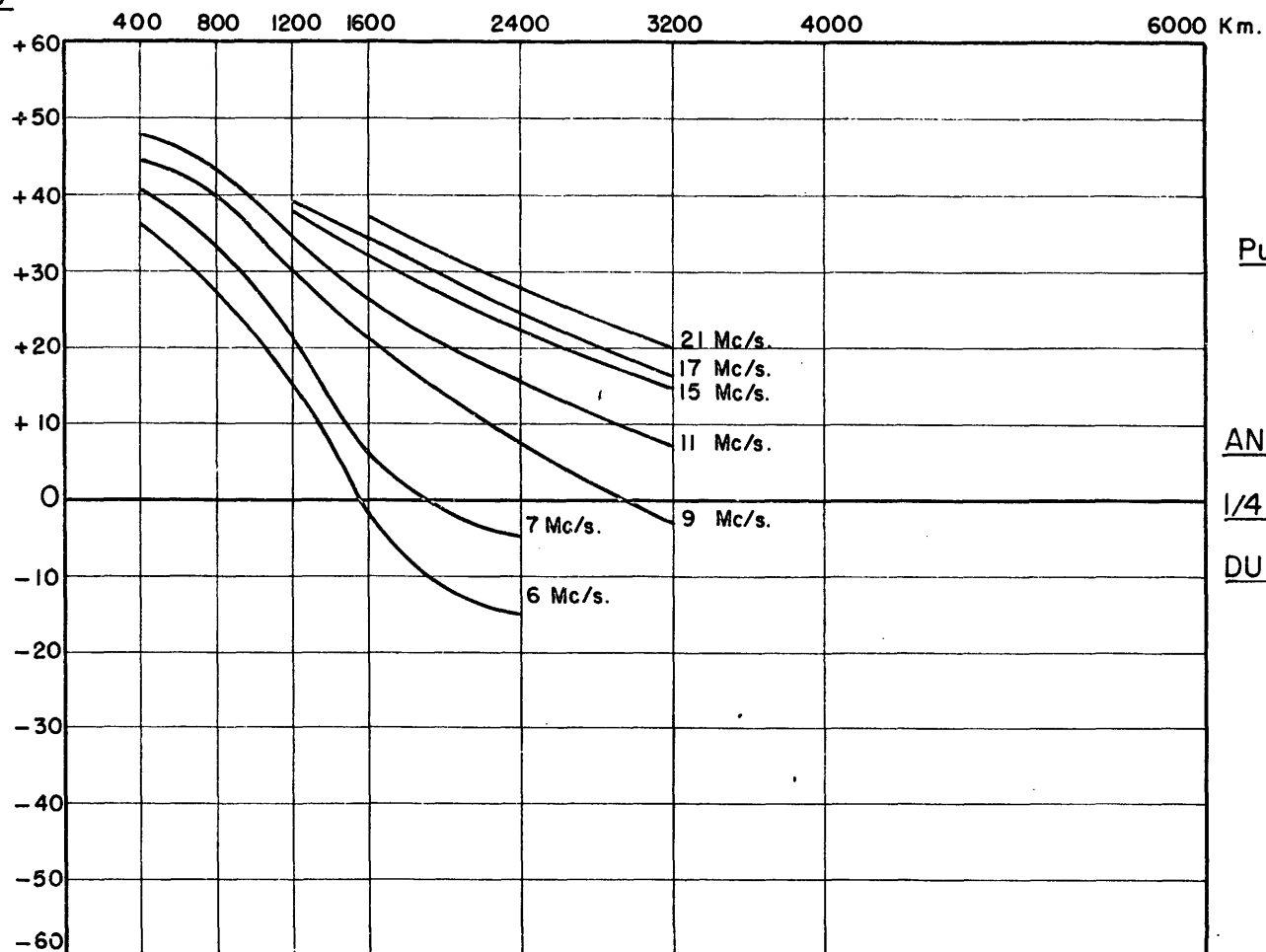
MIDI

Juin moyen

EST ET OUEST

Q = 1,35

DECIBELS PAR RAPPORT A $1\mu\text{V/m}$.



Puissance 1 Kw rayonnée.

ANTENNE 1/2 ONDE A

1/4 D'ONDE AU DESSUS

DU SOL

-12-

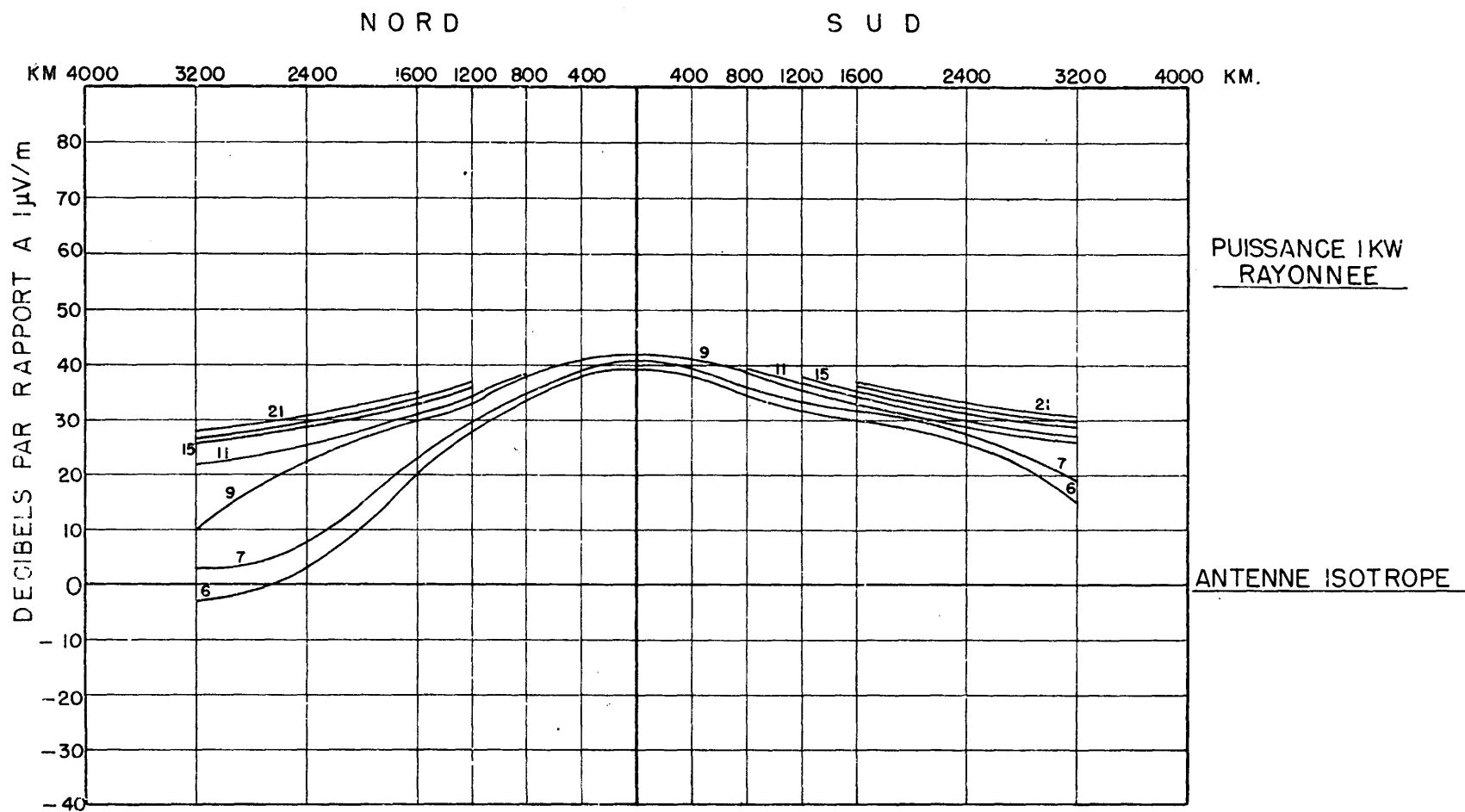
DOC. 554

40° SUD

8 HEURES ET 16 HEURES

Juin moyen

$Q = 1,35$

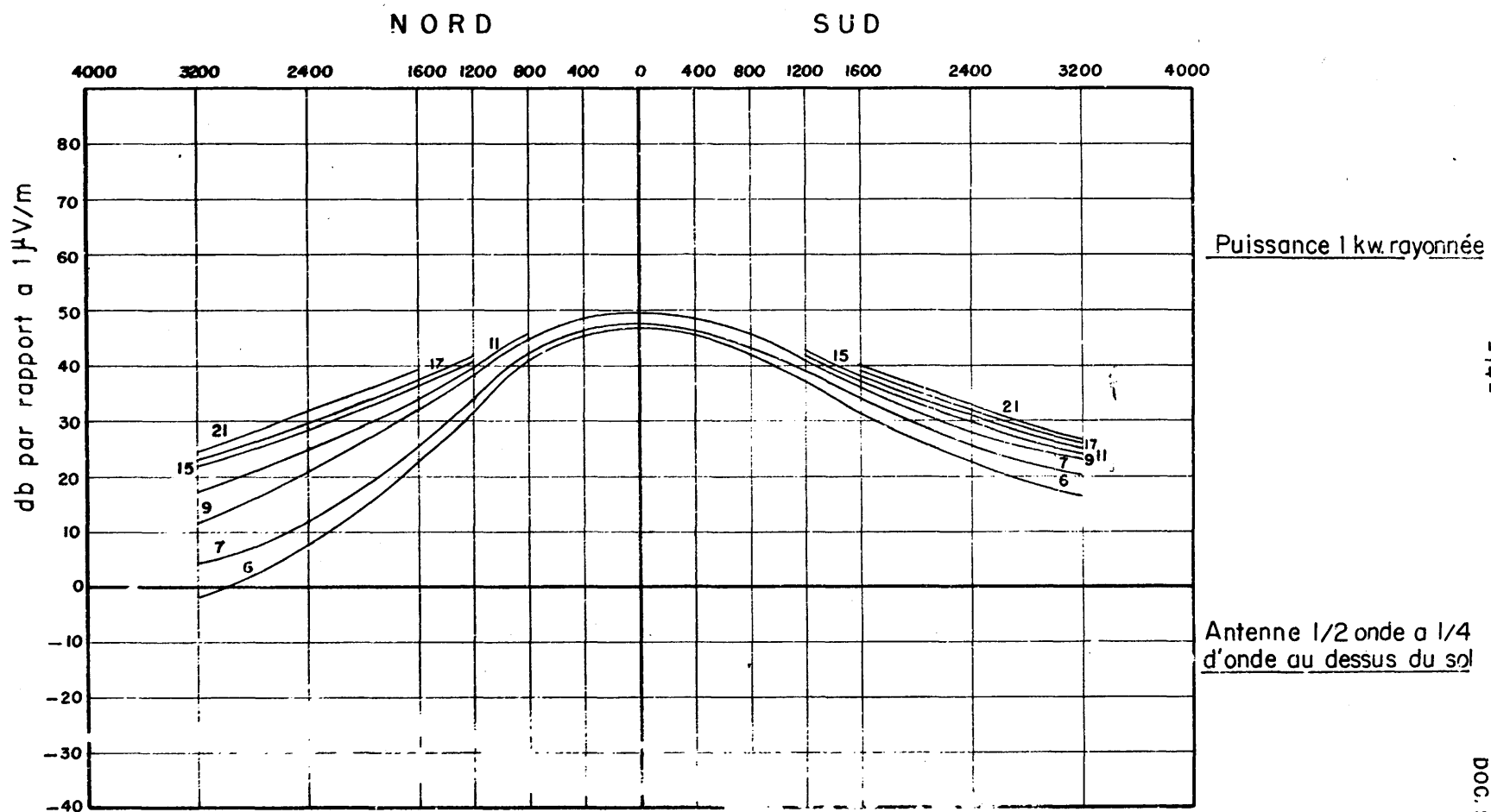


40° SUD

8 HEURES ET 16 HEURES

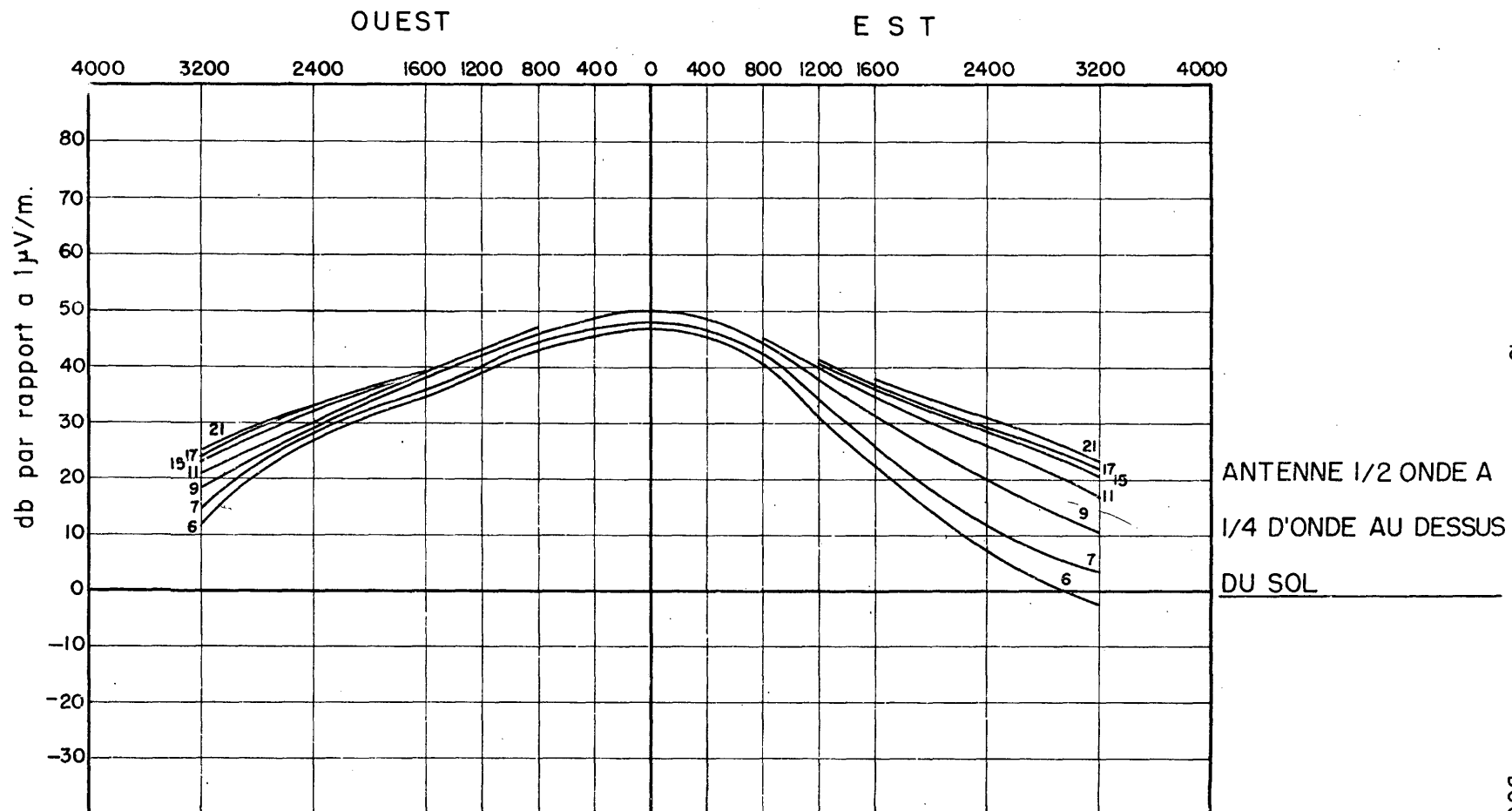
Juin moyen

Q = 1,35



Juin moyen

8 HEURES ET 16 HEURES



10

DOC. 554

40 ° SUD

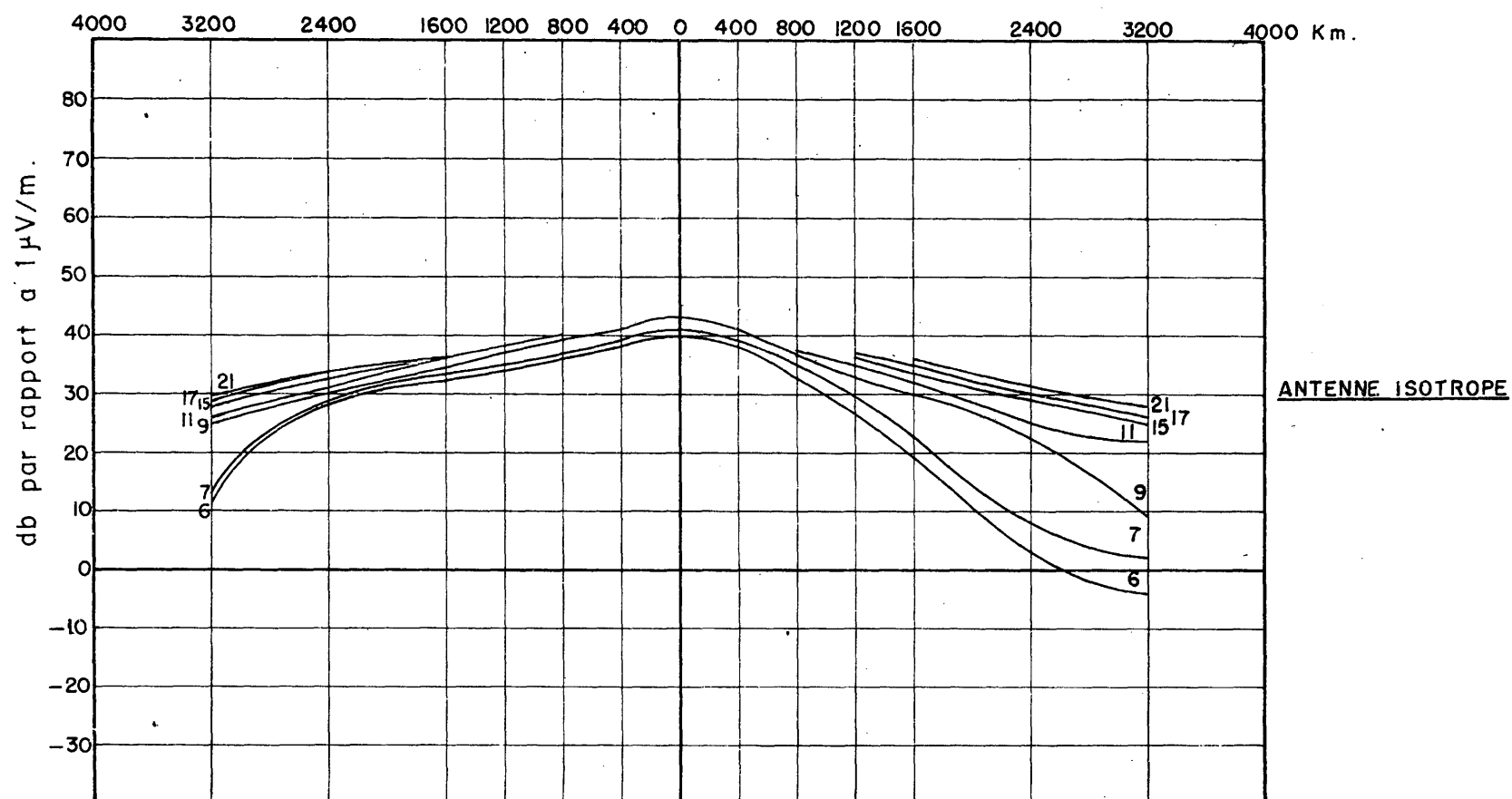
Juin moyen

Q = 1,35

8 HEURES ET 16 HEURES

O U E S T

E S T



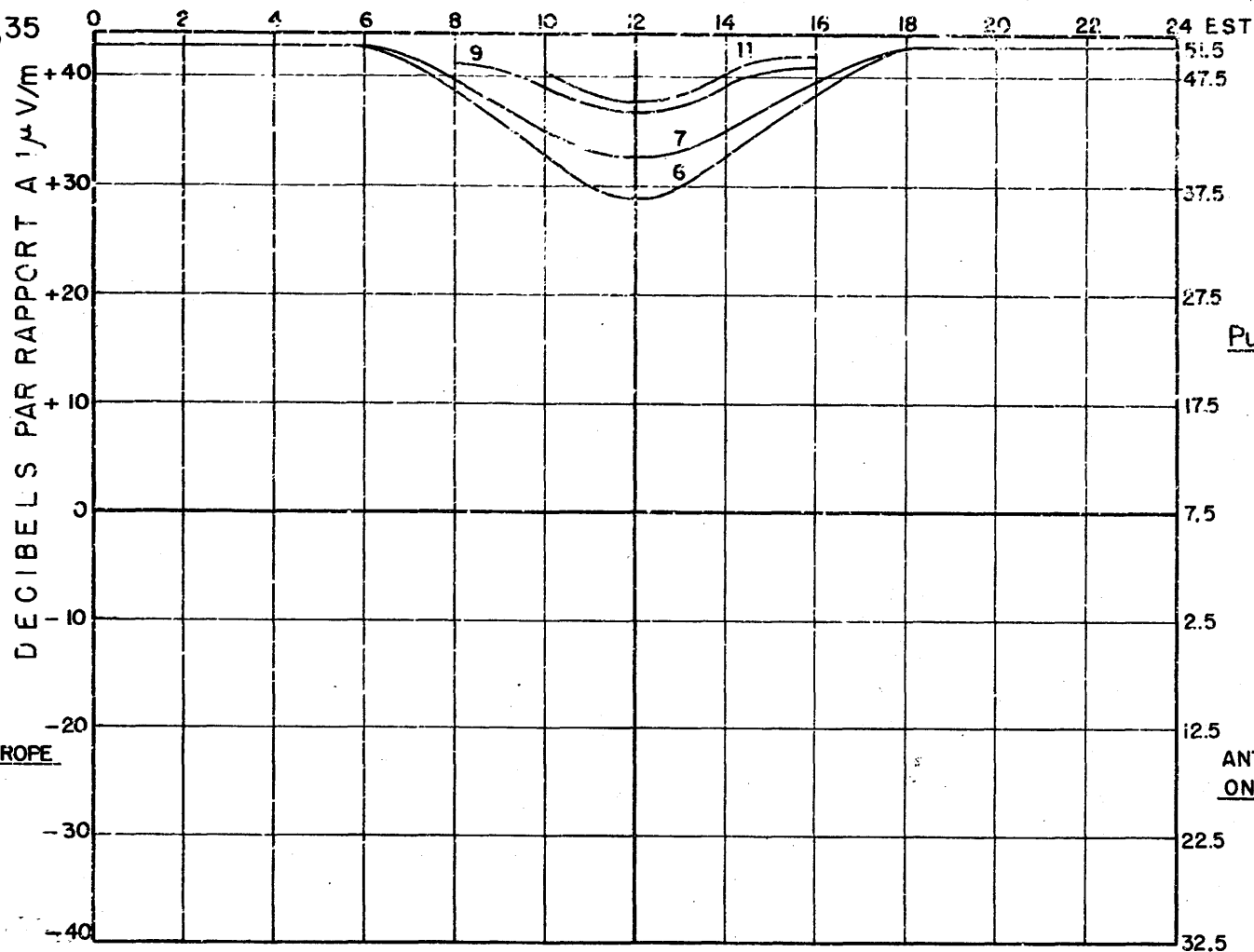
40° SUD

400 Km.

Juin moyen

24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2 0 OUEST

Q = 1,35



40° SUD

800 Km.

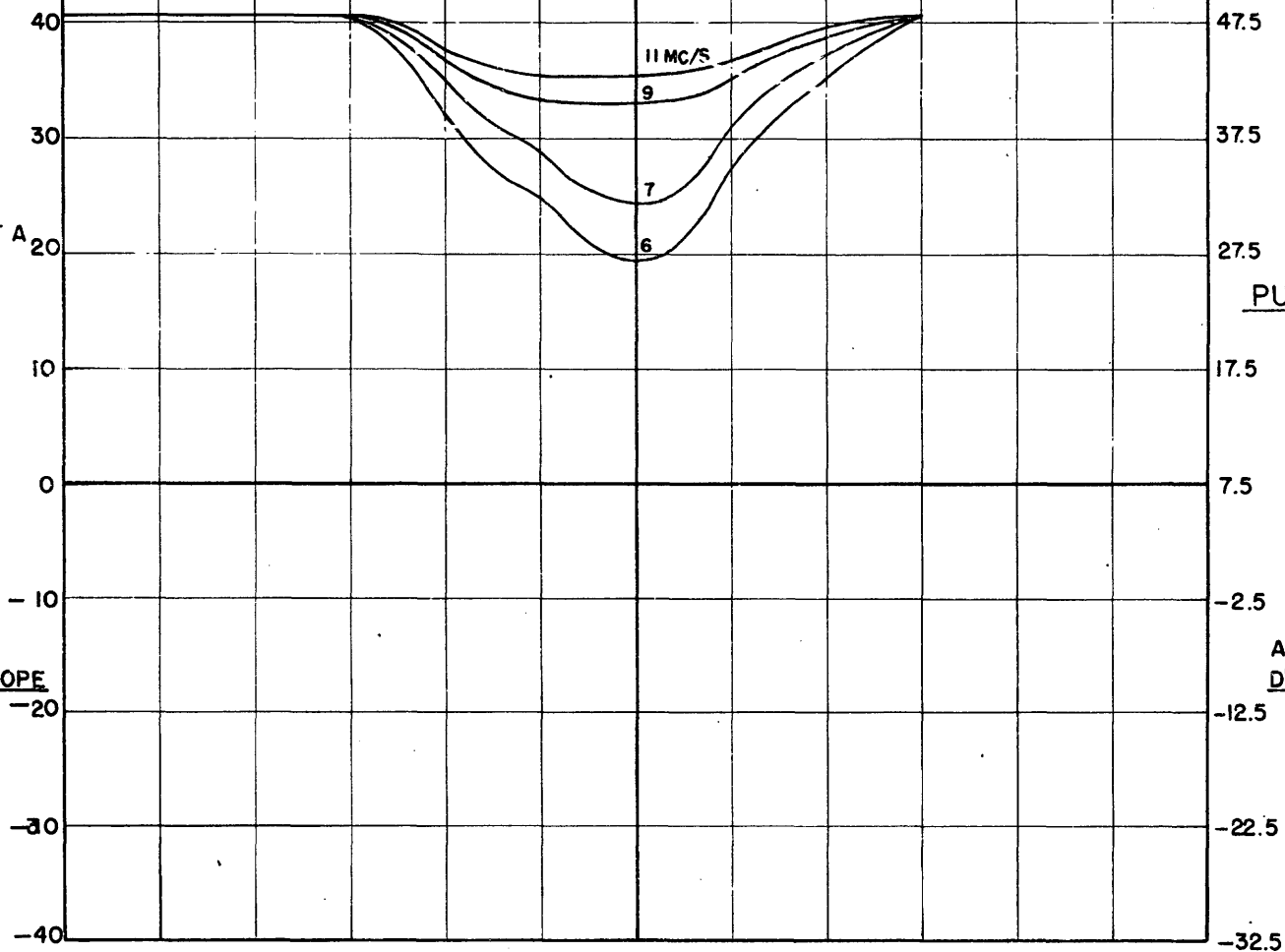
Juin moyen

$Q = 1,35$

24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2 0 OUEST

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 E S T.

IB PAR RAPPORT A
 $\mu V / m$



PUISSANCE 1 KW. RAYONNEE

ANTENNE 1/2 ONDE A 1/4
D'ONDE AU DESSUS DU SOL

ANTENNE ISOTROPE

- 18 -

DOC. 554

40 ° SUD

1200 Km.

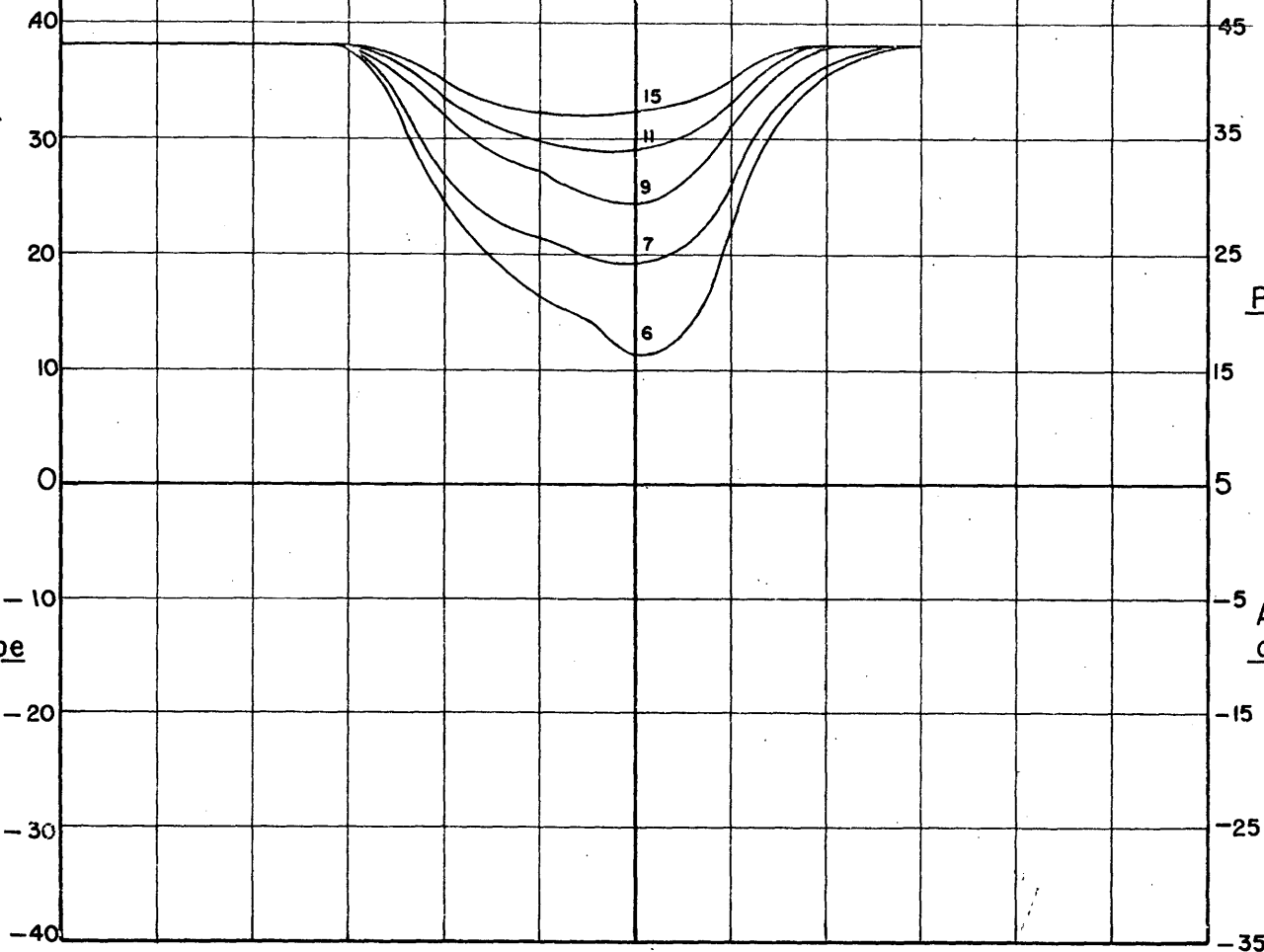
Juin moyen

24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2 0 OUEST

$Q = 1,35$

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 EST

DECIBELS PAR RAPPORTS A 1 μ V/m



Puissance 1 kw. rayonnée

Antenne 1/2 onde a 1/4 d'onde au dessus du sol

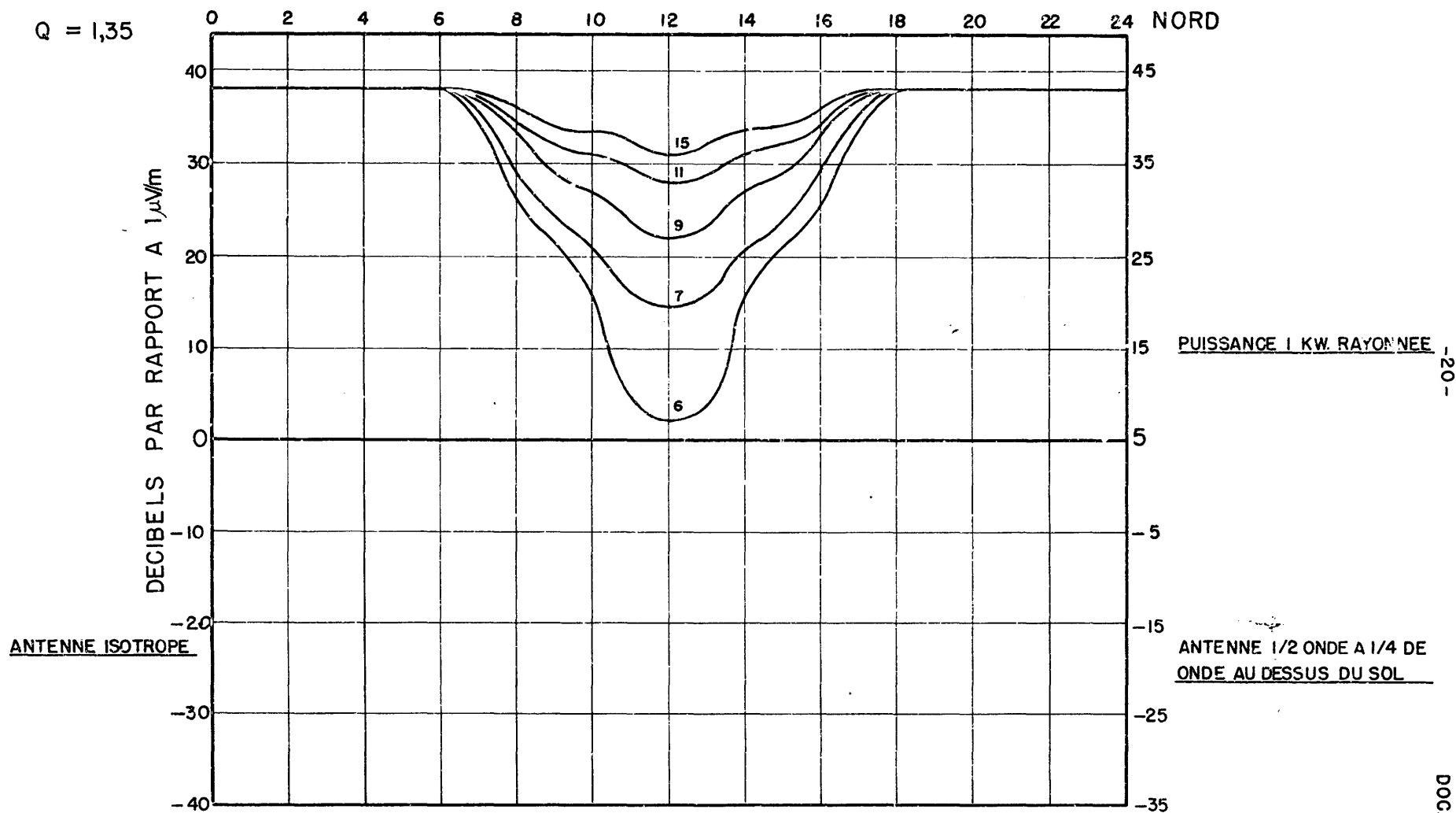
Antenne Isotrope

40° SUD

1200 Km.

Juin moyen

$Q = 1,35$

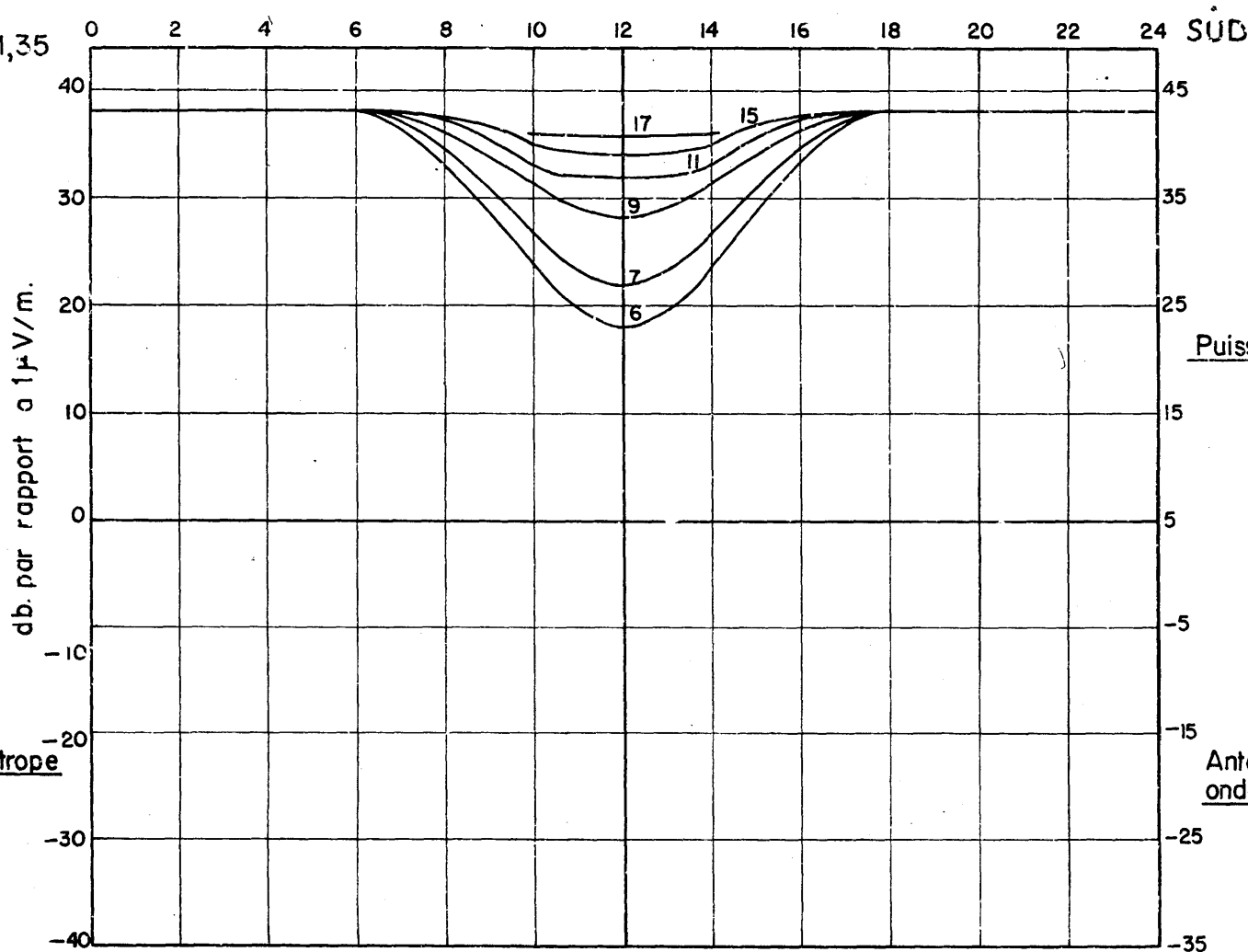


40° SUD

1200 Km.

Juin moyen

$Q = 1,35$



Puissance 1 kw. rayonnée

Antenne Isotrope

Antenne 1/2 onde a 1/4 de
onde au dessus du sol

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 555-E

25 January 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

36th Meeting

13 January 1949

(Morning Session)

1. The Chairman said that it had been decided that Mr. Veatch should give at the present meeting his point of view on why the corrections for short and long term fading should be added arithmetically.
2. Mr. Veatch explained that it would take a short time to draw some curves on the blackboard.
3. It was decided that in order to save time, Document No. 317 should be discussed.
4. The Chairman gave a brief summary of the contents of Document No. 317.
5. The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. said that generally speaking the basis of the proposal given in Document No. 317 was acceptable.

In the 26 Mc/s band the requirements were much less than the channels available. The proposal of Document No. 317, that Committee 4 should recommend that any country could use a channel in the 26 Mc/s band, seemed incorrect. In the plan to be compiled by this Conference it was necessary to assign frequencies in such a manner that there was no interference between stations. On 26 Mc/s it was not possible to have sharing.

The Ukrainian S.S.R. suggested that assignments in the 26 Mc/s band should therefore be made only in proportion to those assignments in the 15, 17 and 21 Mc/s bands received by countries from Committee 5. It was wrong to assign frequencies in the 26 Mc/s band to countries who had assignments only in the lower bands, such as the 6 Mc/s band.

6. The Delegate of the U.K. said he could see how a misunderstanding was being caused. In order to prevent ambiguity, he would like to delete the words "one of the lower broadcasting bands" and insert "either the 17 or 21 Mc/s broadcasting bands".
7. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the U.K. amendment clarified the position. The U.K. amendment now meant that a country could use simultaneously either one frequency in the 17 Mc/s band with one frequency in the 26 Mc/s band or one frequency in the 21 Mc/s band with one frequency in the 26 Mc/s band. The U.S.S.R. Delegation agreed, in general, with the proposal submitted by Mr. Fryer but they would like to amplify it a little. The 15 Mc/s band frequencies were not greatly different from the 17 Mc/s band frequencies and for this reason the U.S.S.R. Delegation proposed that the resolution "Frequencies in the 26 Mc/s band may be assigned as frequencies for simultaneous use for such stations which, in accordance with the assignment plan, will be assigned frequencies in either the 15, 17 or 21 Mc/s bands".

Continuing, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that there were 50 channels in the 26 Mc/s band (using a channel spacing of 10 kc/s). The total number of channels in the 15, 17 and 21 Mc/s bands was 85. All the countries who had assignments in the 15, 17 and 21 Mc/s bands would not necessarily want frequencies in the 26 Mc/s band. In addition, frequencies in the 26 Mc/s band could not always be used simultaneously with a frequency in these lower bands. Taking all these circumstances into account, then the amplification of the proposal of Mr. Fryer, as suggested by the U.S.S.R. Delegation, seemed quite acceptable.

If it was found that requests for frequencies in the 26 Mc/s band exceeded the channels available then the 26 Mc/s channels should be assigned proportionately between the countries who had received assignments in the 15, 17 and 21 Mc/s bands.

8. The Chairman suggested the following proposal: "After complying with the requests of the countries for specific assignments in the 26 Mc/s band, the remainder of the frequencies may be assigned as frequencies for simultaneous use by those countries who are desirous of making use of these assignments and who, in accordance with the assignment plan, will be assigned frequencies in the 15, 17 and 21 Mc/s bands. These remaining frequencies will be distributed first to assignees in the 21 Mc/s band, then to assignees in the 17 Mc/s band, and finally to assignees in the 15 Mc/s band.

9. The Delegate of Pakistan said he understood from the U.K. proposal that if the OWF curves showed that a country should be assigned a frequency in the 26 Mc/s band then, for the reasons stated in Document No. 317 in connection with the development of receivers, the country would also receive an assignment in the 21 Mc/s band. If the OWF was 21 Mc/s it was not understood how an assignment in the 26 Mc/s band could be of much use.
10. The Delegate of the U.K. said that the U.S.S.R. proposal clearly conveyed the same idea as the U.K. proposal and was probably a better text in the Russian language. The U.K. Delegation had not included the 15 Mc/s band because it was felt that few countries who received an assignment in the 15 Mc/s band would get much benefit from using simultaneously an assignment in the 26 Mc/s band. It was not thought that any country would set up a transmitter for use on 26 Mc/s unless it was going to be useful.
11. The Chairman said he thought that the last part of the statement made by the U.K. Delegate had answered the question raised by the Delegate of Pakistan.
12. The Delegate of the U.K. said he would like to see the other points, given in the U.K. resolution, included in the final text. Mr. Fryer said he thought that the text suggested by the Chairman could be included in the resolution of Document No. 317 by deleting "any country desiring to do..... difficult circuits" and in its place inserting the text proposed by the Chairman.
13. The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. said that he thought that it was necessary to make assignments in the 26 Mc/s band when the requirements of countries were technically correct. The U.S.S.R. proposal was more correct and it was quite logical to allocate frequencies in the 26 Mc/s frequency band only to those countries whose requirements were confirmed by Committee 5. The text proposed by the Chairman could lead to assignments in the 26 Mc/s frequency band which were not technically correct.
14. The Chairman said that this point could be covered by including the words "technically justified".
15. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that although the amendments suggested by the Chairman and the Delegate of the U.K. improved the final text, the U.S.S.R. Delegation still had a number of doubts. In the opinion of his Delegation, requirements should be well founded both from the technical point of view and from the general substance of the claim. As an example, a very small country might be technically justified in using 26 Mc/s but as it was a small country it might not be justified

in having so many channel hours. For this reason the proposal might be amended to read "technically well founded and approved by the planning committee".

Continuing, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he objected to the mention of priority for the uses of frequencies in the 21, 17 and 15 Mc/s bands. Such an establishment of order of preference was not correct and was not justified on a technical basis.

16. The Chairman said he thought that technical and other justification for the use of 26 Mc/s was automatically implied.

As far as the order of preference was concerned he would be quite willing to delete that part of the text if the assembly so desired. He felt, however, that from the propagation aspect the simultaneous use of 26 and 21 Mc/s was more justified than the simultaneous use of 26 and 15 Mc/s.

17. The Delegate of Egypt said he felt that this resolution was more the concern of Committee 6 than Committee 4.

18. Several speakers disagreed with the statement of the Delegate of Egypt.

After a further brief discussion on the text of Document No. 317, it was decided to set up a small drafting group consisting of the Delegates of the U.S.S.R., Ukrainian S.S.R., Pakistan and the U.K. to prepare a final text acceptable to all.

19. Mr. Veatch then gave a lecture to support his opinion that the correction factors for short and long term fading should be added arithmetically.

A copy of this lecture will be published as Annex C of this report.

20. Professor Siforov then gave a lecture in support of his opinion that the short and long term fading correction figures should not be added arithmetically but that an overall correction factor of 12 db was mathematically justified.

A copy of this lecture will be published as Annex D of this report.

21. The Chairman said that these lectures had been given in order to try and prove how the short and long term correction factors for fading should be added. It was for the Committee to decide if they considered that the factors should be added arithmetically or whether an overall figure of 12 db should be applied. Continuing, the Chairman suggested that the question should be put to a vote.

22. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he did not understand what question was being put to a vote. In Committee 4 a decision had been adopted that the overall correction factor for short and long term fading should be 12 db. Working Group 4-A had unsuccessfully tried to explain how this figure of 12 db could be correlated with the individual figures for short and long term fading. Professor Siforov had just proved mathematically, on a probability basis, how the figure of 12 db could be derived from the figures of 8 and 9 db. All that remained to be carried out was to insert in the Minutes the mathematical explanation showing how this 12 db could be derived from the individual short and long term fading figures of 8 and 9 db respectively.
23. The Chairman said that this proposal of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. could be put to the vote.
24. The Delegate of the Argentine said he had followed the explanations given by Mr. Veatch and Professor Siforov. In his opinion, Mr. Veatch had referred to one aspect of the question while Professor Siforov had referred to another aspect of the question. There did not appear to be sufficient data on the subject.
- Continuing, the Delegate of the Argentine said that the Committee should state that a certain overall figure of correction factor had been taken as a practical value because it had not been possible to determine mathematically how the separate figures for short and long term fading should be added.
25. The Delegate of Indonesia supported this proposal.
26. The Delegate of Egypt said that Committee 4 had decided to accept a figure which applied for 90% of the hour and 90% of the days. For that reason the 12 db overall figure was incorrect.
- At the meeting when the 8th Report of Working Group 4-A had been approved, the figure of 12 db had been adopted on the understanding that in the light of further studies this figure could be amended. After listening to the lectures given this morning the Delegation of Egypt proposed that this question should be reopened.
27. The Delegate of the U.S.A. supported this proposal.
28. The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. said that the proposal of the Delegate of Egypt was premature. It was first necessary to take a decision on the question on the Agenda.

29. The Egyptian proposal was adopted by 19 votes for, to 13 votes against, with no abstentions.
30. The Delegate of Argentine said that the Committee should not specify separate figures for short and long term fading but should give a single practical figure.
31. The Chairman said that the existing figure of 12 db could cover this proposal.
32. The Delegate of Egypt proposed a figure of 17 db.
33. The Delegate of Italy supported this proposal.
34. The Delegate of Switzerland said he would abstain from voting because he felt that the figures of 8 and 9 db were not confirmed in reality.
35. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the Committee should first vote on the figure of 12 db because it had in reality been submitted first. The figure of 12 db had been adopted at an earlier meeting where it had been stated that the figure would be maintained until another figure could be proved mathematically to be better. The U.S.S.R. Delegation did not understand on what grounds this Committee could adopt another figure because no mathematical proof had been given to show that another figure was better. The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. would like to know on what basis the earlier decision was being challenged.
36. The Chairman said that by a majority decision the Committee had just decided to reopen the question.
37. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he understood that the Chairman should be the counsel to see that the correct rules of procedure were being observed. This Committee had decided that the figure of 12 db should only be altered if it was proved mathematically incorrect. He would like to know what mathematical proof had been given to change the figure from 12 to 17 db.

The U.S.S.R. Delegation maintained that the figure of 12 db should be retained until such a time as a satisfactory mathematical proof was given to show that 17 db was better. This question should be decided by logic and not by a show of hands.

In conclusion the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he would like to draw the attention of the Chairman to the Chairman's compromise proposal to retain the 12 db.

38. The Chairman said he still supported the view he had expressed when he put forward the compromise proposal. Procedurally, the Chairman has to abide by the rules of procedure and therefore by the majority decision of the committee.
39. The delegate of Egypt said that a decision had been taken to reopen the discussion and it was necessary to stick to this decision.
40. The delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. said he thought that a mathematical problem could not be solved by a vote. This committee could, by a vote, decide that $2 \times 2 = 5$ which procedure was just as incorrect as deciding by a vote that a certain non-mathematical proof was correct.
- The delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R. therefore proposed the acceptance of the figure of 12 db with an explanation that it referred to 83% of circuits.
41. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he protested against the procedure which had been accepted by the chair. The committee had definitely adopted a proposal at the previous meeting to accept 12 db until mathematical proof was given that it had to be changed. Continuing, the delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he thought that the compromise proposal of the chairman, made at the previous meeting, was being violated by its author.
42. The Chairman said that the delegate of the U.S.S.R. was questioning the procedure being adopted by the chair and that he would therefore, put to vote whether the procedure adopted by the chair was correct. By 23 votes for, to 10 votes against, with no abstentions the assembly upheld the procedure of the chair.
43. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed that the Ukrainian S.S.R. proposal should be voted on first and that the vote should be secret.
44. Professor Siforov said that the question being decided was very important and he suggested that discussion and decision on the subject should be deferred until after lunch.
45. The delegate of Egypt said he objected to voting upon the proposal of the Ukrainian S.S.R. before his proposal.
46. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he supported the proposal made by Professor Siforov. The last vote had decided that discussion on the question of the correction factors should be reopened. It had not been decided that the committee should close the discussion on the question.

47. By 19 votes to 11 with 3 abstentions it was decided to close the discussion.
48. The delegates of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Bielorussian S.S.R., Albanian P.R., Roumania and Bulgaria supported the U.S.S.R. request for a secret vote.
49. It was decided to vote on the two proposals simultaneously. By 18 votes for, to 11 against, with 3 abstentions the Egyptian proposal of 17 db was accepted.
- By 11 votes for, to 18 votes against, with 3 abstentions the U.S.S.R. proposal of 12 db was rejected.
50. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that his delegation and the delegation of Albania wished to state that they did not agree to the decision just taken and they would submit their reservation in writing. (See Annex A)
51. The delegate of Roumania said that his delegation and the delegation of Yugoslavia wished to state that they did not agree to the decision just taken and they would submit their reservation in writing. (See Annex B).
52. The delegate of Bulgaria said that a decision on the question just discussed had not been decided upon by a mathematical proof but by means of a vote.
53. The delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. said that his delegation and the delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. wished to state that the figure of 17 db was excessively high and had no mathematical foundation.
54. It was agreed that the drafting group of Committee 4 should meet during the afternoon.
55. It was decided that the delegates of the U.S.S.R., the Ukrainian S.S.R., Pakistan and the U.K. should meet to decide the final text of the resolution given in Document 317.

The Reporter:
P. N. Parker

The Chairman:
M. L. Sastry

ANNEX A

Particular Opinion of the Delegations
of the U.S.S.R., Ukrainian S.S.R. and Bielorussian S.S.R.
With Regard to the Decision Adopted
At the 36th Meeting of Committee 4.

1. The above-mentioned Delegations state their categorical disagreement with the decision adopted by Committee 4 in regard to the question of the methods used for combining the additional protection ratios for short and long term fading.
2. The method of adding arithmetically the maximum corrections for short and long term fading, adopted by a majority of Committee 4, is, in the opinion of the above-mentioned Delegations, incorrect because it concerns the least favorable conditions, the probability of which is very small.
3. The method of arithmetical addition is too narrow since it does not take into consideration the variety of fading conditions which can be observed on all radio broadcasting circuits of the world.
4. The afore-mentioned Delegations consider that Committee 4 had no reason whatsoever for revising the decision adopted at the 30th Meeting of the Committee, that the total additional protection ratio for short and long term fading should be 12 db, since no mathematical or even generally convincing proof justifying the revision of this value was presented.

On behalf of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R.

Prof. V. Siforov

Head of the Delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R.

G. Ouspensky

Head of the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R.

G. Egorov

13 January 1949

ANNEX B

The Delegations of the People's Republic of Roumania and the People's Federal Republic of Yugoslavia do not agree with the procedure adopted by this Committee, the result of which was the vote on the addition of the figures for short and long term fading, for the following reasons:

- 1) When the value of 12 db was adopted as the necessary correction for all types of fading, it was decided that this value was acceptable in practice (since it had been adopted by a majority) though as yet to be substantiated from a mathematical viewpoint, which is what Professor Sivorof did today with such clarity.
- 2) The considerations submitted to our Assembly by the U.S.A. Delegation to explain the arithmetic addition of the figures for fading do not seem to us to be sufficient and in any case cannot modify the adoption of the protection ratio to take fading into account, whose value of 12 db had received the theoretical foundation requested by this Committee.

Delegate of the
Popular Republic of Roumania

Mr. Milan Manciulescu.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 556-E

25 January 1949

Original : ENGLISH

Committee 4.

REPORT OF TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

37th Meeting

15 January 1949

(Morning Session)

1. The Chairman said that it was necessary for Committee 4 to have its Final Report ready for approval by the Plenary Assembly of Friday, January 21st and he appealed to all delegates to show a spirit of co-operation during the present and subsequent meetings so that the Committee could present its report on time.

Continuing, Mr. Sastry asked Mr. Fryer if the small drafting group had agreed upon a text for the resolution given in document 317.

2. Mr. Fryer said that the small drafting group, consisting of delegates of the U.S.S.R., Ukrainian SSR, Pakistan and U.K. had produced a text. This text contained points on which one or more members of the drafting group had not been in complete agreement but thanks to the spirit of co-operation the following compromise text had been agreed:-

- "(a) Committee 6 may, as an exception to the general rule for the assignment of one frequency to one programme to one reception zone, allocate duplicate frequencies in the 26 Mc/s band, when so requested by the country concerned and when the frequency is likely to prove useful for technically justified assignments in the bands 15, 17 and 21 Mc/s.
- "(b) Committee 4 recommends that a frequency in the 26 Mc/s band should not be allocated as a single frequency in those cases where a country meets difficulty in providing technical means for the transmission or reception of the broadcasts in those bands.
- "(c) These rules will be considered acceptable only during the life of the Plan accepted by the present Conference".

3. The Chairman said that he would like to clarify these points which arose out of this proposal:-

- (i) The introductory sentence as given in document 317 had been omitted from the text first dictated by Mr. Fryer. He suggested that the text "That, recognizing the present Conference, Committee 4 recommends that" should be included.
- (ii) Committee 4 could not give a directive to Committee 6 but could only make a recommendation.
- (iii) Paragraph (b) might violate the terms of reference of Committee 4.

4. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said his delegation did not object to the first two amendments suggested by the Chair. With regard to the third point raised by the Chairman, the delegate of the U.S.S.R. felt that paragraph (b) did not come within the terms of reference of Committee 4, but was appropriate to Committee 6.

5. The delegate for Egypt said he felt that the whole of the proposal was within the terms of Committee 6 and for that reason he would abstain from voting.

6. The Chairman said that as there appeared to be no objection to the first two points he had raised, they would be adopted. The question that remained to be decided was whether paragraph (b) came within the terms of reference of Committee 4 or Committees 3 and 6.

7. The delegate for Pakistan said that his delegation had included paragraph (b) because they felt that it was in line with the original U.K. proposal as given in document 317. The delegation of Pakistan recognized the fact that a smaller number of receivers could be tuned to 26 Mc/s than to 21 Mc/s and for that reason it was thought that a country, which was allocated a frequency in the 26 Mc/s band, should also receive an allocation in the 21 Mc/s band.

Concerning the fact as to whether paragraph (b) came within the terms of reference of Committee 4, he would like to refer to the fact that an adopted recommendation of Working Group C (document 408) had used the expression "technically and economically" and, as used in that report, the word "economically" did not come within the terms of reference of Committee 4.

8. The Chairman said he agreed with the first point made by the delegate for Pakistan but he had doubts concerning the second point.

9. The delegate for the Ukrainian SSR said he had certain doubts

concerning paragraph (b) also. In paragraph (a), and the preamble suggested by the Chairman, the text referred to an economy of frequencies but if paragraph (b) was adopted it would not lead to an economy.

10. Committee 4 had recommended the use of the U.S.A. OWF curves and if paragraph (b) was adopted, the Committee would be contradicting the results obtained from the application of these curves.

In conclusion, the delegate of the Ukrainian SSR said that paragraph (b) was appropriate to Committee 6 and not to Committee 4.

By 12 votes for, to 6 against, with 12 abstentions, it was decided to delete paragraph (b).

11. The following text was therefore adopted:-

"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:-

(a) Committee 6 may, as an exception to the general rule for the assignment of one frequency to one programme to one reception zone, allocate duplicate frequencies in the 26 Mc/s band, when so requested by the country concerned and when the frequency is likely to prove useful for technically justified assignments in the bands 15, 17 and 21 Mc/s.

(b) These rules will be considered acceptable only during the life of the Plan accepted by the present Conference."

12. The delegate for Pakistan said that it had been decided to delete paragraph (b) and he would like to know whether this meant that paragraph (b) could not be included as a separate proposal.

13. The Chairman said that the paragraph could be submitted as a separate proposal.

14. The delegate for Pakistan said he wished to put forward the text of paragraph (b) as a proposal.

15. The delegate for Mexico said he supported the proposal put forward by the delegate for Pakistan because his delegation felt that the paragraph was within the competence of Committee 4.

16. The Chairman asked the delegate of Pakistan if he would not submit his proposal to Committee 6.

17. The delegate of the Ukrainian SSR said that at the previous day's Plenary Assembly it had been decided that no decision taken earlier at a meeting could be revised by a decision taken at the same meeting. For this reason his delegation felt that the Pakistan proposal could not be voted upon at the present meeting.

18. The Chairman said that he upheld this point of order raised by the delegate of the Ukrainian SSR.

19. The delegate for Pakistan said he could not agree with the rule of procedure upheld by the Chair.

20. The rule of procedure of the Chair was upheld by 24 votes for, to 3 against, with 3 abstentions, which meant that the Pakistan proposal could not be put to vote at the present meeting.

21. Before the meeting closed, Mr. Richardson said that the redraft of Annex A document 300 with the relevant curves, was now available in all languages.

22. It was decided to discuss this question at the meeting of Committee 4 on January 18th.

The Reporter:

P. N. PARKER

The Chairman:

M. L. SASTRY

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 557-E

25 January 1949

Committee 1

ICELAND

Proxy

The Delegation of Iceland hereby confers power of proxy upon the Delegation of Denmark to represent it at the Conference in all instances of absence.

Consequently the Danish Delegation is authorized, when taking part in the discussions in the various Committees, or in Plenary Assemblies, to present the view points of the Delegation of Iceland, and in particular to vote in its name.

(signed) D. Heegard

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 558-E

Original: ENGLISH

25 January 1949

Committee 4.

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

38th Meeting

17 January 1949

Morning Session

1. Before the arrival of the delegate of the U.S.A. the Chairman explained that the draft report of Committee 4 had been distributed. This report had been compiled in a very short time and there might be several mistakes in the text, but these could be corrected when the document was discussed.
2. After a brief discussion, it was decided that providing the present meeting completed its work by 1 p.m. then delegates should come prepared to discuss the first half of the report during the afternoon meeting.
3. The Chairman called upon Mr. Veatch of the U.S.A. delegation to give a brief explanation of Annex A and its associated curves.
4. Mr. Veatch said he would deal only with the graph given in Figure 1 which related to atmospheric noise, since the question of industrial noise had been dealt with at the last meeting. The U.S.A. delegation did not wish to take up any position with regard to these protection ratio figures. With the aid of the C.R.P.L., the U.S.A. delegation had merely tried to bring basic information before this group. This group was composed of some of the most competent radio engineers in the world and if they could not make up their minds on these questions, then these problems could never be solved. In Working Group 4A it had been said that the standards set up by this Technical Committee should be based on sound technical principles, and then if these standards could not be satisfied in practice, other standards founded on a practical basis would have to be recommended.

Mr. Veatch then continued by giving an exposé on the various protection ratios, and corrections shown on Figure 1 of the diagrams to Annex A of Document 300.

5. The delegate for the U.S.S.R. said that he would like to put a few questions to Mr. Veatch:-

- (i) Why was the correction factor for the day to day fading of signals taken as 6 db while the correction factor for day to day fading on atmospheric noise was 10.1 db.?
- (ii) Why had the U.S.A. added the day to day correction factors for signal and atmospheric noise under fading conditions by an R.S.S. law, while in other cases the corrections had been added arithmetically?
- (iii) The U.S.A. delegate had stated that more complete information regarding atmospheric noise would be found in Circular 462. If Circular 462 was consulted, it would be found to contain different data from that given in Annex A. As an example, from Circular 462, it would be seen that the value of signal to median atmospheric noise for standard broadcasting was 38 db and for international broadcasting this ratio was 27 db. The delegation of the U.S.S.R. would like to know how the U.S.A. delegation could refer to Circular 462 as a reference and then not use the information given in the reference.
- (iv) Committee 4 had, by a majority vote, accepted the figure of 46 db as the protection ratio for median signal to average atmospheric interference. In Document 300, Annex A, this figure had been raised to 56 db. The U.S.S.R. delegation did not understand how the two figures of 46 and 56 db could be accepted for the same protection ratio.

6. Mr. Veatch gave the following answers in reply to the above questions:-

- (i) The value of 6 db had been found from analysis of field intensity recordings. A statistical analysis of these recordings had shown that the logarithm of the distribution of variation was normal. The figure of 10.1 db had been found in a similar way and also followed the same law of distribution, and for this reason it was quite correct to combine these two values by taking their R.S.S. Mr. Veatch said he would also like to emphasize the fact that the figures of 6 and 10 db were based on actual measurements taken over a great number of years.
- (ii) Since the logarithm of distribution was normal for the daily variations of noise and signal, then as pointed out in the previous answer, these values could be added by the R.S.S. method. The other correction factors could not be added by this method because they were not of the same type.

- (iii) The figures given in Circular 462 related to intelligibility. This Conference was not considering intelligibility but was deciding the minimum signal for satisfactory broadcasting. This explained why the figures in Circular 462 had not been used and also why they did not agree with the figures given in Annex A Document 300.
- (iv) The figure 46 db referred to the value exceeded 10% of the days, and curves were available which could be used in conjunction with this figure. The U.S.A. delegation had added the figure of 56 db merely as a reference to show that this figure was exceeded for 50% of the days. Unfortunately, no curves were available for this figure and so at present it need not be considered. If however, curves were subsequently produced, this figure would be found useful.

7. The delegate for the U.S.S.R. said that he was not fully satisfied with the replies concerning question (i) and he would like Mr. Veatch to give a physical explanation for the difference between the 6 db for signal and the 10 db for noise.

Mr. Veatch had stated that the R.S.S. method had been used because there was no correlation between the fading figures. There was also no correlation between the long term and short term fading figures and so it was not understood why these had not been added by the R.S.S. method.

Satisfactory answers had not been given to questions (iii) and (iv) also.

8. The Chairman said that he thought these points should be taken one at a time and he would like to know if Mr. Veatch could give a physical explanation to support the statistical analysis from which the 6 db and 10 db had been obtained.

9. The delegate for Egypt said that he could give an explanation to the delegate for the U.S.S.R. The difference between the figures of 6 and 10 db. was due to the fact that the power of the transmitter and the distance from the transmitter to the reception area was fixed in the case of signals, but in the case of atmospheric noise, the power and distance was variable and the peak values of the atmospheric noise would be greater.

10. The delegate for the U.S.A. said he had nothing to add to this explanation which was perfectly correct.

11. The Chairman said that the second point to be decided was why

the correction for day to day signal and atmospheric noise had been added by the R.S.S. method, while the correction factors for short and long term fading had been added arithmetically.

12. The delegate for Egypt said that the reason for adding the day to day signal and noise correction factors by the R.S.S. method had been explained by Mr. Veatch quite satisfactorily and he would like to enlarge on this by merely saying that these two types of fading did not usually occur together. The short term and long term correction factors had to be added arithmetically because the hourly fading always occurred around the daily fading.

13. The delegate for the U.S.A. said that he agreed with the explanation given by the delegate for Egypt, namely, that the short and long term fading correction factors were not the same thing; one was the average taken over a long time and the other was the average taken over a short time and they were too far apart to be added by the R.S.S. method.

14. The delegate for the U.S.S.R. said he would like to make a few comments on the explanation just given.

The physical explanation for the difference between the 6 and 10 db was not satisfactory because what had been said referred to fading within the hour and not long term fading. As far as long term fading was concerned the variations of atmospheric noise and signal should physically be more or less similar. At the last meeting it had been shown that it was necessary to take into account all aspects of this problem. It had also been made quite clear that short and long term fading effects were not the same for all circuits and for that reason it was not the maximum values that should be used. Day to day fading was great on some circuits, was less on others and could be disregarded on others. For this reason it was necessary to examine the question from all aspects and for all the circuits in the world. Professor Siforov had clearly shown, at the last meeting, that the figure obtained from the arithmetic sum was very improbable in practice and in reality the average resulting figure should be lower. As an example, Professor Siforov had shown that for individual short and long term fading figures of 8 and 9 db an overall figure of 12 db was satisfactory which corresponds to the R.S.S. value of 8 and 9. For 83% of the circuits of the world this R.S.S. value of 12 db would not be exceeded. Nobody had yet refuted this point and for that reason the U.S.S.R. delegation insisted that it was incorrect to add the values of 8 and 9 db arithmetically.

15. After a further discussion on this point the Vice Chairman, Professor Siforov, said that since no convincing mathematical or physical proof had been given and since Committee 4 had little time

left to discuss such a controversial point he would suggest that no decision should be taken on Annex A of Document 300, but that it should be used only as working material and that the question should receive further study.

16. It was agreed that no decision should be taken on Annex A of Document 300 but that the document should be used as a reference while the problem should be added to those to be submitted to the C.C.I.R. or some other body for further study.

17. The Chairman said that it had been decided at the last meeting to amend the overall figure of the correction factor for short and long term fading to 17 db. This amendment would affect other decisions. The steady state value had been adopted as 28 db while the overall protection ratio had been adopted as 40 db. It was obvious that 28 and 17 did not equal 40.

The Committee must therefore decide whether they would amend the figure 40 db to 45 db or whether they would amend the figure of 28 db to 23 db.

18. The delegate for the U.S.A. proposed that the figure of 40 db should be amended to 45 db to keep the figure of 23 db in line with the figure corresponding to 60 - 70% of satisfied listeners.

19. The delegate for the U.S.S.R. said that he must recall the fact that the figure of 40 db had at an earlier meeting never been disputed by the delegate of the U.S.A. Now it seemed that the delegate of the U.S.A. had changed his mind. There was no justification for raising the figure of 40 db to 45 db. The figure of 23 db and not the figure of 28 db was based upon 60 - 70% of satisfied listeners. If the figure of 45 db was adopted it would reduce the possibilities of sharing. The figure of 40 db had been accepted by the Atlantic City H/F B/C Conference, the Geneva Planning Committee and also by Working Group 4A and Committee 4 of this Conference. For these reasons the delegation of the U.S.S.R. felt that the figures of 40 and 23 should be adopted.

20. The delegate for Egypt said he favoured the figures of 28 db and 45 db. At the Copenhagen Conference a figure of 40 db for steady state conditions had been adopted and so he felt that on short waves a higher figure was necessary.

21. Professor Siforov said that this question had already been discussed at great length and he would suggest that the figure of 40 db be adopted.

23. The delegate for the U.S.S.R. said he would like to recall the procedure that had been adopted when the Working Group report had been discussed in Committee 4. After some discussion on the figure for steady state conditions for which no agreement could be reached., it had been decided to consider the correction factors for short and long term fading. An overall correction factor of 12 db was adopted. After that decision the overall protection ratio figure of 40 db was adopted and then the steady state figure of 40 - 12 db was automatically approved.

At the last meeting the figure of 12 db had been amended, by a majority vote, to 17 db. Following the procedure adopted when the Working Group report was discussed, this Committee had only to amend the 28 db to 23 db, leaving the 40 db as approved earlier.

24. After a further brief discussion on this point in which the delegates for Egypt, India, Mexico and the U.S.S.R. took part, it was decided by 26 votes for, to 6 votes against, with 5 abstentions, to decide what value should be adopted for the overall protection ratio figure in the presence of fading.

25. The delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. said he hoped that Committee 4 was not now going to change its mind. The figure of 40 db had been discussed over a long period and had been adopted by Committee 4 as the figure to be used in formulating the assignment plan. As there did not appear to be any reason for amending the figure of 40 db the delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. proposed that the previous figure of 40 db be confirmed.

26. Professor Siforov said he would like to recall briefly the fundamental reasons as to why the 40 db should be adopted.

If the figure of 40 db was raised very slightly it would give a very slight improvement in the quality but it would reduce the number of channel hours available. The question of channel hours was more acute than a slight improvement in quality. Lastly it should be borne in mind that the figure of 40 db was the minimum standard and would only really apply in the case of very small reception areas.

27. By 21 votes for, to 14 against, with 2 abstentions, it was decided to adopt the figure of 40 db.

28. Referring to the draft report of Committee 4, the delegate for the U.S.A. said he would like to raise a point on the question of the ratio of desired to undesired signals on adjacent channels. With regard to the ratio of 2.1 which had been adopted, this should now be amended to 4.1 in order to line up with the change of 12 to 17 db for the overall correction factor for short and long term fading.

Continuing, Mr. Veatch said that he would also like to see some reference to the use of a filter, in order to reduce the audio frequency modulating bandwidth to 5000 c/s if the above protection ratio could not be met.

29. The Chairman asked Mr. Veatch to prepare a transactional text which could be produced at the meeting to be held during the afternoon.

30. The delegate for the U.S.S.R. said he did not understand why a figure of 18 db was now being quoted. Experimental data obtained by the U.S.S.R. delegation showed that an overall correction factor of 10 db was satisfactory and his delegation had accepted 12 db as a compromise.

The ratio of 2 : 1 (6 db) was confirmed in the Atlantic City document and also in document 187, and there did not appear to be any good reason for increasing the ratio to 4 : 1.

31. The delegate for Mexico said he would reserve his opinion on this subject for the afternoon session.

32. The delegate for Pakistan asked the Chairman to put the Pakistan proposal on the agenda for the next meeting.

The Reporter.

P.N. Parker

The Chairman.

M.L. Sastry.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City 1948/49

Document No. 559-E

Original: English

25 January 1949

Committee 4

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

39th MEETING

17 January 1949.

Afternoon Session.

1. The Chairman said that the draft report of Committee 4 was contained in Document No. 479.

It was decided that the document should be discussed and approved paragraph by paragraph. It was further agreed that Mr. Mercier, Prof. Buchanan and Prof. Siforov or Mr. Sergiev should amend a copy of the French, Spanish and Russian texts respectively so that corrected and approved drafts in these languages could be handed to the Secretariat. This, it was explained, would expedite the preparation of the final report.

The Chairman also asked delegations to have their reservations ready for handing to the secretary by 4 p.m. on Tuesday, January 18th.

2. The first page of the report was adopted with minor drafting amendments.
3. The Index was adopted.
4. Chapter 1 was adopted with minor drafting amendments.
5. Chapter 2 was adopted with minor drafting amendments.
6. 6.1 Referring to Chapter 3, the Chairman said that 1(c) had been added, at the suggestion of Dr. Metzler, during the work of the drafting group.
6.2 It was decided to adopt the text of 1(c).
6.3 It was decided that it would not be necessary to issue a specific report on item 1 of the points to be studied by the Main Committee because, during the work of the Committee and its Working Groups, the data and comments offered by Dr. Van der Pol

had been taken into consideration.

6.4 It was decided to amend 2(e) on page 6 of the English text to read:- " Transmission of the same programme to various areas of reception ".

6.5 Chapter 3 was adopted with minor drafting and editorial amendments.

7. Chapter 4 was adopted with minor editorial amendments.

8. 8.1 It was decided to make the following amendments to paragraph 1(a) of Chapter 5:-

(i) Add " with local oscillator " after " 1 mixer stage ".

(ii) Delete words " double diode ". After " detector stage " add, in parenthesis, " usually a diode with separate diode for A.G.C ".

(iii) Delete single asterisks.

(iv) Shift " 1 power stage " to come after " 1 voltage amplifying stage ".

(v) Delete (The diode and triode are generally inside the same envelope).

8.2 Minor drafting amendments were made to paragraph 1.

9. Paragraph 2 was adopted with drafting amendments.

10. 10.1 The delegate for the U.S.S.R. said his delegation would suggest an amendment to the draft of paragraph 3 when it came up for approval at the Plenary Assembly.

10.2 The delegate for the U.K. said that his delegation would also suggest an amendment to this paragraph when it was discussed at the Plenary Assembly. The U.K. proposal for a difficult circuit was given in document 358.

10.3 It was decided, after a brief discussion, that unanimity could not be obtained on the point and for this reason it was agreed that paragraph 3, as approved by a majority vote in Committee 4, should remain in the final report and that discussion of any amendment should be left to the Plenary Assembly when discussing the final report.

10.4 Paragraph 3 with drafting amendments was approved.

11. Paragraph 4 with drafting amendments was approved.
12. Referring to paragraph 5, the delegate for Italy said that in the case of a frequency being shared by more than 2 stations, he would like to know how the resultant interfering field would be calculated.
 - 12.1 The delegate for the U.S.S.R. said that the text of paragraph 5 had been agreed after lengthy decisions and if the question was reopened it would cause considerable delay. In the view of the U.S.S.R. delegation the text was satisfactory and should be retained.
 - 12.2 After considerable discussion on this point, it was decided, following a suggestion by the delegate for France, that the delegate for Italy should prepare a draft text of his proposal which could be dictated to the assembly at the end of the meeting and discussed at the next meeting.
 - 12.3 The adoption of paragraph 5 was deferred until the question, raised by the delegate for Italy, had been decided.
13. Paragraph 1 of Chapter 6 was adopted.
14. Paragraph 2 was adopted with drafting amendments.
15. It was decided to defer a decision on paragraph 3 until paragraph 13 had been discussed.
16. Paragraph 4 was adopted.
17. Paragraph 5 was adopted.
18. Paragraph 6 was adopted. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that his delegation would submit a reservation on this question.
19. Paragraph 7 was adopted after it had been agreed to delete the word " approximately " and replace it by the words " at least ".
20. 20.1 Referring to paragraph 8, the delegate for the U.K. reminded the Chairman that when this question had been discussed in the committee, the U.K. delegation had put forward a general proposal which was contained in paragraph 5 of document 403. This proposal had been adopted by the Committee and the U.K. delegate would, therefore, like this general proposal to be inserted as paragraph 9 (iii).

20.2 The following text was adopted for paragraph 9 (iii):-
" Nevertheless, in view of possible difficulties in achieving such standards it is considered advisable to indicate for the information of other Committees, how the percentage of satisfied listeners is liable to diminish if the protection ratios are reduced below the recommended values. Graphs showing the variation of satisfied listeners with the protection ratios, are given in Annex C of document 380 ".

20.3 It was decided to add the words " at least " before " 80 to 1 " and " 10 to 1 " in paragraphs 9(i) and 9(ii) respectively.

20.4 Paragraph 8, with the amendments stated above, and with minor drafting amendments, was approved.

21. 21.1 Paragraph 9 with minor drafting amendments was approved.

22. 22.1 It was decided, in the title of paragraph 10, to amend the words " under steady state conditions " to read " with steady fields ".

22.2 It was decided, in view of the latest decision on this question, to amend the " 28 db" to read " 23 db ".

22.3 Paragraph 10, with the amendments given above, was approved.

23. Paragraph 11 was approved.

24. Paragraph 12 was approved, after it had been decided to amend the figure " 28 db " to read " 23 db".

25. 25.1 Referring to paragraph 13, the delegate for the U.S.A. said that this paragraph was not consistent with the standard given in paragraph 11. Continuing, Mr. Veatch said he had a proposal which he would like to read. The proposal was as follows:-

" (a) Without limiting the audio frequency modulation bandwidth of emission to a value less than 6400 c/s, the ratio of the median values of desired and undesired signal shall be at least 3.5: 1 (11 db).

(b) While it is desirable to maintain a maximum audio frequency modulation bandwidth of 6400 c/s, it is recognised that due to the congestion in the high frequency broadcasting bands, a more favourable adjacent channel ratio may be necessary in some cases.

- (c) If the adjacent channel ratio stated in (a) above cannot be maintained, it may be necessary for the transmitters concerned to employ an audio frequency low pass filter with an attenuation of 6 db at 5300 c/s and at least 25 db at 6000 c/s.
- (d) If the audio frequency modulation bandwidth is limited in accordance with the filter characteristics as proposed in paragraph (c) above, the ratio of the median values of desired to undesired signal shall be at least 1: 1.6 (-4 db). "

Continuing, the delegate for the U.S.A. said he would like to point out that he had reduced the figure of 18 db, as suggested in Working Group 4A, to 17 db.

- 25.2 The delegate for the U.S.S.R. said that the contents of this proposal were not clear to his delegation and in view of the lateness of the hour he suggested that discussion on this question should be deferred until the next meeting.
- 26. 26.1 The Chairman asked the delegate for Italy to read out his proposed amendment to paragraph 5 of Chapter 5.
- 26.2 The delegate for Italy made the following proposal:-
 - " (a) Amend the word " signals " to read " fields ".
 - (b) Add as an additional sentence, " In the case of simultaneous sharing of more than two stations the resultant interfering field will be calculated by the R.S.S. of the median values of the individual interfering fields ". "
- 27. It was agreed that the proposals of the delegates of U.S.A. and Italy would be discussed at the next meeting as all the delegates would have the necessary time to study these proposals in the meantime.
- 28. The meeting was adjourned at 20.30 hours.

The Reporter.

P. N. Parker

The Chairman.

M. L. Sastry.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 560-E

25 January 1949

Original: ENGLISH

UNITED KINGDOM

Proposed new paragraph No. 11 of Chapter 7

Document 490

The Plenary Assembly decides that Committee 6 may use its discretion in applying the high technical standards and recommendations given in the report of Committee 4 in the formulation of a plan. However, departures from those standards and recommendations shall be made only where necessary, and in as uniform a manner as possible.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 561-E

26 January, 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 5

REPORT OF THE REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE

11th Meeting

18th January, 1949

The meeting was opened at 10.20 a.m. with Mr. Faulkner, U.K., in the Chair. With regard to the agenda proposed in Document No. 488, the Chairman made the following statement:

"The last Plenary Assembly referred back to this Committee the question of the methods to be adopted for its future work. Document No. 487 which sets out the principal proposals so far made is unfortunately not yet ready. However, in discussing the matter with Mr. Walker and Mr. Mather of Working Group 5B yesterday, one very important factor became clear and I propose to bring this to your notice at the beginning of our meeting so that it can form the basis of our discussion. The point is that a complete plan for the June median period will be prepared before the remaining eight plans for the other periods. Thus the services which are to find a place in the first plan will have already been fixed, and in formulating the other plans, it will be necessary as far as is possible to carry these agreed services forward on frequencies suitable for the other periods of solar activity."

"The position as regards the formulation of requirements is therefore quite different for the remaining periods and it would appear to be quite unnecessary for Committee 5 to go through the same procedure as for the June season."

"It is envisaged that the process adopted by Committee 6 might be somewhat as follows:

- (1) To formulate a plan on the basis of the June median requirements.
- (2) To work out for each allocation the new frequency required for the remaining seasons.
- (3) To try to fit the new frequencies so determined into their respective bands.

"It will thus be unnecessary to check the requirements against the Atlantic City and Technical Committee directives, since this will already have been done, and the comparison of the calculated frequency with the requirement can readily be done by reference to Forms A and Forms 4.

"The simplest organization would appear to be to attach the necessary experts to Committee 6, in which case Committee 5 could either wind up, as soon as it has finished its present task, or remain in abeyance to produce any additional information which might be required."

He then requested the views of the Committee on this proposal.

The BSSR delegate, bearing in mind that Committee 6 had just created a special Working Group and was now reorganizing its working procedures, pointed out that Committee 5, in organizing its own future work, should consult with Committee 6, in order to avoid difficulties. He also wished to know the exact contents of document 487.

The Canadian delegate then quoted the following figures concerning requirements handled by Working Group 5B: "It is well known that requirements approximate to something like 14,500 channel hours per season, while only some 5,500 channel hours can be accommodated. The facts of the case are, therefore, that there exists for each season an excess of some 9,000 channel hours.

"If Working Group 5B is to continue with calculations on the present basis, there remains an excess of some 54,000 channel hours to be computed in addition to the channel hours that may be allocated.

"In conclusion, the Canadian delegation would associate itself with the proposal that only those programs which will go into a plan be calculated."

The Chairman then explained to the Committee that document 487 had not been as yet distributed by the Secretariat, but that the question he had raised was one of its main points. In view of the over-riding nature of the point he raised, he suggested it should be discussed without having the appropriate document at hand.

The Argentine delegate agreed with the views submitted by the Chair with respect to speeding up the future work of the Committee. If the June median plan served as a basis for the other seasons, such a procedure, he felt, would permit Committee 5 to save 2/3 of its future time: experts could thus be spared for work in Committee 6.

The Roumanian delegate then asked how Working Group 5B was expected to know which frequencies would be finally allocated. This

could be done only by close collaboration between Committees 5 and 6. He then urged acceptance of the proposal made in this respect by the BSSR delegate. Moreover, he requested that all proposals with regard to the future work of the Committee be published and discussed. The Albanian delegate supported this measure.

In spite of the absence of document 487, the Chairman felt that the Committee could easily decide one crucial point with regard to its future work, i.e., whether to carry on as before with respect to the two remaining seasons, or to consider only those frequencies to be allocated in the June median plan.

The Indian delegate, supported by the delegate for Brazil, suggested that consideration should now be given to all proposals concerning the future work of the Committee, inasmuch as they might contain an answer to the questions raised by the Chair.

The Swiss delegate, in this connection, was of the opinion that steps should be taken in order to avoid all unnecessary work.

Mr. Walker, Chairman of Working Group 5B, then presented a brief outline of the discussions which had taken place. He said that two main categories of proposals had been submitted:

- (1) those concerned with the future work of the Committee; and
- (2) those concerned with the operational mechanics of Working Group 5B.

In his opinion, the latter were largely repetitive and, for the moment, less important. In conclusion, he strongly supported the suggestion that only those frequencies allocated in the June median plan be used by Working Group 5B in calculating the requirements for the two remaining seasons.

The Chairman explained that he agreed that the views of Committee 6 should be obtained in this regard, before arriving at a final decision.

The delegate for the French Overseas Territories then examined and summarized the various points of view submitted so far. In conclusion, he made the following proposal:

- (1) Before determining the final procedure governing its future work, Committee 5 should await the first results of Committee 6 in order to take advantage of the remarks of that Committee concerning Form B2 and of the first channel hour reductions obtained.

- (2) A joint meeting of Committees 5 and 6 should then take place in order to discuss the future work of Committee 5.
- (3) In the meantime, Working Groups 5B and 5C should carry on as usual concerning the December season, bearing in mind available personnel. He added that he would be willing to give priority to the first two points of his proposal and offered to withdraw the third part, if the Committee objected to it.

The Argentine delegate then submitted a proposal which was discussed at length: the text as finally amended by the delegates for Canada and U.S.A. is as follows:

"Committee 5 is of the opinion that the proposal formulated by the Chairman not to continue the work of Committee 5 in its present form but to wait until sufficient formulation of the plan for the June median season has been established to enable further useful work to be done by Working Group 5B should be accepted. This Working Group, working in close collaboration with Committee 6, will calculate frequencies for the other periods on the basis of the frequencies which will figure in the said plan, so saving two-thirds of the calculations and allowing of the disposal of manpower to collaborate with the Plan Committee. This proposal is subject to future discussion with Committee 6 at a joint meeting."

This proposal was accepted unanimously.

In supporting this proposal, the U.S.S.R. delegate pointed out that it was essential:

- (a) To correct supplementary frequencies recommended by Working Group 5B for short distances in accordance with the directives of Committee 4;
- (b) To clarify those cases in which high frequencies in the Broadcasting Bands were recommended instead of high frequencies in the tropical bands.
- (c) To review those cases in which two frequencies were recommended where only one had been requested by the country.

She further added that it would be desirable to give full consideration to those proposals presented in the Plenary Assembly concerning the future work of Committee 5.

The Committee then passed on to consideration of a proposal submitted by Roumania and supported by Albania and the B.S.S.R. This proposal, in two parts and as finally amended, is as follows:

"As regards detailed discussion of the proposal submitted by the Argentine Delegation calling for rationalization of the work of Committee 5 in connection with the establishment of OWF for December and Equinox seasons, a joint coordination meeting of Committees 5 and 6 shall be called, if possible, for Wednesday afternoon, the 19th January."

The Committee agreed.

The second part of the Roumanian proposal, as amended, follows:

"In the course of this same meeting, every proposal concerning the future work of common interest to Committees 5 and 6 will be discussed."

This part of the proposal was adopted after a vote as follows: 13 for, 7 against and 11 abstentions.

In the opinion of the Chairman, the points of common interest to both Committees could be defined previously by the Chairmen of both, or at the very beginning of the joint meeting.

Mr. Walker stressed that all points concerned with the operational mechanics of Committee 5 came under its exclusive jurisdiction and he was therefore opposed to having such operations discussed at the joint meeting.

The Indian delegate then pointed out that he had voted against the Roumanian proposal because, in his opinion, the points of common interest to Committees 5 and 6 had not been established clearly enough.

The Committee adjourned at 1.35 p.m.

The Rapporteurs:

A. Blanchette
A. Wolf

The Chairman

H. Faulkner

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 562-E

25 January, 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 2

I R E L A N D

C R E D E N T I A L S

Mr. E. O'Duffy, Executive Engineer of Posts and Telegraphs has presented letters of credentials signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ireland.

Ireland should be listed as No. 33 on List I (Final Letters of Credentials) of Document 377-E, which is hereby amended accordingly.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City 1948/49

Document No. 563-E

25 January 1949

Original: SPANISH

Committee 1

OFICINA INTERAMERICANA DE RADIO

Representation

I have the honor to inform you herewith that during my absence Mr. Rafael Hernández will represent the Oficina Interamericana de Radio as Observer to the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference.

(Signed) Miguel I. Amézaga,

Director of the Oficina
Interamericana de Radio,

(Observer to the Conference)

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 564-E

25 January 1949

Original: FRENCH

Mexico City, 1948/49

I T A L Y

Provisions for the elimination of radio frequency
interference

The Italian Delegation has followed with a great deal of interest the discussion on the subject of interference caused by industrial electrical installations and which led to the recommendation adopted by the Plenary Assembly on January 22nd, on the proposal of the Soviet Delegation, supported by the Delegation of Belgium and New Zealand.

The Italian Administration attaches great importance to this question, which it has studied since 1928 and regulated by means of technical standards approved by legislative provisions in force for many years.

In general, the results have been satisfying: for a certain number of the most harmful electrical installations, measures have been taken following which the interference diminished. A large number of special cases have been studied and have been solved by the adoption of appropriate technical measures.

Large cities have specialized technicians available who are charged with searching for the causes of interference and suggesting the necessary remedy; about a thousand cases of this type are handled each month in Italy.

From its own experience the Italian Delegation believes, therefore, that satisfactory results can be obtained in this field, the effect of which will be a considerable improvement in the quality of reception in general, and more especially, the reception of international broadcasts. For this reason, **it** proposed at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries at Atlantic City the contents of paragraph 3 of Article 44, Page 29, of the Convention.

Atlantic City Convention: Article 44, paragraph 3:

" Further, the Members and Associate Members recognize the desirability of taking all practicable steps to prevent the operation of electrical apparatus and installations of all kinds from causing harmful interference to the radio services or communications mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article. "

Under these conditions the Italian Delegation proposes that the text of the recommendation adopted be completed by an introductory sentence reminding the Administrations of the above-mentioned Article 44 (3) of the Atlantic City Convention as well as Article 13, Section II, Page 83 of the Radio Regulations, dealing with the same subject.

RR Atlantic City, Art. 13, Section II:

" Administrations shall take all practical and necessary steps to ensure that the operation of electrical apparatus or installations of any kind does not cause harmful interference to a radio service operating in accordance with the provisions of the present Regulations."

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City 1948/49

Document No. 565-E

25 January 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

40th Meeting
18 January, 1949
(Morning Session.)

1. The Chairman said that the committee would continue its discussion of Doc. 479. There were two proposals still before the Committee for consideration. The two proposals, the one submitted by the delegate of Italy referring to Chapter 5, paragraph 5, and the other submitted by the delegate of the U.S.A. referring to Chapter 6, paragraph 13, had been dictated to the assembly at the last meeting.
2. It was decided to consider the Italian proposal first.
3. Professor Siforov, speaking on behalf of the U.S.S.R. and Albanian delegations, said that there were two aspects to this question. The proposal would undoubtedly lead to better quality of reception but it would mean a loss of channel hours. It would be necessary to calculate what effect this proposal would have on the channel hours available before a decision could be made.
4. The delegate for Egypt said he did not appreciate the attitude adopted by the delegate of the U.S.S.R. that a poorer quality of reception should not be accepted in order to increase the number of channel hours.
5. The delegate of the U.S.A. said he thought that by taking the R.S.S. values, the figure would not be affected by more than 2 db.
6. After a further brief discussion on this point, it was decided, as a compromise, to defer discussion on this point until the report had been approved.
7. Referring to paragraph 13, Chapter 6, Professor Siforov said that the figure of 1:1.4 in paragraph 13(b) should be amended to 1:2.5.

Continuing, Professor Siforov said that the U.S.A. proposal, as a whole, was unacceptable. In the view of his delegation the present text of paragraph 13, with the amendment suggested, was more correct. Reference to document 187 would show that the figures given in paragraph 13 were confirmed by experimental data.

8. The delegate of the U.S.A. said that the figures given in paragraph 13 were based on a 12 db correction factor for fading and recently it had been decided to adopt a figure of 17 db. The ratio of 2:1 was undoubtedly for steady state conditions.

This whole question was being dealt with in a very inconsistent manner and should be cleared up before the report was presented to the Plenary Assembly.

9. The delegate of Mexico said that he supported the opinions given by the delegate of the U.S.A. When the various aspects of protection ratio for signal to atmospheric noise and desired to undesired signal had been discussed the results had always been expressed for the ratios of steady fields. The first two sections of paragraph 13 were incorrect. In order to clarify the whole question, it would be necessary to give two sections in paragraph 13, the first dealing with steady carrier conditions and the second, taking fading into account. Professor Buchanan then read out the following proposal for the first section:-

"(1) Protection ratio for steady carriers on adjacent channels.

- (a) For audio frequency modulation bandwidth of 6400 c/s, the ratio between the values of the desired and the interfering signal for constant fields should be at least 1:2 (-6 db).
- (b) Limiting the audio frequency modulation bandwidth with a low pass filter with an attenuation of 6 db at 5300 c/s and of at least 25 db at 6000 c/s, the ratio between the values of the desired and interfering signals for steady fields should be at least 1:11.2 (-21 db)".

Professor Buchanan said that the second section would take the form of the proposal just submitted by the delegate of the U.S.A. and the heading for this proposal should be "Protection ratio between the median field intensities of carriers on adjacent channels taking fading into account".

10. The delegate of the Ukrainian SSR said he would like to confirm the fact that a bandwidth of 6400 c/s had been adopted by a majority vote and had been confirmed at a later meeting by a substantial majority. The delegation of the Ukrainian SSR did not agree to the Mexican proposal and suggested that paragraph 13, as contained in Document 379 should, with the amendment proposed by Professor Siforov, be adopted. If high standards of protection ratio were adopted, it would lead to a decrease in the number of channel hours available.

10. 10.1 It was decided to defer any decision on this point until consideration of the rest of the report had been completed.

11. 11.1 Referring to paragraph 14, the delegate of the U.K. said that his delegation did not agree with the first paragraph of this proposal and wished to set on record that they would move the rejection of the first part of the proposal when the report was being discussed by the Plenary Assembly.
- 11.2 After further discussion on this point, it was decided unanimously to stand by the earlier decision that no change in substance of the various paragraphs of the report should be decided unless time permitted, after the report was adopted, for a detailed discussion on any contentious point.
12. Paragraph 15 was approved.
13. 13.1 Referring to paragraph 16, the delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that his delegation would move an ~~amendment~~ to this text when the subject was discussed at the Plenary Assembly.
- 13.2 The delegate of the U.K. said he wished to point out that his delegation would also move a rejection to this paragraph when it was discussed at the Plenary Assembly.
- 13.3 Father Soccorsi pointed out that Section 1 of paragraph 16 was not strictly in accordance with the recommendation of the Atlantic City Conference and he suggested that reference to that Conference should be deleted.
It was decided to delete the words "in accordance with the decision of the Atlantic City Conference".
- 13.4 Paragraph 16 with the amendments given above was adopted.
14. 14.1 Dr. Metzler asked if this was the correct time to give his proposal on "Depth of Audio Modulation".
The Chairman confirmed that Dr. Metzler could give his proposal. Dr. Metzler dictated the following proposal:
- "Depth of Audio Modulation.
- Recognising the harmful effects of over-modulation of transmitters, it is recommended that measures should be taken to limit the depth of modulation of broadcast transmitters to a maximum value of 95 % on negative peaks. An appropriate means of attaining the above would be the use of a limiter amplifier in the audio chain."
- 14.2 The delegate of the U.K. said he had no objection to the proposal read by Dr. Metzler but he would like to point out that limitation of modulation depth did not of itself guarantee that the output of the transmitter would be free of distortion. Continuing, Mr. Fryer referred to the relevant paragraph on this subject as contained in the Atlantic City document.

- 14.3 Professor Siforov said that his delegation and the Albanian Delegation supported the proposal of Dr. Metzler in the draft form as read.
- 14.4 The proposal was adopted unanimously and it was decided to insert this standard as paragraph 5 of Chapter 6. The Chairman pointed out that paragraphs 5, 6, 7 etc. as they existed in the present report would now become 6, 7, 8 etc.
15. Paragraph 1 of Chapter 7 was approved after it had been agreed to delete the words "as convenient".
16. Paragraph 2 was approved after minor drafting amendments had been agreed.
17. Paragraph 3 was approved after minor drafting amendments had been agreed.
18. Paragraph 4 was approved after minor drafting amendments had been agreed.
19. Paragraph 5 was approved after minor drafting amendments had been agreed.
20. 20.1 Referring to paragraph 6, the delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that his delegation reserved the right to reopen this question at the Plenary Assembly.
- 20.2 Paragraph 6 was approved after minor drafting amendments had been agreed.
21. 21.1 Referring to paragraph 7, Professor Siforov said his delegation wished to make a slight amendment in substance to Section IV(c).
- 21.2 After a brief discussion on this point it was decided, in conformity with the earlier decision, not to change the substance of the text of the report, and that the question should be raised at the Plenary Assembly or it could be raised after the final report had been adopted.
- 21.3 Paragraph 7 was approved after minor drafting amendments had been agreed.
23. 23.1 Referring to paragraph 9 (ii), the delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that his delegation could not agree to recommending curves and data which had not yet been printed or approved by this Committee.
- 23.2 The following compromise text was suggested by the Chairman for this section of paragraph 9:-

"The Committee hopes to submit in due course for the consideration of the Plenary Assembly, curves of field intensity that could be used for the solution of the problem of simultaneous sharing".

23.3 It was agreed in paragraph 9(i) to amend the word "sense" to read "extent".

23.4 Paragraph 9, with the above amendments, was approved.

14. Paragraph 10 was approved after drafting amendments had been agreed.

The Reporter:

P.M. Parker.

The Chairman:

M.L. Sastry.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 566-E

25 January 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4.

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

41st Meeting

18 January 1949

(Afternoon Session)

1. The Chairman said that discussion would continue on the approval of Chapter 8 of the Final Draft Report of Committee 4 as contained in Document 479.

2. Chapter 8 was approved after minor drafting amendments had been agreed.

3. Chapter 9 was approved after minor drafting amendments had been agreed.

4. 4.1 After paragraph 2(b) of Chapter 10, it was decided to add the following sentence:-

"With particular reference to the total correction that is needed to take into account short and long term fading in the case of,
(i) one broadcast signal
(ii) two broadcast signals
(iii) a broadcast signal and atmospheric noise.

4.2 Chapter 10 with the above amendment and minor drafting corrections was approved.

5. Chapter 11 was approved after it had been agreed to insert the relative document numbers 295, 445 and 446.

6. 6.1 The Chairman pointed out that in Chapter 12 the sentence starting, "The present report of etc." should be deleted and the following text added:-

"The Chairman wishes to thank the Secretariat and in particular the translation staff who had all along been most helpful and cooperative in the documentation work of this Committee. It may be pointed out here that translation of highly technical matter

calls for a very high standard of work. Finally, the Chairman would like to congratulate and thank the Secretariat for the almost impossible achievement of bringing out the text of this report in four languages in a period of just over twenty four hours.

"The present report of the Technical Committee covers the study of most of the subjects entrusted to this Committee. However, it is to be stated that the Committee is still continuing its work and a supplementary report will be submitted to the Plenary Assembly in due course".

6.2 Chapter 12 with the above amendment was approved.

7. The Chairman said that there were several errors in the "List of Participants" as given in Annex 1 but he assured delegates that the final draft would be correct.

8. The Chairman said that this completed the approval of document 479 and the only points that had to be decided were:-

- (i) The Italian proposal to amend paragraph 5 of Chapter 5.
- (ii) The U.S.A. - Mexican proposal to amend paragraph 14 of Chapter 6.
- (iii) The USSR proposal to amend paragraph 7.IV(e) of Chapter 7.

9. It was agreed to discuss each proposal separately.

10. 10.1 Referring to the Italian proposal to amend paragraph 5 of Chapter 5, Professor Siforov said that at the meeting held during the morning he, on behalf of his delegation, had expressed doubts on the effect of this proposal without having made calculations on the subject. His delegation had now made preliminary calculations and as a result of these calculations the U.S.S.R. delegation did not object to the amendment suggested. Continuing, Professor Siforov said that his delegation would make more detailed calculations on this subject and if, after these further calculations, it was found that the Italian amendment was not acceptable, then the U.S.S.R. delegation would reopen discussion on this point at the Plenary Assembly.

10.2 It was decided unanimously to approve the Italian proposal.

11. 11.1 The Chairman said that the text of paragraph 13 - now renumbered paragraph 14 of Chapter 6, had to be approved. There were two main points on which differences of opinion had been expressed.

- (i) The audio frequency modulation bandwidth
- (ii) The total allowance for fading.

Continuing, Mr. Sastry said that the delegates of the U.S.A. and Mexico had put forward proposals on this subject and the Chair had, as a compromise proposal, suggested the deletion of paragraph 14 section (a), (b) and (c) and the adoption of points I(a) and I(b) of the Mexican proposal in their place.

11.2 The delegate for South Africa said he had gained the impression that there was actually no difference of opinion over the audio frequency modulation bandwidth. Nobody, in general, objected to a limit of 6400 c/s but only wished to apply a limit of 5000 c/s when it would allow two adjacent channels to be used for reception in the same reception areas. If this limit of 5000 c/s was not applicable in such cases then it would limit the number of channels available for assignment.

11.3 The delegate of the U.S.A. said that the Committee had made a beautiful job of boxing itself in. A top limit of 6400 c/s had been set and with a protection of 2 : 1 this would mean that during the peak reception periods in Europe every odd channel would not be usable. Continuing, Mr. Veatch said he was not clear whether a full discussion could take place at the present meeting or whether it should be deferred to the Plenary Assembly.

11.4 The Chairman said that a full scale debate could take place at the present meeting but he must point out that the time was short. For the latter reason he had put forward the compromise proposal.

11.5 A brief discussion then took place during which the delegates of the U.S.S.R., Albanian PR, Ukrainian SSR and Bielorussian SSR expressed the view that the question should not be reopened for discussion while the delegates of U.S.A., Mexico and Egypt expressed the view that this question should be reopened for discussion.

11.6 By 17 votes for, to 13 against, with 4 abstentions, it was agreed to reopen discussion on the substance of paragraph 14 of document 479.

11.7 The delegate of the U.S.A. proposed the following text for paragraph 14:-

"(i) Protection ratio for steady carrier on adjacent channels:

(a) For an audio frequency modulation bandwidth of 6400 c/s, the ratio between the values of the desired and the interfering signal for constant field should be at least 1 : 2 (-6 db).

(b) Limiting the audio frequency modulation bandwidth with a low pass filter with an attenuation of 6 db at 5300 c/s and of at least 25 db at 6000 c/s the ratio between the values of the desired and undesired signal for constant fields should be at least 1 : 11.2 (-21 db).

(c) If the adjacent channel ratio stated in (a) above cannot be maintained, it may be necessary for the transmitter concerned to employ an audio-frequency low-pass filter with an attenuation of 6 db at 5300 c/s and at least 25 db at 6000 c/s.

(d) If the audio-frequency modulation bandwidth is limited in accordance with the filter characteristics proposed in (c) above, the ratio of median values of desired to undesired signals shall be at least 1 : 1.6 (-4 db)."

11.8 The delegate of Italy said he had been in agreement with those delegates who, in voting for a reopening of the discussion on paragraph 14, had wanted to give a complete answer on the subject. The U.S.A. proposal was acceptable to his delegation.

11.9 Professor Siforov referring to the U.S.A. proposal said that his delegation could agree to section I, as a compromise, and they also agreed to section IV, but they objected to the text of sections II and III. The correction for fading of 17 db was unacceptable and

the U.S.S.R. and Albanian delegations reserved the right to raise this question at the Plenary Assembly, if sections II and III were adopted.

The proposal put forward by Mr. Veatch was not consistent. In Committee 4 Mr. Veatch had agreed that the 8 db correction referred to the most unfavourable conditions. The U.S.S.R. delegation therefore did not understand what reasons Mr. Veatch could put forward for basing his proposal on this basis of 8 db.

- 11.10 The delegate of Mexico said he was in complete agreement with the proposal put forward by Mr. Veatch.

The proposal in its present form could, if the fading figures were subsequently changed, be easily amended. The Mexican part of the proposal was essential because in the Americas, and undoubtedly in other areas of the world, the audio frequency modulation bandwidth would have to be conveniently adjusted to the values quoted in the proposal. If the proposal was adopted it would mean that all channels on the various bands could be assigned and not 10 out of 20.

- 11.11 The delegate of South Africa said he felt that everybody would agree that a bandwidth of 5000 c/s was necessary in some cases. For that reason he would like to ask Professor Siforov if it really mattered whether a correction factor for fading of 12 or 17 db was adopted as far as the actual bandwidth was concerned.

- 11.12 Professor Siforov said that his delegation considered the figure for the correction factor for fading was very important. Annex A had been used as the basis for preparing this figure for the correction factor for fading. The final figure adopted had not been derived by any convincing mathematical or physical proof but only on a show of hands. The author of the document known as Annex A thought that a protection ratio of 50 db or higher was necessary. If too high a protection ratio was adopted it would, as far as the number of channel-hours available was concerned, only lead to unfavourable results. The standards prepared by the U.S.S.R. delegation would lead to good quality of reception and would be quite acceptable from the point of view of the total channel-hours available.

Secondly, the U.S.S.R. delegation had expressed its views several times on the question of the audio frequency modulation bandwidth and considered a bandwidth of 6400 c/s as correct.

11.13 The delegate of the U.S.A. said that Professor Siferov had again taken him to task over his figures. He would like to point out that the U.S.A. delegation had nothing to gain politically over the figures put forward but merely wished to see decent technical standards adopted. The figures quoted had all been derived from data supplied, on an impartial basis, by the C.R.P.L.

11.14 Professor Siferov proposed that the four points of the proposal should be voted upon separately.

11.15 The voting on the four parts of the proposal was as follows:

Point I. Adopted unanimously.

Point II. Adopted by 25 votes for, to 12 against, with 1 abstention.

Point III. Adopted by 24 votes for, to 10 against, with 3 abstentions.

Point IV. Adopted unanimously.

12. The Chairman said that this completed the discussion on document 479 and he wished to thank all members for the spirit of co-operation and compromise shown during the discussion.

The Reporter:

P. N. PARKER

The Chairman:

M. L. SASTRY

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 567-E

26 January 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committee 10

Working Group of the Steering Committee

The Working Group is charged with preparing the draft agreement which is to accompany the Plan. In accordance with the decision of the Plenary Assembly, it is attached to the new Committee 10. Its Chairman is the Delegate of France and its membership includes the following countries:

France	U.K.	Pakistan
Albania	U.S.S.R.	Turkey
Argentina	U.S.A.	Portugal
Guatemala	India	Vatican City
	Italy	

At least two meetins. of this Working Group will be held next week in Room No. 1: on Thursday afternoon, February 3rd, and on Friday morning, February 4th. A reminder of these meetings will be posted on the blackboard in good time.

Important: Up to the present time the U.K. Delegation is the only one which has submitted a proposal for the text of the Agreement (Document No. 224). Delegations which do not agree with the general content of this document and which wish to submit other texts for discussion must forward them to the Secretariat by Tuesday, February 1st, at the latest, in order to ensure their publication before the meeting of February 3rd.

Delegates are reminded that draft texts cannot be accepted any later because of the February 18th deadline for the presentation of the Report before the Plenary Assembly.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 568-E

25 January 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 2

The Chairman of the Conference has received the following communication:

"To my regret, I find that I must return to Cuba for a short period of time.

I wish to advise you that during my absence Mr. Charles J. Acton, Delegate to this Conference from Canada, has been designated to act as Head of the Canadian Delegation.

(signed) C. P. Herbert

Chairman,
Canadian Delegation"

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 569-E

24 January, 1949

Committee 2

UNITED KINGDOM

The Secretary of the Conference communicates the following for information:

"I have the honour to inform you that the United Kingdom Delegation, as from the 24th January 1949, will be augmented by the addition of Mr. J. Beresford Clark, C.B.E., Deputy Director of Overseas Services, British Broadcasting Corporation, London, England.

Mr. J. B. Clark will attend the Conference as a delegate.

(Signed) H. Faulkner

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 570-E

27 January, 1949

Original: RUSSIAN

CORRECTION TO DOCUMENT NO. 399

At the request of the delegations of various countries, the following changes must be made in Document No. 399:

1. Add to:

Category B question "a" Paragraph 1,
Doc. No. 217 - Indonesia;

Category C question "b" Paragraph 1,
Doc. No. 217 - Indonesia;

Category C question "c", Paragraph 1,
Doc. No. 217 - Indonesia;

Category A question "d" Paragraph 1,
Doc. No. 217 - Indonesia.

2. Transfer from:

Category B question "c", Paragraph 1, Doc. No. 217
to Category A - Roumania (P.R. of);

Category C of the same question to Category D - France;

Category A (a) to Category B (a) question "a", Paragraph 2,
Doc. No. 217 - Indonesia and Portugal;

Category A (a) and Category C (b) to Category B (b), question
"b", paragraph 2, Doc. No. 217 -
Portuguese Colonies, Egypt and Indonesia;

Category A to Category B, question "c" paragraph 2,
Doc. No. 217 - Portuguese Colonies and Egypt;

Category A to Category C of the same question - Portugal

Delete from the list of countries on page 10, Document No. 399, which have submitted incomplete answers or no answers to the Working Group:

Bulgaria (P.R. of) and Canada.

4. The front page of Annex A to Document No. 399 must contain the following text:
- "This Annex to the Report of Working Group 6 A has been compiled by Mr. Nerurckar, Delegate of India, at the request of the Working Group, as a resumé of opinions expressed in the information submitted by various countries, and is presented to the delegations for their consideration for the purpose of inserting corrections, if the necessity arises."
5. Make the following changes in the text of Annex A to Document No. 399:
- No. 11. Chile. Change "Density of Population" to read "Number of inhabitants per square mile"...
- No. 47. Portugal. Item (1): After the words "... particular case of each country" add: "... but this formula is useless because in reality it presents the same inconvenience."
- No. 61. France Overseas. Item (2): After the words "... because of the high atmospheric noise in these regions" add: "which makes it impossible to utilize medium waves and demands the use of high frequencies for the national requirements."

Chairman of Working Group 6 A

D. Arkadiev

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 571-E

27 January 1949

Original: FRENCH

WITHDRAWAL OF DOCUMENT NO. 548

1. By decision of the Plenary Assembly, Document No. 548, dated 22 January 1949, published by mistake, is withdrawn. This Document is therefore not part of the official documentation of this Conference.
2. The letter reproduced in this Document had not been communicated to its addressee prior to its publication as a Document.
3. This letter, was submitted in Russian to the translation services in the form of a document. Since the addressee had no knowledge of this letter its publication was not authorized.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 572-E

28 January, 1949

Original: ENGLISH

UNITED KINGDOM

The United Kingdom Delegation wishes to refer to the decision taken by the Plenary Assembly on 25th January, 1949, on the subject of the use of more than one frequency for the transmission of one programme.

The United Kingdom has carefully considered the technical implications resulting from the decision taken and regrets that it must reserve its position with regard thereto.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 573-E

28 January 1949

Original: SPANISH

Mexico City, 1948/49

C H I L E

Comparison between the figures in Appendix A of the Report of the Planning Committee (Geneva Session) and those in the Plan for the Allocation of Frequencies of the Delegation of the United States of America.

C o u n t r y	Channel -hours in Appendix A	Channel -hours in U.S. Plan	Increase in channel -hours	Decrease in channel -hours	Increase %	Decrease %
Afghanistan	28	16	--	12	--	43
People's Republic of Albania	26	21	--	5	--	19
Andorra	8	3	--	5	--	62.5
Argentina	130	147	17	--	12.5	--
Australia	116	202	86	--	74	--
Austria	36	40	4	--	11	--
Belgium	42	37	--	5	--	12
Belgian Congo	52	83	31	--	60	--
The Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	22	25	3	--	14	--
Bolivia	28	66	38	--	136	--
Brazil	70	129	59	--	84	--
Bulgaria P.R.	34	37	3	--	9	--
Burma		50				
Canada	130	160	30	--	23	--
Ceylon	46	59	13	--	28	--
Chile	96	103	7	--	8	--
China	136	172	36	--	26	--
Colombia	50	60	10	--	20	--
Costa Rica	22	36	14	--	64	--
Cuba	66	82	16	--	24	--
Czechoslovakia	30	42	12	--	40	--

C o u n t r y	Channel -hours in Appendix A	Channel -hours in U.S. Plan	Increase in channel -hours	Decrease in channel -hours	Increase %	Decrease %
Denmark & Greenland	16	23	7	--	44	--
Dominican Re- public	26	43	17	--	65	--
Ecuador	38	47	9	--	24	--
Egypt	40	43	3	--	7.5	--
El Salvador	28	30	2	--	7	--
Ethiopia	30	35	5	--	16	--
Finland	20	30	10	--	50	--
France	84	144	60	--	72	--
French Overseas Territories	184	216	32	--	17	--
Germany	36	33	--	3	--	8
Greece	10	17	7	--	70	--
Guatemala	38	45	7	--	18	--
Haiti	28	37	9	--	32	--
Honduras	16	24	8	--	50	--
Hungary	14	23	9	--	64	--
Iceland	8	4	--	4	--	50
India	202	177	--	25	--	12.5
Indonesia	124	162	38	--	30	--
Iran	24	35	11	--	46	--
Iraq	32	40	8	--	25	--
Ireland	20	19	--	1	--	5
Israel		14				
Italy	50	70	20	--	40	--
Japan	32	68	36	--	112	--
Korea	14	15	1	--	7	--
Lebanon	14	22	8	--	57	--
Liberia	8	17	9	--	113	--
Luxembourg	30	23	--	7	--	23
Mexico	168	101	--	67	--	40
Monaco	16	23	7	--	44	--
Mongolia P.R.	56	56	0	0	0	0
Morocco & Tunisia	18	27	9	--	50	--
Netherlands, Cura- cao & Surinam	77	73	--	4	--	5

C o u n t r y	Channel -hours in Appendix A	Channel -hours in U.S. Plan	Increase in channel -hours	Decrease in channel -hours	Increase %	Decrease %
New Zealand	14	29	15	--	107	--
Nicaragua	16	43	27	--	168	--
Norway	50	58	8	--	16	--
Pakistan	82	105	23	--	28	--
Palestine	18	17	--	1	--	5.5
Panama	20	59	39	--	194	--
Paraguay	22	51	29	--	132	--
Peru	44	58	14	--	32	--
Philippines	92	71	--	21	--	23
Poland	60	54	--	6	--	10
Portugal	52	56	4	--	8	--
Portuguese Colo- nies	14	65	51	--	365	--
Roumania P.R.	24	37	13	--	54	--
Saudi Arabia	4	2	--	2	--	50
Siam	6	40	34	--	566.5	--
Southern Rhodesia	2	4	2	--	100	--
Spain	12	11	--	1	--	8.5
Sudan	8	5	--	3	--	37.5
Sweden	36	40	4	--	11	--
Switzerland	64	68	4	--	6	--
Syria	28	31	3	--	10.5	--
U.S.A. (Tangier)	8	20	12	--	150	--
Turkey	34	39	5	--	15	--
Ukrainian S.S.R.	28	36	8	--	28	--
Union of South Africa	28	67	39	--	139	--
United Kingdom	256	251	--	5	--	2
United Kingdom Territories	176	252	76	--	43	--
United Nations	78	52	--	26	--	33
U.S.A.	206	197	--	9	--	4.5
U.S.A. Terri- tories		40				
U.S.S.R.	270	294	24	--	9	--
Uruguay	70	77	7	--	10	--
Vatican City	40	43	3	--	7	--
Venezuela	14	54	40	--	285	--
Yemen	4	2	--	2	--	50
Yugoslavia P.F.R.	52	40	--	12	--	23

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 574

28 January 1949

Original: SPANISH

Committee 2

V E N E Z U E L A

Power of Proxy

The Delegation of Venezuela confers power of proxy on the Delegation of Mexico to represent it at the Conference in all cases of absences.

Consequently, the Delegation of Mexico is authorized, in taking part in the discussions of the different Committees, or in the Plenary Assemblies, to present the point of view of the Delegation of Venezuela and to vote in its name.

Dr. José Naranjo Goncao
Head of the Delegation of Venezuela
(signed) José Naranjo Goncao

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 575-E

28 January 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 2

THE NETHERLANDS

As I am compelled at least temporarily, to
return to the Netherlands for official reasons,

Mr. J. M. MADSEN

will discharge the duties of Head of the Netherlands
Delegation during my absence.

Furthermore, our Delegation grants full powers
to the Delegation of Indonesia to represent it in
case of absence and to vote on our behalf in the
Plenary Assemblies as well as in the Committee meet-
ings.

H. J. van den Broek

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 576-E

28 January 1949.

Mexico City 1948/49

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FROM 31 JANUARY THROUGH 5 FEBRUARY 1949

Date and Room

Morning

Comm. or Wk. Grp.	Monday 31 Jan.	Tuesday 1 Feb.	Wednesday 2 Feb.	Thursday 3 Feb.	Friday 4 Feb.	Saturday 5 Feb.	Remarks
G. I	PL	PL	PL				
G. II	1	1	1				
G. III	2	2	2				
Text Grp.					1		
Com. 6				PL & 1		PL & 1	
Com. 7				2	2	2	
Com. 10					PL		

Afternoons

G. I	PL	PL	PL				
G. II	1	1	1				
G. III	2	2	2				
Text Grp.				1			
Com. 6				PL	PL & 1	PL & 1	
Com. 7				2	2	2	

Rooms 3, 4, 5, reserved for small Groups of Com. 6.
Room 6 " " " " " " 7.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

México, D. F., 1948-49

Document No. 577-E

31 January 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

PRINCIPLES FOR A TRIAL CHANNEL HOUR PLAN
PROPOSAL FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PLAN COMMITTEE

1. Introduction

In accordance with the decision of the Plenary Assembly held on 24 January 1949, Committee 6 is to commence drafting a trial channel-hour plan immediately after the termination of interviews of the various Delegations. For the elaboration of the plan Committee 6 will have the following documents at its disposal:

- (a) The U.S.S.R. draft plan
- (b) The U.S.A. draft plan
- (c) The basis of a plan proposed by India to the Planning Committee, Mexico Session
- (d) The proposal of the Delegation of Portugal
- (d) The Reports of Committees 3, 4 and 5

The trial channel hour plan will be submitted for the consideration of all Delegations in order to obtain their reactions, and Committee 6 must report to a Plenary Assembly not later than 12 February 1949.

The Chairman of Committee 6 feels that this schedule can only be met if Committee 6 is in a position to begin the study of one or more concrete proposals for a channel hour plan based on the new directives for Committee 6, during the early days of February.

In order to ensure that a proposal based on these new directives is available for discussion in Committee 6 at an early date, the Chairman has prepared the following proposal to serve as basic material for a trial channel hour plan.

2. Proposed Principles for a Channel Hour Plan

2.1 General

The report of Committee 3 does not give general principles in such a way that they can be combined into a formula for evaluating the number of channel hours to be given to each country. As the numerical basis for a channel hour plan must be available within a short time it will be necessary to seek this numerical basis in the other documents listed in paragraph 1. It is agreed that it may not be a very satisfactory solution, but in the light of the schedule fixed which gives only a short time for Committee 6 to complete this task, it is probably the only solution. This does not however, mean that the conclusions concerning general principles should in any way be neglected, and it is appreciated that these principles will serve as a guide when analysing and criticising the trial channel hour plan, and later the frequency assignment plan.

2.2 It is clear that **none** of the plans for allocating channel hours so far proposed can be accepted as a basis for future frequency assignment plans. It therefore appears to be necessary to seek a solution by combining the results of these different proposals in the best possible way.

2.3 The basic idea behind this proposal is to obtain the maximum amount of benefit from the rather happy coincidence that the four proposals (a) - (d), have come from four different countries situated in four different zones of the world, and therefore collectively they may be considered as representative of a world opinion. It could be assumed that by means of a reasonable combination of the four proposals a solution might be reached which could be considered as being equitable.

2.4 The reason for considering these proposals as being representative of the world as a whole are given below.

2.5 With a view to obtaining equitable representations from all parts of the world in the I.F.R.B., the Atlantic City Radio Conference after a very extensive study of this problem, established a regional division of the world for the purpose of the election of members to the I.F.R.B. (N.B. This regional division is given in the Annex to Document No. 542). It should be noted that this regional division was also adopted by the Telecommunications Conference for the election of members to the Administrative Council. Also during this present Conference this same regional division has been used by Committee 6 in the selection of delegates

to serve on various Working Groups, and especially for the composition of the sub-groups to perform the interviews. It is the opinion of the Chairman that this practice has proved to be reasonably satisfactory.

- 2.6 It can be seen that the four proposals at present before the Conference, (a), (b), (c) and (d), para. 1, have come from countries situated in the four different regions of the world, C, A, D, B respectively, and therefore individually may be considered to a degree to be representative of the picture in a particular region. It can be assumed that a plan elaborated by a certain country will be especially valuable with regard to the relative allocation of channel hours to countries within the same region. For example, there is good reason to believe that the experts who prepared the U.S.A. plan have a better knowledge of the relative needs of countries within the American region than the experts preparing the U.S.S.R. plan, similarly there is good reason to believe that the U.S.S.R. plan more correctly reflects the relative needs of countries within their region, than the U.S.A. plan.
- 2.7 This same point of view may, to some extent, be applied to the proposals from Portugal and India, as it may be assumed that the mental process behind the elaboration of any formula must be especially influenced by evaluation of the needs of countries within their respective zones.
- 2.8 In consequence it is proposed that the relative allocation of channel hours within a certain region of the world should be based primarily on the relative allocation given in the plan or bases for plan prepared by a country within this region. In this way the problem of preparing a list of channel hours to be allocated to each country will be reduced to the much simpler problem of establishing the relative distribution of the total number of channel hours within each of four regions.
- 2.9 Several possibilities exist for establishing these four regional totals. However, it is proposed here to follow the simplest possible method which is to take the average value of channel hours within each region as proposed in the four plans or bases for plans. The justification for this approach is to be found in the fact that these four separate proposals may be considered to be representative of the opinion of the world as a whole.
- 2.10 The result of applying this method in the first trial plan will give certain practical advantages, and in the Chairman's opinion will meet, to some degree, the wishes concerning general principles. The practical advantage of this method is that

almost all the necessary data for drawing up the channel-hour list is now available, and therefore it could be possible to meet the target date of 12th February for presentation of such a plan to the Plenary Assembly. By accepting this proposed method the Committee may also considerably facilitate the drawing up of the final frequency assignment plan.

- 2.11 In region A the channel-hour distribution will be proportional to the distribution given under the U.S.A. plan for this particular region. This probably means that some section of this plan could be utilized with only minor changes. In the same way some part of the U.S.S.R. plan could probably be included in the final plan, with only small modifications. This would of course facilitate the task of the Plan Group of Committee 6, and would considerably improve the possibilities of meeting the next target date 1st March, 1949.
- 2.12 Each delegation must of course decide for itself whether it considers that this proposal meets its wishes with regard to the principles which should constitute the basis for the channel-hour plan. It is however pointed out that practically all the factors which have been brought forward during the work of Committee 3 have been introduced into the present proposal by means of the plans which would form the bases for this proposal. The consideration of the three factors, area, population and number of languages, have been introduced through the U.S.S.R. plan and the Indian proposed bases. Consideration of the requirements has been introduced through the proposal of Portugal. It can also be assumed that the present state of broadcasting would be introduced through the U.S.A. plan. These factors included in any of the four proposals would dominate the relative distribution within the region from which the particular proposal has emanated. In the remaining three regions each of these respective factors will have a small influence.
- 2.13 Practical Methods

For the practical evaluation of the distribution of channel hours to each country, it has been found most practical to calculate the percentage of the total number of channel hours instead of calculating the absolute number of channel hours. The reasons for this are that the total number of channel hours available in the final plan is not yet known, and will not be known, until the conclusion of certain technical discussions especially in Working Group 6D. Even after these technical discussions have been concluded, it will be possible to give only an estimate of the total number of channel hours available, the exact number will not be known until the frequency assignment plan has been made, and all the individual cases of sharing, etc. have been decided. Furthermore, it is not possible to compare the total number of channel hours allocated to the

individual countries by the different proposals (a, b, c and d para. 1), as these proposals are based upon a different overall total number of channel-hours.

2.14 In order to illustrate the proposed principle a table has been prepared which indicates the approximate number of channel-hours for each country. This table should be considered entirely as an example, as the data available concerning the number of channel-hours in the different plans is in some cases not sufficiently precise. This especially concerns the Portuguese proposal where it has been necessary to calculate the number of channel-hours on the basis of the data given in document No. 450, as this document does not give these numbers. In case it should be decided to accept this principle proposed by the Chairman, it would then obviously be necessary to study and correct the list of channel-hours allocated in the four plans, and for the Portuguese plan it may be necessary to study the method used in the light of the form of requirements from different countries.

2.15 In Annex 1 a summary of the allocation to each region is given (the United Nations allocations has been included in this summary).

In Annexes 2, 3, 4 and 5 a list of countries belonging to the different regions is given. It is pointed out that this distribution amongst the regions may not be correct in all cases, especially with regard to colonies. This could however be corrected by the delegations concerned.

2.16 The allocation of channel-hours given should be corrected in such a way that no country receives an allocation exceeding its requirements. (N.B. These corrections cannot be made before the results of the interviews are known). It is felt that this correction may give a surplus of channel-hours which would facilitate the task of the Planning Group, and also possibly improve the sharing conditions. This possible surplus would also, if so desired, be used to give additional allocations to special cases where the need is justified.

3. Total Number of Channel-Hours.

The result of the proposed principle would be a list of relative channel-hours, expressed as a percentage, to be given to each country (see column 5 in Annex 1-5). It is felt that this percentage method is more correct as the exact number of channel-hours available will not be known before the trial frequency plan has to be prepared. It is realised however that it may be difficult for the various countries to state definite agreement or disagreement with this list which gives only

a relative share and not the absolute number of channel-hours for each country. For this reason columns VI, VII and VIII which give the absolute number of channel-hours have been added only to serve as an example.

The number of channel-hours given in column 6 is based on a total number of channel-hours available of 6000. This number is a little in excess of the totals given in the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. plans, however it is felt that there are reasonable possibilities of reaching this figure without reducing the standards laid down by Committee 4. This may be achieved by:-

- (a) Making use of some of the channel-hours not used in existing plans because the particular time is not in accordance with the requested time. (This possibility is being examined during the interviews).
- (b) Adding some new sharing, in accordance with suggestions received from countries in connection with the replies to the questionnaires on the plans.
- (c) The results obtained by Working Group 6D.

3.1. In order to illustrate by example the importance of establishing the correct technical standards, the columns VII and VIII have been added.

The number of channel-hours given in column VII are based on a total number of approximately 8500 channel-hours. This number of channel-hours will not be available with the present technical standards but it is estimated that they would be available if these standards, in the case of protection ratios, were lowered by 10 db (i.e. 40 db to 30 db) or by decreasing the channel separation. In the same way the numbers given in column VIII are based on a total number of approximately 11800 channel-hours. This is estimated to correspond to a reduction in the standards established for protection ratios of approximately 20 db. (i.e. 40 db to 20 db). This is, of course, a quite unacceptable standard, and the example is given only to illustrate how poor the result would be for the listener even in the best possible plan based on this total, if no substantial reduction of requirements is obtained.

4. Conclusion

Thus, (in accordance with the new directive for Committee 6), a principle which may serve as basic material for drafting a trial channel-hour plan has been proposed.

To summarise the basis of this proposal is to consider the available plans or bases for plans as being to a degree representative of the opinion in the four particular regions of the world. The results given by these different proposals are combined in such a way that each proposal will carry the most weight within its own particular region, for which it is assumed to be the most correct. The actual number of channel-hours which may be allocated to each country will depend upon the technical standards employed when making the frequency assignment plan; therefore, this proposed principle only gives the relative allocations expressed as a percentage for each country. The examples given in the Annex illustrate the great importance of obtaining the correct balance between the greatest number of channel-hours on one hand, and the best possible reception conditions on the other hand.

GUNNAR PEDERSEN

Chairman of the Plan Committee.

REGION OF THE WORLD DIVISION DU MONDE EN REGIONS DIVISION DEL MUNDO EN REGIONES ПОДРАЗДЕЛЕНИЯ ЗЕМНОГО ШАРА НА РАЙОНЫ	I INDIA PROP. ПРЕДЛОЖ.ИНДИИ		II URSS PLAN ПЛАН СССР		III USA PLAN ПЛАН США		IV PORTUGAL PROP ПРЕДЛОЖ. ПОРТУГАЛИИ		V AVERAGE MOYENNE MEDIA СРЕДНЯЯ
	HOURS	O/OO	HOURS	O/OO	HOURS	O/OO	HOURS	O/OO	O/OO
REGION A.	1202	241	1201	220	1802	318	1893	368	289
" B.	1446	290	1066	195	1387	244	1195	232	240
" C.	777	155	1496	275	695	122	729	142	173
" D.	1568	314	1644	300	1738	306	1324	258	293
UNITED NATION'S			59	10	52	10			5
TOTAL	4993	1000	5466	1000	5674	1000	5141	1000	1000

EX. TOTAL NO. CHANNEL-HOURS
EX. REPART. NO. TOTAL HEURES-
VOIES.
EJ. ASIGN. NO. TOTAL CANALES -
HORAS.
ПРИМЕР РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ
ОБЩЕГО ЧИСЛА КАНАЛО-ЧАСОВ.

6000 VI	8500 VII	11800 VIII
1730	2450	3410
1440	2040	2840
1040	1470	2040
1760	2500	3450
30	40	60
6000	8500	11800

REGION A.		I		II		III		IV		V
		h	%..	h	%..	h	%..	h	%..	%..
1 ARGENTINA	АРГЕНТИНА	61	12,2	64	11,7	147	26,0	1535	299,0	23,6
2 BOLIVIA	БОЛИВИЯ			44	8,0	66	11,6			10,5
3 BRASIL	БРАЗИЛИЯ	135	27,0	84	15,4	129	22,8			20,8
4 CHILE	ЧИЛИ	27	5,4	39	7,1	103	18,2			16,5
5 COLOMBIA	КОЛУМБИЯ	40	8,0	57	10,4	60	10,6			9,7
6 COSTA RICA	КОСТАРИКА	13	2,6	12	2,2	36	6,3			5,7
7 CUBA	КУБА	30	6,0	20	3,6	82	14,4			13,1
8 REP. DOMINICANA	ДОМИНИКАН. РЕСПУБ.	20	4,0	17	3,1	43	7,6			6,9
9 ECUADOR	ЭКВАДОР	27	5,4	51	9,3	47	8,3			7,5
10 EL SALVADOR	ЭЛЬ САЛВАДОР	10	2,0	20	3,6	30	5,3			4,8
11 GUATEMALA	ГВАТЕМАЛА	21	4,0	39	7,1	45	7,9			7,2
12 HAITI	ГАИТИ	20	4,0	35	6,4	37	6,5			5,9
13 HONDURAS	ГОНДУРАС	8	1,6	12	2,2	24	4,2			3,8
14 MEXICO	МЕКСИКА	64	12,8	101	18,5	101	17,8			16,2
15 NICARAGUA	НИКАРАГВА	13	2,6	12	2,2	43	7,6			6,9
16 PANAMA	ПАНАМА	19	3,8	16	2,9	59	10,4			9,5
17 PARAGUAY	ПАРАГВАЙ	16	3,2	24	4,4	51	9,0			8,2
18 PERU	ПЕРУ	36	7,2	58	10,6	58	10,2			9,3
19 URUGUAY	УРУГВАЙ	31	6,2	24	4,4	77	13,6			12,4
20 VENEZUELA	ВЕНЕЦУЭЛА	23	4,6	16	2,9	54	9,5			8,8
21 CANADA	КАНАДА	153	30,6	130	23,8	160	28,2	92	17,9	25,6
22 USA	США	360	72,0	229	41,9	197	34,8	98	19,1	31,6
23 ICELAND	ИСЛАНДИЯ	8	1,6	10	1,8	4	0,7	13	2,5	0,6
USA TERR.	ТЕР. США	21	4,2	20	3,7	40	7,1	33	6,4	6,5
GROENLAND	ГРЕНЛАНДИЯ			3	0,5	3	0,5			0,5
CURACAO-SURINAM	КУРАСАО-СУРИНАМ	8	1,6	9	1,6	18	3,2	23	4,5	2,9
U.K. COL.	КОЛОН. С.К.	38	7,6	55	10,0	88	15,5	99	19,3	14,1
		1202		1201		1802		1893		

VI	VII	VIII
6000	8500	11800
142	236	278
63	89	124
125	177	246
99	140	195
58	82	114
35	48	67
79	111	154
41	59	81
45	64	88
29	41	57
43	61	85
35	50	69
23	31	45
97	138	191
41	59	82
57	81	112
49	70	97
56	79	110
74	105	146
52	73	101
154	217	302
190	268	373
4	5	7
39	55	77
3	4	6
17	25	34
85	120	166

REGION B		I		II		III		IV		V
		h	%	h	%	h	%	h	%	%
1 SOUTH AFRICA	ЮЖ. АФРИКА	35	7,0	36	6,6	67	11,8	76	14,8	15,3
2 AUSTRIA	АВСТРИЯ	17	3,4	18	3,3	40	7,1	21	4,1	4,3
3 BELGIQUE	БЕЛЬГИЯ	56	11,2	17	3,1	37	6,5	29	5,7	5,9
4 CITE DU VATICAN	ВАТИКАН	17	3,4	12	2,2	43	7,6	38	7,4	7,7
5 PORTUGAL COL.	ПОРТУГАЛ. КОЛ.	31	5,2	42	7,7	65	11,5	140	27,2	28,2
6 CONGO BELGE	БЕЛЬГ. КОНГО	46	9,2	54	9,9	83	14,6	78	15,2	15,7
7 DENMARK	ДАНИЯ	40	8,0	25	4,6	20	3,5	17	3,3	3,4
8 FRANCE	ФРАНЦИЯ	203	40,6	152	27,8	144	25,4	118	23,0	23,8
9 GRECE	ГРЕЦИЯ	13	2,6	10	1,8	17	3,0	10	2,0	2,1
10 IRELAND	ИРЛАНДИЯ	22	4,4	15	2,7	19	3,4	20	3,9	4,0
11 ITALIE	ИТАЛИЯ	11	2,2	77	14,1	70	12,3	43	8,4	8,7
12 LIBERIA	ЛИБЕРИЯ	8	1,6	12	2,2	17	3,0	12	2,3	2,4
13 LUXEMBOURG	ЛЮКСЕМБУРГ	13	2,6	9	1,6	23	4,1	18	3,5	3,6
14 MONACO	МОНАКО	8	1,6	2	0,4	23	4,1	21	4,1	4,2
15 NORVEGE	НОРВЕГИЯ	47	9,4	64	11,7	58	10,2	34	6,6	6,8
16 NETHERLANDS	НИДЕРЛАНДЫ	168	33,6	25	4,6	55	9,7	43	8,4	8,7
17 PORTUGAL	ПОРТУГАЛИЯ	46	9,2	27	4,9	56	9,9	49	9,6	10,0
18 MAROC & TUNISIE	МАРОККО И ТУНИС	29	5,8	37	6,8	27	4,8	50	9,7	10,1
19 S. RHODESIA	Ю. РОДЕЗИЯ	16	3,2	4	0,7	4	0,7	6	1,2	1,2
20 U. K.	С. К.	370	74,0	249	45,5	251	44,3	210	41,0	42,4
21 SWEDEN	ШВЕЦИЯ	36	7,2	46	8,4	40	7,1	20	3,9	4,1
22 SUISSE	ШВЕЙЦАРИЯ	58	11,6	42	7,7	68	12,0	39	7,6	7,9
ANDORRA	АНДОРРА					3	0,5			
ALLEMAGNE	ГЕРМАНИЯ	116	23,2	18	3,3	33	5,8			
ESPAÑA	ИСПАНИЯ			14	2,6	11	1,9			
TANGER USA	ТАНЖЕР США					20	3,5			
U. K. COL.	КОЛ. С. К.	40	8,0	59	10,0	93	16,3	103	20,0	20,7
TOTAL		1446		1066		1387		1195		

VI	VII	VIII
6000	8500	11 800
92	130	180
26	37	51
35	50	69
46	66	91
169	240	330
94	130	185
20	29	40
143	202	281
13	18	25
24	34	47
52	74	103
14	20	28
22	30	42
25	36	50
41	58	80
52	74	103
60	85	118
61	86	119
7	10	14
254	360	500
25	35	48
47	67	93
124	176	245

REGION C		I		II		III		IV		V
		h	‰	h	‰	h	‰	h	‰	‰
1 ALBANIE R.P.	НР. АЛБАНИИ	13	2,6	26	4,7	21	3,7	16	3,1	3,0
2 BIELORUSSIE RSS	БЕЛОРУССКАЯ ССР	20	4,0	49	9,0	25	4,4	32	6,2	5,7
3 BULGARIE R.P.	НР БОЛГАРИИ	15	3,0	42	7,7	37	6,5	13	2,5	4,9
4 FINLANDE	ФИНЛЯНДИЯ	25	5,0	33	6,0	30	5,3	17	3,3	3,8
5 HUNGARY	ВЕНГРИЯ	24	4,8	28	5,1	23	4,1	11	2,1	3,2
6 POLOGNE	ПОЛЬША	27	5,4	100	18,3	54	9,5	40	7,8	11,6
7 ROUMANIE R.P.	НР. РУМЫНИИ	47	9,7	71	13,0	37	6,5	50	9,8	8,2
8 TCHECOSLOVAQUIE	ЧЕХОСЛОВАКИЯ	39	7,8	89	16,3	42	7,4	23	4,5	10,2
9 URSS	ССР	440	88,0	816	150,0	294	52,0	330	64,3	94,5
10 UKRAINE RSS	УКРАИНСКАЯ ССР	36	7,2	99	18,1	36	6,4	53	10,3	11,4
11 YUGOSLAVIE R.P.F.	НР ЮГОСЛАВИИ	46	9,2	83	15,2	40	7,1	58	11,3	8,7
12 MONGOLIE R.P.	НР МОНГОЛИИ	45	9,0	60	11,1	56	9,9	86	16,7	6,3
		777		1496		695		729		

VI	VII	VIII
6000	8500	11800
18	26	35
34	48	67
29	42	58
23	33	45
19	27	38
69	99	137
49	70	97
61	86	120
567	803	1115
68	97	135
52	74	103
38	54	76

R E G I O N D.		I		II		III		IV		V	VI	VII	VIII
		h	%	h	%	h	%	h	%	%	6000	8500	11 800
1 AFGHANISTAN	АФГАНИСТАН	29	5,8	38	7,0	16	2,8	25	4,9	5,4	32	46	64
2 SAUDI ARABIA	САУДОВСКАЯ АРАВИЯ	31	6,2	16	2,9	2	0,3			5,8	35	49	69
3 AUSTRALIA	АВСТРАЛИЯ	128	25,6	84	15,4	202	35,6	101	19,7	23,9	143	203	282
4 BURMA	БИРМА	30	6,0	58	10,6	50	8,8	33	6,4	5,6	34	48	66
5 CHINA	КИТАЙ	340	68,0	185	33,8	172	30,4	116	22,6	63,5	381	540	750
6 EGYPT	ЕГИПЕТ	17	3,4	43	7,9	43	7,6	36	7,0	3,2	19	27	38
7 ETHIOPIA	ЭФИОПИЯ	34	6,8	48	8,8	35	6,2	34	6,6	6,3	38	53	74
8 INDIA	ИНДИЯ	327	65,4	299	54,7	177	31,2	176	34,2	61,0	365	516	720
9 INDONESIA	ИНДОНЕЗИЯ	73	14,6	113	20,6	162	28,6	127	24,7	13,6	82	116	160
10 IRAK	ИРАК	25	5,0	39	7,1	40	7,1	23	4,5	4,7	28	40	55
11 IRAN	ИРАН	34	6,8	59	10,8	35	6,2	20	3,9	6,3	38	53	74
12 LEBANON	ЛИВАН	7	1,4	10	1,8	22	3,9	10	2,0	1,3	8	11	15
13 NEW ZEALAND	НОВАЯ ЗЕЛАНДИЯ	24	4,8	14	2,6	29	5,1	21	4,1	4,5	27	38	53
14 PAKISTAN	ПАКИСТАН	66	13,2	121	22,6	105	18,5	114	22,2	12,3	74	104	145
15 PHILIPPINES	ФИЛИППИНЫ	39	7,8	36	6,6	71	12,5	56	10,9	7,3	44	62	86
16 SIAM	СНАМ	24	4,8	8	1,5	40	7,1	14	2,7	4,5	37	38	53
17 SYRIA	СИРИЯ	11	2,2	14	2,5	31	5,5	25	4,9	2,1	13	18	25
18 TURQUIE	ТУРЦИЯ	35	7,0	40	7,3	39	6,9	20	3,9	6,5	39	55	77
19 YEMEN	ИЕМЕН					2	0,3						
20 FRANCE OUTRE-MER	ЗАМОРСКИЕ ТЕРР. ФРАНЦИИ	208	41,6	257	47,0	216	38,0	285	55,5	38,8	233	330	458
21 ISRAEL	ИЗРАИЛЬ			24	4,4	14	2,5						
22 JAPAN	ЯПОНИЯ	11	2,2	18	3,3	68	12,0	55	10,7	2,1	13	18	25
23 KOREA	КОРЕЯ	19	3,8	38	7,0	15	2,6			3,6	22	31	43
24 PALESTINE	ПАЛЕСТИНА					17	3,0						
25 SUDAN	СУДАН					5	0,9						
26 U.K.TERR.	ТЕРРИТОРИИ СК.	56	11,2	82	15,0	130	23,0	33	6,4	10,5	63	89	124
TOTAL		1568		1644		1738		1324					

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 578-E

31 January 1949

Original : SPANISH

Committee 1

REPORT OF THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Meeting of 24 January 1949

Chairman : Mr. Miguel Pereyra

Vice Chairmen : Dr. Metzler (Switzerland)
Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan)

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

- 1-1. The Chairman opened the meeting at 10.30 a.m. The first item for discussion was Document No. 433 (Proposal of Brazil), after which Documents Nos. 538 (Report of the Working Group of Committee 1) and 517 (Proposal of the Delegation of Cuba) would be taken.
- 1-2. Dr. Andrada (Argentine Republic) proposed to alter the Agenda so as to consider first the possibility of transforming the plenary meeting of the Committee into a Plenary Assembly of the Conference, in order to discuss the Documents mentioned by the Chairman, and then to continue the discussion of the Agenda left over from the previous Plenary Assembly.
- 1-3. Dr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) was of the opinion that, although Documents Nos. 433, 538 and 517 referred to the same subject, each one presented a different aspect of the situation. He agreed that those Documents should come before the Plenary Assembly for consideration, but thought that, if the latter was to meet again, it should discuss, first, Document No. 490 (Report of the Technical Committee) and then finish its other Agenda, before considering Documents Nos. 433, 517 and 538. He based this opinion on his own Delegation's view that the latter Documents were dependent on the prior approval by the Plenary Assembly of the Reports of Committees 3 and 4.

- 1-4. Mr. Gross (Roumanian P.R.) agreed with Mr. Stoyanov. The transformation of the meeting into a Plenary Assembly of the Conference should be conditional on the Agenda previously fixed.
- 1-5. Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) submitted a third proposal for the transformation of the meeting into a Plenary Assembly of the Conference with an Agenda including, first, the discussion of Documents Nos. 433, 517 and 538, and then the consideration of the Reports of Committees 3 and 4.
- 1-6. Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) was in agreement with the first part of the Uruguayan proposal, but he felt that the Plenary Assembly should be left free to establish its own Agenda.
- 1-7. Mr. Dostert, Secretary, read the following compromise text :
- "In order to save time and as an exceptional measure, Committee 1, at its meeting of 24 January 1949, decided to convert itself into a Plenary Assembly and to transmit for the consideration thereof, without previous discussion, Documents Nos. 433, 517 and 538."
- 1-8. The above text was unanimously approved.
- 1-9. Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) proposed to omit the second phrase of paragraph 4-1 of the Report of Committee 1 (Meeting of 12 January 1949, Document No. 485). He further wished the following text to be inserted in Document No. 485 as paragraph 4.2 bis :
- "4.2 bis. Mr. Jacques Meyer (France), as Chairman of Working Group 2 of Committee 1, asked for the provision of at least one meeting, to allow of new contacts, in the coming week. Since Committee 1 was enlarged to include all the Heads of Delegations, he thought that the reduction of the Working Group, which was a corollary of the reduction of the Committee, should be reconsidered in such a way as to allow of the admission of new applications for participation by certain Delegations."
- 1-10. The Chairman adjourned the meeting at 11 a.m., the Plenary Assembly being scheduled for 11.30 a.m.

APPROVED

The Reporter :
E. Sánchez Lafaurie

The Secretary :
L.E. DOSTERT

The Chairman :
MIGUEL PEREYRA

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 579-E

1st February 1949

Committee 10

U. S. A.

The Secretary of the Conference has received the following communication:

"I inform you that the President of the United States has designated Mr. Fred H. Trimmer as Vice-Chairman of the United States Delegation to the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference now in session at Mexico City.

Very truly yours,

For the Secretary of State:

s/ John E. Peurifoy"

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 580-E

1 February 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

Original: RUSSIAN

U.S.S.R.

CONCLUSIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE DRAFT PLAN
FOR THE ASSIGNMENT OF FREQUENCIES FOR HIGH -
FREQUENCY BROADCASTING PRESENTING BY THE DE-
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(Document No. 465)

In connection with the establishment of a draft plan for the assignment of high frequencies to the various countries of the world, the authors of the draft plan must solve, in the first place, a fundamental question: how are the channel hours to be distributed, how many channel hours are to be assigned to each country, and what criteria should be adopted to evaluate the real requirements of each country for high frequency broadcasting?

In order to solve this problem it is necessary, first of all, to elaborate a general, objective and impartial method for the assignment of frequencies, susceptible of uniform application to all countries, and to demonstrate, secondly, that such a method allows an exact determination of the requirements of all countries for high frequency broadcasting.

Only by adopting such a method is it possible to base a draft plan upon a solid and concrete foundation, to give the plan stability and to make it objective and independent of the subjective viewpoints of its authors.

A plan which does not rest upon such general bases, and the structure of which has not been erected upon objective general principles, leads to an arbitrary distribution, without principles, of the channel hours.

The elaboration of a general and uniform method which can be applied to all countries, the establishment of general principles according to which the allocation of channel hours is to be made, the determination of basic factors to evaluate the requirements of the countries for high frequency broadcasting make it possible to arrive at the appropriate number of channel hours to be allocated to each country, taking into account at the same time the requirements of the other countries, to which the same method of assignment will be applied.

Having resolved this problem and determined the number of channel hours corresponding to each country, the matter of concrete assignments of channel hours within each band should be taken up, based upon the technically justified requirements of the countries.

Furthermore, the plan must satisfy the requirements of the countries as much as possible, both from the view points of the number of directed transmissions required by each country and the category of the frequencies assigned.

Any draft plan for frequency assignment must also conform to all generally admitted present technical standards and scientific principles.

In the study of the draft plan for the assignment of high frequencies presented by the U.S.A. Delegation, the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. has analyzed to what extent this draft plan responds to the above mentioned needs. To this end, it has undertaken to emphasize the following questions:

1. Has the U.S.A. Delegation been guided by principles, whatever these may have been, when assigning frequencies to the various countries?
2. Does the U.S.A. draft plan conform to the technical standards and principles which have been approved by international conferences?
3. In what measure does the U.S.A. draft plan accede to the high frequency broadcasting requirements of the U.S.S.R.?

I

Has the U.S.A. Delegation been guided by principles, whatever these may have been, when assigning frequencies to the various countries?

In the explanatory notes (page 2, para. 2) on the subject of the draft plan for the assignment of frequencies presented by the U.S.A. Delegation (Document No. 465), it is stated:

"It is considered that any set of principles, if rigidly applied, would result in inequities against the various countries."
(Underlined by us)

"Therefore, the United States has been guided by engineering principles, but their application has been tempered by a recognition of the specialized needs of the various countries". (Doc. 465-E pg.2)

Thus, the U.S.A. Delegation admits spontaneously that it has not applied a general, uniform method and that it has not employed "any set of principles" in the allocation of channel hours. It has stated categorically that it has been "guided by engineering principles".

What does the U.S.A. Delegation understand by so-called "engineering principles"?

Does it understand by "engineering principles" the technical standards and principles required, for example, for the field intensities in the reception area, for the protection ratios, for the types of antennas which should ensure broadcasting of the highest quality, or does it understand thereby the need for employing such or such frequencies because of certain propagation conditions, etc.? In short, does it understand the entirety of generally accepted notions concerning technical principles, recognized by everybody, or does it understand something else? If such is the case, on what does the U.S.A. Delegation base itself when it states: "...but their application has been tempered by a recognition of the specialized needs of the various countries"?

According to what criteria have these "specialized needs" of the various countries been evaluated?

The explanatory note to the U.S.A. draft plan (Doc. No. 465) does not contain a reply to this question. It does not even contain an indication as to what is exactly meant by these "specialized needs".

It is therefore impossible to understand by which principles the U.S.A. Delegation has been guided when allocating a number of high frequencies to the various countries.

We regret that we are unable to find in those explanatory notes the bases on which the assignment of channel-hours has been made in accordance with so-called "engineering principles".

Therefore, because it did not apply general principles, the U.S.A. Delegation has not been able to justify the use of "engineering principles" and of the term "specialized needs" with a view to a concrete definition of the number of channel-hours corresponding separately to each country.

The fact that the U.S.A. Delegation did not apply the uniform, general principles for all countries which should be taken as a guide for the allocation of channel-hours, and that it refused to take into account general and objective qualifying elements whose influence is constant and which allow a determination of the relative position of each country with reference to the other countries of the world, have lead, both of them (and this has been demonstrated by the practical results of the U.S.A. draft plan), to an arbitrary and inequitable distribution of channel hours, which can only be explained as a obvious demonstration of political sympathies and dislikes.

In support of this statement, we may give the following example:

Countries like the U.S.S.R., India, China and Pakistan, whose aggregate population is equal to one-half of the population of the earth, have been allocated by the U.S.A. draft Plan a total number of 748 channel hours, against the 5,674 which could have been assigned to them. In other words, they receive only 13% of the total number available. The other half of the population of the earth has been presented with 4,926 channel-hours, or approximately 87%.

Furthermore, it might be well to note that the countries of the American Continent, of the British Commonwealth and the countries included in the sphere of influence of the so-called "Marshall Plan" receive the major portion of this 87% of the total number of channel-hours.

How can such a disproportionate distribution be explained? Why does the U.S.A. draft plan prevent one half of the population of the earth from hearing its national transmissions?

Is it perhaps intended that they should be made to listen to the transmissions from other countries?

The above-mentioned example is far from being an isolated case.

Our Delegation would like to know why 14 republics of the Soviet Union (without taking into account the Ukrainian S.S.R. and the Bielorussian S.S.R.), whose territories cover an area of 8,400,000 square miles and whose population includes 142,000,000 people, have received only 294 channel-hours according to the U.S.A. draft plan, while 14 Latin-American countries (Uruguay, Venezuela, Paraguay, Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Ecuador, Dominican Republic, Cuba, Costa Rica, Chile and Haiti), whose total area is 1,216,000 square miles and whose population total 32 million inhabitants, have been assigned 731 channel hours.

Taking into account that the area of the U.S.S.R. is seven times larger than that of the 14 Latin-American countries mentioned and that its population is 4.4 times larger, the Soviet Union should receive a number of channel hours 3.1 times higher than that granted to the above-mentioned countries, that is to say, 2,266 channel hours instead of 294.

Furthermore, our delegation would like to know why the Ukrainian S.S.R., with 41 million inhabitants, has been allocated only 32 channel hours, exactly the same number as that assigned to the Republic of Costa Rica, which has only 700,000 inhabitants and an area one tenth of that of the Ukrainian S.S.R.

Why has the Bielorussian S.S.R., with a population of 10,000,000 inhabitants and an area of 120,000 square miles, been assigned, in the U.S.A. draft plan, 25 channel hours, i.e., the same number as that allocated to Monaco, with a population of 24,000 inhabitants and an area of 0.8 square miles? Why has the Bielorussian S.S.R. received a number of channel hours almost half of that which the draft plan of the U.S.A. has assigned to the Dominican Republic (43), the population of which is only 1.6 million and the area of which is 1/6 of that of the Bielorussian S.S.R.?

It is highly improbable that any favourable replies will be received to the questions asked by the U.S.S.R. # Delegation. However, we shall try to answer them, by continuing our comparison:

Poland (24,000,000 inhabitants) has been granted, in the U.S.A. draft plan, 54 channel hours, the same as Venezuela, with a population of 1,200,000 inhabitants.

The People's Republic of Hungary, (9,300,000 inhabitants), has received 23 channel hours, i.e., less than Honduras (1.2 million inhabitants).

The People's Republic of Bulgaria (6.3 million inhabitants) has been allocated 37 channel hours, the same as Haiti, which has a population of 2.6 million inhabitants.

Czechoslovakia (14 million inhabitants) has been presented with 42 channel hours, a figure almost half that assigned to Uruguay (77 channel hours), which has only 2 million inhabitants.

The People's Republic of Roumania (16 million inhabitants) receives 65 channel hours, or almost as much as Panama (0.6 million inhabitants).

Paraguay and the People's Republic have the same number of inhabitants, but the U.S.A. draft plan provides for the latter a number of channel hours one half of that assigned to Paraguay.

The People's Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (16 million inhabitants) has been granted a number of channel hours (40) equal to that assigned to Nicaragua, with a population of 0.9 million inhabitants.

NOTE: The original states "USA" - believed to be an error for "USSR"

It is seen from these examples that the U.S.A. draft plan reveals political discrimination in regard to the countries just listed and that they have favoured the countries of the American Continent.

It is worth pointing out that the distribution of channel hours among the countries of the American Continent has not been made in a balanced way, on the bases of general factors such as area and population of each country. It is evident that more or less obvious sympathies have acted as a guide.

A few examples will suffice:

Brazil, with a population of 41 million inhabitants and an area of 3,275,000 square miles, receives only 129 channel hours, while the Argentine, situated on its border, with 14 million inhabitants and an area of 1.079 million square miles, has been accorded 147 channel hours.

Mexico (23 million inhabitants, 764,000 square miles) receives 109 channel hours, while its neighbour, Cuba, with 1/4 that population and an area 17.5 times less, has been granted 82 channel hours.

Panama (population 0.63 million; area, 28,000 square miles) receives 59 channel hours, and Peru, with a population 11 times larger and an area 15 times greater receives only 58 channel hours.

Two neighboring countries, Nicaragua and Honduras, with practically identical population figures and areas, nevertheless do not receive the same number of channel hours (43 for the former and 24 for the latter).

Another inequitable circumstance; the countries which were most to blame for the last world war and who from their broadcasting stations transmitted fascist venom and propaganda for an adventurer's war, i.e. Japan and Germany, would again be able to exploit broadcasting if the American draft plan were adopted.

Therefore the aggressor countries would be more favoured than the democratic countries which have suffered fascist occupation and serious losses during the last world war and which have largely contributed to the victory over fascism.

The U.S.A. draft plan grants 101 channel hours to the 2 principal countries guilty of this last world war - Germany and Japan - with whom peace has not even yet been signed. This number is larger than that which has been assigned to 2 democratic countries - Czechoslovakia and Poland, whose economy and broadcasting installations have been destroyed, thanks to the German occupation.

The U.S.A. draft plan proposes for Germany 3 parallel channels, although only 2 have been requested.

Japan has been assigned a great number of channel hours for its international broadcasts in the 11, 15, 17 and 21 Mc/s bands, in spite of the fact that this country had not asked for these frequencies in the original Form 4.

It should be evident to all that the principal aggressors of the last war (Germany and Japan) should not receive more than a minimum number of frequencies, and then these should be used only for interior broadcasting services.

The distribution of channel hours, as proposed by the U.S.A. draft plan, not only ignores the stipulations of the International Telecommunication Conference of Atlantic City, which stated:

"...The necessity of rendering immediate assistance to the countries Members of the Union, that were devastated by the second world war..." (Resolutions, Recommendations and Opinions, Page 112, International Telecommunication and Radio Conferences, Atlantic City, 1947),

but it also favours, in practice, the aggressor countries more than the countries which were victims of the aggression.

2. Does the U.S.A. draft plan conform to the technical standards and principles which have been approved by international conferences?

Failing to elaborate general principles and basing its plan only upon "technical principles", the U.S.A. Delegation should have, so it seems, introduced in Document No. 465 a unique system of technical principles, standards and criteria from which the later establishment of a plan would logically have been derived.

It must be noted that the U.S.A. Delegation had at its disposal the technical recommendations of the Atlantic City Conference, of the Planning Committee (Geneva and Mexico City Sessions), those contained in the U.S.S.R. draft plan and the recommendations formulated by the Technical Committee of the Mexico City Conference.

However, a study of the U.S.A. draft plan shows that this draft does not rest upon any defined system of technical principles whatsoever, that it appears entirely incomplete from a technical viewpoint and that to a considerable degree, it does not correspond to the technical standards and principles adopted by the Atlantic City and Mexico City Conference.

Let us now study the fundamental questions with the aid of which it is possible to determine the bases for any plan:

1. Reception area.
2. Choice of necessary frequencies for definite radio wave paths in correlation with the time of transmission.
3. Standards for field intensity.
4. Power of transmitters.
5. Directive antennas.
6. Frequency tolerances.
7. Bandwidth of audio modulating frequencies and spacing between channels
8. Protection ratios:
 - a) Wanted/unwanted signal (co-channel)
 - b) Wanted/unwanted signal (adjacent channel)
 - c) Signal/atmospheric noise.
 - d) Signal/industrial noise.
9. Number of frequencies for the transmission of a signal program.
10. Possibilities of multiple simultaneous assignments (of the same frequency) and total number of channel hours.

• Reception Areas

Document No. 465 does not offer a true picture of the problem of reception areas.

The document does not contain any sort of uniform definition concerning the meaning of "reception area". Furthermore, for a number of countries it does not indicate either the location of the transmitter or the areas to be served. For example the Annexes A and B of Document No. 465 state: "U.S.S.R. to U.S.S.R., China to China, Brazil to Brazil, India to India, Indonesia to Indonesia, Canada to Canada, etc. "

Although the points of transmission and the reception areas have not been determined in any manner, definite frequencies and hours for their use are indicated. This is an obvious self-contradiction.

It is evident that it is absolutely necessary to determine the points of transmission and the reception areas, from the view point of the choice of frequencies, field intensity required, elimination of mutual interference caused by undesired transmissions (shared channels, adjacent channels).

Only by a correct territorial distribution of the stations and by a choice of the necessary working frequencies is it possible to arrive at a favorable basis for the establishment of a technically valuable plan.

The lack of clarity and precision of any kind, concerning so important a question are indicative of complete technical inconsistency in the bases of the draft plan concerning the location of the transmitters and the reception areas.

2. Choice of necessary frequencies.

The explanatory notes of the U.S.A. Delegation indicate that on the subject of the question of the choice of frequencies for broadcasting "It has not always been practicable to make assignments in the High Frequency Broadcast band immediately below the curve of optimum working frequency" (Document No. 465, Page 4).

It should be pointed out in the first place that such departures from the optimum broadcasting bands do not constitute exceptions. Rather on the contrary, they occur quite frequently. The following examples will confirm this:

- a) France to Madagascar, 1700-2100 GMT, OWF is equal to 19 Mc/s according to the curves; 11 Mc/s according to the draft plan.
- b) Hungary to North America, 2300-0200 GMT, OWF is equal to 17-15 Mc/s according to the curves; 9 Mc/s according to the draft plan.
- c) Austria to South Africa, 1700-1900 GMT, OWF is equal to 20 Mc/s according to the curves; 1 Mc/s according to the draft plan.
- d) Monaco to North America 00-01 GMT, OWF is equal to 17-16 Mc/s; 9 Mc/s according to the draft plan.
- e) Yugoslavia - South Africa, 2000-2100 GMT, OWF is equal to 2 Mc/s according to the curves; 11 Mc/s according to the draft plan.

These examples clearly show that in the U.S.A. draft plan, in quite a number of instances, frequencies perceptibly lower than the OWF are assigned.

A similar decrease in the working frequencies leads to a considerable increase in the absorption of the radio-waves in the ionosphere during daylight.

Furthermore, a higher level of atmospheric noise is also to be expected during the evening and at nighttime as a result of such a reduction in the value of the working frequencies.

This inevitably leads to an unduly large increase in the power of the transmitters.

To the number of the most glaring faults in the draft plan of the U.S.A. may be added the impossibility of determining the optimum working frequencies for too large a number of broadcasting paths, in consequence of the complete lack of accuracy concerning the location of the transmitters and the reception areas.

How, in fact, can the optimum working frequencies be determined for communications such as the U.S.S.R. to the U.S.S.R., China to China, India to India, Canada to Canada, etc.?

The draft plan of the United States of America, therefore, does not solve in a satisfactory manner - whatever it may be, the problem of the assignment of the most appropriate frequencies for the majority of the transmissions broadcast, in consequence of the inaccuracy mentioned above concerning the location of the transmitters and reception areas.

3. Field intensity standards.

In connection with field intensity, the explanatory notes in the draft plan of the United States of America indicate that "no assignment was made which would provide a field intensity of less than about 100 microvolts per meter (not including fading)" (Document No. 465-E, paragraph 2, page 4). Further on, reservations were made as to the instances in which this rule was not observed.

The phrase "not including fading" is not altogether clear. If it is a question of the median field intensity of the signal, the standard of 100 microvolts per meter is lower than that adopted by Committee 4 (see Document No. 490-E, Chapter 6, paragraph 16).

The field intensity calculations which we have made for a series of transmission paths, according to the draft plan of the United States of America, have resulted in the following:

- a) South Africa to North America circuit, frequency 11 Mc/s, No. 3 Channel, 00-01 GMT, the field intensity is 75 microvolts per meter;
- b) Australia to North America circuit (eastern part) frequency 9 Mc/s, channel No. 100, 1400 GMT, field intensity is 59 microvolts per meter;
- c) Same circuit, but at 1400 GMT, the field intensity is only 7.5 microvolts per meter;

d) Colombia to Europe circuit, frequency 17 Mc/s, 1900 GMT, the field intensity is 75 microvolts per meter;

e) Australia-Europe circuit, frequency 11 Mc/s, 1600 GMT, the field intensity is 83 microvolts per meter;

All of these examples have been calculated by taking into account the power in the antenna and its characteristics as indicated in Annex A of Document No. 465.

For short distance transmissions, the field intensities are even lower. The following examples confirm this statement:

1) Belgian Congo to Belgian Congo, frequency 6 Mc/s, 0900 GMT, distance 400 km, the field intensity is 8 microvolts per meter;

2) Bolivia to Bolivia, frequency 6 Mc/s, 1700 GMT, distance 400 km, the field intensity is 8 microvolts per meter;

3) Chile to Chile, frequency 6 Mc/s, 1800 GMT, distance 400 km, the field intensity is 11 microvolts per meter;

4) Costa Rica to Costa Rica, frequency 6 Mc/s, 1900 GMT, distance 400 km, the field intensity is 10.5 microvolts per meter;

at a distance of 800 km, the field intensity is 1.4 microvolts per meter;

at a distance of 1200 km, the field intensity is 0.71 microvolts per meter;

5) Ethiopia to Ethiopia, frequency 7 Mc/s distance 500 km, field intensity is 11 microvolts per meter;

at a distance of 800 km, the field intensity is 1.4 microvolts per meter;

6) Indonesia to Indonesia, frequency 6 Mc/s, 0600 GMT, distance 400 km, the field intensity is 12.5 microvolts per meter;

at a distance of 800 km, the field intensity is 2 microvolts per meter;

at a distance of 1200 km, the field intensity is 1.56 microvolts per meter.

The examples which we have just mentioned and which might be multiplied at leisure, convincingly show that the standard of 100

microvolts per meter for the field intensity adopted by the draft plan of the United States of America, which of itself is already low, especially for the urban sections of the countries, in the majority of instances is inappropriate.

One cannot but note the extreme inconsistency and the lack of technical principles underlying the position taken by the Delegation of the United States of America concerning the problem of field intensity standards.

Throughout the Conference the Delegation of the United States of America has advocated high standards for field intensities (not lower than 500 microvolts per meter), and in its draft plan (Document No. 465) it suddenly proposes a low standard of 100 microvolts per meter. The U.S.A. Delegation even submits this standard without committing itself and often does not realize how the examples mentioned appear.

The numerous strange incongruities which we have just noted in the draft plan of the United States of America prove that the authors thereof have by no means studied a question as important as that of the field intensity and that this draft cannot withstand criticism.

4. Power of Transmitters.

When submitting their Forms 4, each country indicated the power of the transmitters for a given circuit and, with the exception of the U.S.A., that indication was given by a single figure.

However the U.S.A. draft plan, (annex A to Document 465) frequently indicates these powers in a most indefinite manner. For instance, for the U.S.S.R. it gives from 50 to 100 kW, for India - from 10 to 100 kW for Austria - from 50 to 100 kW for U.S.A. - from 50 to 200 kW etc.

Such indefinite indications of transmitter power, together with the inaccurate indications of the locations of the transmitters and reception areas, stress even more the extreme weakness of the technical position of the U.S.A. draft plan.

The recommendation contained in the explanatory notes to the U.S.A. draft plan, (Document 465) concerning the increase of field intensity in some cases, at the expense of increased transmitter power, is not well founded, as it can easily be seen that such an increase will inevitably lead to a decrease in protection ratios, an increase in interference, a deterioration in the quality of broadcasting, and as a final result, a violation of order in the ether.

It would of course be much more correct to achieve the necessary field intensity by selecting appropriate working frequencies and hours of transmission.

5. Directive Antennas

It is impossible, when analyzing the U.S.A. draft plan, not to be amazed by the fact that such an important question as that of the directed radiation and the electrical parameters of antennas, adopted when formulating the draft plan, is not even mentioned in the explanatory notes to that draft (Doc. 465).

The absence of the slightest reference to this makes it impossible to judge, on the mere basis of document 465, the correctness of the sharing contained in the plan, or of the extent of the sharing, and makes it equally impossible to judge the field intensity in the service area, and consequently, makes it impossible to calculate and verify the protection ratios.

The absence of these indispensable indications and the apparent failure to take into account the directive properties of antennas in the U.S.A. draft plan, detract considerably from the value of the said draft both in essence and on formal grounds, since it has failed to take into account the recommendations that had been adopted on that question at this Conference by Committee 4.

6. Frequency Stability.

The question of the frequency stability of transmitters is completely ignored in the "explanatory remarks" of the U.S.A. Delegation.

It is therefore impossible to express an opinion on that subject.

7. Modulation Bandwidth and Frequency Separation Between Channels.

The frequency interval of 10 kc/s adopted in the U.S.A. draft plan corresponds to the decisions of the Atlantic City and Mexico City Conferences.

However, the question of modulation bandwidth is completely ignored in the "explanatory remarks". That question has been repeatedly discussed at the Mexico City Conference and is directly connected with the standards of protection ratio for adjacent channels and has a direct bearing on the question of the separation between channels.

This stresses once more the highly incomplete nature of the technical standards on which the U.S.A. draft plan is based.

8. Protection Ratios.

- a) of the desired signal to the undesired signal for the co-channel.

The explanatory remarks to the U.S.A. draft plan (Doc. 465) mention that the protection ratio was taken as equal to 40 db in a service area having a diameter of 1000 km, or in other words a radius of 500 km.

Further, this document states that in some cases the ratio of the desired signal to the undesired signal within the limits of one and the same reception area was taken as around 40 db.

In actual fact we find in the U.S.A. draft plan, time and again, that the protection ratio adopted has been considerably less than 40 db, i.e., that it does not adhere to the standard of 40 db adopted by Committee 4.

Let us examine a few typical examples which confirm the above statement:

1. Interference from the circuit Indochina to India on 11 Mc/s at 1700 GMT experienced in Brazil when receiving the local broadcast.
Protection ratio of the order of 50 db.
2. Interference from Australia working to Western Australia on 9 Mc/s at 2300 GMT experienced in Central America when receiving Panama.
Protection ratio taken as 26 db.
3. Interference from India working to India on 9 Mc/s at 0200 GMT experienced when receiving Cuba in those parts of Latin America within a radius of 1000 km of Cuba.
Protection ratio 23 db.
4. Interference from the circuit England to North Africa on 9 Mc/s at 2100 GMT experienced in Bolivia when receiving internal broadcasts.

Protection ratio at the limits of a zone of 400 km radius - 5 db; at the limits of a zone of 800 km radius - 1 db.

It is essential to point out the technical inconsistency of the USA delegation which insisted on raising the standard of protection ratio for a wanted to an unwanted signal adopted by Com. 4, from 40 db to 45 db, while the draft plan shows that even the figure of 40 db is far from being always observed.

The question then arises, where is the overall correction for fading of 17 db, so stubbornly defended by the USA delegation.

b) protection ratio of wanted to unwanted signal on adjacent channels.

On the question of protection against adjacent channel interference, the Delegation of the USA came to the conclusion that "it was impossible to establish a rigid standard of protection ratio between adjacent channels."

The question then naturally arises, what was the object of the USA delegation in so persistently urging Committee 4 and the Plenary Assembly of the Conference to adopt high standards for the protection ratios between adjacent channels?

Could it really be only so as to ignore, in practice, the figures adopted?

Is it possible that the USA delegation did not realise that its proposal for raising protection ratios could lead to nothing other than difficulties when elaborating a plan?

We are here faced once more with the incomprehensible inconsistency and lack of logic shown by the USA delegation on the question of technical principles.

b) protection ratio of signal to atmospheric interference.

When Committee 4 and the Plenary Assembly of the Conference examined the question of protection ratios for signal to atmospheric interference, the delegation of the USA here also proposed standards that were clearly exaggerated.

The delegation of the USA explained its point of view on that question in the so-called "Annex A" (document 300) submitted by it to Committee 4.

According to that document, the field intensity of a broadcasting signal should be 31 db higher than the field intensity given by curves 8.5 - 8.10 of the Bureau of Standards Circular No. 462.

Although in our opinion document 300 is completely unfounded, it would seem that the adherence to the standards contained therein should be compulsory for the delegation which had proposed these standards and had defended them in Committee 4 with incomprehensible stubbornness.

If we now take the field intensity of 100 uV/m adopted for the draft plan of the USA delegation, i.e. 40 db above 1 uV/m, and according to document 300, subtract 31 db we get 9 db, which corresponds to a field intensity of 2.8 uV/m.

In comparing this figure with the field intensity values given in curves 8.5-8.10 of Circular 462, it is easy to see that the USA draft plan does not adhere to the standards of protection ratio of signal to atmospheric interference proposed by the USA delegation itself, even within the limits of the second zone of atmospheric interference, to say nothing of the third or fourth zones.

And the question once more arises, what made the USA delegation propose to Committee 4 standards of protection ratio for atmospheric interference, which they now so easily reject?

c) protection ratio of signal to industrial interference.

On the proposal of the USA delegation, Committee 4 adopted a protection ratio of 34 db for the median value of the signal to the peak value of industrial interference.

Basing ourselves on a field intensity of 100 uV/m we will easily find that the maximum level of peak values of industrial interference admitted in the USA draft plan is equal to 2 uV/m.

Such a low level of industrial interference corresponds to an extremely effective suppression thereof.

This shows that in attempting to formulate a realistic draft plan, the USA delegation was practically compelled to adopt the point of view of the necessity for suppressing industrial interference, a point of view that had always been defended by the delegation of the USSR.

We therefore wonder why in Committee 4, the USA delegation opposed so stubbornly the adoption of any recommendation on the necessity for suppressing industrial interference.

9. Number of Frequencies for the Transmission of a Single Programme.

The USA delegation draft plan contains blatant violations of the recommendations adopted at the Atlantic City and Mexico City conferences, concerning the number of frequencies for the transmission of a single programme.

In the Atlantic City Conference report (Doc. 149 Chapter 5, Article A, par. 2) it is stated that for the transmission of a single programme one only frequency will be used except in the case of difficult circuits, the definition of which was left to the present Conference.

Following the decisions of the Atlantic City and Mexico City conferences concerning difficult circuits, most countries of Central or South America would be assigned only one, or at the most, two frequencies for the transmission of a single programme.

However these countries, according to the USA draft plan, receive from 5 to 10 frequencies for a time period of 12-14 hours' duration.

We give below examples to confirm this statement:

1.	Argentina	receives	9	pairs	of	frequencies
2.	Bolivia	"	5	"	"	"
3.	Brazil	"	10	"	"	"
4.	Chile	"	8	"	"	"
5.	Paraguay	"	5	"	"	"
6.	Peru	"	5	"	"	"

These examples show that the authors of the draft did not take into account the decisions taken concerning the duplication of frequencies.

10. Possibility for Stations to operate simultaneously on one frequency and Total number of channel hours.

The question of the simultaneous operation of stations on a shared channel is one of the most important technical problems to be solved in the compilation of a draft frequency assignment plan.

The number of channel hours to be assigned to the various countries depends, in fact, on the sharing possibilities in one or another frequency band.

The analysis made by us shows, that the possibilities of sharing of the USA draft plan do not have the necessary technical basis.

It is quite obvious that it is impossible to find a serious solution to the problem of the possibility of sharing, if, as has been pointed out earlier, in the overwhelming majority of cases neither the location of the transmitters nor the reception areas are indicated.

In cases where such indications are available the protection ratio of 40 db cannot be maintained, as can be seen from the above examples.

Moreover the rule adopted by the USA delegation that the necessary protection ratio is only to be maintained within the limit of a circle with the diameter of 1000 km, is entirely arbitrary and unfounded.

As a result of this, parts of the reception areas situated outside the 1000 km diameter circle are, with full cognizance, doomed to an insufficient protection from the interference of other stations operating on the same frequency.

It is quite obvious that the geographical distribution of stations operating on shared channels must be such as to ensure a minimum protection ratio of 40 db at every point in the reception area.

The refusal to apply this rule, and the limitation of the protected area to a circle of 1000 km diameter prove that the USA delegation did not succeed in solving the problem of joint operation of stations on shared channels to the extent necessary for the compilation of a draft plan.

Therefore, the number of channel hours in the various bands where sharing is possible and consequently the total number of channel hours set forth in the USA draft plan are unfounded.

TO WHAT EXTENT DOES THE USA DRAFT PLAN SATISFY THE USSR REQUIREMENTS?

A. Number of Channel Hours.

Only 27% of the USSR requirements are satisfied. In the requirements, 1017 channel hours were requested. The USA plan provides for 294 channel hours, 25 of which are for international broadcasting and 269 for national broadcasting. The reduction in the number of channel hours was not made proportionally in the various bands; the highest percentage of reductions was made in the most vital bands i.e. 9, 11, 15 and 17 Mc/s.

The following table shows the number of channel hours assigned in the various bands according to the USA draft plan:

Band	Channel Hours requested	Assignments in USA draft plan	Percentage of satisfaction of USSR requirements
6	16	16	100
7	116	48	41
9	206	51	25
11	192	42	21
15	242	44	18
17	123	30	25
21	122	63	51
Total	1017	294	

The above table shows that in compiling their draft plan the USA delegation made quite unfounded arbitrary reductions in the requirements of the USSR without taking into account such general factors as: area of the territory, population and number of official state languages. In the first part of this document attention was drawn to the arbitrary way in which channel hour assignments were made.

The above table also very clearly shows that the USA draft plan excludes, without any reason, the most vital long distance national broadcasting circuits which require the use of frequencies in the 9, 11, 15 and 17 Mc/s bands.

B. Allocation of directions of broadcasting and programme hours.

The USSR requirements contained 75 directions of broadcasting. The USA draft plan allows for 32 directions only with a considerable reduction in the duration of the transmissions.

The territory of the USSR is extremely large. It constitutes 1/6 of the globe. In view of this fact it is indispensable to broadcast in many directions and during different periods of the 24 hour day - from the centre almost throughout the 24 hour day period - as the time difference between the western and eastern borders of the USSR is 11 hours. When it is night in Moscow it is morning in the Far East.

Transmissions to large industrial centres, where plants and factories work 24 hour shifts, have to be made during various periods of the 24 hour day.

The arbitrary reductions on the directions for broadcasting as well as in the duration of transmission made in the USA draft plan are therefore quite unfounded and cannot be accepted.

The most substantial reductions were made in the USSR requirements for national broadcasting.

In the USA draft plan an entirely unfounded reduction was made in the programmes required by the USSR.

In all, 54 programmes were excluded, 13 of which are for international broadcasting and 41 for national broadcasting.

The USSR is a socialist government consisting of many nations, and the broadcasts made from its centre to each of the 14 republics of the Union are carried out in the native languages of each of these republics.

Moreover the broadcasts within the republics of the Union are being carried out in several languages.

The arbitrary reductions in the number of programmes made by the authors of the USA draft plan are therefore entirely unfounded and quite inadmissible.

The size of the USSR territory makes it impossible to broadcast from the centre to the overwhelming majority of the USSR republics on long and medium waves.

Broadcasting in all the directions indicated in the USSR requirements can therefore only be carried out by operating on high frequencies

CONCLUSION

1. The draft Plan of the U.S.A. Delegation is not based on general objective and uniformly applied factors, reflecting the weightage of a country in relation to other countries.

The draft Plan presents an arbitrary and inequitable distribution of channel-hours, which can be explained only by a flagrant manifestation of political sympathies or antipathies, and by a tendency to concentrate the maximum number of channel-hours in the hands of a certain political group.

2. An analysis of Document No. 465 leads to the conclusion that the draft Plan of the U.S.A. Delegation is nothing more than a variation of "Appendix A" to the Report of the Planning Committee (Geneva Session), which is well known to all Delegations.

The said Appendix A had already been decidedly rejected by the overwhelming majority of countries as unobjective, unjust and technically unfounded.

Consequently, an attempt to reinstate Appendix A, after it had been rejected by a decision of Committee 6 of the present Conference (Document No. 227), is foredoomed to failure.

3. It seems appropriate to note that the explanatory remarks appended to the draft Plan of the U.S.A. Delegation (Document No. 465) contain a very strange observation to the effect that "No proposal for a change in the Plan will be considered, unless it is complete, that is, unless it lists all the changes involved when a single change is proposed."

This unreasonable demand can in fact be considered to be a measure tending to impose conditions on other delegations. These conditions can only give rise to mutual mistrust among the delegations of the various countries.

4. The draft Plan of the U.S.A. Delegation does not contain any definite system of technical principles, is absolutely incomplete from a technical point of view, and to a large extent does not correspond to the standards and norms accepted by the Atlantic City and Mexico City Conferences.

5. The U.S.A. draft Plan completely ignores the vital needs of the U.S.S.R. in respect of short-wave broadcasting, as stated in its Requirements.

The total number of channel-hours has been reduced from 1017 to 294. The reduction has been effected by means of a sharp decrease of the required directions (32 instead of 75), a considerable decrease in the number of programs (54 programs have been eliminated), and by means of a considerable decrease in the time of listening.

Such an arbitrary and inadmissible reduction of its requirements is not acceptable to the U.S.S.R.

6. The U.S.A. draft Plan, disregarding logic and equity, is based on considerations which to us are unacceptable from the point of view of international collaboration, and which seek only a favourable majority vote.

The problem of the adjustment of short-wave broadcasting cannot be solved by such means as these, for the reason that it is obvious that it is impossible to impose on the 14 Soviet Republics represented by the U.S.S.R. Delegation a Frequency Assignment Plan, which would manifestly made inroads on its vital needs.

In the light of the above arguments, the draft Plan put forward by the U.S.A. Delegation is absolutely unacceptable and is rejected categorically by the U.S.S.R. Delegation.

Head of the U.S.S.R. Delegation,

S. Stojanov.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 581-E

1 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

MODIFICATIONS TO DOCUMENT No. 418

<u>Country</u>	<u>Heading</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>from</u> <u>to</u>
Australia	Population of colonies	1 311 172 1.3
Bulgaria	Number official languages of country	3
Ethiopia	Area of country Population	350 000 15
Finland	Number High Schools Number Universities, Colleges, Technical Schools	9 195 9
France Oversea	Number official languages of country	1 16
Paraguay	Area of country Population Number official languages of country	88 000 1.1 2
U.S.A. Terri- tories	Imports and Exports	2 790 Blank
Switzerland	Imports and Exports	14 187
Turkey	Imports and Exports	2 790



INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 582-E

February 1, 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

Original: RUSSIAN

U.S.S.R. PROPOSAL REGARDING THE AGREEMENT
(CONVENTION) OF THE INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE OF MEXICO CITY

Considering that at the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of Mexico City the overwhelming majority of the credentials submitted by the countries (58 out of 67) represent governmental powers, and taking into account the fact that the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of Mexico City is a direct continuation of the Administrative High Frequency Conference held at Atlantic City in 1947, the representatives at which were granted full powers by their Governments, the U.S.S.R. Delegation esteems that the Final Acts to be drawn up at the Mexico City Conference should be ratified, after their signature by the respective Governments.

The Soviet Delegation suggests the following wording for the text of the Agreement (Convention) between the countries participating in the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of Mexico City:

1. The undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the aforelisted countries of the world (the countries should be listed at the beginning of the text of the Agreement (Convention) in French alphabetical order), which have participated in the Mexico City Conference, in virtue of the recommendations of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of Atlantic City, 1947, have accepted by common consent, subject to ratification by the Governments of their respective countries, a regulation in respect of international short wave broadcasting contained in the following Agreement (Convention) and in the annexed Plan (Committee 10), and have further agreed to:
2. Application of the Agreement (Convention) and of the Plan (Committee 7).
3. Definitions (Committee 7)
4. Ratification of the Agreement (Convention) signifying approval of the Plan and of the Agreement (Convention) (Committee 7).

5. Accession to the Agreement (Convention) (Committee 7).
6. Denunciation of the Agreement (Convention) (Committee 7)
7. Abrogation of the Agreement (Convention and of the Plan (Committee 7).
8. Revision of the Agreement (Convention) and of the Plan (Committee 7).
9. Modification of the Plan (Committee 7)
10. Notification of frequencies to the I.F.R.B. (Committee 7)
11. General technical regulations (Committee 6)
12. Organization of the implementation of the Plan (Committee 7)
13. Expenses of the Conference (Committee 9)
14. Entry into force of the Agreement (Convention) and of the Plan (Committee 7)
15. Conclusion and signatures (Committee 7)
16. Preamble to the Plan (Committee 6)
17. Technical principles, standards and recommendations to the Plan (Committee 6)
18. Recommendations concerning the functions of the organization to be entrusted with the implementation of the Plan (Committee 7)
19. Table of frequency distribution as between the countries of the world (Committee 6)
20. Drafting of the general wording of the Agreement (Convention (Committee 8).

6

In connection with the constitution of the new Committee (10), and with the enlargement of the functions of Committee 6, the Soviet Delegation deems it necessary to request Committee 10 to examine the present proposal, and on its basis to recommend to the competent Committees the working out of the text of the High Frequency Broadcasting Agreement (Convention).

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 583-E

15 January 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

MINUTES OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Fourteenth Session

14 January 1949 (Morning)

The Chairman, Mr. Miguel Pereyra, opened the meeting at 10.40 a.m.

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

Also present: Mr. L. Barajas, Vice-Chairman of the Conference.
Other members: Mr. Hernandez Catá y Galt of the IFRB.

The following were represented by observers: Israel, Mongolia (Popular Republic of), OIR, United Nations, Supreme Command for the Allied Powers (SCAP), Oficina Interamericana de Radio.

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

I. CONSIDERATION OF POINT ONE OF THE AGENDA: APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF THE 12TH AND 13TH SESSIONS (DOCUMENTS NOS. 391 and 420).

1.1 Mr. Ouspenskii (Ukrainian SSR) stated:

"Point 1) of Document No. 391 contains a remark to the effect that the new text of the Agenda had been adopted at the suggestion of Mr. Ouspenskii.

"I request the deletion of said remark as completely contrary to reality. I would take the liberty of calling to mind that a number of Delegations, and mine among them, had expressed the desire to intervene in conformity with the original Agenda, in order to discuss the incorrect working methods followed by some Committees. However, the Chairman had continually restricted this discussion (see items 1.32, 1.37) and had eventually put to a vote a proposal that the working methods followed by the Committees should not be examined. After the proposal was approved by a majority vote, our Delegation very reasonably indicated that, in view of the decision taken not to examine the procedure applied by the Committees, the Agenda and the wording of the Minutes did not correspond to such a restricted process of discussion and requested modification of the Agenda and the drawing up of the decisions taken, in order to avoid an incorrect report in the Minutes.

"The request to modify the Agenda was based on the fact that there was a former restriction of the discussion and on the decision not to discuss the working methods of the Committees. Therefore, the remark under paragraph 1 on page 2 is quite inadequate and should be deleted."

1.2 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) proposed that the text of point 1 of the agenda of the 12th Plenary Session should be given as contained in document No. 332. Then the following could be added:

"After prolonged discussion and at the proposal of Mr. Ouspenskii (Ukrainian SSR), this text was substituted by the following:

"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".

1.3 He also wished to propose a number of corrections to the text of item 1.36 of doc. 391. In his opinion, the Minutes were not written in a clear manner, there being, for instance, no logical connection between items 1.35 and 1.36. It was not clear, in fact, if the Delegate of Yugoslavia was protesting against the procedure followed in giving the floor to Delegates in respect to the statement of the Delegate of Brazil or of another Delegate. He therefore considered that the text of item 1.36 should be replaced by the following:

"Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) began to give his opinion with regard to point one of the agenda and, particularly, to the working methods of the Committees. He was interrupted by the Chairman who stated that the study of the status of the work of the Committees did not imply that comments could be made on the working methods of the Committees."

This correction reflected clearly and precisely the procedure adopted by the Chairman against the Delegate of Yugoslavia, who protested on several occasions in support of his point of view.

1.4 Item 1.41 of the same document should be drafted as follows:

"Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) again protested that he had been interrupted before being able to make the comments which he desired. The Chairman might have the right to interrupt if he (the Chairman) thought that the study of the status of the work of the Committees did not imply that comments could be made on the work within the Committees; but, in any case, the Chairman did not have this right at such time as Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) wished to make comments on the work itself of Committee 3."

1.5 Mr. Kito (Albania), referring to his statement in item 2.20 asked that a correction be made, which involved no change in the English text of the statement.

1.6 Mr. Sterling (USA) said that Liberia, for which the United States Delegation held a proxy, had been omitted from the list of Delegations at the beginning of the Minutes. He would like Liberia to be included in this list, assuming that the document, which conferred the mandate, had been received by the Conference in time for the 12th Plenary Session.

1.7 Mr. Stoyanov (USSR) asked Mr. Dostert, Secretary of the Conference, as to who had signed the mandate given by Liberia to the United States Delegation. This question had already been discussed in the Credentials Committee but it had not been settled owing to lack of accurate information.

1.8 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) stated that December 14th was the date, on which Liberia conferred its mandate on the United States Delegation. The 12th Plenary Session had been held on December 17th and Liberia could therefore be included in the list of Delegations represented at the Session, if the credentials were valid. The Secretary, acting on behalf of the Credentials Committee, had received a letter from the Minister of Liberia in Washington, who stated that, on the instructions of his government, he was giving a mandate to the United States Delegation. During the early days of the Conference, the Credentials Committee had submitted a report stating that credentials would be accepted provide that they were signed by a duly accredited diplomatic representative. The Committee had found the mandate to be incomplete because the letter of credentials, though giving the right to vote, did not specifically confer the right to sign; the Secretary, on behalf of the Committee, had therefore written to the Minister of Liberia asking for more details on the nature of the credentials. It appeared that the United States Delegation was empowered to represent and vote for Liberia, but the question arose whether the diplomatic jurisdiction of the Minister of Liberia in Washington included Mexico.

- 1.9 Mr. Stoyanov (USSR) declared that the question required additional study by the Credentials Committee.
- 1.10 Mr. Sterling (USA) thought that the mandate, conferred by the Minister of Liberia, had in fact been approved, thus giving voting rights to the United States Delegation on behalf of Liberia. As the Assembly well knew, his Delegation had cast votes for Liberia.
- 1.11 Mr. Albuquerque (Brazil), Chairman of the Credentials Committee, said that his Committee had agreed to regard as valid credentials those signed by diplomatic representatives outside Mexico, provided the jurisdiction of these representatives included Mexico.
- 1.12 Mr. Stoyanov (USSR) stated that, when discussion took place on the mandates conferred by certain countries; the Soviet Delegation had protested against the procedure adopted, referring to the Atlantic City Convention. The decisions taken, with regard to countries absent from the Conference who transferred their representation to other countries, were contrary to both the spirit and the letter of the Convention.
- He asked the Chairman and the Secretary to ascertain from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico whether the Minister of Liberia in Washington held diplomatic authority in Mexico.
- 1.13 Mr. Sterling (USA) asked the Secretary to obtain the required information immediately from the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order that a decision might be taken on this question.
- 1.14 Mr. Drobojowski (Poland) said that it was clear from the documents published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Mexico that there was no Minister of Liberia accredited to Mexico; nor was it possible according to any diplomatic tradition, that another country represent the interests of Liberia in Mexico without that fact being specified in a document.
- 1.15 Mr. Sastry (India), asked that the statement by Mr. Arkadiev (USSR), as contained in item 1.58 be verified by the recordings which, he understood, were available for the proceedings of the Plenary Assembly. With reference to paragraph 4 of this statement, he recalled that the Chairman had ruled these remarks out of order as soon as Mr. Arkadiev had begun to make them. This ruling had been given for two reasons:
- 1) because the Plenary Assembly was not considering the procedural methods of the Committees;
 - 2) because the work of Committee 4, not of Committees 4 and 6 jointly, was under discussion.

The statement as published as item 1.58 contained not only the portion ruled out of order but also remarks which were not made during the meeting. If such remarks had been made at the time, then he would have replied to them.

- 1.16 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) stated that the difficulty involved in this question was fundamental. Sometimes at the request of the Chairman, or more often on their own initiative certain Delegations were in the habit of submitting written statements after a session, which did not fully coincide with the oral statements made earlier. He proposed that such statements be published separately in special sheets; at the next session the texts would be submitted to the Plenary Assembly for approval and inclusion in the minutes, if the Assembly thought fit.
- 1.17 Mr. Sastry (India) said that the Secretary's proposal had not solved the fundamental problem as to what should be the authoritative version of such a statement, if there were discrepancies between the written text and the text as taken down by the Rapporteurs. The Plenary Assembly must take a decision on this problem.
- 1.18 Mr. Stoyanov (USSR) said that the statement in item 1.58 had been read by Mr. Arkadiev from a text which he (Mr. Arkadiev) had prepared before the session; this text had been handed in to the Secretariat after the meeting.

He did not agree with the Secretary's proposal that written statements be published separately as annexes; this procedure would harm the clarity of the text and would not allow the discussion, which actually took place, to be faithfully reflected in the minutes.

With reference to item 1.3 of document 391, he requested that a correction be made to the first sentence, where the word "representative" should be replaced by "chairman". This applied to the Russian text only.

- 1.19 Mr. Rapp (United Kingdom) declared that an important point of principle had been raised. There were stenotypists present at the session, who took down everything said at the Plenary Session and their notes provided an authoritative account of the proceedings. If a Delegation wished to submit a written statement for inclusion in the minutes, the text should be carefully compared with the stenographic notes and the attention of the Delegation should be drawn if there were divergencies between the two versions.

It was a serious matter if Delegations submitted written statements which did not conform with the corresponding oral statement.

It was especially serious, if the additions or alterations were in the form of personal attacks on another Delegate, as the latter was deprived of all possibility of replying to such attacks.

- 1.20 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) submitted the following proposal for consideration by the Assembly:

"When a Delegation submits in writing a text of its statement, the Secretariat shall carefully compare this text with that recorded by wire and stenography. In case of a discrepancy between the text recorded and that submitted in writing, the Secretariat shall consult with the Delegation concerned with a view to establishing a text which agrees with the original."

- 1.21 The Vice-Chairman considered that only those parts of a written statement should be included which conformed with the recorded version of the statement. An addition to this effect should be made to the proposal of the Secretary.

He agreed with the statement by Mr. Sastry (India). In fact when Mr. Arkadiev (USSR) was making his statement, he (the Vice-Chairman) had emphasized that no criticism should be made regarding the procedure followed in the work of Committee 4. (Technical)

When the minutes were written not only the text of a given statement should be taken into account, but also such comments as were made in the accompanying discussion.

- 1.22 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) proposed that the second sentence of his proposal now read: "in case of a discrepancy between the text recorded and that submitted in writing, the Secretariat shall consult with the Delegation concerned, and with the Chairman, in order to draw up a harmonious text and to ensure that the Minutes faithfully reflect the debates."
- 1.23 Mr. Gross (P.R. of Roumania) had no objection to the text read by the Secretary because it offered a solution to the difficulties. The text referred to recording both by wire and by stenography. He regretted that the wire recording system had not been operating and that only stenography had been employed; how otherwise was it possible to explain that there were so many discrepancies in the text. The recording system was apparently only for use in Plenary Sessions, and it remained to solve the problems presented by the reports of the plenary meetings of the Committees. He had noted, in respect to these reports, that statements by Delegates were not only greatly abridged but in some cases were omitted altogether.
- 1.24 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) stated that the responsibility for the Reports of Working Groups and Committees rested entirely with these bodies. The Secretariat was responsible for drawing up the Minutes of the Plenary Sessions in conformity with the General Regulations; these Minutes were not submitted in "verbatim" or "in extenso" form, although they were more complete than the succinct summaries represented by the Reports of Working Groups and Committees.

The following personnel and facilities were available for drawing up the Minutes: 3 Rapporteurs and 3 verbatim reporters in English, French and Spanish; in addition, automatic recording apparatus. It had, unfortunately, been impossible to provide a qualified Rapporteur for the Russian language.

1.25 The Assembly approved the proposal read by the Secretary and relating to the submission of written statements by Delegations.

1.26 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian SSR) asked that his statement, as contained in item 2.58 be replaced by the following:

"Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) supported the proposal of the U.S.S.R. Delegation regarding the vote of no-confidence in the Chairman of Committee 3. He stated in his turn that, through the fault of its Chairman, Committee 3 had not accomplished up to that time any concrete task and had held only useless discussions on questions which had no direct relation with the terms of reference conferred on Committee 3 by the Plenary Assembly. Furthermore, neither the draft of the H.F. Assignment Plan submitted by the U.S.S.R. Delegation, nor any of the general principles very clearly formulated in the plan of the U.S.S.R. Delegation had up to that time been studied by Committee 3 (General Principles).

All of the foregoing showed that the work of the Chairman of Committee 3 had been quite unsatisfactory and compelled this Delegation to raise the question of a vote of no-confidence.

Para. 1.61 Replace: "He had noted numerous errors of procedure in" by "He had often pointed out numerous facts pertaining to...."

1.27 The Chairman stated that the above amendments would be included in the Minutes after they had been checked and proved to be accurate. When written statements were made by Delegations, they should be handed in to the Secretariat after the meeting.

1.28 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) stated that another fundamental question must be considered. The Atlantic City General Regulations clearly specified that the Minutes of the Plenary Sessions should be summaries of the proceedings. He wished to know if it was now to become a custom to depart from the Regulations and to include verbatim statements which would involve additional work and enlarge the already voluminous documents.

1.29 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian SSR) agreed that the Minutes should be a summary but objected to the omission or deletion of basic facts

1.30 Mr. Sastry (India) regretted that no decision had been taken with regard to paragraph 4 of item 1.58. He reserved the right to reopen the discussion on this question as soon as the Secretariat had made available its version of the statements made at this time.

The meeting adjourned at 12.15 p.m. and was resumed at 12.45 p.m.

- 1.31 Mr. Dostert stated that information had been received from an official of the Mexican Foreign Office that the Republic of Liberia had no representation in Mexico and that its Minister in Washington had no diplomatic jurisdiction in that country. In fact, Mexico had no formal direct or indirect diplomatic relations with the Liberian Republic, although it had friendly relations with that country.
- 1.32 Mr. Sterling (U.S.A.) said that, in raising this question at the Plenary Session, he had acted in the belief that the sovereign will of the Liberian government had been made known in the appropriate manner. However, he would undertake to clarify the matter to the satisfaction of the Conference, and moved that the debate on the matter be adjourned.
- 1.33 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) thought that the United States Delegation should not continue to exercise voting rights on behalf of Liberia until the matter had been finally settled.
- 1.34 Mr. Sterling (U.S.A.) agreed that the representation and voting rights, hitherto exercised by his Delegation on behalf of Liberia, should be suspended until the question had been clarified.
- 1.35 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) stated that he had been considerably worried both by the contents of document 391 and by the discussion which had centered around it. From item 2.13 onwards, there were statements by the Delegations of Uruguay, Argentine, Cuba, Venezuela and Brazil; these statements referred to a particular expression employed by Mr. Arkadiev (U.S.S.R.). However, the written statement of Mr. Arkadiev in the Minutes did not contain the expression, which had given rise to formal protests by the Delegation mentioned.
- He considered that Mr. Arkadiev (U.S.S.R.), in the heat of the debate, had used expressions of which he had later repented; however, He (Mr. Fontaina) was ready to forgive and did not therefore insist that his statement be retained in the Minutes.
- 1.36 The Chairman asked Mr. Arkadiev if he had used the word "discrimination" at the meeting or whether he had withdrawn it. In the latter case the statement containing the protest of the Delegation of Uruguay could be omitted.
- 1.37 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) stated that, as far as he remembered, the term "discrimination" had been used by the Soviet Delegate at the end of his oral statement; Mr. Arkadiev had referred to a decision which amounted to a discrimination. Unless Mr. Arkadiev wished to pursue the matter further, he (Mr. Fontaina) did not insist on maintaining his statement in the Minutes.

- 1.38 Mr. Arkadiev (U.S.S.R.) stated that he could not find the word "discrimination" in the text of his statement in item 2.12 nor did he believe that he had made any mistake in this respect. He would be grateful if the Delegate of Uruguay would withdraw his statement (2.13).
- 1.39 Mr. Dostert said that, when Mr. Arkadiev made his oral statement, at the 12th Plenary Session, the translation in English, French and Spanish included the term "discrimination". This term gave rise to statements by the Delegates of Uruguay, Argentine, Venezuela, Brazil and Cuba, whilst later the Delegate of Albania and Yugoslavia echoed the word "discrimination" in their statements. (items 2.20 and 2.21). If Mr. Arkadiev had not in fact used this word, then all those statements would have to be modified.
- 1.40 Mr. Arkadiev (U.S.S.R.) declared that the remarks of the Secretary were probably connected with his (Mr. Arkadiev's) statement in item 2.19 and with the previous statement of Mr. Maristany (Cuba). In any case, the Secretary's remarks had no connection with item 2.12, which clearly and accurately gave the statement of the Soviet Delegation.
- 1.41 The Chairman stated that a check would be carried out with the recordings in order to obtain the authentic version of the statement.
- 1.42 Mr. Maristany (Cuba) did not wish to withdraw the statement (item 2.18) which he had made in relation to Mr. Arkadiev's statement; he remembered clearly what had happened and that the word "discrimination" had been used in the Spanish version of the statement. In his opinion, its correct place was at the end of paragraph e) of item 2.12, where it should be substituted for the word "decision".
- He could not accept that Mr. Arkadiev (U.S.S.R.) should say that the Delegation of Cuba was discourteous. It was perfectly correct and courteous for him (Mr. Maristany) to say that the Soviet Plan was the most prejudicial plan to his country; this meant that the other plans were also prejudicial. It did not mean that he was discriminating against the Soviet Plan, but merely expressing his opinion upon it.
- 1.43 Mr. Arkadiev (U.S.S.R.) considered that it was unacceptable to use vulgar words in the Conference; nor could he accept the term prejudicial when used to appraise the Plan of the Soviet Delegation. It was obvious that the use of such a term had caused him to make a statement as representative of the Soviet Delegation.

- 1.44 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) said that the present debate might be extremely interesting for some Delegations, but time was being lost and no progress was being made with the agenda.
- 1.45 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) declared that the presence of the word "discrimination" in his statement (item 2.21) had no connection with any statement made by Mr. Arkadiev (U.S.S.R.). In any case, he wished to maintain the word "discrimination" in his text because he considered that the procedure adopted at the Conference with regard to the Soviet Plan did amount, in practice, to a discrimination against the Plan.
- 1.46 Mr. Gross (P.R. of Roumania) referring to item 2.27 asked that the statement by Mr. Lazareanu (P.R. of Roumania) be reproduced in the minutes of the 12th Plenary Session; this statement referred to remarks made by the Delegate of Cuba.
- 1.47 Mr. Maristany (Cuba) protested against the statement by Mr. Arkadiev (U.S.S.R.) that he (Mr. Maristany) had used vulgar words. As Delegate of Cuba, he was defending the interests of his country and the Soviet Plan did not suit his country and was prejudicial to its interests. However, the word "prejudicial" in Spanish was not in any way vulgar and he could not understand how Mr. Arkadiev (U.S.S.R.) could interpret it as being vulgar. He asked the Plenary Assembly to take a decision on this matter, as it was both important and dangerous.
- 1.48 Mr. Arkadiev (U.S.S.R.) regretted that so much of the time of the Assembly had been spent in discussing this matter. However, he wished to point out that the Minutes of the 12th Session did not contain the terms which Mr. Maristany (Cuba) had used in the heat of the debate.
- 1.49 Mr. Corteil (Belgian Congo) agreed with Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) that although this discussion might be of interest to certain Delegations, it was hindering the progress of the work; this fact should particularly be borne in mind, when so many Delegations were complaining that the work of the Conference was not progressing. This was not the first time that the approval of Minutes had led to interminable debates.
- He therefore proposed that, in the future, the approval of the Minutes should be the last point on the agenda, so that the Assembly might have ample time during the session to discuss really important matters.
- 1.50. Dr. Metzler (Switzerland), referring to Item 2.40 of Doc. No. 391 stated that, although it mentioned a statement by the Delegate of Switzerland nothing more was mentioned than a "statement by Dr. Metzler (Switzerland)". His Delegation had made a number of

comments of a general character, whose value today remained unchanged and he did not agree with the elimination of these remarks of a general and important character. He asked the Chairman that these remarks be included in the Minutes, as well as the following statement which was more or less the reconstruction of the statement which should be mentioned in Item 2.40. The following statement, in principle, conformed with that made at the Session, whose Minutes were now being examined; it was as follows:

- 1.51 "The Delegation of Switzerland considers that it will be impossible to maintain the target dates fixed for the early days of January and therefore proposes that they should be fixed a week later.

"This would allow the granting to the Secretariat of several days rest which it no doubt needs.

"Moreover, the situation of the work of the Conference does not allow the loss of precious time between Christmas and New Year. In Switzerland, as in many other countries, this week is a working week and the duration of the Conference would be uselessly prolonged if no work was done during 10 days. The Delegation of Switzerland is opposed to any measure of this nature for the following reasons: any prolongation would involve an increase in the cost of the Conference for the Delegations of the various countries, and especially of the small countries. Administrations encounter serious difficulties because specialist, engineers and senior officials are kept abroad by numerous international conferences. My Delegation considers that everything possible should be done by the Conference to ensure that this situation does not further deteriorate. We are clearly bound by our responsibility as Delegates of our countries to this Conference."

- 1.52 Mr. Stoyanov (USSR) stated that half a day had already been spent on the discussion of the Minutes. He therefore proposed that the Assembly approve the Minutes of the 12th and 13th Plenary Sessions (Docs. Nos. 391 and 420) on the understanding that Delegates would submit to the Secretariat in writing such amendments as they wished to propose. The debate on Item 1 of the Agenda could now be closed.

- 1.53 The Chairman proposed that the following be added to the proposal of the Soviet Delegate:

"The Secretary shall check the amendments submitted by the Delegations and see if they conform with the statements made in the Plenary Session."

- 1.54 Dr. Metzler (Switzerland) asked if the above proposal applied to the amendments already submitted during the session and the Chairman replied that all such amendments had been approved but subject to their verification by the Secretariat.
- 1.55 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) had no objections to Mr. Stoyanov's (USSR) proposal but had serious objections to the proposal of Mr. Cortail (Belgian Congo). Generally, Minutes were approved between two to three weeks after the session in question; these Minutes contained certain decisions and these decisions could be questioned on the grounds that the Minutes had not been approved. This situation might lead to general discussions in the work of the Committees and would not facilitate the task of future Plenary Sessions. The original procedure with regard to approval of the Minutes should be maintained, even though much time might be spent in such approval. In any case, it was the responsibility of the Secretariat to draw up the Minutes in such a manner that they would not give rise to great objections.
- 1.56 The Chairman declared that, up to date, the Assembly had approved 11 documents containing Minutes of Plenary Sessions without discussion or changes and had in fact congratulated the Rapporteurs upon their work.
- 1.57 Mr. Albuquerque (Brazil) was in favour of the Belgian Congo proposal which was perfectly compatible with Article 21 of the Rules of Procedure.
- 1.58 Mr. Jablin (P.R. of Bulgaria) stated that the Belgian Congo proposal did not provide a solution for the problem nor did it exclude the possibility of lengthy discussions when the Minutes were approved. The basic difficulty was that the Minutes did not accurately reflect what took place at the sessions, since some statements were inaccurately reproduced and some were omitted.
- 1.59 The Chairman then put to the vote the Belgian Congo proposal.
The result of the vote was 50 votes in favour, 2 against and 1 abstention.
- 1.60 The Assembly approved the Belgian Congo proposal that in future the approval of the Minutes of the Plenary Sessions should be the last point on the Agenda.
- 1.61 The Assembly approved the Soviet proposal to approve documents Nos. 391 and 420 on the understanding that amendments submitted by the Delegations would be carefully checked by the Secretariat.

- 1.62 In reply to a question by Mr. Kito (Albania), the Chairman said that the Minutes could not include any written statement which had not been made at the session with the exception of statements made in protest against a vote; in addition, the recorded version of the statement was to be the final authority for the checking of such statements.

The meeting rose at 1.55 p.m.

APPROVED:

The Chairman,
M. Percyra

The Assistant Secretary:

Th. Wettstein

The Secretary:

L. E. Dostert

The Rapporteurs:

G. H. Campbell,
J. E. Castaingt,
E. Sanchez Lafaurie.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 584-E

2 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 10

B U R M A

Proxy

The Secretary of the Conference has received the following communication :

"I have the honor to inform you that, to my regret, I am obliged to leave the Conference on February 5, 1949, and that I shall be temporarily absent from it.

"I have given the Delegation of Pakistan 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."

(Signed) Tin Maung
Head of the Delegation of Burma

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 585-E

2 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Union of South Africa

A BASIC PRINCIPLE FOR CHANNEL ALLOCATION

Consent of the Receiving Country

1. Introduction

1.1 The preamble to the International Telecommunication Convention, Atlantic City, makes a statement that has had a profound effect on this Conference. In dealing with an important point of principles, the preamble states concisely:

"While fully recognizing the sovereign right of each country to regulate its telecommunication, the plenipotentiaries of the Contracting Governments have agreed to conclude the following Convention, with a view to ensuring the effectiveness of telecommunication."

1.2 The problem of frequency allocation has been complicated by an incorrect interpretation of this idea of national sovereignty over telecommunication. The prevailing view is that a country has the fundamental right to operate whatever telecommunication and broadcasting services it likes. It is thought that this Conference has no authority to limit a country's right in any way, and that delegations may, as a favour, give up certain portions of their cherished rights in order to obtain a plan. This attitude makes the labours of the Conference difficult indeed, for it now has the delicate and unenviable task of curtailing the sovereign "freedom of action" of the member states. This approach is particularly unhappy, for no country likes to feel - and this for very understandable reasons - that its sovereignty is in any way being jeopardised.

2. The South African Proposal.

2.1 There is another approach which appears to the South African Delegation to be the correct one in law, and which is much happier, for it does not imply any curtailment of national sovereignty.

2.2 The "sovereign right of each country to regulate its telecommunication" does not mean the right of one country to invade the air space of another country with impunity. Our interpretation is that each country has the sovereign right to regulate telecommunication within its own borders.

2.3 This view, indeed, follows logically from the important principle adopted by all signatories at the International Conference on Aerial Navigation held in Paris in 1919. It was agreed there that:

"Each state has complete and exclusive sovereignty over the air space above its territory."

2.4 The Atlantic City preamble must be read in the light of this previously accepted principle. Whether we are considering aircraft or radio waves does not affect the principle, for the entrance of both into a national air space must be subject to control. The message carried into a country by radio waves may just as easily violate its sovereignty.

2.5 We certainly cannot assume that the preamble changes the principle adopted at Paris, and that it gives each country a new right to violate the sovereignty of other states by transmitting unwanted programmes to them.

2.6 There is an important extension of this argument. If a country wishes to send radio waves to another country, it must, as is only right and equitable, seek the permission of the receiving country.

2.7 It is important to note that the principle of agreement between transmitting and receiving countries has long been in force for international telephone and telegraph services. In this sphere it has operated with considerable success.

2.8 If the message carried by radio waves is to be one of goodwill and friendship, the agreement of the recipient is a prerequisite for success. This Delegation has carefully studied the list of 21 countries who have applied for services directed to the Union of South Africa. Perhaps we may be pardoned for wondering whether some of these transmissions will ever be welcomed by listeners in our country. Certainly we would have been more favourably disposed had these countries approached us before making their applications.

2.9 We, too, have been at fault in this respect. We have applied for international channels without asking the receiving countries whether they would like to hear our programmes or not. This is a most unsatisfactory and discourteous procedure, and we should much prefer to arrange these matters by mutual agreement between ourselves and the countries concerned. Among other questions, we should ask them whether they would like to hear from us. If the answer were in the affirmative, we should enquire as to the time, duration and nature of the programme desired. Preliminary co-operation of this nature would be more likely to lead to future success than the present indiscriminate broadcast of programmes whose welcome is by no means assured.

3. Some Fundamental Difficulties.

3.1 To see how this principles would work, let us look through the official lists of requirements. An impartial observer could not fail to be impressed by the large numbers of international services which will never reach an appreciable number of listeners in the receiving country. After the transmitting country has gone to a great deal of trouble and expense to put on an international programme, there is still a great difficulty to be overcome - the listener has to be induced to tune in to the station. The international broadcaster has one point in his favour; the novelty of his programme may attract some listeners during the first few months. After that he must contend with one or more of the following factors: -

1. The listener invariably prefers a local mediumwave service without noise, fading, distortion and atmospherics.
2. The listener does not like to follow the frequent wavelength changes of international services.
3. If there are three or more good programmes available on medium waves (or F.M.) in an area, it is unlikely that more than a few percent of the listeners will tune regularly to shortwave programmes. This small percentage will be split among many shortwave stations so that each one will capture only a minute fraction of the audience.
4. If there is one good television programme in an area, it is doubtful whether the "viewers" will ever tune to shortwave stations.
5. Very few of the countries which propose international broadcasts have the funds or the facilities to produce programmes of such a high standard that they will draw listeners away from the local mediumwave services. If any of these operators cherish to hope the listeners will tune in to hear cultural talks and news services, they are sadly mistaken.
6. Few listeners have the skill to operate a shortwave receiver properly, even when it is fitted with bandspread tuning. The difficulty seems to be the enduring distrust with which the lay listener regards such mystic markings as kilocycles, megacycles and meters.
7. Publicity will be poor or non-existent for international services. The listener invariably tunes to one of the local programmes advertised in his evening newspaper. This is a very real and serious point. It has been found that unless details of an international programme are printed day by day in the local papers, the listeners simply do not tune in to it.

An international broadcaster must organise a good publicity system in the receiving country or else he will waste his time and his money.

8. The success of an international service rests to a certain extent upon daily reports from the receiving country. It is preferable, therefore, to obtain the co-operation of the receiving country before starting the service, so that existing monitor stations may be used.
9. The listener must, at least, have the inclination to tune in to a programme. His first thought will be to tune in to the national programme; after that he will think of programmes from countries with which he has national and linguistic ties; and lastly he will consider the programme from a foreign country.

3.2 When we view the present requirements in the light of these practical considerations, it will be seen that many countries are going to spend much money in providing programmes for very few listeners. We have all heard a great deal lately about fulfilling the "needs" of countries which wish to transmit. Perhaps we should also remember that the listener has certain needs. If he does not "need" a programme, he will not tune in to it; and in view of the nine points mentioned above, it is going to be very difficult to make the listener think that he needs an international programme from any particular country. So, before embarking on an international service to broadcast to the world on culture and achievements, it would be as well to enquire discreetly in the receiving country whether listeners there would be willing to hear the message. It would be better to hear the truth before buying the transmitter.

3.3 For our part, if any transmitting country were to ask our opinion about operating a service to the Union of South Africa, we should be only too glad to supply all relevant facts. For if a service could be operated, we should like to help the transmitting country to run it as efficiently as possible. In return for the courtesy of asking for our consent to the service, we should naturally wish to offer our co-operation.

4. The Need for a New Principle.

4.1 With the above facts in mind, this Delegation considers its proposal timely; for if it were necessary to obtain the consent of the receiving country before applying for channel hours, many indiscriminate applications would be eliminated from the present requirements.

4.2 Of course, one of the first things that may be said of the proposal is that it is idealistic and impracticable. Let us judge it on strictly practical grounds and refer to the cost of this Conference, which has only now arrived at the stage where countries are being begged to reduce their requirements.

4.3 There has been one main reason for the argument and debate of the last 15 weeks. Delegations have come to this Conference knowing that there are three times as many requirements as there are channel-hours. Hence, in order to produce a plan, general and technical principles had to be evolved to ensure a fair distribution of the available time and space. But any delegate who felt that a particular principle would adversely affect the requirements of his country, had of necessity to oppose it. With the many different points of view here present, it would have been impossible to avoid debates about trifles, ponderous corrections of the Minutes and arguments about a decibel or two; and all this at a cost of 40 Swiss francs per minute.

4.4 If the consent of the receiving countries had been obtained at the start of this Conference, requirements would have been so reduced that they could have been fitted into the space available. As a partial proof of this statement, we have analysed the case of South Africa.

5. The Principle Applied to South Africa as a Receiving Country.

5.1 When an analysis is made of the requirements for services directed to the Union of South Africa, the following interesting facts appear:

1. Twenty-one countries have applied for 155 channel-hours for transmissions to South Africa.
2. Of the transmissions from these 21 countries, about one third would be welcomed, one third would be considered and the remainder would be refused.
3. It would be possible to reduce the transmission times in many cases on the following grounds:
 - (a) Sessions too long.
 - (b) Times unsuitable.
 - (c) Programmes unlikely to be popular.
 - (d) Circuits unreliable or impossible.
 - (e) Programmes could be recorded and sent to South Africa for broadcast over the national network.
 - (f) Occasional topical items of interest to the listeners could be sent to South Africa over commercial telephone circuits for rebroadcast over the national network.

5.2 If these points are applied to the total requirement of 155 hours, it might possibly be reduced to 60 hours. It would be most interesting if other delegations would also inspect in this way the proposed services to be directed to their countries. They might find that they could dispense with at least half of them without any undue loss to their listeners.

5.3 We consider, therefore, that if there had been co-operation between transmitting and receiving countries before the start of this Conference, the requirements for 15,000 channel-hours might have been reduced to the more reasonable figure of six or seven thousand. With a figure so close to the available channel-hours, it would have been possible to proceed immediately with the formulation of a plan. In other words the practicability of our proposal can be measured in terms of the 1,600,000 Swiss francs which have been spent to date. It is possible that at least 1,000,000 Swiss francs might have been saved had this principle been applied from the start.

5.4 There is also the possibility that a plan cannot be produced by agreement under the present system where broadcasts are made solely at the will of the transmitting country, and without consideration for the feelings and desires of listeners in the receiving country. If failure seems imminent at any time, the immediate application of the fundamental principle we have proposed might offer a fair chance of success.

6. Objections to the Principle.

6.1 There are several objections that can be made to our proposal, and these should be considered now.

6.2 National Services. The principle does not control applications for channel-hours to be used for national services. In such cases safeguards of the following types could be devised:-

- (1) The onus should be on the applicant to prove that high-frequency broadcasting alone would be practical and economical.
- (2) Technical standards would have to be set up to prevent national services from causing undue interference outside the national boundaries.

6.3 Intermediate Countries. If two countries agreed to an international service, the radio waves from the transmitting country might pass through several national areas on their way to the receiving country. Should the consent of these intermediate countries also be obtained? The application of this rule might be laborious in practice, and we could not do better than to follow the present practice for international telephone and telegraph circuits, where there is agreement only between the two principals. There would naturally have to be technical rules to restrict the transmission of energy as far as possible only towards the area of reception.

6.4 Abuse of Permission. On obtaining the consent of a single receiving country, the transmitting country might try to use the service to send programmes to other countries adjacent to the receiving country. The following restrictions could be applied in such cases:

- (a) Only the language of the receiving country might be used.
- (b) Programme items intended for other countries could not be broadcast.
- (c) Services to indefinite areas would not be allowed. Each application would have to be for transmission to a specific country or countries.

6.5 Illegal Transmissions. It may be said that the principle will fail because some countries will do international broadcasting without the consent of the receiving country. There are two points to consider here:

- (1) A few violations of a law do not invalidate the law itself.
- (2) If this law is broken, it will be easy to obtain evidence and report the offender to the responsible authority.

7. Conclusion.

7.1. Up to the present all the emphasis has been laid on the rights of the transmitting country, with little consideration for the rights of the receiving country. The proposal of the South African Delegation amounts to nothing more than that the rights of the country of reception shall also be taken into account. We wish to recognise national sovereignty over the air space above a country and to make sure that this right is honoured and safeguarded. We propose, therefore, that:

"Every application for an international service shall be accompanied by proof of the consent of the receiving country."

P.E. Patrick.
Head of the Delegation of the Union of South Africa

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 586-E

2 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

PLAN COMMITTEE

Agenda for the 20th Meeting to be held

at 3.30 p.m. 3rd February 1949

1. Approval of the Reports of 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Meetings of the Committee (Documents Nos. 498, 540, 542 and 543).
2. Information from the Chairman in connection with the new directives for the work of the Committee.
3. Consideration of proposal concerning request for information on numbers of H.F. transmitter hours in use, documents 397 and 477.
4. Consideration of action to be taken concerning the Portuguese proposal in document No. 450.
5. Report of the Chairman of Working Group B on the results of the interviews.
6. Consideration of the future work of the Committee.
7. Miscellaneous.

GUNNAR PEDERSEN
Chairman of Plan Committee,

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City 1948/49

Document No. 587-E

2 February 1949

Original : FRENCH

Committee 7

A G E N D A

7th Meeting of Committee 7

Thursday 3 February 1949 at 10:00 a. m.

1. Communications and constitution of the Committee.
2. Approval of the Minutes of the 4th, 5th and 6th meetings
(Documents Nos. 309, 310, 311).
3. Organization of the work of the Committee, taking into
account its terms of reference and the time limit set for
the presentation of the Report of Committee to the Plenary
Assembly.
4. Miscellaneous.

The Chairman of Committee 7

MILAN LALIC

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 588-E

3 February 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

Original: ENGLISH

United Kingdom Colonies and Associated
Territories.

Information regarding the voluntary reduction made in
the total claim submitted on behalf of the U.K. Colonies
and associated territories.

1. When interviewed by Sub-Group IX of Working Group B of Committee 6 on 1st February 1949, the Delegation of the Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under the Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland offered voluntarily to reduce by 38% the total claim submitted on behalf of the U.K. Colonies and Associated Territories. The purpose of the present document is to give some indication of the basis on which this voluntary reduction is proposed, together with additional information which will, it is hoped, serve to indicate the nature of the sacrifices that this reduction will entail and to emphasize the extremely modest nature of the original claim. It should be noted that the claims referred to herein exclude those made on behalf of Ceylon, which has, since 4th February 1948, been an independent Dominion with a constitutional status parallel with that of, for example, Australia and Canada (x). It should also be noted that the claims for Malaya and British Guiana referred to herein do not include or overlap with any claims submitted by the U.K. Delegation for Singapore or Georgetown.

2. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that although the Colonial claims are being presented collectively they are being made on behalf of twenty independent and widely separated territories which are distributed, geographically, throughout the world. Nearly all are situated in areas of high noise level and all require high frequencies to cover the distances involved. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that in many of these territories, the relatively scattered population, the

(x) Ceylon has applied for membership of the United Nations and the I.T.U. but being unable to obtain membership of the latter in time to attend the present Conference in its own right has entrusted the representation of its interests to the delegation of the U.K. Colonies.

large number of local languages and dialects, and the general difficulties of communication give broadcasting considerable administrative and educational importance, in addition to its cultural and entertainment value.

Some general information is given in the Annex to the present document regarding the approximate areas and populations of the various territories. Where a language other than English is spoken by a considerable fraction of the population in question, this is also shown. In many cases these figures serve in themselves to indicate how moderate is the claim that has been submitted, but it must be emphasized that they are by no means the only factors that must be taken into account and that in some cases they bear no relationship to the requirement of the territory concerned. As an example, in the first category, Nigeria may be cited. Nigeria has an area of 372,700 square miles, a population of 22,000,000 and four main languages (in addition to English) and the claim for 28 channel hours submitted on behalf of this territory must be considered extremely modest, especially when considered in relation to the reasonable claims submitted on behalf of other territories of comparable size and population. (For example, the total number of channel hours claimed by Norway, Sweden and Denmark, which have a combined area of 315,000 square miles and a combined population of about 13,000,000 is approximately 140). Fiji, on the other hand, is a case where long distances have to be covered in order to serve the dependent islands (the maximum distance is approximately 1500 miles), and this factor has far more significance in relation to the claim than the combined land area of Fiji and the dependencies.

3. The total number of channel hours requested on behalf of the U.K. Colonies and associated territories (excluding Ceylon) is 522-1/4, subdivided between the various territories in the manner shown in the table below:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Channel hours requested</u>
Barbados	18
British Guiana	85-1/2
British Honduras	19-1/2
British North Borneo	7
British Somaliland	14
<hr/>	
Sub-total forwarded to next page	144

<u>Country</u>	<u>Channel hours requested</u>
Sub-total brought forward from preceding page	144
Falkland Islands	16
Fiji	14
Gambia	6
Gold Coast	11
Hong Kong	28-1/2
Nigeria	28
Malaya	105
Northern Rhodesia	24
Kenya	52
Malta	30
Trinidad	18
Zanzibar	10
Jamaica	18
Mauritius	2-3/4
Cyrenaica	15
	<hr/>
TOTAL	522-1/4

It will be appreciated that the services contemplated are, in general, of such a character that it is not possible to reduce the number of channel hours by purely technical means, such as synchronization, and that any reduction of the Colonial requirements can therefore, only be achieved by reducing programme time. Moreover, for many of the territories, frequencies have been claimed for only one programme so that reduction of the requirement necessarily involves reduction of the period during which a local broadcasting service is available. Nevertheless, in the sincere hope that this will represent a material contribution to reducing the difficulty of making a plan, the Delegation of the United Kingdom Colonies is prepared to agree to a reduction of the total requirement from 522-1/4 to 325 channel hours, a reduction of 38%.

The Delegation of the U.K. Colonies is not, at the present time, prepared to discuss the detailed subdivision of the reduced global figure of 325 channel hours between the various territories concerned, but will be prepared to discuss this question with the Planning Committee at a somewhat later date and also to discuss at an appropriate time, the changes in the individual transmission schedules that the reduction will entail.

In conclusion, the Delegation of the U. K. Colonies must stress the point that the offer to accept this very considerable reduction in channel hours is made in the sincere hope that other countries will make parallel sacrifices.

P. W. FRYER

ANNEX

<u>Country</u>	<u>Approximate area in square miles</u>	<u>Approximate population</u>	<u>Principal languages other than English with the approximate numbers by which they are spoken</u>
Barbados	166	193,000	-
British Guiana	83,000	376,000	Various Indian languages (175,000)
British Honduras	8,900	59,000	-
British North Borneo	29,500	330,000	(Malay (150,000)) (Dusun (120,000)) (Chinese (60,000))
British Somaliland	68,000	700,000	Arabic (the population generally)
Falkland Islands	4,618	2,200	-
Fiji (including Rotuma and W. Pacific dependencies)	24,800	475,000	(Fijian (120,000)) (Hindustani (120,000))
Gambia	4,000	240,000	(Mandinka (90,000)) (Wollof (30,000))
Gold Coast	91,800	4,100,000	(Twi (1,500,000)) (Fanti (1,500,000)) (Ewe (500,000)) (Ga (400,000))
Hong Kong	391	1,750,000	Cantonese (the popu- lation generally)
Nigeria	372,700	22,000,000	(Hausa (5,000,000)) (Ibo (3,500,000)) (Yoruba (3,500,000)) (Fulani (2,250,000))
Malaya	50,850	5,800,000	(Chinese (2,000,000)) (Malay (2,500,000)) (Tamil (500,000))

ANNEX
cont'd.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Approximate area in square miles</u>	<u>Approximate population</u>	<u>Principal languages other than English with the approximate numbers by which they are spoken</u>
Northern Rhodesia (with Nyasaland ø)	324,000	3,840,000	(Nyanza, Bemba, Kolulo, Lozi, Ila, Tonga, Chinyanja - precise sub-division not known)
Kenya (with Uganda and Tanganyika)	680,000	13,500,000	Swahili (750,000) and numerous other African languages
Trinidad and Tobago	1,980	558,000	-
Zanzibar	1,020	250,000	Swahili (the population generally)
Jamaica	4,450	-	-
Mauritius	720	419,000	(French (100,000)) (Hindustani (200,000))

ø Northern Rhodesia also provides a service in African languages to Southern Rhodesia, but since Southern Rhodesia is separately represented at the Conference its area and population have not been included in this table.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 589-E

2 February 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

Original: ENGLISH

DECISIONS OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY ON THE QUESTION OF

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The Plenary Assembly of January 29th, 1949 has taken note of Document No. 513 and all documents related thereto, recognizing that:

1. Unanimous agreement has not been reached so far, either on the precise principles which should be taken into consideration in the formulation of the High Frequency Assignment Plan, or on whether the several categories of services should be accorded priority (Question 10). In view of the importance of this last question, the results of the questionnaire on this point are quoted for information and guidance: International Preference: 9, with 2 conditional; National Preference: 16, with 1 conditional; both alternatives on equal basis: 13; other replies: 10.
2. Although the majority of the countries were in agreement to determine the assignment of frequencies in the available frequency spectrum space on the basis of an equitable and uniformly applicable method, it has not proved possible so far to adopt a formula or other method whose application could determine the proper allocation for each country.

The Plenary Assembly further

DECIDES

3. That the assignment of frequency hours by the Plan Committee should take into account the factors enumerated hereunder which have been approved by a majority of the Delegations, although it has not been possible so far to determine the relative importance of these factors either considered in themselves or in their specific application to each country.
 - a. The common factors of the area of the country, population, official languages, the existing circumstances in each country, as given below, together with other factors, such as those given in Appendix B of Document No. 375, insofar as they reflect the genuine needs of the different countries.

- b. The number of transmitters in operation and the volume of the broadcasting being carried out by a country at the present time.
 - c. The extraordinary circumstances which have had a significant bearing on the development of broadcasting in a country, (it being understood that this factor applies in particular to the case of Pakistan or any other country in a similar position)
 - d. The number of transmitters in operation and the volume of broadcasting being carried out by a country, member of the ITU as well as the development plan being carried out at an agreed past date, in the case of countries which have suffered damages during the last war.
 - e. The number of transmitters to be operated and the volume of broadcasting that is expected to be carried out at an agreed future date in the case of countries which have not been able to rectify new, or extend existing, installations at the same pace as other countries.
4. That the following consideration, agreed to by a majority of delegations, should also be taken into account in the preparation of the Frequency Assignment Plan:
- a) The assignment of an agreed minimum of frequency hours to each country;
 - b) The possibility of using alternative methods of transmission and dissemination for the purpose of achieving economy of frequencies;
 - c) The technically justified requirements for the duration of the operation of the Plan;
 - d) Assignment of frequency hours to a country should not be refused if it cannot use them immediately, provided it can do so before an agreed date;
 - e) The needs of countries which have not submitted their requirements;
 - f) Frequency hours should be allocated to the United Nations Information Services (also UNESCO)
 - g) A maximum power limit for high frequency broadcasting.

5. That any Plan which is based exclusively on technical principles (Question 12 b) is unacceptable.
6. That the negative answers of the majority of Delegations to questions 14, 17, 21 b, 23 and 24 in Document No. 511 should also be taken into account in the preparation of the Plan.

The above text was adopted unanimously.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 590-E

2 February 1949

Original : ENGLISH

DECISION OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY
ON THE QUESTION OF WAR DAMAGES

Upon the proposal of the Delegation of the Roumanian People's Republic, concerning the question of countries that have suffered war damage,

The Plenary Assembly

Decides unanimously :

to reaffirm the opinion adopted in Atlantic City on this subject, which is as follows :

Opinion.

"The International Telecommunications Conference of Atlantic City recognizes the necessity of rendering immediate assistance to the countries, members of the Union, that were devastated by the second World War, in order to rehabilitate their telecommunications system and expresses the hope that the United Nations draw the attention of its competent organs to the importance and the urgency of this problem which is part of the general problem of reconstruction

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 591-E

3 February 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

Original: SPANISH

URUGUAY

The Delegation of Uruguay, in accordance with the opinion expressed in the Plenary Assembly of Saturday, 29 January 1949, when it was resolved to omit the result of the Replies to Question 11 of Questionnaire 265, which were collected in Document No. 511, wishes to demand a reconsideration of the subject in the next Plenary Assembly.

In the opinion of this Delegation, the Conference has the moral obligation to attribute some sort of value to the reductions of the requirements made previous to their presentation to the analysis of Committee 5, since, as can be observed clearly at this Conference, failing to do so would openly encourage the abuse or lack of observance of the explicit regulations of Atlantic City. The lack of a condemnatory resolution, up to the present, has permitted such occurrences.

This Conference has been working for over three months, not only on account of the simple fact that the spectrum is excessively congested and, in consequence, high frequency broadcasting is useless to the countries, but also because, for the same reason, it has become completely uneconomical. Fundamentally, we find ourselves in this situation due to a historical process which, examined under the light of contemporary circumstances, shows a lack of vision of those who, "in illo tempore", exercised the most decisive influence in the organization of the I.T.U.

When the countries that were further advanced technically, with truly capable representatives, and who, due to this position and their capacity, naturally exercised the leadership over other countries which were less prepared and furthermore lacked adequate representation (though already using high frequencies), guided the first steps of the I.T.U., they forgot that, with the progress of the countries of the world and with their undeniable and legitimate rights to use the spectrum, the "cunning" of the early leaders would ultimately be discovered (and with it, all the injustices committed) and that the chaos we are now facing would inevitably result.

We must, therefore, avoid repeating the errors of the past and abandon the wrong path taken by our predecessors. We must be perfectly aware of the fact that any injustice committed against any one of the member states of our organization will provoke, sooner or later, an anarchical situation worse than the one we are now facing, since the claims of the nation whose rights we ignore will be supported by the voices of the peoples who are now struggling for their liberation and whose just claims we must not overlook.

The incomprehensible injustice sanctioned by an overwhelming majority in last Saturday's Plenary affected not only Uruguay but some thirty other nations, a list of which we shall publish in due time. Many of them, however, as we pointed out, abetted this tremendous injustice by their vote, without considering that, by so doing, they were damaging the interests of their own peoples.

What may our governments expect of a Conference which walks roughshod over the sound and faithful fulfilment of the explicit recommendations concerning economy of frequencies? Would it have been preferable for us to have presented larger requirements than those formulated at Atlantic City and Geneva, in order to obtain their tacit acknowledgment? Could this, by any chance, have been an efficient method of obtaining better consideration of our requirements, even though, as we see now, such a procedure endangers all chance of success of our work?

We cannot fail to acknowledge that some countries presented upon those occasions extremely moderate requirements, without taking into account future needs. It should be remembered that it was precisely the Delegation of Uruguay which proposed in a Plenary that the requirements presented by some ten countries after the time limit set for 5 November 1948 had expired should be accepted. Upon that occasion we held the same desire as now: to avoid injustices, to placate ill feeling and to eliminate all possibility of discontent.

It was only in pursuance of such an opinion that we accompanied the majority when it voted to consider the countries which aspired to the development and progress of their high frequency broadcasts. This just aspiration, worthy of consideration, received special expression in several of the general principles approved by that Plenary Assembly. For this reason we believe that they should be the first ones to **acknowledge** that only because many countries have **reduced** their claims to absolutely imperative needs is it possible, at present, to take into consideration all requirements.

All general principles which we approved last Saturday are founded upon strict justice and equity, which fact, as one of our esteemed colleagues has said, does honour to this Conference. We are therefore juridically and morally obliged to complete said Statute by including again the chapter which established due consideration of all requirements presented in accordance with the explicit and precise directives of the Conference, thus saving time and the terrible worries we are all suffering.

The esteemed representatives of the governments who have met here must not forget that, as in all cases of relations between peoples, it is necessary to proceed with a high spirit of equanimity, since any injustice provokes reactions which can never be extinguished. On the contrary, they propagate and, in the end, accumulated with other injustices or discontent, **grow** into an irresistible force which is impossible to hold back.

If the Governments here represented are truly interested in bringing peace to the world, as has been proclaimed these days with such insistence and publicity, let us do so integrally, in all fields, with undoubted lucidity, banishing all suspicion of insincerity or distrust.

Let us exterminate, once and for all, those who speculate on the ignorance or lack of experience of their neighbours and let us banish from the I.T.U., once and for all, the "cunning" that takes advantage of good faith and of the honesty of the countries whose conduct, on the contrary, deserves the most ample support and approval.

And let us recall, finally, the universal proverb which says: "He who sows winds, harvests tempests". Let us sow Justice, that we may reap Peace.....

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 592-E

2 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

PLAN COMMITTEE

Agenda to the 21st Meeting
to be held at 3:30 p.m. 4th
February 1949

1. Consideration of the future work of the Committee (Document 577).
2. Consideration of proposal concerning request for information on numbers of H.F. transmitter hours in use, Documents Nos. 397 and 477.
3. Consideration of action to be taken concerning the Portuguese proposal in Doc. No. 450.
4. Miscellaneous.

GUNNAR PEDERSEN
Chairman of Plan Committee

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 593-E

15 January 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

Original: FRENCH

MINUTES OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

15th Session

14 January 1949 (afternoon)

The session was declared open at 4:20 p.m. by the Chairman, Mr. M. Percyra.

The same members, delegates and observers were present who attended the 14th Session.

I. CONSIDERATION OF POINT TWO OF THE AGENDA:
REPORT ON THE PROPOSAL OF THE BIELORUSSIAN S.S.R.
(Document No. 457-E)

1.1 The Chairman said that the Report of the Coordinating Committee (Document No. 457-E) was to the effect that paragraph 1 of the proposal of the Bielorussian S.S.R. had been accepted by a large majority of Committee 1, with an amendment stating that the Conference would do all it could to observe the closing date previously fixed. Paragraphs 2 and 3 had been rejected by a large majority.

1.2 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) made the following statement:

"On December 23, 1948, the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. made constructive proposals on the most effective methods to promote the drawing up of a final high frequency assignment plan and to bring to an end the work of the Conference on the date already established, that is to say February 1st, 1949.

"In its statement, our Delegation pointed out that the Soviet Draft Plan, which had been examined during numerous meetings of Committees 3, 4 and 6, constituted a solid basis for the drawing up of a final plan.

"Our proposals were rejected for no well founded reason. A report on this matter was immediately published and it appears in Document 457.

"Since then 3 weeks have elapsed and the Conference has spent another 324,000 Swiss francs. However, it has neither examined a new plan nor received one, nor has it taken any clear-cut decision with regard to the drafting of a high frequency broadcasting plan.

"In fact, the work of the Conference has made no progress in relation to the situation outlined in Document 381.

"Moreover, the Conference has not fixed a target date for the end of its work and has not determined in what order or on what date the existing plans will be considered. Finally, it has not fixed any time limit for the submission of those plans which are awaited.

"Such a situation can only uselessly slow down the work of the Conference.

"The Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. considers that this situation is inadmissible. In addition, Document 457 is lacking in objectivity and is not satisfactory. Our Delegation feels that it must insist that a decision be taken without delay on all questions relating to the future work of the Conference and to the method to be followed for the consideration and drawing up of a final high frequency broadcasting plan. We also insist that the Conference keep to the target date fixed for the end of the work of the Mexico Conference, in accordance with Document 381."

- 1.3 Mr. Drohojowski (Poland) referring to the report of the Coordinating Committee accused the majority of showing little regard for the money of the Polish taxpayer, and the time of the officials of the Polish Government. There were only two solutions left for the Delegation of Poland, either to discuss the Report with the majority, or leave after issuing a suitable communiqué to the Press.

The Polish Delegation agreed with the proposal of the Bielorussian S.S.R., and left to the majority of the Assembly the responsibility for what might happen in the near future.

- 1.4 The Chairman asked delegates to limit their statements to concrete proposals, in order to avoid useless prolongation of the discussions.

- 1.5 Mr. de Albuquerque (Brazil) stated that the proposal made by his Delegation dealt with the same subject as the proposal of the Bielorussian S.S.R., and he suggested that both documents

should be discussed simultaneously on the same day.

1.6 The Chairman replied that the proposals of the Brazilian Delegation and of the Bielorussian S.S.R. Delegation were distinct. The latter had been considered by the Coordinating Committee, and the Assembly was now studying the result of that Committee's deliberations.

1.7 Mr. Ouspenskii (Ukrainian S.S.R.) made the following statement:

"On December 23rd, the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. submitted a very important proposal to accelerate the work of the Conference and direct it along the line of taking concrete decisions.

"However, the Plenary Assembly decided to refer this question to the Coordination Committee instead of considering the situation seriously and fixing a date for the conclusion of the Conference. Now, after three weeks, the proposal of the Delegation of the B.S.S.R., having been rejected by the Coordination Committee, is returned for consideration by the Plenary Assembly.

"I draw the attention of the Conference to this fact, in order to show how unproductive is the work of the Conference and how stagnant the position in which we are now. A proposal aiming to accelerate the work of the Conference has, in the course of three weeks, travelled from the Plenary Assembly to the Coordination Committee and back; worst of all, no actual decision has been taken upon it.

"We protest against such procedure as was adopted at the meeting of the Coordinating Committee, when discussion was limited on the substance of the question - the question of accelerating the work of the Conference; this limitation occurred on the 12th of January and in the course of four hours an unproductive discussion took place on the question of procedure. At the last meeting of the Coordinating Committee a discussion went on for four hours as to whether to prolong or shorten the discussion. All the speakers, who asked for the floor during that time, might have expressed themselves on the substance of the question.

"What of practical value has been done in the lapse of three weeks for the formulation of a new plan? Nothing.

"The Plan Committee has scarcely worked at all, as till now it has not received any recommendation on general principles from Committee 3; nor has the Committee during three months of work resolved the question of general principles of priorities.

"Under these conditions, the Delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R. considers that it must state that the time for taking concrete decisions has arrived, that we must not remain any longer in a state of inactivity and that it should first be decided that the date for the conclusion of the Conference is February 1st. However, in order to carry out this decision immediately, it is necessary, as from January 15th to stop accepting any new proposals and draft plans; to reorganize the work of committees in such a manner that decisions on general principles and priorities be finally taken, and productive work on drawing up a new plan be started.

"Everything that is necessary for this purpose is at our disposal. We have the plan of the Soviet Union which is a concrete one, worked out in detail and based on general principles. It is a plan created according to the requirements of the countries and tends to satisfy these requirements in the best manner. The representatives of each country have come here intending to reach an agreement. Each country should realize that it is impossible to satisfy fully all requirements, because the number of channel-hours requested is almost three times the number of channel-hours which are to be distributed. However, no other plan can satisfy fully the requirements of all countries, and in order to achieve results, we must adopt the Soviet plan as a basis for our future work, making the necessary corrections and amendments; thus we can work out a high frequency assignment plan.

"Therefore, the Delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R. fully supports the proposal of the Bielorussian S.S.R. and calls upon all other delegations to do the same. Acceptance of this proposal will allow us to bring nearer the final date for the closing of this Conference and will help us to draw up a plan for high frequency broadcasting."

1.8 The Chairman observed to Mr. Ouspenskii (Ukrainian S.S.R.) that his remarks were not relevant to the Agenda. It was the Report of the Coordinating Committee (Document No. 457-E), on which the Assembly was called upon to take a decision in the first instance.

1.9 Mr. Rapp (U.K.) urged the Assembly to bear in mind the time already spent in long discussions on the Bielorussian proposal by Committee 1, whose membership was, with a few exceptions, identical to that of the Plenary Assembly. All prolongation of the discussion on the proposal seemed to him quite superfluous. On the other hand, a decision had been taken with reference to the date for the discussion of the Brazilian proposal concerning the future work of the Conference. That date had been set for January 24th. The proper course now was to examine the report as it stood and to put it to the vote as soon as possible.

1.10 Mr. Burian (Czechoslovakia) stated, firstly, that the proposal of the Bielorussian S.S.R. was not the same as the Brazilian proposal, and, secondly, that the former had already been examined by Committee 1 and submitted to the Plenary Assembly. The acceptance of the Bielorussian proposal would make it possible to accelerate the work of the Conference and particularly that of Committee 6, (Plan). Unless the present working methods were modified, he could not see when the Conference could end.

1.11 Mr. Lazareanu (P.R. of Roumania) fully shared the views of his Polish colleague as to the heavy burdens imposed upon the Polish taxpayer and upon the time of the officials of the Polish Government. He was referring to the preceding speech of Mr. Rapp (U.K.), when he was interrupted by the Chairman in order to allow Mr. Rapp (U.K.) to make his meaning clear.

1.12 Mr. Rapp (U.K.) said he had merely supported the recommendation in Document No. 457-E that the discussions should be abbreviated as much as possible.

1.13 Mr. Lazareanu (P.R. of Roumania) protested vehemently against the Chairman's action in interrupting him.

The Chairman replied that he had apologized for his interruption, the only object of which had been the better guidance of the discussions.

1.14 Mr. Lazareanu (P.R. of Roumania) continuing said that, if the Assembly shared the opinion expressed by the Delegate of the U.K., it would be necessary to decide whether the Assembly itself or the Coordinating Committee should be dissolved. In fact, the Assembly was the supreme organ of the Conference and was free to comment on the debates which had taken place within the Committees. Even though it had been rejected by Committee 1, the Bielorussian proposal should be considered by the Plenary Assembly in order to shorten the work of the Conference. The date for the presentation of the U.S.A. Plan had already been postponed. He proposed that the Plenary Assembly should reject the decisions of Committee 1, and discuss the Bielorussian proposal immediately.

1.15 The Chairman proposed to put the proposal of Mr. Lazareanu (P.R. of Roumania) to the vote immediately.

Mr. Dostert (Secretary) explained, before the voting commenced, that the Roumanian proposal was for the rejection of the Report of Committee 1 (Document No. 457-E), and for the replacement of the proposal of the Bielorussian S.S.R. (Document No. 381-E) on the Agenda of the present session.

The result of the vote was as follows:

50 votes in favour of the proposal, 10 against and 2 abstentions.

- 1.16 The Roumanian proposal for the reconsideration of the proposal of the Bielorussian S.S.R. (Document No. 381) was accordingly rejected.
- 1.17 Mr. Schaeffer (Morocco and Tunisia) thought that, until the Plenary Assembly had at its disposal a written document, prepared by the Chair, on the progress of the work of the Committees, all general discussions on the subject were useless. He wanted the agenda for the next Plenary Session to include the examination of the Report of Committee 6 (Plan) as well as the study of a document on the progress of the work of the Committees.
- 1.18 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) stated that he had had no opportunity of expressing the opinion of his Delegation on the procedure proposed by the Chair, which he considered strange, of limiting discussion to examination of Doc. No. 457-E, which was inseparable from that of Document No. 381-E. The procedure, adopted by the majority of not taking decisions and of delaying always the date for them, was inadmissible. Furthermore, it was not possible to study in 5 days, as proposed, both the draft plan of the U.S.A. and the proposal of Portugal. The study of the Soviet plan, which had been drawn out over two months, had not produced any decision; the procedure of the majority consisted in prolonging the work of the Conference without drawing up any plan. His Delegation formally opposed the adoption of Document No. 457-E and asked all delegations present to reject it, and to resume immediately the discussion of the closure of the work of the Conference and the drawing up of a plan.
- 1.19 The Chairman pointed out to Mr. Lalić that, contrary to his statement, four concrete decisions had been adopted, all calculated to accelerate the work of the Conference:
- a) To do everything possible to respect the time-limits previously established;
 - b) to receive the draft Plan of the U.S.A. and the proposal of Portugal by January 15 at the very latest;
 - c) to distribute these new documents by January 19th;
 - d) to study the plan for the future work of the Conference and for its closing date on January 24 as proposed by Brazil.

1.20 Mr. Stojanov (U.S.S.R.) stated: "In accordance with the proposal of the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R., we are now discussing the Report of Committee 1. On behalf of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R., I wish to state that we do not agree with the decision of Committee 1, as contained in Document No. 457. Naturally, the Report of Committee 1 was drafted after a consideration of the proposal made by the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. How then is it possible, while discussing this Report, not to speak on the proposal of the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R.?"

"What have we been debating lately at the meetings of our committees and our Conference? It is the situation in which the Conference finds itself, the results which we achieved during three months of work and what these results promise us.

"I am pointing out the sad fact that lately we occupied ourselves with questions of procedure and with modifications to the rules of procedure which have been approved by us. Have these questions any direct connection with the attainment of that aim which faces our Conference? None whatsoever.

"The results of the work of our Conference do not correspond to our terms of reference. The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Mr. Ouspenskii, has correctly stated that the Plan Committee must immediately start drafting a plan for a world-wide allocation of channel-hours.

"Why does Committee 6 occupy itself only with general discussions and not with the problem of drawing up a plan? Because Committee 3 has not obtained any results and the character of its work promises nothing. The same may be said with reference to the work of Committees 4 and 5, which up to now have not submitted their results for the work of Committee 6.

"The proposal of the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. is intended to improve the work of the Conference and lays before it concrete tasks. Therefore, this proposal must be considered now.

"I do not accept Document No. 457 in its present form, because by doing so we would block the road for the substantial improvement of our work.

"In expressing its objections against Document No. 457, the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. proposes to consider Document No. 381, which has been submitted by the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. at this meeting of our Conference with the purpose of taking the necessary measures for the acceleration and improvement of our work."

1.21

Mr. Kito (Albania) asked the Chair to note that the Albanian Delegation had voted for the rejection of Document No. 457 and that, initially, he had been unable to vote, because he did not know what proposal was being put to the vote. He wished the following statement to be inserted in the Minutes:

"The Delegation of the People's Republic of Albania, together with other delegations, asked for the floor on points of order before the beginning of the vote. In addition, the Delegate of Belgium stated that the vote was not clear. The Albanian Delegation noticed that the voting had begun without the Chair allowing points of order to be raised, and that the Secretary, after answering the Belgian Delegate, had proceeded with the voting instead of starting again at the beginning. As a result of this the Albanian Delegation was unable to speak. The continuation of the voting in that rapid manner, ignoring the fact that certain delegations were not yet clear as to the subject of the vote or had criticisms to make on the procedure, was not a correct procedure. The Chairman was bound to give the floor on points of order, not only before voting, but also after voting had begun, where it was a question of explanations or of procedure. The Chairman had no right to take a vote in such a way as to prevent delegates from expressing their opinions, or to compel them to vote without being clear upon what matter they were voting. As regards the proposal of the Bielorussian S.S.R., the Albanian Delegation expressed its opinion, when the proposal was discussed in the Coordinating Committee."

"I wish to inform this Plenary Assembly that the Delegation of Albania deeply regrets that the Coordinating Committee rejected the two essential points of the proposal which can most quickly enable us to achieve the result we desire. In the present very serious situation of the Conference, my Delegation cannot clearly see what are the prospects for the future and I fear that my country may expend uselessly the money and the work of its Delegate. For all these reasons, my Delegation considers that this Assembly should not accept the decision of Committee I and that, in order to emerge from this serious situation, we should take a decision on the basis of the proposal of the Bielorussian S.S.R. contained in Document No. 31. If a decision is taken to the contrary, contrary to this, my Delegation declines all responsibility for the future of the Conference."

1.22

In reply, the Chairman stated that the Rumanian proposal was very clear and had been read again at dictation speed by the Secretary. However, he took note of Mr. Kito's statement.

- 1.23 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) stated that he had requested the floor, as had the Delegate of Albania, before voting started upon the Roumanian proposal and that the Chairman had not granted his request. Where and when was the Assembly going to examine the proposal of Bielorussia with regard to the conduct of the work of the Conference? Secondly, he asked if the proposal of Portugal would be ready for distribution on January 15th.
- 1.24 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) said that the document of the Portuguese Delegation had been received, that its translation had at once been started and that it would be distributed on January 17th, unless the Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. wished the Secretariat to work during the night of January 14th to 15th. In the latter case, the proposal of Portugal would be distributed on the morning of January 15th.
- 1.25 The Chairman, replying to the first question of the Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R., declared that the reconsideration of that Delegation's proposal had been rejected during the preceding vote.
- 1.26 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) did not insist that the Secretariat work during that night, stating that he would be satisfied if the Portuguese proposal was distributed to the Delegations on January 17th. With reference to Document No. 457, he was opposed to its consideration and did not accept its text since it gave no precise idea of the progress of the work and furnished no work programme for the future. In addition, this document did not reflect the discussions which had taken place in the Coordinating Committee on Document No. 381. The Assembly should take more concrete decisions on this matter and in this latter course it would be supported by the majority of Delegations present.
- 1.27 Mr. Jablin (P.R. of Bulgaria) protested against the fact that the supreme assembly of a Conference had rejected a document without having discussed it. He asked that the Delegations who had rejected the document, should assume the responsibility for prolonging the work of the Conference, both before their respective governments and the public opinion of their countries. His Delegation did not wish to assume such a responsibility.
- 1.28 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) said that he could not agree with the assignment of 24 channel hours, as allotted to his country by the Soviet Plan and, interpreting the opinions of several other Delegations, he felt it desirable to examine other plans first. With regard to the question of the proposal of the Bielorussian S.S.R., he recalled that long debates had taken place upon this proposal, both during the Plenary Session of December 23rd and later in the Coordinating Committee.

1.29 After the Chairman had said that he would now put to the vote the proposal contained in document 457, Mr. Dostert (Secretary) said that the vote would take place on the approval or rejection of this document of the Coordinating Committee. The result of the vote was as follows: 51 votes in favour, 10 votes against and 1 abstention.

1.30 The Assembly approved the Report of the Coordinating Committee (document 457) on the proposal of the Bielorussian SSR (doc. 381).

The meeting was adjourned from 6.35 p.m. to 7 p.m.

II. CONSIDERATION OF POINT THREE OF THE AGENDA: PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE (DOC. 440).

2.1 Mr. Stojanov (USSR) stated that this question had been debated at length in the Coordinating Committee and to avoid repetition of these debates, he wished to make the following proposal:

"Delete figure 13 from the text of the first sentence of paragraph 2, article 14 of doc. 440."

In this manner, the right to have recourse to a secret ballot was safeguarded not only for Plenary Sessions of the Conference, but also for plenary meetings of Committees in which important questions might arise, likely to influence the very future of the Conference. It was therefore not desirable to restrict the rights of Delegations by denying them the right to resort to a secret ballot when circumstances required.

2.2 Mr. Sastry (India) supported the Soviet motion that the proposal be quickly put to the vote. The amendment of the Delegation of India was intended to bring the rules of procedure of the Conference into line with the provisions of the Atlantic City General Regulations, and also to accelerate the work of the Committees and of the Conference.

2.3 The proposal of Mr. Sastry was seconded by Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom) whilst Mr. Stojanov seconded by Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian SSR), Mr. Gross (P.R. of Roumania), Mr. Burian (Czechoslovakia) and Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) requested that a secret vote be taken.

- 2.4 The proposal of the Soviet Delegation was rejected by 43 votes to 16 with 1 abstention. Accordingly, the text of paragraph 2 of Article 14 of Document No. 440 was kept intact.
- 2.5 Mr. Stojanov (U.S.S.R.) then proposed that Document No. 440 be accepted without further discussion.
- 2.6 The Report (document 440) of the Coordinating Committee to the Plenary Assembly on amendments to the Rules of Procedure was adopted unanimously with acclamation.
- III. CONSIDERATION OF ITEM FOUR OF THE AGENDA: DECISION ON THE SUBJECT OF THE QUESTIONS RAISED IN DOCUMENTS NOS. 264 (YUGOSLAVIA) AND 388 (S.C.A.P.)
- 3.1 Colonel Johnson (S.C.A.P.) stated that on the 23rd of January 1948 a member of S.C.A.P. had been sent with a Japanese Technical Adviser to Geneva, where the latter had actively participated in the work of the P.F.B. Later on the Allied Council for Japan had approved by a vote of 3 to 1 the participation of S.C.A.P., in the name of Japan, in several international conferences with the right to decide the composition of its representation. Finally, on 9 June 1948, the Far Eastern Commission decided, by a vote of 10 to none, with one abstention, that a representative of S.C.A.P., accompanied by a Japanese Technical Adviser, should participate in international conferences (par. 3-D, Document No. 388). Moreover, the Atlantic City Convention provided that Japan could accede to the Convention by conforming to the provisions of Article 1 not being applicable to Japan. On 1 September 1948 S.C.A.P. authorized the Japanese Government to ~~sccede~~ accede to the Convention. However, the Japanese Government did not have the power to act without the prior approval of the Diet, and it was not until December 3rd that the instrument of accession was addressed to the General Secretariat of the Union through the intermediary of the Swiss Mission at Tokyo. In conclusion, he asked that all facilities be given to the Technical Adviser so that he might participate as assistant to the Observer in the drawing up of the Plan.
- 3.2 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia), the author of the proposal contained in Document 264 relating to the participation of S.C.A.P. in the Conference, then proceeded to analyse

Document No. 388, containing the views of the Observer of S.C.A.P.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia considered that the expert of Japanese nationality accompanying Colonel Johnson was neither necessary to the latter nor to the Conference. In fact, some Delegations did not include a radio specialist. Secondly, at least 100 broadcasting specialists and technicians were already participating in the Conference and he did not see how the presence of a Japanese expert would contribute to its success. Commenting on paragraph 3, he (Mr. Lalić) thought that sub-paragraph c) did not constitute a valid argument in support of Colonel Johnson's proposal. The present situation of Japan could be altered only by a general decision taken by the United Nations. Referring to sub-paragraph d) of the same paragraph, he considered that the undeniable right of S.C.A.P. to designate representatives to certain conferences did not constitute any obligation for the I.T.U. Examining sub-paragraph e), he said that the decision of the Far Eastern Commission was not consistent with the decisions of the Administrative Council. With regard to sub-paragraph f), no definition appearing in Annex 2 of the Atlantic City Convention could be applied to the S.C.A.P. Observer. Commenting upon sub-paragraph g), he considered that, in agreeing to the presence of an expert of Japanese nationality, the Conference would commit an act contrary to the spirit of international cooperation and to the decisions of the Administrative Council.

- 3.3 In conclusion, being convinced that no Delegation shared Colonel Johnson's point of view, he categorically objected to the adoption of Col. Johnson's proposal, especially as Japan had not yet become a democratic country and the presence of one of its nationals at this Conference would constitute a direct and inadmissible offense to the democratic countries here represented.

Nevertheless, he wished to say that the authorization for admission granted to the Japanese expert by the Mexican Government was an action worthy of the homage of all democratic countries.

- 3.4 Mr. Stojanov (U.S.S.R.) made the following statement:

"The Delegation of the Soviet Union regrets and is surprised that the Conference is forced again to return to questions which have already been decided. We are surprised also by the inconsistency of S.C.A.P., which after giving (in No-

vember 1948) a written statement that its Technical Adviser (a Japanese) would not attend the Sessions of the Conference, is now raising the same question again.

"I draw the attention of the Conference to the extremely strange fact that the Official List of Delegations attending this Conference (dated 5 January 1949) included a technical expert of Japanese nationality, whose attendance at the Conference was explicitly excluded. My Delegation is surprised by this situation; and I request the Secretary of the Conference Mr. Dostert to give me an explanation on the point.

"As to point "a", paragraph 3, of Document No. 388, the Delegation of the Soviet Union has the following observations to submit:

"This point states that the presence of the Technical Adviser at the meetings of the Conference is considered necessary, in order to ensure representation of the interests of the Occupation authorities.

"The interests of the occupied country should be represented by the occupying country. The Observer of the S.C.A.P., Colonel Johnson, is a fully competent person, and is the proper representative for the purpose. Colonel Johnson can also receive full help from his Technical Adviser, if he needs it, without any need for the Adviser to be present at the Meetings of the Conference. For this purpose he can avail himself, if necessary, of the Mexican Government's hospitality, as the latter has permitted the entry of a Specialist of Japanese nationality.

"The question before us is whether the presence of a Technical Adviser to the S.C.A.P. Observer is actually necessary for the solution of the tasks of our Conference?

"The Conference can decide the question in one way only. We have a sufficient number of highly qualified specialists; and the technical questions can be solved successfully without the presence of a Japanese specialist.

"Japan is an occupied country. A Treaty of Peace with Japan, which was one of the original Fascist countries, one of the original aggressors, is not yet signed. Japan treacherously attacked China, the U.S.A. and other countries. The blood, which was shed on the fields of battle because of Japanese aggression, is not yet washed off. Japan has not yet redeemed its guilt as far as the Democratic countries of the world are concerned.

"The Delegation of the Soviet Union will not under any conditions agree to the participation of the Japanese Technical Advisor to the S.C.A.P. Observer in our Conference, and submits accordingly the following concrete proposal:

"To exclude the request contained in Document No. 388 from the programme of the present Conference, and to pass to the consideration of the next point of the Agenda - the Report of Committee 5."

3.5 In reply to a question by Mr. Stojanov, the Secretary said that it did not appear to him that the exclusion of the physical presence of the Japanese expert from the meeting rooms of the Conference should involve the exclusion of his name from the list of international organizations represented at the Conference. Moreover, he felt that the Conference should respect the right of a Delegation to select its members as it wished.

3.6 Mr. Andrada (Argentine) made the following statement:

"I. The Argentine Delegation wishes to support the request of S.C.A.P. set forth in Document No. 388, that its representatives appointed to this Conference be permitted to participate as Observers.

"The reasons urged in Document No. 388 itself seem convincing to me. On the other hand, I find nothing in the Atlantic City Convention, or the Rules of Procedure, or its Annexes to stand in the way of such a solution.

3.7 "a) In the first place, it is impossible to deny the fact stated in the Document, that Japan had acceded to the Atlantic City Convention as from December 3rd, last, with its accession becoming effective on January 1st of this year, viz., the date the Convention came into effect. This act, for the accomplishment of which no other formality is necessary, according to the provisions of Annex II to the Protocol, is of the greatest importance, inasmuch as it implies the inclusion of the said country as a member of the I.T.U.

"As I understand, the Observer properly speaking, as well as the Technical Advisor of Japan, has been appointed by the supreme authority of that country as exercised by the Supreme Allied Command in which all the Occupying Powers take part. Not only does this eliminate any doubt which might have been entertained on the subject, but it must be interpreted as legalizing and confirming the man-

date, which the Observers or representatives referred to would properly exercise to-day on behalf of a member country of the I.T.U.

- 3.8 "b) The resolution (No. 112) of the Administrative Council, referred to by the Credentials Committee in Document No. 68, Page 4, adopted in September 1948, viz., prior to the accession of Japan, was broad enough to allow participation of both members of the S.C.A.P. at this Conference without any distinction. This resolution said that 'the representatives of S.C.A.P. can take part in Conferences as Observers,' thus employing the word 'representatives' in a generic sense, to mean persons invested with the representation or, as in this case, the mandate of S.C.A.P., and not in the restricted technical sense defined by Annex 2 of the Convention, where it is said that a 'representative' is a person representing a recognized private operating agency . . . etc., which obviously is not the case with the S.C.A.P. Accordingly, no objection could, or can, be taken to the resolution of the Administrative Council, which is in complete conformity with the Convention and Annex 2 thereof.
- 3.9 "c) Finally, reasons of practical convenience, already enumerated by S.C.A.P. in Document No. 388, favour allowing the participation of technical advisers - from any delegation - in the discussions of the Conference, without regard to whether they are strictly 'delegates' or 'experts', provided they are 'delegated' as provided in Annex 2 (see definition of 'delegation'). Their participation in the matters within their competence is always helpful, inasmuch as it saves time and facilitates common understanding. Any question that may arise, as to whether or not they represent their country in any given connection, can be easily met by subsequent confirmation of the delegate of the country to which they belong. This is the unvarying practice at all conferences, including the Atlantic City Conference and the present Conference in Mexico City. Were it otherwise, I do not see how the simultaneous operation of Committees, Sub-Committees and Working Groups could be arranged."
- 3.10 Mr. Sterling (U.S.A.) thought that the presence of the Technical Adviser of S.C.A.P. at the Conference was quite in order and should be permitted. In design-

nating an expert to accompany its Delegate to this Conference, S.C.A.P. merely bowed to the policy decisions of the Far Eastern Commission. Now, insofar as S.C.A.P. had been formally admitted to this Conference as an Observer, the only question pending was whether the Technical Advisor, who had been duly appointed by S.C.A.P. could participate in the work of the Conference. The procedure provided by the Atlantic City Convention and by Annex II thereof was perfectly appropriate and should be followed by all Delegations participating at this Conference. That procedure consisted, in particular, in recognizing the right of each country or organization to determine the composition of its delegation as it wished. The Delegation of the United States of America formally supported the presence of S.C.A.P. with its Technical Advisor, and requested that such right be formally recognized by the Assembly.

- 3.11 Mr. Rapp (United Kingdom) associated himself with the opinions expressed in support of Document No. 388 by the Delegate of Argentine. He asked the Secretary whether he had been notified by the General Secretariat of the I.T.U. of receipt of Japan's instrument of accession to the International Telecommunications Convention.

In addition, he asked what the status of Japan and S.C.A.P. would be at the Conference, when it was confirmed that the instrument had indeed been received.

- 3.12 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) stated, in answer to the first question of the U.K. Delegate, that the General Secretariat of the Union in reply to a telegram had at first stated that the instrument had not yet been received. A few days later, another telegram was received by the Secretary General of the Union informing the Conference that a letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, countersigned by S.C.A.P., had been sent by the diplomatic representative of the Swiss Confederation at Tokyo to the Department of Political Affairs at Berne. The Secretary General stated that he had not considered that letter as constituting an instrument of accession under the terms of the Convention. Consequently, he (the Secretary-General) had wired S.C.A.P. requesting that an instrument be sent in due form. However, the General Secretariat had not yet received the document in question, although its reception might be merely a matter of days.

- 3.13 In reply to the second question of the Delegate of the U.K., the Chairman requested the latter to

refer to the provisions of Additional Protocol II of the Atlantic City Convention concerning Germany and Japan, which read:

"It is hereby agreed that Germany and Japan may accede to the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City by fulfilling the provisions of Article 17 therefor at such time as the responsible authorities consider such accession appropriate. The formalities prescribed by Article 1 of that Convention shall not apply to these two countries."

- 3.14 Mr. Rapp (United Kingdom) pointed out that since Japan might within a few days enjoy a deliberative status at this Conference, the proposal of the Delegation of Yugoslavia became unreal and even constituted an unjustified increase of the prerogatives of the Assembly. The question under discussion was connected neither with politics nor opinions, but solely with procedure. Nor was it a question of the race or the colour of the Observers. Finally, Annex 2 of the Atlantic City Convention clearly stipulated that the Observers had the right to be accompanied by experts of their choice, and the Conference should not interfere in this question.
- 3.15 Mr. de Albuquerque (Brazil) stated that, contrary to the opinion of the Yugoslavian Delegation, he felt that the Conference did not have sufficient technicians. In other respects, he considered that the decision should be left to the discretion of S.C.A.P. as to whether, in its interest, its representative should be accompanied by a Technical Adviser. Furthermore, he wished to state that the democratic countries had used the technical services of former enemy countries, and it was not the first time that this had occurred. Finally, the Assembly should in this case, adopt a well-balanced attitude and its deliberations should reflect the greatest consideration for the decision taken by the Supreme Command for the Allied Powers.
- 3.16 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) drew attention to the danger of considering this important subject from a political angle. There was, in all cases, one human consideration which dominated all others: that of dispensing justice. In the interest of harmony, this Conference should remember that the people themselves were not guilty of the errors of their governments, however horrible these errors may have been in reality. Therefore, to mete out arbitrary justice in the case of the Japanese expert would mean refusing him the right to participate in the work of this Conference and would entail the same ar-



bitrary refusal for his entire country. The Delegation of Uruguay itself saw no objection to the presence of an expert of Japanese nationality at this Conference.

3.17 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) stated that delegations had the fullest right to determine their membership as they wished. The Delegation of France - even though finding it regrettable - considered that it had nothing to say in this matter. Indeed, the only really important fact arising from Document No. 388, and which was a new consideration, concerned Japan's accession to the Convention, which action might make that country a member of this Conference. The provisions of the Convention were applicable and Japan could accede to it by conforming with the provisions of Article 17, as soon as the competent authorities consider this accession opportune. The French Delegation, being no more informed than the Secretariat on the dispatch or reception of Japan's instrument of accession, believed that, in any case, this question was beyond the competence of this Conference. He formally requested that the following reservation be noted:

3.18 If the Delegation of S.C.A.P. included a Japanese expert - which was its own affair - no formal consequence concerning the accession of Japan should be drawn from this fact, contrary to what had been stated in Document No. 388. The Delegation of France could not take any definite stand on this point before receiving formal instructions, which it would ask to receive.

3.19 Mr. Kito (Albania) then made the following statement:

"During the consideration of the question concerning the admittance of the Japanese technical adviser at the beginning of November, my Delegation was categorically opposed to the presence of this expert in our Conference. In the Plenary Session on 7 November, we voted on this question, and the result clearly demonstrated that the presence of a Japanese was not desirable here. There was a very slight difference in the number of votes in favour of his admission and those opposed, and the number of absentions exceeded the number of affirmative and negative votes cast. Taking this fact into account, Colonel Johnson, in his letter of 8 November addressed to the Chairman of the Conference, resolved the question satisfactorily for all the delegates present, who applauded his magnificent initiative. To my great astonishment, I learned of document No. 388 emanating from Colonel Johnson and requesting the participation of the Japanese technical advisor in our Conference. This

is a poor illustration of the letter of 3 November, which I had applauded with such great satisfaction. The representative of SCAP informed us in Document 388 that the Supreme Commander of Allied Powers considered that the presence of the Japanese technical advisor now had become necessary. In the opinion of the Albanian Delegation, this argument is incorrect. First of all, it is not now that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers considers that the presence of the Japanese expert is desirable, as he has held this opinion from the outset, when the Japanese technical advisor was first sent to Mexico City. I should like to stress here that it is not SCAP who may decide whether or not the presence of a Japanese in this Conference is desirable, but that it rests with those countries here represented to take the necessary decision. With reference to the reasons advanced by SCAP in justification of its request for the presence of its technical advisor in this Conference, we consider that they are not sound. My Delegation feels that the presence of a Japanese technician is not necessary for the SCAP representative nor desirable for this Conference. The case of Japan is very similar to that of Germany. We do not have here Allied representatives from Germany, whereas Japan finds itself privileged, as we have with us a representative of SCAP. A request has now been put forward for us to admit a Japanese - this is inadmissible for the Delegation of the People's Republic of Albania. The representative of SCAP can very easily consult his Japanese technician outside the Conference, and the presence of a Japanese among us is neither necessary nor desirable at a time when a peace treaty has not yet been signed with Japan and when this state is still outside the family of the United Nations and remains dangerous to humanity - this last fact being demonstrated by the fact that there are still occupation troops in Japan. There may be countries which have not felt the fascist boot and which seek erroneous arguments in order to re-establish the prestige of the Japanese advisor who was annoyed because he was not admitted to our Conference; but my Delegation cannot accept his presence and considers that Japan should furnish a great deal of proof before being admitted to the family of nations represented here. My people, which I represent, feel that, were they to forget the consequences of fascist occupation, they would be forgetting their obligation to peace and democracy. With regard to the statement of the U.K. Delegate on the possible admission of Japan with the right

to vote in our Conference, this same Delegate has denied this right to democratic countries such as the People's Republic of Mongolia and the State of Israel; the Delegation of the People's Republic of Albania states that it does not consider the Atlantic City decisions to be the Bible, and even were Japan to be accepted as a member of the International Telecommunications Union, the former could never accept the presence of a representative of Japan in this Conference as an Observer, even worse, with the right to vote."

3.20 The Chairman regretfully noted that, despite his constant and repeated requests, certain delegations persisted in again voicing opinions which had already been given at length. He renewed his pressing invitation to limit statements to the expression of new opinions.

3.21 Mr. Morales (Cuba) stated that the matter had already been discussed sufficiently and requested that, in order to shorten discussion, the Assembly should put the question to the vote.

3.22 Mr. Lazareanu (P.R. of Roumania) protested against the procedure adopted by the Chairman, who had not given him the floor, although he had asked for it.

Firstly, he did not wish to refer to the statement of Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) on the matter of the adherence of Japan to the ITU. It was true that each Delegation was free to determine its membership in accordance with the terms of a clause of the Atlantic City Convention. However, it was not less true that the Plenary Assembly of this Conference was not obliged to admit anyone within its midst.

3.23 After Mr. Lazareanu (P.R. of Roumania) had made certain allusions, the Chairman interrupted him explaining that, firstly, he (Mr. Lazareanu) was not keeping to the Agenda as he had been asked to; and secondly, that he (the Chairman) could not permit the inclusion of these allusions in the Minutes.

Mr. Lazareanu (P.R. of Roumania) stated that, if it was argued that Japan was a democratic country, Col. Johnson would never have come to Mexico to represent SCAP, since, in that case, there would no longer be an occupying power in Japan nor a Supreme Command of the Allied Powers. In any case, and for the reasons stated, his Delegation was formally

opposed to the presence of a Japanese observer at the Conference.

3.24 Mr. Morales (Cuba), seconded by Mr. Sastry (India) and by Dr. Andrade (Argentine), thought that the Assembly should be consulted immediately as to whether this matter should be put to the vote.

3.25 Mr. Stojanov (USSR) asked the Chair to put to the vote the proposal previously presented by the Soviet Delegation.

3.26 The Chairman stated that a vote would now be taken on the proposal of the USSR and this was then read by the Secretary:

"The request contained in Document 388 is deleted from the programme of the Conference and the Assembly proceeds to consider the next point on the Agenda."

The result of the vote by roll call was as follows: in favour of the proposal 9 votes, 36 votes against and 12 abstentions.

3.27 The Soviet proposal was rejected.

3.28 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) rejected the criticism made by the United Kingdom Delegate with respect to the introduction in the debate of remarks on colour, race, etc. He added that, in the constitution of Yugoslavia, no such discrimination was made and he therefore took the liberty of proposing to the United Kingdom Delegation that they give their advice to some other country forming part of the British Empire.

3.29 Furthermore, the Delegation of Brazil had stated that it did not wish there to be a "monopoly of democracy". The Delegation of Yugoslavia wished to point out that Japan, Germany and other fascist countries had excluded themselves from the family of democratic countries. Finally, concerning the admission of an adviser of Japanese nationality, the Delegation of Yugoslavia believed that the United Nations General Assembly was the only qualified authority to decide with reference to the participation of Japan in international conferences. He drew attention to the United Nations resolution dated 12 December 1946, which the Atlantic Conference had taken as the basis for its decision that

Spain could not accede to the Atlantic City Convention. Therefore, the Delegation of Yugoslavia wondered how it was possible that Spain, which only gave partial support to the Axis Powers, was not admitted, while a country, which was a member of the Axis was allowed to attend the Conference.

3.30 Col. Johnson (SCAP) stated that he was not a member of the General Staff of SCAP and that consequently, if Document 264 was approved, he would automatically be excluded from the Conference.

3.31 The Chairman stated that he was going to put to the vote the proposal of Cuba, and Mr. Dostert (Secretary) read the following text:

"The Plenary Assembly considers that the questions raised in Documents Nos. 264 and 388 have been sufficiently discussed. It, therefore, decides to close the debate and to vote immediately on the conclusions contained in those documents."

The result of the vote by roll call was the following: 45 votes in favour of the proposal, 9 against and 4 abstentions.

3.32 The Assembly approved the proposal of the Delegation of Cuba.

3.33 Mr. Hebert (Canada) seconded by Mr. Kittner (USA), proposed that a vote be taken on whether the Assembly would or would not accept a technical adviser of Japanese nationality.

3.34 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) insisted that the two points of the "Decision" of Document No. 264 should be separately put to the vote, since, even if the Japanese adviser should be accepted, this acceptance would only be valid for this Conference. It was necessary, therefore, to establish what policy should be followed on this matter in the future. It was necessary to define the position of the Union once and for all.

3.35 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) shared the viewpoint of the Delegations of Cuba and Canada and insisted on the interpretation which was to be given to the vote. The Assembly should decide whether or not it was going to permit the observer of SCAP to be assisted by a technical adviser of Japanese nationality. It should be established clearly that this admission, if it was approved, was not in any way connected with membership of Japan in the ITU.

3.36 The Chairman stated that, in whatever sense the vote might be taken, Document No. 264 was not going to solve the problem

under discussion, which was whether a Japanese adviser was to be admitted to the Conference.

3.37 Mr. Albuquerque (Brazil) seconded the proposal of Canada. The Credentials Committee had already submitted a proposal to the Plenary Assembly. The proposal of Canada also interpreted that made by the Credentials Committee.

3.38 Mr. Fontaine (Uruguay) proposed a compromise text:

"Authority is hereby given to the General Staff of SCAP or its representatives to take part in the Conference with the status of Observers."

3.39 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) considered it necessary to find a text which would cover both documents and, therefore, proposed to the Assembly the following text:

The Plenary Assembly decides:

a) that point 1 of Document No. 264 does not refer to any subject or question now before the Assembly. It invites the author of Document No. 264, in his capacity as member of the Administrative Council, to submit his proposal directly to the General Secretariat of the Union, so that it may be included in the agenda of the next session of the Council;

b) it grants the request of the Observer of SCAP that his Technical Adviser may attend the meetings of the Conference."

3.40 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) considered that his text was perfectly clear and in agreement with the decision of the Administrative Council concerning the conferences of the ITU. He could not, therefore, approve the text proposed by the Secretary.

Nor did he agree with the statement that the first point of his proposal had no relation to the subject under discussion. On the contrary, it was clearly related. If only a member or members of the General Staff were admitted, the Japanese adviser would automatically be excluded, for the Delegation of Yugoslavia was convinced that the adviser of Japanese nationality could not be a member of the General Staff of SCAP.

3.41 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) at the request of Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia), read the text of Resolution 112 of the Administrative Council.

3.42 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) stated that, in the light of the text just read by the Secretary, he wished to amend the text of Document 264 as follows: in Point 1, where it read "the

members", the words "the representatives" of the General Staff of SCAP should be substituted. Thus the text would conform better to the decision of the Council. He also wished to ask Col. Johnson if he thought that his adviser of Japanese nationality was the representative of SCAP.

3.43 Col. Johnson (SCAP) stated categorically that the Japanese adviser attached to the Observer was not ~~THE~~ representative of SCAP but A representative of SCAP.

3.44 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) stated that he did not wish to become involved in the question of the powers of SCAP, but that he considered that the Supreme Command, for many reasons, would not appoint a Japanese as its representative.

3.45 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian SSR) stated that, in his opinion, to be representative of SCAP or to be technical adviser to the representative of SCAP were two quite different matters. He suggested that, in order to clarify the situation, the matter should be referred for study to the Credentials Committee. The Delegation of the Bielorussian SSR thought that it should be confirmed by an official document that the Japanese Adviser really was a representative of the General Staff of SCAP.

3.46 Col. Johnson (SCAP) stated that he personally was not a representative of the General Staff, but simply a representative of SCAP. The credentials were perfectly clear both as to himself as to his technical adviser.

3.47 Mr. Stojanov (USSR) said that he could not understand how the representative of an occupied country, in this case Japan, could represent the occupying power. He desired an explanation as to whether the Japanese adviser had any official character, that is, if he came also as an official of his country.

3.48 Mr. Morales (Cuba) wished to present a proposal in order to end the long debate. This proposal read:

"The Plenary Assembly having sufficiently studied and discussed Documents Nos. 264 and 388, decides to ratify the admission to the Conference of the official representative or representatives of SCAP."

He asked that this proposal be put to the vote.

3.49 Mr. Stojanov (USSR) insisted upon the proposal which he had made previously. He thought it absolutely necessary to wire the Supreme Command of the Allied Powers, asking it to confirm if the official representative of Japan really was the official representative of S.C.A.P.

3.50 Col. Johnson (SCAP) then read the following letter of credence:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Office of the Chief of Staff

APO 500
15 October 1948

The Secretary General
Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union
Berne, Switzerland

Dear Sir:

In view of the impracticability of direct participation of Japan in the meetings of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference at Mexico, D.F., beginning on October 22, 1948, the following named persons are designated by General of the Army, Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, as official representatives and to participate in the aforementioned meetings:

Lt. Col. Luther E. Johnson, Sig. C., O-30535,
Director, Domestic Radio Division, Civil Communi-
cations Section, General Headquarters, Supreme
Commander for the Allied Powers; to act as Observer.

Mr. Tsuyoshi Amishima, Japanese national Director,
Radio Bureau, Japanese Ministry of Communications;
to act as Technical Advisor to the Observer.

It is requested that the above named Observer be accorded the same rights and privileges, with the exception of voting privileges, as are granted to representatives from other member countries of the Union.

Very truly yours,

(signed)

PAUL J. MUELLER
Major General, General Staff Corps
Chief of Staff

For the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers."

3.51 Mr. Stojanov (USSR) stated that the document read by Col. Johnson had not been submitted in, nor examined by, the Credentials Committee. Neither had it been published. Moreover, it was addressed to the Secretary-General of the ITU and not to the Conference. Therefore, the Soviet Delegation proposed that the letter should be published as an official document of the Conference and submitted to the consideration of the Credentials Committee. If the latter should have any doubts on the subject, it would have to request the necessary explanations directly from SCAP.

- 3.52 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) replied to the remarks of Mr. Stoyanov. In the first place, the letter of credence was addressed to the Secretary-General of the ITU in accordance with the decisions of the Administrative Council and with Resolution 112, which clearly stated that "the Secretary-General is to be informed whether SCAP desires to be represented at the Conferences of the Union." Therefore, there was no doubt in this respect. Furthermore, no credentials had been published at the Conference. The credentials of SCAP, like all others, had been passed on for consideration to the Credentials Committee and had been dealt within the usual manner. The Committee had given a favourable decision on the admission of SCAP as an observer to the Conference.
- 3.53 Mr. Stoyanov (USSR) said that he had drawn one very clear conclusion from the document read by Col. Johnson. Although Col. Johnson had stated categorically that the Japanese citizen Amishima was a representative of SCAP, the credentials showed that he was not to be accredited as a representative, but as a technical adviser attached to the observer. Therefore, by accepting him as a representative of SCAP, the Protocol of the Atlantic City Convention with reference to Germany and Japan was being violated. Furthermore, such acceptance was contrary to the United Nations Charter. He emphasised that the only responsible authority to decide upon the participation of J an in international conferences was the United Nations.
- 3.54 Mr. Hebert (Canada) suggested that the proposal of Cuba should be amended by the addition of the words: "...including those of Japanese nationality."
- 3.55 Mr. Morales (Cuba) could not accept the amendment proposed by the Delegation of Canada. It was not necessary to specify the nationality of the representatives, since if SCAP should wish to change its Japanese adviser for one of different nationality, the Conference should also accept him.
- 3.56 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian SSR) made the following statement:
- "No decision can be taken with reference to the admission of a technical adviser of Japanese nationality, as representative of SCAP, because the document read by Col. Johnson does not offer a sufficient basis to approve a resolution in that sense. The delegation of the Bielorussian SSR considers that the matter should be studied by the Credentials Committee, on the basis of an official document. Therefore, it insists that no decision should be taken."
- 3.57 Mr. Kito (Albania) made the following statement:
- "The Delegation of the People's Republic of Albania states that it will vote against the presence of a representative of SCAP of Japanese nationality, with the status of technical adviser attached to the observer, Col. Johnson, but that it has no objection to the presence of the latter."

- 3.58 The proposal of Cuba was put to a vote by roll call with the following result: 39 votes in favour of the proposal, 10 votes against and 9 abstentions.
- 3.59 The Assembly approved the proposal of Cuba that the official representative or representatives of SCAP be admitted to the Conference.
- 3.60 Mr. Stoyanov (USSR) made the following statement, with which Mr. Egorov (Belorussian SSR) and Mr. Ouspenskii (Ukrainian SSR) associated themselves:

"The Delegation of the Soviet Union categorically protests against the vote just taken on the question of allowing an official Japanese representative, (who is a director of the Japanese Ministry of Communications and assistant to the SCAP observer) to be present in the capacity of a technical adviser at our Conference.

"This decision is in complete contradiction with the directive of the protocol, as contained in the Atlantic City Convention, with regard to Germany and Japan.

"From the text of this protocol it clearly follows that Japan may accede to the Atlantic City Convention only after a decision by the responsible authorities, which means a decision of the United Nations, since it concerns the question of the participation of Japan in International Organizations and in International Conferences.

"It should be absolutely clear to all concerned that a representative of Japan, as an occupied country with which no peace treaty has yet been signed, cannot represent an occupying country (in our case, SCAP), as this is in contradiction with sound logic.

"The presence of a Japanese adviser at the Conference is not justified by any necessity or by technical considerations.

"The Delegation of the Soviet Union retains for itself the right to take appropriate measures and lodges its categorical protest against the decision to allow an official Japanese representative to be present at our Conference in the capacity of adviser to the SCAP observer."

- 3.61 Mr. Burian (Czechoslovakia) made the following statement:

"The Delegation of Czechoslovakia cannot accept the resolution which enables a Japanese national to take part in the work of this Conference. My Delegation reserves the right to raise this question again at a later date."

The meeting was adjourned at 11.00 p.m.

The Assistant Secretary:

T. Wettstein

The Secretary:

L. E. Dostert

APPROVED:

The Chairman
M. Percyra

The Rapporteurs:

G. H. Campbell
J. E. Castaingt
E. Sánchez Lafaurie

17 January 1949

MINUTES OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

16th Session

15 January 1949 (Afternoon)

The Chairman, Mr. Miguel Pereyra, declared the session open at 4.15 p.m.

The same members, observers and experts were present who attended the 15th Session of the Plenary Assembly.

The Chairman informed the Assembly that His Excellency Lic. Miguel Alemán Valdés, President of the United States of Mexico, had not had the time to visit the C.I.R.A.F. after having inspected the Exhibition of Industrial Equipment. He had, however, asked the Chairman of the Conference to transmit to the Assembly his personal greetings and best wishes. Without giving a formal undertaking, Lic. Miguel Alemán had told the Chairman that he would be glad to preside the Closing Session of this Conference, especially if it was to sanction the establishment of a Plan for the Assignment of High Frequencies for Broadcasting, for which the Conference had assembled.

The Chairman called the attention of the Assembly to the importance of this statement, and to the responsibility which had fallen on his shoulders as Chairman of the Conference, under these circumstances.

I. CONTINUATION OF THE CONSIDERATION OF POINT FOUR OF THE AGENDA:
(Doc. No. 264 of YUGOSLAVIA and No. 388 of S.C.A.P.)

1.1 Mr. Rapp (U.K.) made the following statement:

"At yesterday evening's meeting of the Plenary Session, certain Delegations permitted themselves to introduce political polemics, into a debate on procedural matters, making remarks which my Delegation considered to be entirely out of order, both as regards the subject matter of the debate and the whole work and spirit of an Administrative Conference. My Delegation refrained from replying to these statements, as it did not wish to prolong a discussion which had already taken up far too much of the time of the Conference. If, however, remarks of this kind are repeated at future meetings, I must beg the Chairman at once to declare them out of order, as otherwise my Delegation must reserve its right to reply in an appropriate manner. At the same time, I must point out that political polemics are out of place in a Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, and hinder rather than help our work."

1.2. Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R) made the following statement:

"In reply to the statement of the United Kingdom Delegate, I wish to remind him that it was precisely the U.K. Delegation, which at yesterday's Plenary Session raised the very political question of the admission of Japan, in accordance with document No. 388, to the International Telecommunication Union.

"In the light of yesterday's decision to admit to the Conference an official representative of Japan in the capacity of Technical Adviser to the Observer of S.C.A.P., I submit the following resolution to the Conference, taking the text of that decision as a basis:

"The Plenary Assembly resolves to send the following telegraphic inquiry to the Supreme Command of the Allied Powers in Japan: Is the official representative of the Ministry of Communications of Japan Mr. Tsuyoshi Amishima considered to be the official representative of S.C.A.P.? Pending the receipt of a suitable reply, the decision of the Plenary Assembly does not take effect."

"The necessity of sending this inquiry is a result of the decision which was taken yesterday, because there is a legal divergence between the text of the decision and the text of the powers of Colonel Johnson."

1.3 The Chairman observed that the question raised did not figure in the agenda, and that to take into consideration such a proposal was equivalent to re-opening the debate. A very clear decision had been taken in the course of the previous session, and the problem of the admission of a Japanese citizen went beyond the prerogatives of an administrative conference. However, he would accede to Mr. Stoyanov's wish in order to smooth over difficulties although, in his opinion, the sending of the telegram was redundant. He put the Soviet proposal to a vote by roll call, and the result was as follows: 10 votes in favour of the Soviet proposal, 32 against and 12 abstention.

1.4 The Soviet proposal was thus rejected.

II. CONSIDERATION OF POINT FIVE OF THE AGENDA: THE REPORT OF THE REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE (Doc. No. 434)

2.1 Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom), Chairman of the Requirements Committee, made the following statement:

"In view of the spate of oratory, I must apologise for introducing a subject connected with the High Frequency Assignment plan for the first time in the Plenary Session. I ask that my sincere apologies be entered in the Minutes of the Meeting.

- 2.2 "I have pleasure in introducing the report of Committee 5 contained in Document No. 434 which has been approved unanimously by the Committee, with the exception of two small amendments which I shall indicate.

"Paragraph 2.6 of the report should be amended as follows:

'Working Group 5 B did not have sufficient technical data to carry out recommendations for bands below 6 Mc/s and therefore for short distances recommended, in the majority of cases, frequencies from the high frequency broadcasting bands. Committee 5 calls the attention ...'

"Appendix A under Siam - (5) Additional requirements were requested in Document No. 383 but not yet published in Supplementary Form 4.

- 2.3 "It may seem to some that the time taken to do this work has been excessive but although I recently heard one delegate say that the Conference had been wasting its time for the past 2-1/2 months, I can assure him that his observation does not apply to the Working Groups of Committee 5.

- 2.4 "The volume of work entailed in carrying out the terms of reference of Committee 5 in respect of the requirements submitted by the various countries has been very great. To give an example, it has been estimated that Working Group 5 B for the June season made 15000 calculations of the optimum working frequency for individual circuits. Fortunately, we had available the OWF curves which had been prepared by the United States Delegation, as otherwise the task would have taken much longer, if in fact it had been possible at all. Each calculation requires that the geographical situation of both the transmitter and the reception area should be first determined and then located to particular zones on the map, the angles subtended by the reception area should then be measured, and the curves read in order to check them against the directives received from the Technical Committee. The time taken for each case is appreciable. Similarly, the channel loading charts for only 33 of the countries have required the preparation of 1700 charts. I quote figures in order to show the Delegates the volume of work necessary to complete the task. The physical amount of work entailed is therefore considerable and, when it is realized that only comparatively few delegates have been able to give their full time to this work, and that the attendance of the others has been continuously interrupted by their desire to take part in the work of other committees, the difficulties in carrying out the work in a shorter time than has been accomplished will be evident. If it had been possible to employ permanent staff

the work could have been expedited but this was not possible. Only a few delegations were able to give continuous attendance and to them we owe a considerable debt. Work was also slowed down at each stage by the necessity of interviewing the countries concerned in order to elucidate questions of the number of programmes, etc. and to hand them forms for check and approval. Considerable delay was caused by this operation, some countries insisting on keeping their forms for long periods before signifying their approval or otherwise, and others unduly delaying their appearance for interview.

- 2.5 "It is mentioned in the report that Committee 5 had considerable help from a number of technical students who were put at its disposal through the good offices of the Mexican Delegation, and these young men continue to do very good work for us.
- 2.6 "It is emphasized that the requirements for the June seasons only, have so far been produced and the channel loading charts for this season should be available to Committee 6 within the next few days depending upon the degree of cooperation of delegates in dealing with forms B, all of which have been completed and passed to the Delegates concerned. I shall have something more to say about the work in connection with the other seasons a little later.
- 2.7 "At the time of reporting, the requirements of some 35 countries have been finally produced on the channel loading curves and it might be of interest to mention a few of the facts which arise therefrom. The operations of the Committee in applying the Atlantic City and Technical Committee directives have, so far, resulted in a net saving in channel hours of some 6.3% for the June median period and about 8% for the June maximum period. A reduction of the order of 24% for the June median period would however have been realized but for the application of directives of Committee 4, defining the area of a transmission, which led to an increase in the number of circuits required, in many cases. For example, in the case of Brazil, the requirements were increased from 302 to 543 channel hours by the strict application of these rules. This increase arises from the fact that when a country states its requirements to serve an area at a greater distance than 4000 km and which subtends an angle greater than the 18 degrees laid down by Committee 4 the insertion of an additional frequency becomes necessary according to the directive.
- 2.8 "It will be seen from the Report that this question was discussed at great length and it was argued in Committee that if a country demanded only one frequency, it was not for Committee 5 to increase that requirement, and that only the number of frequencies

required should be recommended. After discussion in the Committee, the majority view was that it was unfair that one country, which had happened to arrange its broadcasting services on the basis of 18 degrees angle, before the findings of Committee were known, should gain at the expense of other countries which had provided for service over a greater angle, and that it was the task of Committee 5 to indicate the facts of the frequencies required on a uniform basis for all countries concerned, and for Committee 6 to take all the facts into account in making the actual allocations.

2.9 "The work of the Committee to date has taken approximately two months, and similar work for the December and Equinox seasons still remains to be done. The delegates who have been concerned with the work estimate that the time which would be required on the present basis would probably be from three to four months, and the minimum possible which can be envisaged is two months with the present staff and organization. This situation, therefore, raises a very important question for the Conference to decide, and the following questions arise:

- (1) Is the statement of requirements in the form in which it is now being tabled for the June season necessary for these remaining seasons?
- (2) At what date is this information required by Committee 6?

"It is presumed that if the information is required, a delay even of two months would be intolerable, in the light of what we have heard from the discussions of the Plenary Assembly and of the view that the Conference must end at the beginning of next month. The organization will therefore have to be reconsidered with a view to speeding up the work considerably, if the answer to the first question is in the affirmative.

2.10 "This question has not been discussed in full Committee but it has been given some consideration by a small working group and there seem to be three alternative methods which might accelerate the work even if they did not produce the results as quickly as desired. The first suggestion is that the Forms B should be handed out to the Delegations individually so that each Delegation can complete its own forms and make its own calculations, either with or without the help of an expert of Working Group 5 B who would be made available to assist and submit the completed form to that working group for checking as to whether the recommended frequencies conform with the Atlantic City and Technical Committee recommendations as regards the use of more than one frequency for any given programme. If we agree to establish such an organization it would entail the photostating on the basis of at least one copy per Delegation, of the remaining OWF charts for the December and

Equinox seasons. The decision to make these copies has not been taken previously because it was hoped by the United States Delegation that other curves would shortly be available, giving additional information which could with advantage be placed on the same graph as the OWF curves. Unfortunately, it is understood that the required information will not be available for several weeks, and therefore, if it is decided to adopt the procedure just outlined, it will be necessary to have the other curves photographed at once without the additional information which would improve their usefulness.

2.11 "The second method which has been considered is that Working Group 5 B should work in close liaison with Working Group 6 B, and be available to work out for that Committee the OWF values only for those circuits which it was proposed to insert in the plan. Such a procedure might avoid the present waste of time spent in calculating between three and four times more circuits than it will eventually be possible to accommodate in the bands. Under this scheme only those circuits which appear to have a prospect of figuring in the plan would be calculated, so saving two-thirds of the working time.

"A third method would be to augment very considerably the personnel of the Working Groups 5 B and 5 C with members who would be willing to work continuously every day; but in view of the difficulty of finding more candidates for the work in the past, it is doubtful if this is a practical suggestion, especially in view of the fact that the present members of the Groups are getting rather tired.

2.12 "I would be glad to have the views of the Conference on this matter as it may be necessary to alter the terms of reference of Committee 5 slightly to enable the work to proceed.

2.13 "As regards Appendix A of the Report, it will be seen that a number of countries have submitted supplementary Forms 4 after the 5th November, in spite of the resolution of the Plenary Session of this Conference, and instructions are sought of this Plenary Session as to the action to be taken in these cases. It will be seen that in four of the cases, acceptance is recommended owing to extenuating circumstances. In the other cases, nothing is known of any extenuating circumstances, and unless any such are put forward by the countries concerned, it is the recommendation of the Committee that such supplementary Forms 4 and other information should not be accepted.

"It will be seen from the Report that the work of the Committee as regards the June season, is drawing to a close and I am glad to be able to report that all Forms B have now been completed. The date of final completion will depend almost

entirely upon the cooperation of the few countries remaining in dealing expeditiously with Forms which are sent to them for approval, and the assistance which Working Group 5 C will find it possible to obtain in finally completing Forms C.

2.14 "In conclusion, I would like to draw two morals from the work of my Committee which give food for thought.

(1) That the very large volume of work which is associated with the mere checking and scheduling of requirements should be borne in mind when considering the time which is thought to be necessary to formulate a plan which naturally entails far more work, calculation of field strength, adjacent channel interference, etc and last but not least far more argument and discussion about every detail. Even if an existing plan is taken as a basis it will still probably be necessary to make a complete check of all the technical parameters involved.

(2) That in spite of the simple nature of the work of scheduling requirements in accordance with the directives, the Planning Committees at Geneva and Mexico were not able to do this since they had not full powers. I am not blaming these Committees but merely pointing out that it will be useless in the future as it has proved to be in the past to leave committees to complete any plan unless they have full powers of decision and are fully representative of all the countries concerned. It is not a small job to make a Plan which is to contain all the detailed work of this Conference."

2.15 The Chairman expressed his satisfaction at having heard within the Assembly for the first time a statement on a strictly technical matter, and congratulated Mr. Faulkner on his concise, moderate and constructive report. He suggested further that Committee 6 should be asked whether it would not be desirable to submit the requirements for the other periods of solar activity in the same way as they had been presented for the June period. The date on which Committee 6 would like to receive these requirements should also be ascertained.

2.16 Mr. Ouspenskii (Ukrainian S.S.R.) made the following statement:

"The Delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R. considers that the work of Committee 5 was unsatisfactory and calls for decided improvement.

- 2.17 "In the first place, Committee 5 worked very slowly; and in the second place the requirements of the different countries, after being dealt with by Committee 5, were subjected to considerable changes in respect of the character of the allotted frequencies and the total of the channel-hours.
- 2.18 "As a result, Committee 6 is placed in a difficult position, first, because the original requirements of certain countries are continually being increased, and secondly because of the uncertainty as to which frequencies are to be assigned, i.e., whether the frequencies asked for by the country or the frequencies recommended by Committee 5.
- "The following are examples:
- 2.19 "Example 1.- As a result of mechanical application of the recommendations of Committee 4, concerning reception areas, Working Group 5 B has made a number of assignments of two frequencies for short distance broadcasting under highly favorable conditions of wave propagation. This brings about a contradictory position. Difficult circuits and long distance circuits for broadcasting receive only one frequency, while easy circuits and short distance circuits receive two frequencies. As a result, the requirements of a large number of countries are greatly increased. Brazil, for example, asked for 306 channel-hours; but after its requirements had been dealt with by Committee 5, Brazil's requirements had been increased to 542 channel-hours.
- 2.20 "Example 2.- Many countries, not knowing exactly whether the present Conference would distribute frequencies of tropical range, indicated frequencies of tropical range in their requirements for the purpose of information.
- "Working Group 5 B, mechanically applying the American graphs, replaced these frequencies by frequencies in the H.F. broadcasting bands, and consequently these requirements, which should have been excluded and should not have been considered, as not falling within the competence of the Conference, receive assignments in the high frequency broadcasting bands. The process involves an **increase** and not a decrease in the requirements.
- 2.21 "Example 3.- The American graphs are not very exact, because their working areas are very extensive and permit choice of frequencies within rather broad limits. As a result of mechanical application of these graphs, Working

Group 5B has arbitrarily changed the frequencies asked for by the countries; and many countries do not agree to these changes.

- 2.22 "I submit these examples for the purpose of showing the kind of mistakes which were allowed in the work of Committee 5.

"How should these requirements have been dealt with by Committee 5? If we examine carefully the original requirements of the countries which have not yet been considered by Committee 5, we shall come to the conclusion that many requirements lack technical justification and are exaggerated. If we apply the decisions of the Atlantic City Conference and the recommendations of Committee 4 of the present Conference in Mexico City, all excessive and unfounded requirements can be excluded, as well as requirements in ranges which are not subject to distribution. Without harming the due interests of the several countries, we could then approach the problem of a reasonable and considerable decrease in the original requirements. In particular, we could approach the problem of the requirements for local short distance broadcasting by means of satisfaction in other lower ranges of frequencies.

- 2.23 "Instead of considering the requirements critically with the aim of possible and reasonable reduction, Committee 5, mechanically applying the American graphs, has increased the requirements of those countries which asked primarily for short distance broadcasting, and has reduced the requirements of those countries which asked for long distance broadcasting, and in so doing has changed the frequencies originally asked for by the countries concerned.

- 2.24 "For these reasons the work of Committee 5 cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

"Committee 5 should reconsider its recommendations, having in view the maximum approximation to the original requirements of the countries concerned.

"Committee 5, should further reconsider its decisions in assigning two frequencies for easy and short broadcasting circuits, and should exclude all additional frequencies recommended over and above the frequencies asked for by the countries themselves.

- 2.25 "Committee 5 should further reconsider its recommendations with a view to excluding short distance frequencies in tropical areas where frequencies of tropical range could be successfully used.

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- 2.26 Mr. Sastry (India) congratulated the Chairman of Committee 5 on his excellent Report and the entire Committee on the excellent work accomplished, which was extremely valuable for the Conference.
- 2.27 Mr. Lerognon (French Oversea Territories) made the following statement:
- "The Delegation of the French Oversea Territories wishes to present observations concerning two points: First, as to the manner in which Committee 5 should continue its work and, secondly, as to the quality of the work submitted by Committee 5, regarding which a certain number of delegations have made objections.
- 2.28 "1. Committee 5 should continue its work on the bases adopted up to now, and also with respect to the other December and equinox seasons. I should like to state that Committee 5 will have at its disposal the work and the documents necessary to draft a plan for the June season, in about a week, and that it will take at least three weeks to draft a plan. Under these circumstances, Committee 5 will have at least a month to prepare the work on another season.
- 2.29 "The second point I should like to make is that the work of recommending frequencies for the two equinox seasons and December has already been started for some time in Working Group 5, so that it would be easier to obtain a definite outline for these two seasons than for the June season.
- 2.30 "Thirdly, the organization of the work of Committee 5. Mr. Faulkner has proposed that the calculation of the frequencies to be assigned and recommended for the circuits required should be left to each delegation. This method does not seem desirable for the following reasons:
- a) It would be necessary to explain to each delegation (supposing it has the requisite means and the time at its disposal, which not all delegations have), the method of the use of the curves, and for interpreting and applying the decisions of Committee 4 on the subjects of difficult circuits and reception areas.
- b) If these persons are not accustomed to that kind of work, the risk of errors is considerable.
- c) In any case, it would be necessary to check the work of each delegation, and this might well take as much time as if the work was done in a single instance.

d) It would be necessary to reproduce the curves for the equinox and December seasons, which would imply an additional loss of time and also additional expenditure for the Conference.

"Committee 5 and especially 5B, should follow the same procedure as hitherto; and in accordance with the suggestion of the Chair, it seems preferable that engineers recruited and appointed by the Conference, (working under the vigilant and constant authority of Messrs. Walker and Mather, who have so well conducted the work of Group 5B) should take charge of this work, and that possibly certain members of the Secretariat, especially competent, and some of the delegates, might help them.

2.31 "2. Quality of the work of Committee 5. Concerning this subject, I should like to remind the Assembly that, in accordance with its terms of reference, Committee 5 is charged with the application of a certain number of decisions of Committee 4, and with the use in a reasonable and uniform manner of the curves which have been established by the U.S.A. Delegation.

If this work was to be uniform, it was necessary that Committee 5 should not make any corrections of the frequencies directly indicated by these curves. On the other hand, if the work is uniform and if a certain number of defects appear, this would constitute a basis for an especially interesting task for Committee 6, (Plan) which would have every possibility to reduce the number of frequencies assigned, or to change the order of the frequency as indicated by the curves, taking into consideration in particular (a) the potentialities of the transmitters employed and (b) the fact that for operational reasons it may be preferable to use lower frequencies than those indicated theoretically.

2.32 "The first criticism that may be made of the work is that it has been necessary to apply systematically and uniformly the decisions of Committee 4 to increase the number of frequencies. It is the task of Committee 6, in consultation with each delegation, to establish the manner of applying, in practice, the decisions of Committee 4.

2.33 "The second criticism which arises is in connection with short-distance services, in which my Delegation is particularly interested. It is not within the competence of this Conference to assign frequencies in the tropical bands. Furthermore, the curves of the U.S.A. Delegation were insufficient for the definitive assignment of frequencies for short-distance services. Documents giving the value of the critical frequency for layer E would have been needed; and these we do not have in Working Group 5B. It was for this reason that we had to draw attention, in the final Report of Committee 5, to the need for reconsideration and revision by Committee 6 of the frequencies recommended for short-distance services.

2.34 "In summary, my proposal is as follows:

- a) Committee 5 to continue its work, beginning with the December season.
- b) Committee 5 and especially Working Group 5B, to continue the work, following the procedure observed hitherto, and using as required the services of engineers appointed by the Conference and of such member of the Secretariat as may be available."

2.35 Mr. Sterling (U.S.A.) congratulated the Chairman of Committee 5 on his excellent Report.

2.36 Mr. Gross (Roumania) said that it had to be acknowledged that Committee 5 had achieved important work with visible results. However, it was equally necessary to point out certain errors, in order to avoid them in the future work of the Committee.

2.37 Firstly, while it was true, as had been said by the U.K. Delegate, that Committee 5 had had a very heavy task, on account of the calculations necessary for 15,000 requirements of frequencies, much of the labor was due to the fact that, following the directives of Committee 4, certain requirements had been increased, at times almost doubled. This had inevitably led to complications for which there was no solution in cases where requirements already very large were still further increased. It would be best, therefore, for the future work of Committee 5, not to increase the requirements, even where such increase was indicated by the curves.

2.38 It was also necessary to point out that Working Group 5B had determined the frequencies exactly in accordance with the curves placed at its disposal by the U.S.A. Delegation and with the recommendations of Committee 4. This point had already been made in the plenary meeting of the Committee. In many cases, the frequencies thus determined had been modified. There existed three possibilities:

- a) Countries with experience in short wave broadcasting would ask for the frequencies which had given the best results, in which case it

would be desirable not to modify the frequencies;

b) Certain transmitters could be operated only in a limited number of bands, in which case they should not be assigned frequencies which they could not use;

c) For certain countries, the frequencies had been calculated with sound technical data as basis. Such frequencies were correct, and it would not be advisable to change them. Alternatively, where the calculations were only approximate, because based upon incorrect technical data, frequencies in accordance with the curves should be assigned.

2.39 In any case the percentage of such cases was on the low side and was certainly not as high as the 60% - 80% which Group 5C had indicated. For the future work of Committee 5, he recommended that if the difference between the frequency requested and that indicated by the curves was not greater than the width of a single band, the frequency asked for by the country should be recommended.

2.40 As to the organization of the work of Committee 5, he thought that, if Working Group 5B had achieved its results so slowly, there was a good reason for it. Working Group B really did not have at its disposal a sufficient number of curves or an adequate personnel to carry on the work in a satisfactory manner. He wished to call the attention of the Plenary Assembly to the necessity of continuous collaboration in Working Group 5B.

2.41 He acknowledged that Committee 5 had respected and followed the directives which it had been given by Committee 4; but he thought, nevertheless, that the results obtained were not sufficiently constructive for the future work of the Conference since, instead of reducing the frequency requirements presented, they had been increased. He therefore thought that the recommendations of the Technical Committee or their application by the Requirements Committee should be revised.

2.42 Mr. Stoyanov (USSR) stated:

"The Delegation of the Soviet Union wishes to express its thanks to Mr. Pereyra, the Chairman of the Conference, for his kindness in putting to a vote the proposal of the USSR Delegation, to wire the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers in Japan, with reference to whether the technical adviser to the observer of SCAP is an official representative of SCAP. However, I consider the refusal by the Conference to send such a telegram as a lack of respect to my Delegation.

2.43 "I will now proceed with the Agenda.

"We must welcome the appearance of the first report on the work of our Committees and the first Plenary Assembly of the Conference devoted to the consideration of a question directly related to the work of the Committees.

"The Report of Committee 5 (Doc. No. 434) appears to be a sufficiently objective and complete document.

"The Soviet Delegation, having thoroughly analyzed the work of Committee 5, finds the results of its work unsatisfactory, for the following principal reasons:

2.44 "1. - The work of Committee 5 is being prolonged considerably. In a period of over two months, the Committee has not fulfilled its task.

2.45 "2. - The recommendations of Group 5B do not possess sufficient strength because of the great inaccuracy of the method used for determining the working frequencies (see Document No. 334 of the USSR Delegation).

Because of this, there exists a great number of divergencies between the recommended and the requested frequencies, due to a lack of technical bases. This circumstance will only hamper the work of Committee 6, which, in many cases, will have to return again to the problem of choosing the correct frequency.

2.46

"3. - Committee 5, in conjunction with Committee 4, also failed to solve satisfactorily the question as to which cases will require the use of one or two frequencies for transmitting one programme to an area indicated by a country.

"Committee 5 was satisfied with a vague recommendation from Committee 4 and on the strength of this recommendation, the assignment of two frequencies was carried out, principally for short distance broadcasts under very favorable conditions for the propagation of radio waves.

"As a result, the requirements of a number of countries have been increased by Group 5B. This increase of requirements could be avoided by an increase in the size of reception areas or by a decrease in the number of broadcasting hours in each of the recommended frequencies.

"The Soviet Delegation has always considered that the aim of Committee 5 should be to decrease the requirements, this decrease being based on technical considerations, but not to increase them. An increase of requirements would only complicate the future work of the Conference.

"Referring to the statement of the Chairman of the Conference, that Committee 5 has fulfilled precisely the recommendations of Committee 4, I must state that, if during the course of discussion, it was seen that these recommendations did not give correct results, then they should have been referred back to Committee 4 for appropriate revision. It is necessary to point out here that the recommendations of Committee 4 in general could be valid for Committee 5 only after their approval by the Plenary Assembly of the Conference.

2.47

"4. - Committee 5 recommended short wave broadcasting frequencies for national broadcasts over short distances of 200-300 km, even in cases when a country requested frequencies in the tropical band. Technically, the utilization of medium, ultra-short or tropical frequencies, with rare exceptions, appears quite justifiable in these cases.

"The report of the Chairman also contains information regarding certain other shortcomings in the work, which were also pointed out by the Soviet Delegation in the Plenary Meetings of the Committee as well as in the meetings of Working Groups.

"With reference to proposals concerning the future work of Committee 5, the USSR Delegation states that, in order to accelerate the work of examining the requirements for the equinox and December, it agrees with the first proposal of Mr. Faulkner that the countries themselves should carry out this examination together with Group 5B. For this purpose, the curves for these seasons must be quickly mimeographed by the Secretariat.

"I consider it necessary to point out that a similar proposal was made by the Soviet Delegation in Document No. 155.

"As a consequence of the above, the Soviet Delegation considers that Committee 5 has not produced the necessary satisfactory results and, not being able to obtain a decrease in the number of requirements, it therefore did not facilitate at all the future work of the Conference.

2.48

"The Soviet Delegation recommends that the Plenary Assembly of the Conference consider and approve the following decisions:

1. To recommend that Committee 5 should exclude all additionally recommended frequencies.
2. To recommend that the Technical Committee reconsider its decisions concerning difficult circuits and reception areas.
3. To recommend that Committee 5 should reconsider its recommendations, taking into consideration the proposals of the Soviet Delegation, as contained in Document No. 334. The most important of these proposals was that Group 5B should recommend the frequency requested by a country, if the frequency calculated according to the curves used by the Group differed from the one requested by a country by not more than the interval between adjacent bands.

4. To recommend that, when making corrections in the plans, Committee 6 should take into consideration only the recommendations of Committee 5, to which the countries have agreed.
5. To recommend that the delegations themselves should re-examine their own requirements for the equinox and December, making use of the recommendations of Group 5B.
6. To recommend that the Secretariat should mimeograph as soon as possible the diagrams which are necessary for the calculation of frequencies for the equinox and December."

The session was suspended at 6.20 p.m. and resumed at 7.00 p.m.

- 2.49 Mr. Morales (Cuba) associated himself with the statements made by the Delegates of India and French Oversea Territories. He considered that Committee 5 had fulfilled its terms of reference.
- 2.50 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) wished to make a number of recommendations to Committee 5. In paragraph 1.1 it was stated that some countries had increased their requirements to a figure above that originally submitted in the forms 4. In his opinion, it was desirable that the names of these countries be given.
- 2.51 Similarly, in paragraph 1.2, it was stated that several countries had been unwilling to give information on the number of their transmitters; it would be interesting to know the names of these countries. The Delegations should be informed of all these details, including the obstacles which the Committees met in completing their work.
- 2.52 Paragraph 1.4 of the Report stated that Working Group 5A had revised forms 3 and 4 for 53 countries. He felt it desirable that the list of these 53 countries be made available, together with a list of those whose forms 3 and 4 had not yet been examined.

- 2.53 A statement should also be given of the countries to whom, for technical reasons, more channel hours were allocated than they had requested (paragraph 2.2).
- 2.54 With reference to Appendix A of the Report, containing the list of countries who submitted their requirements after November 5th, his Delegation was representing the Delegation of El Salvador and he wished to draw attention to the difficulties for the countries concerned to submit their requirements in good time.
- 2.55 Therefore, in order to settle this problem finally, he proposed that the Conference approve these requirements. In his opinion, a specific number of frequencies should be allocated both to countries who had not presented requirements and to those who, for good reason, had not been able to attend the Conference. Finally, he wished to express his congratulations to Mr. Faulkner and to the members of Committee 5 for their excellent Report.
- 2.56 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian SSR) thought that the time had come to criticize constructively the defects in the work of Committee 5. If the work had in fact been carried out well, this fact would be proved when the frequency assignment plan was produced.
- 2.57 The Assembly was now discussing a technical report; it was necessary to point out the defects in the work and to trace the course which the Committee should follow in the future in order to eliminate those defects. The Report of Committee 5 was objective. He thought that the reports of the other Committees should be more categorical in form, giving more complete information and laying down precise directives which could successfully be used in the future work of the Conference. Unfortunately, the Report of Committee 5 was not characterized by categorical conclusions.
- 2.58 His Delegation has insisted on numerous occasions that the requirements of the various countries should be analyzed in accordance with the decisions of Atlantic City. He insisted that a technically correct definition be given of the number and types of frequencies presented to Committee 5 by the Technical Committee.

- 2.59 Without finally denying the value of this proposal, the majority of Committee 5, in order to simplify the work as far as possible, had adopted other methods to solve the problem. These methods did not consist of a detailed analysis of the requirements but of a purely statistical work; one might even say that they were limited to the reproduction of the requirements submitted by the countries in forms A, B2 and C. This method also led to the formulation of a mechanical definition of the optimum working frequencies in accordance with the curves and the same procedure was applied to a number of curves. It could, therefore, be concluded that Committee 5 had not carried out an analysis of the requirements of the countries in conformity with the Atlantic City recommendations.
- 2.60 Instead of allocating frequencies for "difficult circuits", the Committee assigned a large number of additional channel hours to easy circuits, increasing arbitrarily the number of frequencies requested by the countries by 1-1/2 or 2 times.
- 2.61 Moreover, a large number of frequencies of the high frequency band for distances from 100 - 300 kilometres were allocated to countries whose requirements referred to frequencies in the tropical bands.
- 2.62 The nominal amount of frequencies recommended is very different from that of the frequencies requested and the work in question was carried out in a mechanical manner by considering the curves only and not the propagation conditions. Nor did the Committee take into consideration whether these recommendations for frequencies tallied with the frequencies which the countries had used for many years. The result was that many countries rejected the frequencies recommended, asking that those frequencies be retained which they had been accustomed to employ. The United States was amongst these countries.
- 2.63 The United States Delegation, after having studied form B2, reserved the right to query the correctness of the frequencies assigned, and he thought that the Delegations of India, and the United Kingdom had made similar comments, as well as Czechoslovakia and a number of other countries. This showed once more that the frequency

recommendations made by Working Group 5B did not have sufficient authority, were not, and could not be, justified from a technical point of view and should therefore be revised.

- 2.64 All these facts led to the conclusion that the document presented by Committee 5 could be considered as working material, but that its recommendations could not be considered as final with respect to their application in the drawing up of a high frequency assignment plan. These recommendations must again be analyzed, checked and amended.
- 2.65 The Delegations, who were familiar with the work of Committee 5, had pointed out that the work of the Committee was not at all satisfactory. For all these reasons, he supported the Soviet proposal that, in the future, Committees 5 and 6 should revise their work, excluding the requirements which did not conform with the necessary conditions. They should also analyze the recommendations more completely and correct the work which had been done for the June season of a year of mean solar activity.
- 2.66 With respect to the other seasons, he associated himself with the Soviet proposal that the curves mentioned should be duplicated for the month of December and distributed to all the countries, who would then be able to check their requirements against the curves. In this way, the errors which Committee 5 had tolerated hitherto could be corrected, and the work with respect to other seasons could be accelerated. All this work could have been carried out in a much shorter period of time and should have been better organized. He considered that all Delegations would take these facts into consideration and would wish to make the necessary amendments to the work done by Committee 5 up to the present time.
- 2.67 Mr. Walker (USA), Chairman of Working Group 5B, stated that he wished to make some brief comments, because of the various criticisms which he had heard with regard to the work of Committee 5 and of Working Group 5B especially.

2.68 Firstly, he wished to point out that the only tools, which Group 5B had at its disposal, were the optimum working frequency curves and the definitions of "difficult circuits" and "geometric areas" which had been supplied by Committee 4.

He was fully aware of the limitations of the OWF curves but wished to make it clear that this series of curves was the only one available to the Conference for determining the optimum working frequencies of a circuit.

2.69 A great deal of criticism had been made about these curves and about the fact that the additional curves were not supplied with the necessary speed. Most of these criticisms had been made by the representatives of the USSR. In his opinion, more constructive remarks could have been made, especially if one bore in mind that the USSR possessed propagation experts who could supply interesting material for consideration by the Conference.

2.70 Moreover, in official documents of the Conference, the Soviet Delegation had stated that the OWF curves, presented by the United States Delegation, had been compared with working material prepared by Soviet propagation experts and that very few discrepancies had been noted in the results.

2.71 With respect to short circuits and the application of the OWF curves to them, the United States Delegation was the first to recognize that additional information should be included; but the same difficulty arose that there was only one tool available.

2.72 At the end of the Atlantic City Conference, the documents were lacking a certain number of definitions referring especially to signal to industrial and atmospheric noise ratios and referring also to definitions of difficult circuits and service areas.

As a result, before the documents, to which he had referred, could be used as a basis for the analysis of the requirements, they had to be completed by the definition mentioned and this task was allotted to Committee 4.

2.73 He wished to point out that the definitions, handed to Committee 5 by Committee 4, were essentially and basically the same as those which the Soviet Delegation had proposed in the Technical Committee.

The USSR Delegation had, he thought, included day time and night time services, but the definitions were essentially the same.

When Committee 5 received these definitions, it was agreed that they would be applied in a uniform and equitable manner to all countries. This working method was rejected by the Soviet Delegation and by others who considered that the application of the definitions would result in an increase of the frequencies recommended by Group 5B.

2.74 In his opinion, the basis of this opposition was the following:

The frequency requirements of the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and perhaps other countries too, were in fact based upon these definitions. If the latter were applied to countries whose frequencies were not increased, such countries would by virtue of this application naturally have a definite advantage over the remainder of the countries, as far as the recommendations of Group 5B were concerned.

2.75 By a majority vote it was decided to apply these definitions in a uniform manner to all countries without taking into consideration whether their application increased or decreased the assignments.

The definitions, from the technical point of view, were sound; so was the decision to apply them to all countries and not only to those countries whose requirements had indeed been based upon such definitions.

2.76 The Assembly had also heard much criticism from the Delegations of the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the Bielorussian SSR on the work of Group 5B in assigning frequencies in accordance with the OWF curves.

As chairman of Group 5B he had access to forms B2 and he now wished to give some details to the Assembly since he had been able to see the corresponding forms for the Delegations whom he had just mentioned.

2.77 As the Assembly knew, form B2 contained a comparison of the frequencies requested and of those assigned by Group 5B. From the form in question it could be seen that the USSR had accepted 95 programmes for the June medium season; only 6 programmes were rejected. For the June minimum season the USSR Delegation rejected only 9 and for the June maximum period only 6 were not approved. This showed that 90% of the frequencies assigned were accepted by the USSR and with regard to the Ukrainian SSR he felt the Assembly would be interested to know that there was only one point of disagreement in the allocation for the June median period. For the June maximum period, the Delegation of the Ukrainian SSR was only in disagreement on two points.

The Delegation of the Bielorussian SSR had notified its agreement with all of the recommendations of Working Group 5B.

In the light of the figures which he had quoted, he was really surprised at the numerous criticisms which these Delegations had made against the work of Group 5B.

2.78 Finally, as far as the future work of Committee 5 and of Group 5B especially was concerned, he considered that the work should be continued in the same manner as had hitherto been adopted.

2.79 Mr. Sastry (India) declared that many criticisms had been made that Committee 5 had not succeeded in reducing the requirements.

However, if its terms of reference were studied even superficially it could be seen that they included no directive to reduce the requirements. In support of this statement, Mr. Sastry then read out the terms of reference of Committee 5 and stated that the Delegation of India would support all efforts to standardize the requirements and to establish uniform standards for consideration of them; he did not think it correct to ask Committee 5 to do more than its terms of reference required.

The increases which had taken place were the result of the application of the technical principles. It was possible that in some cases there had been reductions and in other increases, but in any case this arose from the uniform application of the technical principles.

If the Plenary Assembly decided, in accordance with the Soviet proposal, that the definitions of difficult circuits and areas of reception should be reconsidered, then the technical committee would have no objections to undertaking this task.

2.80 With respect to short distance services, the chairman of Committee 5 had stated that no very complete data were available. He would therefore like a clarification as to whether frequencies in the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands had been indicated for short distance services. The Delegation of India, as well as that of French Oversea Territories, was especially interested in having an explanation on this point.

He then wished to know:

- 1) what data was lacking;
- 2) what frequencies in the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands had been indicated for short distance services merely because the data for vertical incidence was not available.

2.81 Mr. Walker (USA) replied that the frequencies assigned for short distance circuits had included those in the 6 and 7 Mc/s band. The information available for assigning frequencies for short distance circuits had been as follows: the curves supplied to the Conference had included vertical incidence curves which had been employed for all distances, from the minimum distance requested in the various forms and by means of the application of adequate correction factors from the minimum distance up to and including 1500 kilometres.

For distances from 1500 to 4000 kilometres, it had been necessary to apply other correction factors, whilst for distances above 4000 kilometres the curves had been used with which Mr. Sastry was no doubt familiar.

2.82 Mr. Sastry (India) then proposed that Committee 5 invite information regarding vertical incidence critical frequencies, in order to decide which were above and which were below 6 Mc/s. The Delegation of India would be happy to give information on the vertical incidence critical frequencies for its country and, if they were of value to the Committee, the latter could use them in the allocations for short distance services.

There had been some discussion on the curves provided by the United States Delegation and he felt it his duty to say that for the majority of cases the curves had conformed with the frequencies indicated by the countries.

However, with reference to cases when there were discrepancies between the frequencies indicated by the OWF curves and those requested by the countries, he felt that the curves should be used unless a country could justify its point by means of sound information based on technical measurements or unless in the cases concerned the difference was of only one band. With the two above exceptions, he felt that a certain tolerance should be allowed both with respect to the frequencies requested by the countries and to cases where the difference between the requirements and the assignments was of one band only.

2.83

He made the following proposals:

- 1) the Plenary Assembly decides that, whatever rules are compiled by Committee 5, they should be applied in a uniform and consistent manner.
- 2) If there were a difference between the frequency as determined from the OWF curves of Committee 5 and the frequency requested by the country, that obtained by application of the curves should be accepted unless:
 - a) the respective country had determined its OWF on the basis of ionospheric measurements or
 - b) the difference between the two frequencies was not greater than the separation between two adjacent high frequency broadcasting bands.
- 3) In order to deal effectively with short distance services Committee 5 should obtain all available information on vertical incidence critical frequencies.

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He then mentioned the case of Brazil whose requirements had been increased to about 500 channel hours, this number being somewhat higher than what had been requested.

Finally, he suggested that the series of curves presented by the United States Delegation should be used in a reasonable manner; the figures obtained from the curves should not be reproduced in forms B2 since other data related to ionospheric conditions would enable the frequencies to be determined and would avoid the errors discovered in the work of Committee 5. He asked that the Soviet proposal be put to the vote.

2.87 Mr. Acton (Canada) asked the Secretary to read the text of the Canadian proposal which had been submitted during the recess.

The text was:

"It seems to be generally admitted that Committee 5 has followed its directives. Therefore, the Canadian Delegation moves that the excellent report contained in Document 434 be adopted and that the Assembly then discuss what future work should be carried out by Committee 5."

2.88 Mr. Stoyanov (USSR) wished to reply to the comments made by Mr. Walker (USA) with regard to the forms B2 handed in by the Soviet Delegation. His criticisms with respect to Working Group 5 B were not directly related to the USSR requirements since his Delegation had signed form B2 to signify its agreement with the assignments. His criticisms had referred to assignments made to other countries.

He was in agreement with the Canadian proposal but suggested a minor amendment, namely that the words "excellent report" be replaced by "Objective report". This amendment was accepted by the Delegation of Canada.

2.89 After a short debate on procedure, the Secretary proposed that the last two sentences of paragraph 1.1 of document 434 be replaced by the following: "it must also be stated that certain countries have requested a revision of their requirements which were received after November 5th. The list of these countries appears in Appendix A of this Report."

The right hand column and the notes in the Appendix could then be deleted and only the list of countries would remain.

Another question had been raised during the debate and this referred to requirements submitted later than November 5th. In his opinion, this was a subject of major importance and should be discussed in detail by the Plenary Assembly before a decision was taken.

2.84

Mr. Walker (USA) considered that Mr. Sastry's proposals should be examined by Committee 6 since they were matters concerning the Group whose task was to prepare and draw up the Plan.

2.85

Mr. Pedersen (Denmark) congratulated Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom), Chairman of Committee 5, on the Report and stated that in his opinion, it had been an excellent idea for the Conference to set up a Requirements Committee and another Committee to draw up the Plan. From the point of view of the Plan Committee, it was very desirable to have the least possible number of frequencies to consider. It was therefore preferable for the requirements to be reduced.

He recognized, however, that this matter was within the competence of Committee 5 and he did not wish to insist upon this point. Committee 5 should hand over to Committee 6 information on the following 3 points:

frequencies requested, frequencies recommended and additional information.

It was then the responsibility of Committee 6 to decide in what form the above information should be used.

He had few comments to make on the work of Committee 5 and he emphasized that the opinions, which he had expressed, were his own and not those of Committee 6 (Plan).

2.86

Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian SSR) wishes to clarify his previous statement. He had not said that all countries, but that a large number of countries had received frequencies which were markedly different from those requested by them; this led to work being done all over again.

The Delegation of India had declared that Committee 5 had no power to reduce requirements. On the other hand, the Committee's terms of reference did not say that it was to increase requirements and the present state of the work showed that the Committee had increased them.

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- 2.90 The Chairman then put to the vote document 434 and Appendix A with the inclusion of the amendment read by the Secretary.
- The result of the vote was as follows: 53 votes in favour, none against and 2 abstentions.
- 2.91 The Assembly approved document 434 containing the Report of the Requirements Committee.
- 2.92 The Chairman stated that the debate was now open on the future work of Committee 5.
- 2.93 Mr. Albuquerque (Brazil) referred to the comments made by certain Delegations on the number of channel hours assigned to Brazil by Committee 5. These assignments resulted from the application of a technical method and his country had not taken part in the drafting of the document concerned, which had emanated directly from Committee 5. Moreover, it should be remembered that the recommendations of Committee 5 would be referred to Committee 6 which would accept or reject them as it thought fit.
- Some Delegations had hastened to affirm that the Delegation of Brazil would support this document. He wished to make it clear that his Delegation was competent to tackle its own problems by itself.
- 2.94 Mr. Schaeffer (Morocco and Tunisia) then proposed that the debate be adjourned on the future work of the Committee, that the Committee itself be left to draw up the work programme and submit it to the Plenary Assembly.
- 2.95 The Chairman wished to amend the above proposal in order that the proposals on the future work of the Committee should be handed over to the Committee itself for study before it drew up its work programme.
- 2.96 There being no objections, the Assembly approved Mr. Schaeffer's proposal as amended by the Chairman.
- No vote was cast against the proposal and there was one abstention by Mr. Sastry (India).
- 2.97 Mr. Morales (Cuba) referred to document 395, in which his country and 8 others was listed as having requested an increase in the assignment of frequencies. His Delegation wished to make it clear that it had not requested such an increase but on the contrary, had decreased its channel hours requirements in the form distributed by Working Group 5 B.

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2.98 Mr. Kito (Albania) made the following statement:

"The Delegation of the Popular Republic of Albania entirely shares the criticisms and proposals made by the Delegations of the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the Popular Republic of Roumania and the Bielorussian SSR, with respect to the past and future work of Committee 5."

The meeting was adjourned at 10 p.m.

The Assistant Secretary:
T. Wettstein

The Secretary:
L. E. Dostert

APPROVED
The Chairman
M. Pereyra

The Rapporteurs:
G. H. Campbell
J. E. Castaingt
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INTERNATIONAL
HIGH-FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 595-F

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Mexico City, 1948/49

Original: ENGLISH

MINUTES OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

17th Session

21 January 1949 (Morning)

The Chairman, Mr. Miguel Pereyra, opened the meeting at 10.05 a.m.

Delegations present: Peoples' Republic of Albania, Argentine (Republic), Austria, Australia, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Popular Republic of Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colonies, Protectorates and Overseas Territories of the United Kingdom, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ecuador (temporarily represented by Brazil), El Salvador, Finland, France, Guatemala (temporarily represented by Cuba), Hungary, India, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (represented by Switzerland), Italy, Luxembourg (temporarily represented by the Netherlands), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, (Republic of), ~~Portugal~~, Portuguese Colonies, Overseas Territories of the French Republic, French Protectorates of Morocco and ~~Tunisia~~, Popular Republic of Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland (Confederation), Siam (temporarily represented by the Overseas Territories of the French Republic), Syria, Territories of the United States of America, Turkey, 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), Liberia (represented by the United States of America), Ireland.

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

Other members: Mr. Hernandez Catá y Galt of the IFRB

The following were represented by observers: OIR, United Nations, Supreme Command for the Allied Powers (SCAP).

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

I. CONSIDERATION OF POINT ONE OF THE AGENDA: APPROVAL OF THE REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE (POWERS OF LIBERIA) AS CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT NO. 516.

1.1. The Assembly approved without amendment the Report of the Credentials Committee relating to the powers of Liberia.

II CONSIDERATION OF POINT TWO OF THE AGENDA: THE REPORT OF THE
TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS COMMITTEE (DOCS. 490 and
536).

- 2.1 Mr. Sastry (India), Chairman of the Technical Committee, made the following statement:

"I submit herewith for the consideration of this Plenary Assembly the report of the Technical Principles and Standards Committee as contained in Document No. 490. This Document is a report of the activities of, and the results achieved by, this Committee since its inception on the 25th October 1948. The terms of reference, as decided by this Plenary Assembly, are given in Chapter 2 and the plan of work that was adopted by the Committee is contained in Chapter 3. Three Working Groups were set up; the first under the Chairmanship of Mr. W. B. Richardson of Canada, the second under the Chairmanship of Dr. Metzler of Switzerland and the third under the Chairmanship of Mr. Mercier of France. Details of specific problems assigned to the various Working Groups could also be found in Chapter 3. It must be mentioned here that all the three Chairmen carried out their respective tasks in the best possible way, and my most sincere thanks are due to them for their whole-hearted co-operation.

- 2.2 "The technical data that form the basis of the work of this Committee, either directly or indirectly, are detailed in Chapter 4. Chapters 5 to 10 indicate the results arrived at by this Committee. It may be mentioned in this connection that it has not always been possible to achieve unanimous agreements, particularly in view of divergence of opinions on some of the issues. However illogical it may seem in a technical discussion and however undesirable it may have been, it became necessary at times to reach decisions by voting in view of the fact that the time available to the Committee was not unlimited. All the same, in my opinion, ample opportunity was provided to all Delegations to express their own points of view or put forth constructive criticisms.

"But in spite of the fact that differences of opinion existed among the Delegations that took part in this Committee, it must be emphasized that the standard of technical discussion was of a very high order and that a spirit of friendliness has always prevailed. Whatever may be the drawbacks or incompleteness of the work of this Committee, it is to be said to the credit of the members of this Committee and to the Conference as a whole, that for the first time in the history of High Frequency Broadcasting, Technical Experts from all parts of the world gathered together and cooperated with a genuine desire to evolve sound engineering principles on which the Broadcasting of tomorrow is to be based. If one looks objectively at the work accomplished it will be realized that this will be an invaluable asset, not only for the drafting and implementation of an assignment plan but also for the planning of technically sound and

efficient broadcasting throughout the world. It is my personal opinion that when we come to review the work of the Technical Standard and Principles Committee, we should set up such standards that could be justified on a purely technical and scientific basis. It will no doubt be necessary, during the process of the actual preparation of an assignment plan, that standards set up now might need revision in view of the practical repercussions of these standards.

2.3 "Due to the limited time and in some cases, due to insufficient data that were available to this Committee, it has not been possible in a few cases to pursue all the problems that were entrusted to this Committee to their logical conclusion and, therefore, the Committee has listed in Chapter 10 the problems that have to be further studied by the appropriate organization in the light of further experience or additional information that might become available in the future.

2.4 "Each and every member of this Committee has cooperated wholeheartedly and contributed considerably to the work of this Committee and I thank them most sincerely. Further, I feel it my duty to make special mention to this Assembly of the exceptionally valuable contribution of the Delegations of Mexico, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., and U.K.

"With these few remarks, I introduce the report of my Committee for the consideration of the Plenary Assembly."

2.5 The Assembly approved without comment chapters 1 to 4 inclusive of the Report of the Technical Committee.

Chapter 5 - Difficult Circuits.

2.6 Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom) thought that the definition of a difficult circuit, as given in Chapter 5, was of an impossible circuit rather than of a difficult one; indeed, circuits, in which the OWF changed by as much as one hundred per cent in an hour, were very rare. The definition contained in the Report had been the subject of a close vote in the Technical Committee and he felt it in order to raise the question in the Plenary Assembly. He drew attention to the United Kingdom proposal (doc. 358) on this question and moved that the Assembly adopt the following definition instead of that given in the Report:

"A difficult circuit is one where the OWF changes in one hour or less, from the band shown in column A to the band shown in column B, or from the band in column B to that in column A."

The Mc/s bands for columns A and B were those given in Document No. 358.

2.7 Mr. Mercier (France) stated that he had not agreed with the definition approved after debate in the Committee and contained in

Chapter 5. Annex 2 to the Report included his Delegation's reservation with reference to this definition and he now wished to support the proposal of the United Kingdom Delegation.

2.8 Father Soccorsi (Vatican City) and Mr. Sastry (India) seconded the United Kingdom proposal.

2.9 Mr. Stoyanov (USSR) considered that the question had not been sufficiently studied by the Technical Committee and that it could only be solved by the setting up of a special technical group, which would carefully analyse the available material. He submitted the following proposal:

"The Plenary Assembly notes that the recommendations of the Technical Committee on difficult circuits require additional study and proposes that the matter be referred for study either by a technical group of the Conference or by the CCIR."

2.10 Mr. Sastry (India) seconded by Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom) proposed that the Assembly agree upon a definition for use by this Conference only and that it also refer the matter for more detailed study by an appropriate organisation, such as the CCIR.

2.11 Mr. Stoyanov (USSR) said that the provisional definition should be made by a technical group and that the CCIR should carry out a more detailed study.

2.12 The Chairman then put to the vote the Soviet proposal that a technical group should produce a provisional definition and that the CCIR then carry out a more detailed study.

The result of the vote was as follows: 12 votes in favour of the proposal, 36 against, and 3 abstentions.

2.13 The Soviet proposal was thereby rejected.

2.14 Mr. Stoyanov (USSR) protested strongly against the procedure adopted. It was not right for the Assembly to approve technical standards without debate and by means of a vote; such problems could only be solved by technical discussions within the technical committee itself.

2.15 The Chairman declared that the Technical Committee had debated the question of difficult circuits at great length.

2.16 Mr. Stoyanov (USSR) stated that the United Kingdom proposal, in its present form, had not been discussed by the Technical Committee; only document 358 had been submitted to the Committee for consideration.

- 2.17 Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom) agreed with Mr. Stoyanov that the Technical Committee had not debated the United Kingdom proposal in this particular form. However, a long debate had taken place on the principle of the matter and document 358 had in fact been issued on December 21st, giving Delegations ample time to give the question a thorough study. He requested that his proposal be put to the vote.
- 2.18 The Chairman then put the United Kingdom proposal to a vote, with the following result: 36 votes in favour of the proposal, 6 against and 3 abstentions. 12 Delegations did not take part in the vote.
- 2.19 The Chairman asked that those Delegations, who wished to protest against the vote, should submit their protests in writing.
- 2.20 The Assembly thereby approved the United Kingdom proposal for a definition of "difficult circuits", on the understanding that the CCIR be requested to study this definition and give a final ruling.
- 2.21 Mr. Da Costa (Portugal) and Mr. Macedo (Portuguese Colonies) made the following statement (written statement):

"In accordance with the statement included in Annex II to document no. 490, the Delegations of Portugal and of the Portuguese Colonies make the following reservations: Since we have doubts with regard to the consequences of a definition of "difficult circuits", our Delegations reserve the right to take such measures as we deem appropriate to ensure the efficiency of our circuits, taking into account the harmful effect of fading, which is observed when the ionospheric conditions of the control points are very different or are changing rapidly."

- 2.22 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian SSR) made the following statement (written statement);

"The Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. resolutely protests against the system of discrimination which has been permitted in regard to the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. by the Chairman at a number of sessions of the Conference. Such discrimination excludes the possibility of expressing our point of view on questions being considered and in particular regarding the Report of Committee 4. Such a method of procedure by the Chairman, naturally does not help to strengthen the spirit of cooperation of the Conference.

At the same time the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. protests against the adoption of technical standards and terms of reference by vote without their being studied in detail and considered by technical organs of the Conference. We presume that, if as a result of 3 months work Committee 4 has not decided the problem of difficult circuits, then the vote just taken also does not solve this problem."

- 2.23 Whilst making his oral statement, Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian SSR), was interrupted by the Chairman who drew attention to the ruling that protests against a vote should be submitted in writing.
- 2.24 Mr. Drohojovsky (Poland) stated that the Chairman, before giving the above ruling, had promised that Delegations would have an opportunity to speak after the vote.
- 2.25 The Chairman stated that he had wished to give Delegations the floor for comments on the substance of the question and not for protests.
- 2.26 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) said that it was incorrect for the Chairman to rule that protests should be made in writing only and, according to the correct procedure he was obliged to allow Delegations to make protests orally.
- 2.27 The Chairman stated that the procedure which he had followed in putting the matter to a vote, had been designed to save time. Indeed, in Committee 4 much time had been spent on debating the subject of difficult circuits and the Chair's procedure at this session had been justified by the majority vote of the Assembly.
- 2.28 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) stated that, in the debates in Committee 4 he had only been able to express his opinion indirectly, through the Delegation of Roumania. It was not right for the Chairman to prevent him (Mr. Lalić) from giving his views directly when the final Report of the Technical Committee was being debated in the Plenary Assembly. If the Chairman continued to follow this procedure, there appeared to be no reason for the Delegation of Yugoslavia to prolong its stay in Mexico.
- 2.29 Mr. Gross (P.R. of Roumania) declared that the Technical Committee had rejected a United Kingdom proposal on difficult circuits. How then could the Assembly approve such a proposal without debate? He protested against the procedure adopted by the Chairman, who had not allowed Delegations to give their opinions or to make their protests orally.
- 2.30 Mr. Sastry (India), speaking as the Delegate of India, referred to the protection ratio of 40 db given in paragraph 5. He moved that this paragraph be approved, subject to whatever decision the Assembly might take when it considered the question of protection ratio.
- 2.31 With the above reservation by Mr. Sastry (India), the Assembly approved Chapter 5 of the Report of the Technical Committee.
- Chapter 6 - Technical Standards and Principles.
- 2.32 Mr. Veatch (USA) stated that, during the interval between the Geneva Session of the Planning Committee and this Conference, the

United States Delegation had obtained corrected information on noise levels and had made recordings of the interference caused by atmospheric and industrial noise to broadcasting programmes. In this matter, they had been able to obtain the advice of Dr. van der Pol. These recordings were brought to the Conference and were heard by a number of Delegates who were asked to draw conclusions from them. In the vote which had been taken, the USA Delegation did not take part because it knew the ratios used in the recordings; indeed, it had made the latter available with the aim of giving Committee 4 as much basic information as possible.

He moved that Chapter 6 be approved in its entirety.

2.33 Mr. Stoyanov (USSR) declared that the Technical Committee had carried out an important task, contributing greatly both to the work of the Conference and to the cause of broadcasting. However, he was obliged to draw attention to certain deficiencies in the work and in the results of the Committee which, in his opinion, had taken a number of incorrect decisions.

2.34 For instance, he considered as unsatisfactory the standards which Committee 4 had accepted with regard to the stability of transmitters. These standards required the reconstruction of existing equipment and the great expense which such reconstruction would entail, would be a burden for small countries and especially for those countries which had suffered from fascist aggression. In his opinion, the most rational standard for the frequency stability of transmitters was that of 0.003 %, for both shared and unshared channels.

2.35 In addition, unless adequate protection measures were taken against industrial noise and interference, it was impossible to maintain an efficient service of short wave broadcasting for large cities and for long distances. If such measures were not taken, then it would be necessary for the power of transmitters to be excessively high, if freedom from interference were to be maintained. It was unfortunate that Committee 4 had not recommended that countries apply such measures.

2.36 He did not agree with Committee 4's decision to increase from 24 to 38 db the protection ratio for a steady carrier to the average level of atmospheric interference; nor could he accept the increase to 46 db of the protection ratio for the median signal to the same average level, taking fading into account. These decisions were based on a one-sided interpretation of the problem. He also objected to the Technical Committee's decision with reference to the protection ratio of the median signal to the peak value of industrial interference.

2.37 On the basis of experience gained in the Soviet Union, he considered that 5 to 10 db must be allowed for fading. Therefore, the protection ratio indispensable for the median signal to industrial interference should be 30 db, and not 34 as the majority of Committee

4 had decided. He accepted 40 db as a suitable protection ratio for the wanted signal, taking fading into account in simultaneous sharing. However, he could not agree with the Committee's decision concerning the question of an additional protection ratio in order to take short and long period fading into account; this decision was incorrect because it was based upon the least satisfactory conditions which were in fact, seldom present. The arithmetical method was also one-sided, since it did not take into account the diversity of fading conditions, which could be observed in all broadcasting bands of the world and which led to an increased figure of 17 db for the correction of fading.

- 2.38 The Committee had made further mistakes in its decision concerning the protection ratio for the wanted to the unwanted signal. For adjacent channels with a bandwidth of modulating frequencies of 6400 c/s, the majority had adopted a ratio of 11 db. This was an increased standard and it resulted in a 17 db correction for long and short period fading but in his opinion an allowance of 5 - 10 db for all types of fading was sufficient. He considered that the ratio of wanted to unwanted signals for adjacent channels should be equal to 1:1 or at the utmost 2:1 (6 db).

When the bandwidth of modulating frequencies was reduced to 5000 c/s, the ratio of wanted to unwanted signals should be 1:2.8 (9 db) and not 1:1.6 (-4 db) as was agreed during the 41st meeting of Committee 4.

- 2.39 He therefore proposed:

- 1) that the Assembly reject items 2 and 3 of Chapter 6, because they contained rigid and unreal standards.
- 2) That the Assembly reject item 12 of Chapter 6, because there was no foundation to the arithmetical method of determining the maximum correction for short and long period fading.
- 3) That items 2 and 3 of paragraph 14 should not be adopted because they were based on an inaccurate correction factor of 17 db for taking both short and long period fading into account.
- 4) The Soviet Delegation considered that the Conference must recommend all countries to adopt measures for the reduction of industrial interference, in order to ensure short wave broadcasting of good quality in modern cities.

The meeting was suspended at 11:40 a.m. and resumed at 12:10 p.m.

2.40 The Assembly approved Chapter 6, item 1 and item 2, ii.

.41 Mr. Ouspenskii (Ukrainian SSR) considered that paragraphs ii and iii should be modified by adding the following: "the frequency tolerances admissible for frequencies used on the basis of simultaneous sharing should be 0.003 %."

2.42 Mr. Veatch (USA) stated that any change in paragraphs ii and iii would make them inconsistent with paragraph 1, which the Assembly had just approved. The Mexican Delegation had, during the work of the Technical Committee, made recordings of co-channel interference with a difference of 20 c/s between the carrier frequencies of the desired and undesired stations. There had been a difference of 8 db between the two in the amount of interference received. Paragraph 1 was by no means a new paragraph, since its contents had been approved at the Atlantic City Conference as well as at the Geneva and Mexico Sessions of the Planning Committee.

2.43 Mr. Gross (P.R. of Roumania) stated that the frequency tolerance specified in 2,ii were too high and could not be observed by countries whose equipment had suffered damage during the war. He referred to the reservation which his Delegation had made and which was contained in Annex 2 to document 490, while he supported the Soviet proposal that the frequency tolerance should be 0.003%. This latter figure should be adopted for use up to January 1st, 1953 and from that date the tolerance as specified in paragraph 2 should come into force.

2.44 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian SSR) disagreed with Mr. Veatch (USA). In the Radio Regulations, standards of stability for transmitters had been laid down for the various bands and types of service and these standards were different from those contained in the Report of the Technical Committee. The Regulations specified a tolerance of 0.005% for short wave broadcasting transmitters up to January 1st, 1953, on which date the standard would be raised to 0.003%.

He therefore seconded the Soviet proposal on this point, since the standards which it contained could be complied with by the majority of countries and were in accordance with the standards of Atlantic City; in addition, Dr. van der Pol had confirmed that the standards recommended by the Soviet Delegation were realistic.

2.45 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) stated that the damage, which his country had suffered during the war, made it impossible to comply with the rigorous standards for frequency tolerances laid down in Chapter 6 of the Committee's report. It would amount to discrimination against Yugoslavia if frequencies were assigned to it upon the basis of these standards since his country would be unable to comply with them. He therefore seconded the Soviet proposal.

- 2.46 Mr. Patrick (South Africa) said that the proposed tolerance of 0.003 % would allow a frequency difference between carrier of 200 to 300 c/s. Practical experience had shown that, with a variation of this order, simultaneous operation became almost impossible. It had been stated that compliance with the standards recommended in the Committees' Report would involve a heavy cost; but in fact all that was involved was modification of the master oscillator of the transmitter and the cost of this was small in proportion to the cost of the transmitter. He wished to vote for the highest possible standards in order that it might be possible to operate three or four transmitters on one channel at one time.
- 2.47 Mr. Durian (Czechoslovakia) shared the opinions of Mr. Gross (P.R. of Roumania).
- 2.48 Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom) strongly supported the recommendation made in the Committee's Report. This was an important question affecting the quality of service of all stations on shared channels. By reference to the appropriate curves it could be seen that the variation from 100 to 20 c/s in the beat note between two stations increased the percentage of satisfied listeners from 50 % to 75 %. It would be of no use to provide services giving a beat note which made listening impossible. The United Kingdom Delegation did not consider the figures recommended in the Report as unnecessarily high since for many years transmitters in the United Kingdom had been operating with the low figures recommended in the Report.
- 2.49 Mr. Kito (Albania) shared the opinions of the Delegation of the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR.
- 2.50 Dr. Mezler (Switzerland) shared the opinion of Mr. Patrick (South Africa) with respect to the difficulties caused when two transmitters were operating on the same frequency without a sufficiently strict frequency tolerance being applied. He considered that even the figure of plus or minus 50 c/s was too large a tolerance and that the increased figure, as proposed by the Delegate of the Ukrainian SSR, was inadmissible for frequencies in the 9 Mc/s bands. The figure of 0.003 %, given for broadcasting stations in Appendix III of the Radio Regulations, had been fixed with the general idea of reducing interference between services. He therefore supported the recommendations made in the Report; the tolerance of plus or minus 20 c/s should be applied and not later than January 1st, 1953.
- 2.51 Mr. Drohojowsky (Poland) and Mr. Jablin (Bulgaria) supported the viewpoint of Mr. Gross (R.P. of Roumania).
- 2.52 Mr. Steyanov (USSR) proposed the following amendment to paragraph 2, ii: "The figure of 0.003% should be recommended as a provisional standard for frequency tolerance until the next Pleni-potentiary Conference."

- 2.53 The Chairman then put the Soviet proposal to the vote with the following result: 13 in favour of the proposal, 46 against and 6 abstentions.
- 2.54 The Assembly thereby rejected the Soviet proposal and approved the text of paragraph 2, Chapter 6. (Doc. No. 490).
- 2.55 Mr. Patrick (South Africa) moved that the Assembly take a decision upon the proposal of Dr. Metzler (Switzerland) that January 1st, 1953 be fixed as the date for the application of the frequency tolerance of plus or minus 20 c/s.
- 2.56 The Assembly approved the above proposal of Dr. Metzler, agreeing that its text be included in paragraph 2, Chapter 6.
- 2.57 The Chairman welcomed Mr. O'Duffy (Ireland), who was attending the Plenary Session for the first time, and Mr. O'Duffy thanked the Assembly for the warmth of its welcome.
- 2.58 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) made the following statement:
- "This recommendation is based upon the conclusions of Recommendation No. 28 of the CCIR. During the CCIR meeting at Stockholm, my Delegation reserved its opinion on the basis of Chapter 13, paragraph 3 of the General Regulations and I would like now to express the same reservation."
- 2.59 The Assembly approved paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Chapter 6, (Document No. 490).
- Paragraph 7 - Industrial Interference.
- 2.60 Mr. Stoyanov (USSR) drew attention to his previous proposal that paragraph 7 be amended as follows: After the word "Conference", replace the existing text by "the possibility of suppressing industrial interference shall be taken into consideration."
- 2.61 Mr. Sastry (India) preferred the text contained in Document No 490. The Conference could not compel the countries to pass legislation to suppress industrial interference and if the Plenary Assembly approved the Soviet proposal, then his Delegation would have to reserve its position on this question.
- 2.62 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian SSR) stated that Annex 2 to Document No. 490 contained his Delegation's reservation with regard to the text of the Committee's recommendation on industrial interference. The addition proposed by the Soviet Union was contained in a more categorical form in the Atlantic City Convention and to approve the Soviet proposal would simply be to confirm the opinion of the countries which had signed the Convention.

- 2.63 Mr. Corteil (Belgian Congo) considered that the Soviet proposal was, at least in principle, well founded. It had been well understood at Atlantic City how harmful industrial interference was to broadcasting and this Conference should do its best to arm the Administrations for the struggle against it. He proposed that the Conference should make a recommendation concerning protection against industrial interference, but without laying down figures, since this latter step could perhaps better be taken by some other international organization.
- 2.64 The Chairman then put the Soviet proposal to the vote with the following result: 27 votes in favour of the proposal, 29 against and 8 abstentions.
- 2.65 The Assembly rejected the Soviet proposal concerning industrial interference.
- 2.66 Mr. Sastry (India) drew attention to Article 44, paragraph 3 of the Atlantic City Convention. This text represented a delicate compromise which had been reached after lengthy discussions, and did not constitute a recommendation; it merely expressed a desire which could not be taken as having the force of a regulation. He considered that the recommendation contained in the Committee's Report was entirely adequate.
- 2.67 The Assembly approved paragraph 7 of Chapter 6.
- 2.68 Mr. Green (New Zealand) wished to explain why he had voted against the Soviet proposal. In fact, his country was one of the few which had legislation against industrial interference and he would be happy to support any separate proposal recommending that countries pass legislation, or take other action, to reduce such interference. However, years of experience in New Zealand had shown that, even with the support of legislation, it was impossible to reduce this interference below a very substantial minimum. He would be ready to support a more realistic proposal taking into account a situation likely to last for many years.

Paragraph 8 -

- 2.69 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) wished to make the same reservation with regard to the decisions of Committee 4, which the Delegation of Roumania had included in Annex 2 to Document No. 490.
- 2.70 Mr. Stoyanov (USSR) welcomed the statements by the Delegates of Belgian Congo and New Zealand, asking the latter to make a specific proposal and possibly to submit a document in order to give the Conference the benefit of his country's experience of

industrial interference.

The meeting rose at 1.40 p.m.

The Assistant Secretary:
T. Wettstein

The Secretary:
L.E. Dostert

APPROVED:
The Chairman:
M. Pereyra

The Rapporteur:
G.H. Campbell

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

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MINUTES OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Eighteenth Session

21 January 1949 (afternoon)

The Chairman, Mr. Miguel Pereyra, opened the meeting at 3.45 p.m.

The same Delegates, members and observers were present, who attended the 17th Session held in the morning.

I. CONTINUATION OF THE CONSIDERATION OF POINT TWO OF THE AGENDA:
THE REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS COMMITTEE
(Docs. 490 and 536).

Chapter 6 - Technical Principles and Standards. (Continued)

The Assembly approved paragraphs 8 and 9 (i).

- 1.1 Mr. Gross (P.R. of Roumania), referring to sub-paragraph (i), considered as too high the figure of 38 db which Committee 4 had approved as the ratio of steady carrier to average atmospheric noise. He proposed that the Assembly approve a figure of 34 db under non-fading conditions. Working Group 4 A had already approved this value and if it was increased, and unnecessary increase in power would be the result.
- 1.2 Mr. Sastry (India) proposed that the figure be increased to 44 db, this value corresponding to a satisfaction of 90% of the listeners.
- 1.3 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) seconded the Roumanian proposal.
- 1.4 Mr. Mercier (France) thought that the protection ratios approved by the Committee had, in general, been rather high. He wished to give an example of this by referring to the protection ratios given in paragraph 10 (i). Here the ratio of 38 db for steady carrier to average atmospheric noise had been taken

as a basis for the recommendation of a figure of 46 db as the protection ratio of median carrier to average atmospheric noise, including all types of fading. Now, if one considered a transmitter radiating 1 kW and the field set up at a short distance around this transmitter, it could be seen from NBS circular 462 that under the most favourable conditions, without absorption, a field of 51 db could be obtained. This meant that, at 8 p.m. for instance, one would have with this field of 51 db a protection ratio of 46 db merely for an interference level not exceeding 5 db.

Everybody knew that in the areas where the level of atmospheric interference was of grade 3 or 3.5 or more, the level of interference was higher than 5 db; this would amount to saying that it was not possible, with one kW radiated, to ensure a satisfactory service at short distance, in the sense given by Committee 4. He did not think that the numerous Delegates, who had requested frequencies for short distance services in the 6 Mc/s band, were really convinced that they could, nevertheless, carry out a service which would satisfy a large proportion of listeners.

He thought that in general, the levels adopted were too high by 6 db and this general criticism applied to several paragraphs in the Report, and to all cases where specific protection ratios were recommended in order to limit discussion of paragraph 9 (i). He felt that it was quite reasonable to adopt the ratio of 34 db proposed by the Roumanian Delegate.

1.5 Mr. Ouspenskii (Ukrainian S.S.R.) considered that the decision contained in paragraph 9 (i) and the proposal of Mr. Sastry (India) were unrealistic and purely academic. The protection ratios proposed in document 490 were, in general, much too high and were based on the unconvincing argument that satisfaction of listeners should be ensured for 90% of the hours and of the days. Such ratios would lead to unnecessary increases in the power of transmitters and could not in practice be maintained, especially by small countries which had low power transmitters. Equally, an increase in the power of the transmitter would lead to a decrease in sharing possibilities and therefore to a reduction in the number of channel hours available.

He supported the Roumanian proposal for a ratio of 34 db as this was a realistic figure and would be sufficient to ensure good quality reception.

- 1.6 Mr. Kito (Albania) supported the Roumanian proposal. He wished to associate himself with the reservation made in Annex 2 by the Soviet Delegation which represented the interests of Albania in the Committees when he was absent.
- 1.7 Mr. Veatch (U.S.A.) recalled that the ratio of 38 db had been obtained by listening to broadcast programmes with background noise. There had been no time in Committee 4 to determine what power was required in any particular instance. It was agreed in the Committee that these ratios were not established for the purpose of changing power but in order to inform all the countries what ratios were necessary in order to provide a certain grade of service in high frequency broadcasting. He considered that the ratios established could not be altered without decreasing the percentage of satisfied listeners.
- 1.8 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) stated that the protection ratio, to which paragraph 9 (i) referred, should not be considered on the basis of the experiment during which the recordings had been heard; it should rather be considered on the basis of world wide experience.
- For this protection ratio, a decision of the Atlantic City Conference had laid down a figure of 40 db taking fading into account. If the provisions of paragraph 10 (i) were taken into consideration, this would mean that the ratio, as indicated in 9 (i), should be only 32 db. The Planning Committee at its Geneva Session had recommended a standard of 40 db, taking fading into account, with 30 db as a minimum standard and Dr. van der Pol had also recommended these standards. While he favoured adoption of 32 db, he was prepared, as a compromise, to support the Roumanian proposal of 34 db.
- 1.9 Mr. Sastry (India) declared that the lower standards, adopted at Atlantic City and Geneva, had been established on the basis of approximate data only.
- The ratio of 38 db, which had been obtained from the two tests in question, only corresponded to a satisfaction of 60% of the listeners and he considered that his own proposal of 44 db was the required standard, since it ensured satisfaction for 90% of the hours, of the days and the listeners.
- 1.10 Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom) seconded the proposal of Mr. Sastry (India) for increasing the ratio to 44 db, on the understanding that all the figures in the following paragraphs would be correspondingly increased in order to make the table consistent. He considered that the standard of satisfaction for

90% of the listeners was a good engineering standard. Of course, the Plan Committee might not, owing to a shortage of frequencies, be able to observe this figure and in this case it should be entitled to use its discretion in modifying the figure for the purpose of drawing up the Plan.

1.11 Mr. Gross (P.R. of Roumania) stated that the experiments, which Committee 4 had carried out once only, could not give realistic results because the experiments were carried out before a highly critical audience of technicians and not before normal listeners. He still considered that his own proposal of 34 db provided a realistic standard.

1.12 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) seconded the Roumanian proposal. The standard of 38 db was too high to be a practical standard and he did not agree with Mr. Faulkner's statement that a standard could be established which the Plan Committee would then be free to modify. The Chairman of Committee 4 had in the Report proposed one standard but at this session he had proposed a higher standard; perhaps Mr. Sastry might propose an even higher standard tomorrow.

1.13 The Chairman then put to the vote the Roumanian proposal, with the following results: 19 votes in favour, 32 against and 9 abstentions.

This was followed by a vote on the proposal of India, which was rejected by the following vote: 6 Delegations in favour, 43 against and 7 abstentions.

The Assembly thereby approved paragraph 9 (i) containing the ratio of 38 db for steady carrier to average atmospheric noise under non-fading conditions.

Paragraph 9 (ii)

1.14 Mr. Sastry (India), in reply to Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) said that it was obvious that a Committee Chairman in presenting the Report of his Committee, expressed the opinion of the Committee and not his own personal views. Since his Delegation had not always had the opportunity of expressing its views at the Committee meetings, he now wished to express them in the Plenary Session.

In his opinion, the figure of 20 db, given in paragraph 9(ii), should be increased to 26 db. He asked Mr. Veatch (U.S.A.) to give the results of the tests carried out with lay listeners

in the United States; it appeared to him, from figures quoted in Committee 4, that the percentage of satisfied lay listeners was much lower than the percentage of satisfied technicians and engineers.

- 1.15 Mr. Veatch (U.S.A.) stated that a test had been made in the United States with 2000 unqualified radio listeners who heard the same recordings of atmospheric and industrial noise as had been heard at the Conference. The listeners had selected higher signal to noise ratios than the experts at the Conference; in the case of industrial noise, they had requested a ratio of 27 1/2 db.

He seconded the proposal of Mr. Sastry (India), as the ratio of 26 db was likely to ensure satisfaction for 70% of the listeners.

- 1.16 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) and Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom) considered that the ratio should be maintained at 20 db.

- 1.17 The Chairman then put to the vote the Indian proposal to increase from 20 db to 26 db the ratio of steady carrier to peak industrial noise under non-fading conditions. The result of the vote was: 8 Delegations in favour, 46 against and 6 abstentions.

The Assembly rejected the proposal of the Delegation of India.

The Assembly approved paragraph 9 (ii) and (iii) of Chapter 6.

Paragraph 10 (i)

- 1.18 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) proposed that the ratio of 46 db, as included in paragraph 10 (i), should be altered to 42 db.

- 1.19 Mr. Veatch (U.S.A.) declared that the fading correction, as included in this paragraph, had been determined by the CRPL on the basis of 15 years recording of the variations in field intensity. The ratio of 38 db followed inevitably because of the approval of paragraph 9 (i).

- 1.20 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) seconded the proposal of Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) and drew attention to Annex 2 (Doc. 490) which contained his Delegation's arguments in favor of 42 db - the figure approved unanimously by Working Group 4 A.

- 1.21 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) referring to paragraph 10 (ii), stated that it had been shown by many years' experience in the U. S.S.R. that a correction of 5 - 10 db was sufficient to take into

account all types of fading. The Assembly, in adopting paragraph 9 (ii) had approved a ratio of 20 db for steady carrier to peak industrial noise under non-fading conditions and he therefore proposed the ratio of median carrier to peak industrial noise, as proposed in paragraph 10 (ii), should be lowered to 30 db.

1.22 Mr. Veatch (U.S.A.) stated that the ratio of 14 db for fading has been proved correct by experience gained in the U.S.A. and was scientifically well founded.

1.23 Mr. Gross (P.R. of Roumania) seconded the proposal of Mr. Stoyanov(U.S.S.R.)

1.24 Mr. Mercier (France) did not object to the adoption of a ratio of 34 db, though he felt that this ratio was designed to meet the most unfavourable conditions. He was prepared to accept the ratio of 30 db as proposed by Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.).

12.5 The Chairman then put to the vote the Soviet proposal relating to paragraph 10 (ii) with the following results: 17 votes in favour, 28 against and 15 abstentions.

The Assembly thereby approved paragraph 10 (i) and (ii) of Chapter 6 of the Report (Doc. 490).

Paragraph 11.

1.26 Mr. Sastry (India) stated that the ratio of 23 db provided in paragraph 11 was very low and should be increased to 38 db. He made this proposal for the following reasons:

- 1) It was not logical to provide a higher protection ratio for atmospheric and industrial noise if the ultimate limit was to be set by co-channel interference. This would apply both to actual protection afforded and to the percentage of listeners satisfied by the quality of the reception.
- 2) Co-channel interference was more serious and less subject to variation than atmospheric noise.
- 3) Experience gained in India had shown that the average listener could tolerate a higher degree of interference from atmospheric noise than from co-channel interference.

If an adequate protection ratio was not provided at this stage and broadcasting stations experienced intolerable interference, then the inevitable result would be a race for power by such stations.

1.27 Mr. Bardai (Egypt) considered that the protection ratio of 23 db was low for the following reasons: this result was based on an average difference between the two stations of between 20 c/s to 100 c/s.

Moreover, at the morning session a number of Delegates had indicated their disagreement even with the tolerance of 50 c/s. He therefore thought that the protection ratio should be at least that for a 100 c/s difference between stations, especially for cases of more than two stations sharing the same frequency, as there would be a probability of greater difference between stations.

The value of 23 db was to his knowledge too low for steady state even for two stations exactly on the same frequency.

He wished to ask the U.S. Delegation for the results of the tests carried out in the U.S.A. for the values indicated there.

- 1.28 Mr. Veatch (U.S.A.) stated that measurements made in the U.S.A. and the recording made in Mexico had shown that the ratio of 23 db was not high enough.

- 1.29 Mr. Mercier (France) thought that paragraphs 11, 12 and 13 must be examined together. He would accept for paragraph 13 the proposed ratio of 40 db, which Committee 4 had approved by an overwhelming majority. However, he found the ratios specified in paragraphs 11 and 12 to be too low and would accept a ratio of 28 db for paragraph 11 and 12 db for paragraph 12.

- 1.30 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) wished to accept the figure of 40 db given in paragraph 13. Not only had this figure been approved by a large majority of the Technical Committee but it had also been accepted by the Atlantic City Conference, by Dr. van der Pol and by the PFB. It was of great importance in considering sharing possibilities and the resulting increase in the number of channel hours to be allocated by the Conference.

He did not agree with Mr. Sastry's proposal to increase the ratio in paragraph 11 from 23 to 38 db.

- 1.31 Dr. Metzler (Switzerland) considered that the ratio of 23 db as proposed in paragraph 11, was absolutely insufficient.

It was well known that satisfactory results were obtained with a protection ratio of the order of 1:50 for two stations working on the same frequency and that a ratio of 1:25 (28 db) could also be satisfactory on the condition that the two stations worked on exactly the same frequency. At the morning session, the Assembly had adopted certain frequency tolerances, in particular a figure of ± 50 c/s. It was therefore possible that two frequencies would operate with a frequency difference of 100 c/s. This produced a very tiresome audible note in the reception and this was a fact which made conditions for frequency sharing much more difficult. Although a ratio of 28 db might be acceptable for two stations operating on the same frequency, it could no longer be satisfactory, when there was an appreciable difference in frequency, i.e. when an audible note might occur.

However, he fully knew the difficulties involved in drawing up a plan and considered that a sacrifice must be made. The Swiss Delegation was therefore prepared to accept a ratio of 28 db.

1.32 Mr. Veatch (U.S.A.) said that it would not be logical to take a decision first upon the ratio given in paragraph 13, since this ratio depended on the two basic factors given in paragraphs 11 and 12 respectively. As far as the ratio of 40 db was concerned, it had indeed been approved at Atlantic City, and at Geneva but such approval was based upon guesswork since there was not sufficient information available. The United States Delegation had asked the Director of the CRPL to make an investigation with respect to the ratio of 17 db indicated in paragraph 12 and the investigation had shown that the figure of 17 db, both in practice and in theory, was correct for 90% of the hours and 90% of the days. In his opinion, this figure could be considered as exact, whereas the other two figures in paragraphs 11 and 13 might not be exact.

1.33 Mr. Sastry (India) agreed with Mr. Veatch (U.S.A.) that the basic factors in paragraphs 11 and 12 should first be determined, in order to obtain the final figure in paragraph 13.

1.34 The Chairman then put to the vote the ratio of 40 db as contained in paragraph 13. Delegations casting affirmative votes would be in favour of 40 db; those casting negative votes would favour 45 db, this figure being composed of the 17 db specified in paragraph 12 and of the ratio of 28 db proposed by Mr. Mercier (France).

The result of the vote was: 27 affirmative votes,
23 negative votes, and
7 abstentions.

The Assembly thereby approved paragraph 13 of Chapter 6 of the Report.

1.35 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) asked that a vote now be taken on the allowance for short and long period fading as given in paragraph 12. He proposed that this allowance should be 12 db and not 17 db as decided by the Technical Committee. He made this proposal because he considered as incorrect the arithmetical method adopted for the addition of the maximum correction for long and short period fading. This maximum correction took into account the most unfavourable working conditions, which in fact would seldom occur simultaneously.

The Soviet proposal was then put to the vote with the following results: 16 votes in favour, 20 against and 19 abstentions.

The Assembly thereby approved paragraph 12 and also paragraph 11 of Chapter 6.

The session was suspended at 5:40 p.m. and resumed at 5.55 p.m.

The Assembly approved paragraph 14 (i) a) and b).

Paragraph 14 - (ii) Fading.

- 1.36 After discussion, Dr. Metzler (Switzerland) proposed that paragraph 14 (ii) be deleted since it was identical to paragraph 12.

This proposal was then put to a vote by show of hands with the following results: 23 votes in favour, 22 against and 8 abstentions.

It was then put to a vote by roll-call, in which 26 Delegations voted in favour of the proposal, 24 against and 10 Delegations abstained.

The Assembly agreed that paragraph 14 (ii) be deleted.

Paragraph 14 (iii) - Protection Ratio in the Presence of Fading.

- 1.37 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) proposed that at the end of (iii) a) the figures 3.5:1 (11 db) should be replaced by 2:1 (6 db).

- 1.38 Mr. Veatch (U.S.A.) said that paragraph 14 (ii) had already been deleted because it was identical to paragraph 12. Clearly, if the figure of 17 db was added to - 6 db, as contained in 14 (i) a) which the Assembly had just approved, the answer was bound to be 11 db.

- 1.39 Mr. Ouspenskii (Ukrainian S.S.R.) considered that an arithmetical approach to the problem was wrong. The ratio of 2:1 (6 db), as proposed by the Soviet Delegation, was applicable to all radio circuits whereas the ratio proposed in (iii) a) set too high a standard and was characteristic of only a small number of such circuits.

- 1.40 Mr. Sastry (India) agreed with Mr. Veatch that the ratio in (iii) a) should be obtained arithmetically from paragraph 12 and 14 (i) a).

A vote was then taken on paragraph 14 (iii) a) as contained in Chapter 6. 38 Delegations voted in favour of 14 (iii) a) as it stood, 10 Delegations voted against and 13 abstained.

The Assembly approved paragraph 14 (iii) a) of Chapter 6.

- 1.41 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) proposed that the Assembly approve without further discussion the Report of the Technical Committee,

together with its Annexes and Appendices, which contained the reservations of the various Delegations. He thought that this proposal would be acceptable since a night session would be avoided and the Report could be immediately approved (Applause).

- 1.42 Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom) considered that there were still a number of other points to be discussed before the meeting could be adjourned.

It was necessary that the Committee which dealt with these recommendations of Committee 4, should know on which basis such recommendations were adopted. He proposed that the following sentence be added between paragraphs 14 and 15:

"The protection ratios recommended in paragraphs 9, 10 11, 13 and 14 were arrived at on the basis of satisfying about 60% of the listeners."

- 1.43. Mr. Sastry (India) seconded the United Kingdom proposal but also moved that the Assembly obtain information on the percentage of satisfied lay listeners who had taken part in the extensive tests carried out in the United States.

- 1.44 Mr. Steyanov (U.S.S.R.), referring to the United Kingdom proposal, said that the phrase "60% of the listeners" should be clarified; in fact, the listeners concerned were members of the Conference and it would be more correct to say "approximately 60 to 70%."

He did not agree with the amendment proposed by Mr. Sastry (India). The tests carried out in the United States might possibly be of considerable value but he preferred that reference be made to tests carried out within the Conference itself.

- 1.45 Mr. Sastry (India) stated that he had submitted his amendment because, from information given by the U.S.A. Delegate in meetings of Committee 4 and earlier during this session, it appeared that lay listeners demanded higher technical standards and standards of protection than the group of experts which had listened to the recordings. This was a fact which he could not explain and he had asked that the figures for the tests with lay listeners be given, because they might make this fact intelligible to other Delegates who had heard the recordings.

- 1.46 Mr. Veatch (U.S.A.) wished to confirm that Mr. Sastry's remarks on the tests with lay listeners were correct.

- 1.47 Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom) said that he welcomed the amendment proposed by Mr. Sastry (India) and wished to associate himself with the statement which Mr. Sastry had made.

- 1.48 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) drew attention to Mr. Stoyanov's (U.S.S.R.) proposal to close the debate. Those Delegations who wished to make reservations could submit them later in writing.
- 1.49 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) read the final text of the United Kingdom proposal which, with amendments by Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) and Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom), was as follows:
- "The protection ratios recommended in paragraphs 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14 were adopted by the Technical Committee on the basis of recordings of various ratios of signal to interference for various types of interference and the result was approximately 60 - 70% of satisfied listeners among members of the Conference who heard the recordings."
- 1.50 The Chairman then put this text to the vote, with the following results: 55 votes in favour, none against and 2 abstentions.
- The Assembly approved the text of the United Kingdom proposal (as amended by Mr. Stoyanov and Mr. Faulkner) which was to be placed at the end of paragraph 14.
- 1.51 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) asked that a vote be taken on his proposal to close the debate. If this proposal was not put to the vote, then he wished to re-open the debate on paragraph 14 as he wanted to propose a large number of amendments both to this chapter and to subsequent chapters.
- 1.52 Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom) wished to protest emphatically against an attempt to stop discussion of the Report at paragraph 14. He could not understand why paragraphs 15, 16 and 17 should be approved without discussion after paragraphs 1 - 14 had been debated at great length. He had amendments to propose for paragraphs 15 and 17 (ii); the latter must be amended as otherwise there would be a serious inconsistency in the Report.
- 1.53 The Vice-Chairman agreed with Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom) that if the latter had comments to make which he (Mr. Faulkner) considered should be included in the Report itself and not in the Annex, then these comments should be made now.

It had been his (the Vice-Chairman's) intention to point out, before the Report was approved, that paragraph 17 (ii) should be amended in accordance with the decision taken on Chapter 5, (3). In his opinion, this amendment did not require

a specific intervention by the United Kingdom Delegate but was an automatic result of the decision taken on the paragraph mentioned.

Under these circumstances, he proposed that the Assembly formally continue examination of the Report...

- 1.54 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) declared that Delegations who wished to submit further amendments could include them in Annex 2 of the Report in the form of reservations.
- 1.55 Mr. Sastry (India) said that till now the Assembly had examined the Committee's Report point by point. If this procedure was to be changed radically and discussion was to be closed, then Delegations should be allowed to express their views fully on this change of procedure.
- 1.56 Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom) said that, according to correct procedure, amendments to a proposal must be considered before the whole proposal was put to the vote.
- 1.57 Mr. Green (New Zealand) shared the opinions of Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom) and Mr. Sastry (India).
- 1.58 Mr. Efscrov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) wished to lodge a strong protest because he had not been given the floor when he had requested it. He seconded the Soviet proposal and asked that it be put to the vote immediately.
- 1.59 Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom), referring to Rule 13 (3) of the General Regulations, said that he wished to claim the right to present his amendments to the Assembly and explain his reasons for presenting them.
- 1.60 Mr. Ouspenskii (Ukrainian S.S.R.) supported by 4 other Delegations, requested a secret vote upon the Soviet proposal.
- 1.61 After further discussion, Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) read the text of his proposal which was as follows:

"The Plenary Assembly decides to close the debate on the Report of the Technical Committee and to approve the Report in Document No. 490 with the amendments previously adopted. Those Delegations who wish to state their views concerning the various paragraphs of the Report shall do so in writing in Annex 2 of Document No. 490."

The U.S.S.R. proposal was then put to a vote by secret ballot with the following result: 31 votes in favour, 29 against and 1 abstention.

The Assembly approved the Report of the Technical Committee
(Document No. 490) with the various amendnents already discussed
and approved by the Assembly.

The meeting rose at 9:20 p.m.

The Assistant Secretary:

T. Wettstein

The Secretary:

L.E.Dostert

APPROVED:

The Chairman

M. Pereyra

The Rapporteur:

G.H.Campbell

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 597-E

23 January 1949

Original: FRENCH

Mexico City, 1948/49

MINUTES OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Nineteenth Session

Saturday, 22 January 1949 (morning)

The Chairman, Mr. Miguel Pereyra (Mexico), opened the Session at 9:15 a.m.

The following delegations were present:

People's Republic of Albania, Argentine (Republic), Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bielorussian S.S.R., Brazil, Popular Republic of Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Vatican City, Colombia (Republic), Portuguese Colonies, Colonies, Protectorates and Overseas Territories of the United Kingdom, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador (represented by Guatemala), Ecuador, U.S.A., Finland, France, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (represented by Switzerland), Ireland, Iceland (represented by Denmark), Italy, Liberia (represented by U.S.A.), Luxembourg (represented by the Netherlands), Mexico, Monaco (represented by France), Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Netherlands, Poland (Republic of), Portugal, French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, Southern Rhodesia (represented by New Zealand), People's Federal Popular Republic of Yugoslavia, Popular Republic of Roumania, Ukrainian S.S.R., Siam (represented by Overseas Territories of the French Republic), Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Czechoslovakia, Territories of the U.S.A., Turkey, Overseas Territories of the French Republic, Union of South Africa, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Venezuela.

Also present: Mr. L. Barajas, Vice-Chairman of the Conference, Mr. Alfonso Hernandez Catá y Galt of the I.F.R.B., and the Observers of the O.I.R., U.N., S.C.A.P. and U.N.E.S.C.O.

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

I. CONSIDERATION OF ITEM 1 OF THE AGENDA;
RECONSIDERATION OF THE DECISION TAKEN
AT THE PLENARY SESSION OF JANUARY 21
ON ITEM 2 OF THE AGENDA (ADOPTION OF
THE REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE,
DOCUMENT NO. 490).

- 1.1 The Chairman said that he regretted the incident which had taken place at the end of the 18th Session, when he had been obliged to be absent from the Session. At the request of a number of delegations, he had now placed on the Agenda of the present Session (Document No. 544) an item for the reconsideration of the decision taken at the 18th Plenary Session on the subject of Document No. 490 (Report of the Technical Committee). The Document in question was of such importance as to call for careful consideration. He appealed to the good will of the Assembly for an orderly discussion of as short a character as possible.
- 1.2 Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) said that his Delegation was one of those which had asked for the reconsideration of Document No. 490, on the grounds that the real view of the Assembly on the subject had not been expressed. The Document in question was a monument of realistic data such as few other Conferences had ever had submitted to them.
- 1.3 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) said that the Assembly should take a decision before anything else on the approval of the Agenda (Document No. 544) in accordance with the Rules of Procedure.
- 1.4 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) said he had made a proposal at the previous Session to adjourn consideration of Document No. 490. He repeated his proposal with the suggestion that the Document might be considered at a Plenary Session on Monday, January 24th.
- The Chairman put to the vote the U.S.S.R. proposal for the adoption of the Agenda of the present Session.
- The results of the vote by roll-call were as follows:
31 votes in favour of the adoption of the Agenda, 15 against and 2 abstentions.
- 1.5 The Agenda of the Plenary Session of 22 January 1949 (Document No. 544) was accordingly adopted.

- 1.6 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) protested against the action of Mr. L. Barajas, when acting as Chairman at the 18th Plenary Session. Mr. Barajas had refused him the floor. He called upon the Chair to recognize the inalienable right of his Delegation to express its opinion as and when it found it necessary to do so. Otherwise, he would be compelled to return to his country before the end of the Conference.
- 1.7 Mr. Sastry (India) said that his Delegation had been in favour of the reconsideration of Document No. 490. It was of primary importance for the Conference to agree to spend some hours on the discussion of the Document in question, in order to complete its examination.
- 1.8 Mr. Drohojowski (Poland) said that no delegation was more anxious than his own to speed up the work of the Conference. He had submitted a written communication to the Chair, stating the strict instructions he had received from his Government; he wished to know whether the Chair proposed in the future to continue refusing the floor to delegations desiring to raise points of order.
- 1.9 The Chairman proposed to submit Document No. 490 for discussion.
- Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) said that, so far as he was aware, the Assembly had taken no decision as to the reconsideration of Document No. 490. He thought the delegations present ought first to be consulted as to their views on the subject.
- 1.10 The Chairman said that he proposed to give the floor to 5 speakers in favour of the reconsideration of Document No. 490, and to 5 speakers of the contrary opinion.
- Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) proposed a time-limit for speeches.
- On the suggestion of Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia), the Chairman accepted a time-limit of 5 minutes for speeches.
- 1.11 Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) repeated his suggestion of the previous day that the discussion of Document No. 490 should begin with paragraph 15 of Chapter 6.

- 1.12 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) said that highly technical questions, such as those which figured in the Report of the Technical Committee, could not possibly be dealt with by a series of votes. They must be settled by technical bodies. The Assembly would be well advised in his opinion to stick to the decision taken the previous day, and to put an end to all discussion on Document No. 490, leaving it to the delegations, which so desired, to include in the reservations in Annex 2 such observations as they thought fit. If the Assembly now took a new vote in an opposite sense, the U.S.S.R. Delegation would feel compelled to take the line it had indicated on the previous day and discuss the Document point by point, beginning with paragraph 14, point 1, and not with paragraph 15.

He accordingly proposed to confirm the decision taken by the Plenary Assembly at its 18th Session not to continue the discussion of the Technical Committee's Report (Document No. 490).

- 1.13 Mr. Ouspenski (Ukrainian S.S.R.) said that on the previous day the minority of the Assembly had given the majority a lesson. In the light of this, he protested against the reconsideration of the decision then taken not to discuss Document No. 490 any further though allowing delegations, who so desired, to submit their observations on the Document in writing, for inclusion in Annex 2 of the same.
- 1.14 Mr. Veatch (U.S.A.) said that he had been greatly surprised at the Assembly's decision not to give careful consideration to such an important document as the Report of the Technical Committee. He himself was in favour of its immediate reconsideration, beginning with paragraph 15 of Chapter 6.
- 1.15 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) insisted on his proposal of the previous day, which he had renewed at the beginning of the session, to adjourn consideration of Document No. 490. His proposal differed most from the others since it contained elements which no other proposal had.
- 1.16 Mr. Acton (Canada) supported the proposal of the U.K. and of the U.S.A. to reconsider the Report of Committee 4 (Technical), beginning with paragraph 15, Chapter 6.
- 1.17 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) said that, as long ago as December 23rd, his Delegation had called the Conference's attention in Document No. 381 to the great difficulties caused by the perpetual reconsideration of decisions already **taken and** discussed at length. The only consequence of such a method was to prolong **the Conference** unnecessarily, which was inadmissible.

The present discussion was another case in point. Although an overwhelming majority had decided not to discuss Document No. 490 any further, the Assembly had reopened discussion on the subject. Who was to be held responsible if his country was compelled to bear double the expenses estimated for the Conference? It was not possible to go back on a decision once taken and reconsider the Report of the Technical Committee.

1.18 Mr. Sastry (India), speaking as Chairman of Committee 4 (Technical), wished, first, to express his deep and sincere appreciation to all the members of the Conference and to the experts who had participated in the work of Committee 4. Secondly, as the Delegate of India, he wished to point out that the decision to discontinue discussion of Document No. 490 had been taken only after a vote of 31 to 29. Finally, he favoured reconsideration of the decision taken the previous day on the subject of Committee 4's Report (Document No. 490).

1.19 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) proposed that the Assembly should take a decision on the question by secret vote. The proposal was supported by the Delegations of the Roumanian P.R., Czechoslovakia, the Bielorussian S.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R.

1.20 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) stressed the fundamental advantages of the Soviet Delegation's proposal.

He argued that it would save time in view of Mr. Stoyanov's statement that he would discuss the Report paragraph by paragraph. A discussion on technical points would last, perhaps, two or three days. He recalled that the constructive proposal of the Soviet Delegation had been acclaimed by the Assembly at the time it was made.

The purpose of the Report was to make recommendations to the Plan Committee. Attached to the Report was an Annex containing reservations, the value of which differed only from the legal point of view. The reservations submitted by the various delegations had almost the same value as the Document itself. Moreover, the Soviet Delegation's proposal provided that Delegations which so desired could add new reservations in the Annex. That was a reasonable proposal. He proposed accordingly that the decision taken on the previous day should be maintained and that the Assembly should not reconsider Document No. 490.

1.21 Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) referred to the provisions of subparagraph 3 of paragraph 6 of Article 16 of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference concerning the right to reply. He said that his Delegation could not submit reservations on such a difficult problem, but wished to submit observations in the form of amendments.

- 1.22 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) modified his previous proposal to enable the discussion of Document No. 490 to take place at the end of the Session instead of on Monday, January 24th.
- 1.23 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) said that the Assembly would now take a decision by secret vote on the question of continuing the consideration of the Report of the Technical Committee 4 (Document No. 490), beginning with paragraph 14 of Chapter 6, sub-paragraph (iii), point (b).

The result of the vote was as follows: 33 in favour of the proposal, 26 against, with 1 vote spoiled and 3 abstentions.

- 1.24 The Chairman said that the Assembly would then take a decision on the proposal of Uruguay to discuss Document No. 490 at the end of the Session. The result of the vote was as follows: 13 in favour of the proposal of Uruguay, 24 against and 21 abstentions.

- 1.25 The proposal of Uruguay was therefore rejected, and the consideration of Document No. 490 continued in the order indicated in the Agenda.

The session was suspended from 11:15 a.m. to 11:45 a.m.

- 1.26 On resuming, the Chairman said that, inasmuch as 31 delegations were present, there was a quorum. He called for the Assembly's comments on Document No. 490, Chapter 6, paragraph 14, sub-paragraph (iii), point (b).
- 1.27 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) proposed to omit point (b) of sub-paragraph (iii) because it lacked clarity on the one hand and, on the other, it did not furnish any definite standard.
- 1.28 Mr. Sastry (India) agreed that point (b) might be deleted but thought that if any one insisted on its retention, the recommendation contained therein might be applied.
- 1.29 Mr. Veatch (U.S.A.) agreed with Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) that point (b) should be eliminated.
- 1.30 The Assembly decided to delete point (b) of sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 14 of Chapter 6 (Document No. 490).
- 1.31 Point (c) was adopted.

- 1.32 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) proposed to amend point (d) by substituting for 1:1.6 (-4 db) the value 1:2.8 (-9 db).
- 1.33 Mr. Veatch (U.S.A.) pointed out that in order to be consistent the -4 db should be maintained, taking into account that in paragraph 12, + 17 db had been accepted.
- 1.34 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) called attention to the fact that the figure of 17 db was a standard which resulted from the simple arithmetical addition of two figures, those of the protection ratios for short and long period fading of 9 and 8 db respectively. Those tolerances were the maximum figures and took into account extreme cases which never occurred simultaneously in practice. On that basis, the Soviet Delegation proposed to put 12 db in place of 17 db. Besides, on the previous day Mr. Veatch (U.S.A.) had replied to a question by the Soviet Delegation that the tolerance of 9 db took into account the most unfavourable case. Nevertheless, the U.S.A. Delegate had proposed maintaining the arithmetical addition. The addition of two extreme cases not met in practice could not be made. From the point of view of possible additions, the arithmetical one was not an addition of maximum values but of average values. Quite a number of Delegations had proposed taking the square root of the sum of the squares of the two figures 8 and 9 and the adoption of that standard would enable the U.S.S.R. Delegation to express its agreement with the paragraph to which it had proposed a change. It was quite clear that if a standard ratio for point (b) was agreed to be 1:2.8, that is to say, (-9 db), that value could be accepted as sufficient and technically correct.
- 1.35 In reply, Mr. Veatch (U.S.A.) said that 17 db had been arrived at in the following manner: In the Planning Committee Professor Siforov (U.S.S.R.) had submitted an excellent report on the correction factors for the fading of two signals for 90% of the hour, i.e., fading during a short period of time. From the way in which he had dealt with the subject mathematically, it could be deduced that a correction factor of more than 9 db was necessary for the ratios in question. Committee 4 (Technical Committee) had rounded that value to 9 db as it resulted from Professor Siforov's mathematical treatment; up to the present, the Conference had not found a better method of making the calculation. The U.S.A. Delegation did not know of any better one. The value of 9 db had accordingly been accepted as proposed by the U.S.S.R. Delegation. The daily correction factor for the fading of two signals, obtained after an analysis by the P.F.B., was added to the figure of 9 db. That figure was the result of an analysis of recordings made over a period of fifteen years of the daily field intensity variations for a

certain number of circuits. That value was found in Circular 462 of the N.B.S.; it had been used in a great many places from the moment it had been precisely determined. The exact value used was for 90% of the days. The two figures should be added as indicated in Committee 4. Professor Siforov (U.S.S.R.) had later been invited to make a mathematical study of the value of 12 db proposed by certain delegations; he had not disagreed with the arithmetical addition of those two factors, but he had calculated the percentage of locations and not the percentage of time. Accordingly, he was not in disagreement with the addition of those two factors. He showed by his calculations that 83% of the points would be represented by the correction factor of 12 db, but he assumed that 17 db represented 100% of the locations. Mr. Veatch had asked the Director of the C.R.F.L. whether that was exact and the latter had replied in the negative. According to the statistics, the daily variation applied to 50% of the circuits. Prof. Siforov had also assumed that no fading occurred on certain high frequency circuits. In the speaker's opinion, such was not the case, since all high frequency sky-wave circuits were subject to fading. The figure of 83% of the locations was based on an incorrect hypothesis that certain circuits were not subject to fading and that 17 db corresponded to 100% of the circuits. Up to the moment, nobody had doubted the value of 17 db. The question consisted only of ascertaining the number of circuits to which this figure applied. It was valid for around 50% of the locations. This information had been confirmed by those who had made an analysis of the problem.

- 1.36 Prof. Siforov (U.S.S.R.) referred to the studies on fading which he had submitted to the Planning Committee and stated that the conclusions from these studies could be reduced to the fact that the correction for fading should not exceed 9 db. These studies had been based upon the assumption that a given point of reception received an infinite number of reflected waves. In the course of the discussions which had taken place within Committee 4 (Technical) and its Working Groups, it had been established that 9 db constituted the tolerance for short period fading under the most unfavourable conditions. In the Committee, Mr. Veatch had agreed that this really was the maximum tolerance for the worst cases, and now he asserted the contrary. In this Assembly, the decision had been taken by vote to adopt an allowance of 17 db. It was quite evident that such problems could not be solved by a mere vote. In Committee 4, two viewpoints had been expressed. One of these had been the proposal of Dr. Metzler (Switzerland), seconded by Mr. Jacques Meyer (France). The intent of that proposal was not to use the

arithmetical sum of 8 and 9 db, but rather to add those values according to the square root of the sum of the squares of the two figures. Dr. Metzler (Switzerland) had asked him to analyze that question from the viewpoint of probability. That analysis had been presented to Committee 4 (Technical) and Prof. Siforov had shown the unilateral character of the problem as set forth by the U.S.A. Delegation. The unilateral character of the method of approaching the problem consisted in the fact that the U.S.A. Delegation, by insisting on the simple arithmetical sum of the two factors of maximum tolerance, had started from an absolutely false premise. Common sense indicated that it was not possible to proceed in this manner. The proof put forward in Committee 4 (Technical) had led to the conclusion that, in the presence of maximum tolerances for short period fading of 9 db, and for long period fading of 8 db, the sum of the tolerances would be less than 12 db for 83% of all circuits. The Soviet Delegation had given a mathematical proof of this situation. Now, what had occurred within Committee 4? The "voting machine" had worked again. This, of course, had not given a convincing proof of this excessively simple, and even unexpected, arithmetical method, so that the decision adopted was taken in a completely illogical fashion. No proof in support of the method had been presented before the Committee, nor in the Plenary Assembly. Apart from a gratuitous affirmation without basis either in mathematics or even common sense, nobody had contributed any proof. Again the "voting machine" had been put into operation, despite the fact that these questions could not be resolved by a simple show of hands. The results obtained were erroneous. Upon repeated occasions, the Soviet Delegation had pointed out in Committee 4 (Technical) the exaggerated standards and tolerances in the matter of fading, as well as the exaggeration of all factors and the application of the method of arithmetical addition which led to exaggerated protection ratio standards. In Committee 4 he had already discussed this matter of the exaggerated protection ratio standards. It was clear that this procedure was completely detrimental to the interest of the small countries and represented a discrimination.

- 1.37 Mr. Veatch (U.S.A.) informed the Assembly that for two months he had been busy with this problem and that, in his opinion, these two months were quite sufficient. He had already indicated within the Working Group that, during his recent trip to the United States over the Christmas holidays, he had verified that the figure of 17 db was correct with the C.R.P.L. The latter had been asked by the P.F.B. to make these measurements and had assigned a large staff and a great amount of equipment to this work. The countries interested in the bases of high

frequency broadcasting had received the necessary documentation and additional tables. This documentation showed the effects of the reduction of the protection ratio to below 17 db. He added that if the Group desired to reduce this ratio to 5 db, it would serve to make the U.S.A. draft plan far more acceptable.

1.38 The Chairman insisted that the Assembly should arrive quickly at a common ground for an agreement on the adoption of the tolerances provided in point (d).

1.39 Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) proposed that the U.S.S.R. Delegation's amendment be put to a vote, after which the discussion on the possible reduction of the protection ratio could be continued. In his opinion, it was not possible in all cases to return to the discussion of paragraphs 11 and 12.

1.40 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) expressed his surprise at the ignorance in which Committee 4 had been kept concerning the important technical material presented by Professor Siforov (U.S.S.R.). He protested against the procedure adopted by the Committee in accepting a protection standard upon the basis of a simple vote and not upon technical bases. Now it seemed that the same procedure was being enforced within the Assembly. This was the worst working method imaginable. From what Mr. Veatch had said, he had obtained a clear impression that the U.S.A. Delegation did not wish to present the technical material upon which it based its proposal. For the time being, the proposal in question totally lacked technical bases. Prof. Siforov's (U.S.S.R.) report to Committee 4 (Technical), drawn up in a very logical manner and upon technical bases, had explained the various situations which had to be taken into account. Committee 4 (Technical) had approved his report; then, using the habitual method of reconsidering questions and basing itself on arguments as vague as those presented by Mr. Veatch, it had reconsidered the question, setting Professor Siforov's technical material completely aside. Finally, the Bielorussian Delegation requested that the question be presented with ample documentation and that no definite decision be taken until there was a general conviction that modifications were really necessary.

1.41 The Chairman declared that the proofs and data submitted by Mr. Veatch on a protection ratio of 17 db, as well as the clear and precise statement by Professor Siforov (U.S.S.R.), had sufficiently clarified the situation.

Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) said that the technical material referred to by the Delegate of the U.S.A. had never been submitted in Committee 4 and the Soviet Delegation knew absolutely nothing about it. He also wished to say that the U.S.A.

Delegation had stated its readiness to accept the figure of 5 db if the latter were useful for the U.S.A. draft plan. He finally insisted that the value of 12 db should be adopted instead of 17 db as the tolerance for long and short period fading. This viewpoint was shared by Mr. Gross (P. R. of Roumania).

1.42 Mr. Sastry (India) thought it his duty, as Chairman of Committee 4 (Technical) to point out that these discussions had already taken place upon several occasions within Group 4-A and in the Committee itself, up to the day when the Committee, after having listened to the explanations of Professor Siforov and of Mr. Veatch, had taken a final decision. It had been unanimously decided that this question would need a very thorough study and it had been recognized that the complete theoretical explanations had not yet been made available, as was shown by point (d) of paragraph(2) of Chapter 10 of the Committee's Report. This problem had been recommended for further study by a competent organization.

1.43 After the Chairman had stated that he was going to put to a vote the proposal of the Soviet Delegation, Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) recalled that he had also proposed that in the text of paragraph 12 the figure of 17 db should be replaced by that of 12 db. He asked the U.S.A. Delegate if he agreed to accept the figure of 10 db, which was closer to the figure of 5 db (which he had mentioned) than that of 12.

1.44 Mr. Veatch (U.S.A.) maintained that he had not agreed to accept 12 db; on the contrary, if the Committee reduced the protection ratio to 12 db, he was convinced that circuits operating under these protection standards would get satisfactory service during only 70% of the time, i.e., that they would lose 30 days out of every 100.

1.45 The Chairman considered that there was no other solution than that of putting the question to a vote, in other words, 28 db should be included in paragraph 11, and 12 db in paragraph 12, in order to arrive at a total of 40 db in paragraph 13.

1.46 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) then asked the U.S.A. Delegate what was the basis of maximum tolerance in db, in the U.S.A. draft plan or, in other words, what, according to him, was the ideal maximum standard.

1.47 Mr. Veatch (U.S.A.) replied that the figure of 17 db represented the necessary tolerance to ensure satisfactory reception during 90% of the days and 90% of the hours. If this could not be established, the countries should know the necessary tolerance for satisfactory reception during 90% of the days and 90% of the hours.

1.48 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.), after having requested that the vote be taken by roll call, said that it was not ideal standards which interested the Conference, but realistic standards which might serve for the drawing up of a plan. He stated that his Delegation had submitted all the technical data which had been requested from it and he renewed his request to the U.S.A. Delegate to inform the Conference what had been the standards which had served as tolerance bases in the draft plan of the U.S.A.

1.49 After Mr. Veatch (U.S.A.) had asked the Chair for permission to answer the question raised, remarking that this question was outside the Agenda, the Chairman put to a vote the amendment to paragraph 14 proposed by the Soviet Delegation.

The result of the vote by roll call was the following:
16 votes in favour of the amendment, 27 against and 17 abstentions.

1.50 Point (d) of sub-paragraph (iii), paragraph 14 of Document No. 490 was thus maintained in its present form.

1.51 The Chairman opened the discussion on sub-paragraph (iv) of paragraph 14 of Chapter 6 (Document No. 490).

Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) stated that he had no objection to raise concerning the sub-paragraph, but he was surprised at the inability of the U.S.A. Delegation to reply to the question which he had raised. It was all the more astonishing inasmuch as in the document which accompanied the U.S.A. draft plan it had been said that the plan was based upon technical data.

He proposed a second addition to paragraph 14, in addition to that suggested by the U.K. Delegation, as follows:

"The Plenary Assembly considers that the level of industrial interference in the large cities increases from year to year and that it is impossible to obtain the necessary protection ratios against this interference. The Conference therefore recommends to the administrations of all countries to take every possible measure to suppress industrial interference."

1.52 The Chairman asked that the correct order of the debate be respected and then submitted sub-paragraph (iv) to the consideration of the Assembly.

1.53 Paragraph 14, (iv) of Chapter 6 of the Committee's Report was adopted.

- 1.54 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) then proceeded to read the addition proposed by the United Kingdom and amended by the U.S.S.R.

"The protection ratios recommended in paragraphs 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14 were adopted by the Technical Committee on the basis of recordings of various ratios of signal to interference for various types of interference and the result was approximately 60-70% of satisfied listeners among members of the Conference who heard the recordings."

- 1.55 Dr. Metzler (Switzerland) stated he wished to make a clarification. If this 60% referred to the 40 db indicated in paragraph 13, the Delegation of Switzerland had no objection to such a statement by the Conference. However, this 60% of satisfied listeners should refer to the 3 figures in the two Sections which composed paragraph 13, in other words, to paragraphs 11 and 12. The Delegation of Switzerland again referred to its arguments brought forward in the previous Sessions and believed that this recommendation did not correspond to reality.

- 1.56 Mr. Sastry (India) agreed with the statement made by the Delegation of Switzerland, concerning a recommendation on which an agreement had been reached during the preceding Session. However, he wished to propose again an additional amendment on the subject of the number of non-technical listeners who had been satisfied in the United States, if the United States Delegation could submit the corresponding figures. Furthermore, he proposed that the addition suggested by the U.S.S.R. Delegation should be included in the following Chapter entitled "Recommendations" and not in the one entitled "Technical Principles and Standards".

- 1.57 Mr. Ouspenskii (Ukrainian S.S.R.) expressed his agreement with the proposal of Mr. Sastry (India) concerning the proposed addition to Chapter 7 (Recommendations). He was however opposed to the addition proposed by the Delegation of India concerning the figures which should be furnished by the U.S.A. Delegation. If the experts of that country had arrived at different results in their calculations, no official data had been communicated, and the Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. thought it appropriate to base the conclusions of this Conference only upon the experiments conducted by it. The amendment proposed by the U.K. Delegation seemed more correct.

- 1.58 Mr. Kito (Albania) and Mr. Gross (Roumania) also opposed the amendment proposed by the Delegate of India and thought that only the results of experiments made in Mexico City should be taken into account. In view of the late hour, the Chairman stated that the time-table should be respected and that agreement had to be reached on the work programme for the future.

- 1.59 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) said that the Plenary Sessions of the Conference could be held, if necessary, from 8:00 p.m. to 12:00 p.m. Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) asked that in no case should the working schedule of the Working Groups be affected, however long the Plenary Sessions might last.
- 1.60 Dr. Metzler (Switzerland) recalled that it had been decided at a previous Plenary Session to consider the Brazilian Proposal on January 24th.
- 1.61 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) opposed the amendment proposed by the Delegation of India which wished to take into account the results of experiments made in the United States. The Conference had never been informed of these results.
- 1.62 Mr. Sastry (India) stated that these experiments had been presented within Committee 4 by the Delegate of the U.S.A. before Christmas and that, upon that occasion, no objection had been raised. He suggested that the Delegate of the U.S.A. should be officially invited to present them in the form of a Conference document and that the Plenary Assembly should then decide whether they should be taken into consideration.
- 1.63 Discussion then took place on the work programme for the Session to be held next week. Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) insisted that the times specified for opening and adjourning the Sessions should be rigidly enforced. After statements by Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.), Mr. Schaeffer (Morocco and Tunisia) and Mr. Dostert (Secretary), the Chairman said that Document No. 538, which had a certain influence on the programme to be drawn up, should be discussed as soon as possible.
- 1.64 The Plenary Assembly had agreed that Committee 1 (Coordination) should discuss this document as soon as the Working Group of that Committee had finished it. He then put to a vote the work programme read by the Secretary, with the following results: 35 votes in favour of the work programme proposed by the Secretary, 11 votes against and 8 abstentions.
- 1.65 The work programme proposed by the Secretary for the following week was adopted.
- 1.66 Mr. Morales (Cuba) expressed his agreement with the programme, for which he had voted, but recalled that his Delegation had presented a written amendment to the Brazilian Proposal, which differed from the proposal of the Working Group of the Coordinating Committee. He asked that the consideration of this amendment appear on the Agenda.

- 1.67 Mr. Machado (Brazil) shared the opinion of Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) with regard to strict observation of the times for the opening and the adjournment of Plenary Sessions. He proposed, in order to speed the work of the Conference, that the Report of the Working Group of Committee 1 should be submitted directly to the Plenary Assembly.
- 1.68 The Chairman observed that it was up to Committee 1 (Coordination) to take a decision on this matter, but that, in any case, it would be contrary to normal procedure.
- 1.69 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) was not opposed to the programme, from the view point of working hours, but he was categorically opposed to any violation of the order of the discussions which appeared in the Agenda of the Plenary Assembly. Independently of the timetable, there were questions which should be discussed in the chronological order of their presentation. If the study of the Report of Committee 4 (Technical) was not finished at this Plenary Session, it should be resumed at the next Session. It should be followed by the study of the Report of Committee 3 (General Principles) and only after the approval of that Report should other matters be brought up for discussion.
- 1.70 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) drew attention to his previous proposal, which he thought was not in contradiction with the work programme which had just been adopted. The aim of this proposal was to show clearly that it was the drawing up of a Plan - if this was really desired - which had priority over all other matters. This was a point which the Conference seemed to have overlooked at times. In view of the work programme just adopted and to which he was not opposed, he formally asked that the Plenary Assembly should not adopt any decision affecting the timetable laid down for the interviews - which were to lead up to the final decision concerning the continuation of the Conference. He again wished to present formally this proposal in the hope of being supported by all those who still wished to do everything to achieve a Plan.
- 1.71 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) read the text of the proposal of the Delegate of France:
- "The Plenary Assembly desires that the study of the reports of the Committees or any other questions shall in no case modify the timetable established for the interviews of the Groups of Committee 6 with the Delegations."
- The Chairman put this proposal to the vote, with the following results: 43 votes in favour of the French proposal, 1 against and 11 abstentions.
- 1.72 The proposal of the Delegation of France was therefore adopted.

- 1.73 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) stated that he had abstained from the vote. He thought that if a timetable was not established in a rigid and inflexible manner, any other decision taken in this respect would be purely platonic.
- 1.74 The Chairman stated that he was going to put to a vote the observance of a strict timetable. Mr. Schaeffer (Morocco and Tunisia) pointed out that by virtue of the preceding vote not to modify the schedule for the interviews, there was no doubt that evening meetings of the sub-groups would have to be held and therefore a new vote should not be contrary to reality. He proposed, if a vote was to be taken later, to postpone the examination of the Report of Committee 4.
- 1.75 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) stated that he had voted against the proposal of the Delegate of France because he considered that the small Delegations like his own could not possibly participate in meetings during the morning, the afternoon and the night.
- 1.76 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) asked that the next Plenary Assembly, no matter when it was held, should start with the continuation of the discussion of the Report of Committee 4 (Technical).
- 1.77 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) stated that the next Plenary Session had been called for 24 January at 8:00 p.m. and that it would study the points already on its Agenda.
- Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) asked what would happen if Committee 1 (Coordination) decided during its meeting the morning of January 24th to transform itself into a Plenary Assembly. He insisted that the Plenary Assembly should continue the discussion of the Report of Committee 4 and not concern itself with any new questions.
- 1.78 The Chairman explained that Committee 1 (Coordination) would decide on this matter at its meeting on the morning of January 24th.

The Session was adjourned at 2:20 p.m.

The Assistant Secretary:	The Secretary:	APPROVED
Th. Wettstein	L. E. Dostert	The Chairman:
		M. Pereyra

The Reporter:
J. E. Castaingt

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

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MINUTES OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Twentieth Session

24 January 1949

The Chairman, Mr. Miguel Pereyra, opened the meeting at 11:45 a.m.

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

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

Other members: Mr. Hernandez Catá y Galt of the IFRB.

The following were represented by observers: OIR, United Nations and SCAP.

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

I. Discussion took place on the agenda to be adopted for this Plenary Session.

- 1.1 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) proposed that the debate be continued on the agenda of the 19th Plenary Session. This agenda had been approved by the Assembly and discussion of it had not been completed.
- 1.2 After discussion, the Assembly by a vote rejected the Soviet proposal and by a second vote adopted the following agenda which had been proposed by Dr. Mayo (Argentine):

Point 1: Report of Working Group 1 concerning the organization of the future work of the Conference (Doc. No. 538; Docs. Nos. 433, containing a proposal of Brazil, and 517 containing a proposal of Cuba).

Point 2: Continuation of the examination of the Report of the Technical Principles and Standards Committee (Doc. 490).

Point 3: Examination of the Report of the General Principles Committee (Doc. 513).

- 1.3 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) declared that his Delegation had refrained from taking part in the second vote which had led to the approval of the above Agenda.

It was incorrect to set aside the Agenda which had already been approved for the 19th session on January 22nd. There was no justification for the Assembly's procedure in interrupting the debate on an Agenda already approved and in adopting an entirely new agenda.

II. Consideration of Point One of the Agenda: REPORT OF WORKING GROUP ONE CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FUTURE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE (DOC. 538).

- 2.1 Mr. Albuquerque (Brazil) made the following statement:

"The Plenary Assembly of today has been convoked for the purpose, among others, of taking up the particular matter of the Brazilian proposal in Document No. 433, as the Conference knows.

- 2.2 "From the date of the submission of the said Document up to the present, the Delegation of Brazil has not changed its point of view, i.e., that the Conference has reached a crucial phase in which it becomes necessary to adopt certain measures in order to obtain results. We desire this, and we believe that all the Delegations present wish it. Furthermore, from that time until the present, our convictions have become stronger, inasmuch as the events have proven that the general outlook is unchanged, and

have confirmed all the impressions of the Delegation of Brazil. Now we have Document No. 538, purporting to be a compromise proposal of the Chair, resulting from the deliberations of Working Group 1 at the night meeting of January 19th. This Document had its origin in the Brazilian proposal, but in its principal conclusion is far removed from it. We say this, because the object of the proposal in Document No. 433 was to hasten the end of the Conference, whereas the proposal of the Chairman entertains the possibility of continuing our work until next March. The Delegation of Brazil desires in the first place to express its opinion with respect to the Chairman's Document before referring to its own proposal in Document No. 433. This will therefore be the preliminary statement of the Delegations of Brazil regarding the proposal of the Chair and the work of the Conference considered in detail.

- 2.3 "I. Item No. I has points of contact with the Brazilian proposal. January 29th is set as the date for closing the first part of the Conference, which is considered by the Chairman's Document as the "preliminary phase" of its work. But the Delegation of Brazil takes the liberty of asking a question which can receive only an unfavorable answer: How is this first phase to end? Will it end in the approval of the Committee's Reports? If so, we ask, what will be the result of those Reports? What has been determined by the Report of Committee 3, which was to have established the general principles on which the Plan, or Plans, to be prepared by this Conference were to be founded? It is very regrettable that we must recognize the lack of precise results from the General Principles Committee. Its conclusions are depressing. It is sufficient to read the following statement to be convinced: "In analyzing the Replies of countries (Documents Nos. 375, 384 and 511) to the Questionnaire in Document No. 265, Committee 3 RECOGNIZES THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE AT THE PRESENT TIME TO ESTABLISH GENERAL PRINCIPLES ACCEPTABLE TO THE GREAT MAJORITY OF COUNTRIES AND APPLICABLE IN A UNIFORM MANNER TO ALL COUNTRIES, PRINCIPLES WHICH COULD SERVE AS A BASIS FOR THE ELABORATION OF A HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING PLAN". Further on, the same Report states that "AT THE SAME TIME COMMITTEE 3 NOTES THAT THE MAJORITY OF COUNTRIES CONSIDER THAT THE ELABORATION OF A PLAN ON THE BASIS OF TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES ALONE IS UNACCEPTABLE". Now, Mr. Chairman, in the face of these two conclusions, the Delegation of Brazil still cannot see the value that may be given in the future to the recommendations contained in Item I of the Chairman's proposal. We ask permission, Mr. Chairman, to make our own deductions clear: the draft Plan of the Soviet Union is based on general principles which have not yet been accepted by the Conference; the same is true of the bases for the elaboration of a Plan of the Delegation of India; the draft Plan of the United States of America is based on technical principles, which, in accordance with the Report of

Committee 3, cannot be the only principles for the preparation of a frequency assignment Plan; the Requirements of the various countries alone cannot be taken into account in the Plan itself, the result of which is that the proposal of the Delegation of Portugal is unacceptable to the Conference. There would remain, therefore, the Reports of Committees 3, 4 and 5, but:

Committee 3 has not reached any conclusion with respect to general principles;

Committee 4, in its brilliant Report, considered technical standards and principles, which cannot be considered separately in the elaboration of a Plan, according to Committee 3's own Report;

Committee 5 has studied all the Requirements, but those Requirements cannot be considered without the establishment of the general and technical principles!

The result is that we are caught in a vicious circle. The most real and logical conclusion is that all our work for three long months has been absolutely useless for the drawing up of the Plan, which is our principal object in coming to this charming city of Mexico. We believe that there is no one in the whole Conference who knows how Committee 6 will be able to work on the basis of the documentation to be sent to it in accordance with the Chairman's proposal.

2.4. "II. Item.II of the proposal of the Working Group of Committee 1 states, textually:

"IN ORDER TO LIGHTEN THE TASK OF THE CONFERENCE AND TO ALLOW CERTAIN DELEGATIONS, IF THEY SO DESIRE, TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF THEIR MEMBERS, ETC.". There is no doubt, gentlemen, that this was the object of the Delegation of Brazil in proposing in Document No. 433 that the Conference terminate its work on the 31st of January, in view of the fact that that date embraces the first part, or phase, of the Conference, which would still continue in reduced form. This would permit some Delegations to reduce the number of their members as a substantial economic measure without, however, impairing the progress of the Conference, which is now much assisted by the presence of most of the technicians charged with the drawing up of a Plan, or Plans.

2.5. "III. The point of difference between the Chairman's proposal and the Brazilian proposal is, precisely, that which refers to the preparation of a Plan, or Plans, regarding which the two proposals prove to be very different. The Brazilian Delegation wanted the question of the Plan solved purely and simply by a vote. It would have been a very simple method, if, by chance, the Plans submitted could have been put to a vote. The results

obtained by Committee 3 force us to disregard all the efforts of the various Delegations who were authors of the proposals. Now, we shall have to follow a new course and go into the technical field in reducing the Requirements by means of interviews by Committee 6, in order to prepare a Plan which will please all the Delegations here represented. But if the general principles are not yet established, if the technical principles cannot be the only ones to be considered, and if the Requirements as submitted have to be reduced to the capacity of the spectrum, only one road, gentlemen, will be left to us: the drawing up of an empirical Plan only! All the attempts of Working Group 1 to fix deadlines will be useless! The Conference has never complied with the deadlines and will not do so now, when we are about to finish, if we are ever to do so. The work intended to be concluded by the beginning of March will have to be postponed again and again, and it is quite possible that we shall not have a solution even by April. Committee 6, which will have all the future responsibility, would be able to reach a concrete result only in this way.

- 2.6 "IV. Unfortunately, gentlemen, we do not believe in the complete effectiveness of the proposal of Working Group 1 in the terms in which it is drawn up. We must speak clearly and frankly. Either the Conference must decide that, under the conditions which we face, Committee 6 should prepare an empirical Plan, taking into account Item I itself; or we shall obtain nothing, however much we prolong our work in the very justifiable anxiety to attain the final objectives: a High Frequency Assignment Plan. Therefore, with this end in view and in order that this Plenary Assembly may discuss constructive proposals which are rather more positive than ours, this Delegation withdraws its proposal in favour of the one submitted by the Working Group (Document No. 538). We make it clear that we shall be very satisfied if this Plenary finds a constructive solution to the impasse in which, unfortunately, we find ourselves."
- 2.7 Mr. Maristany (Cuba) withdrew his proposal (Doc. No. 517) for modification of Document No. 433 of Brazil.
- 2.8 Mr. Sastry (India) declared that Document No. 538, submitted by Working Group 1, was in general acceptable to his Delegation, which considered that all possibilities must be explored of drawing up an assignment plan, in view of the time and energy already expended at the Conference. It was most regrettable that there had been no agreement as to the General Principles on which the plan should be based. In his opinion, it was futile to think of drawing up a plan without principles and, in view of the apparent failure of Committee 3, either the Plenary Assembly or the Plan Committee ought to determine the principles according to which the plan was to be drawn up.

2.9 Mr. Sterling (U.S.A.) supported the work programme outlined in Document No. 538. This programme seemed to be realistic and to afford the best possible opportunity for success within a reasonable time; it would also provide a fairly rapid method of determining what possibilities there were of drawing up an assignment plan which would be generally acceptable. Therefore, despite certain misgivings, he would accept the procedure recommended by Working Group 1 in document No. 538.

2.10 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) made the following statement:

"The U.S.S.R. Delegation greatly regrets that it is once more forced to draw attention to the perpetual recurrence of the need to consider the postponement of the closing date of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference in Mexico City. The misguided and intolerable character of such methods of work, which consume much time in fruitless discussions and at the same time impose a heavy financial burden on the peoples of the world, are evident to all.

"These circumstances force the U.S.S.R. Delegation to press in the most emphatic and insistent manner for a fundamental change in the existing situation.

"It is impossible to work successfully in the absence of definite limits to both the time and the scope of the work.

"It is common knowledge that on 24 November 1948 the Plenary Assembly of the Conference considered the question of the prolongation of its work, and decided that 1 February 1949 should be the closing date.

2.11 "In its anxiety over the slow progress of the work of the Conference, the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. a month later, i.e. on 23 December 1948, drew the attention of the Conference to the necessity of concluding the work by the prescribed date.

2.12 "On 5 January 1949 the Coordinating Committee considered the proposal submitted by the Bielorussian S.S.R. Delegation, and agreed that it was necessary:

To do everything possible to carry out the decisions previously taken regarding the fixing of a deadline for the work of the Conference concerning the preparation of a High Frequency Broadcasting Plan by February 1st, and to indicate to the Chairmen of Committees the absolute necessity of complying with the deadlines fixed for them.

"The Plenary Assembly of the Conference approved this decision on 14 January 1949.

"And now, we are again confronted with the problem of new changes in the final dates.

2.13 "On 24 December 1948 our Delegation energetically supported the proposal to postpone the closing date. Desiring by all means to assist in the final success of the Conference, the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. has done all that was in their power to do. A commensurate contribution in the form of a draft Plan for frequency assignment for the three seasons of median sunspot activity, as well as the active participation of known specialists of our Delegation, constitute a concrete proof of our sincere desire to assist in the progress of the Conference as a whole. In our endeavours we were inspired by the hope that the time until 1 February 1949 would be used productively and usefully.

2.14 "However, events have shown that the time was not practically employed, but was spent in the main to waiting for the United States draft Plan.

"Our Delegation does not believe that there was, or is, any necessity to waste time and money in allowing the Conference to run on fruitlessly for the sole purpose of allowing the U.S.A. Delegation to prepare its variation of the Plan.

"If the U.S.A. Delegation were seriously interested in the favourable conclusion and timely ending of the work of the Conference, it could have done its preparatory work beforehand.

2.15 "The Delegation of the Soviet Union points with great satisfaction to the declaration by the Delegate of India to the effect that the Plan should be based on general principles and factors having a permanent value.

"The Delegation of the Soviet Union further points with great satisfaction to the similar statement by the Delegate of Brazil, to the effect that general principles are the indispensable condition for the preparation of the Plan.

"Our Delegation cannot agree with the reasonableness of the new proposal to prolong the work of the Conference. We consider that it will be more correct to affirm again the necessity to complete the work within the established period, i.e., by 31 January 1949".

- 2.16 Mr. Esgun (Turkey) and Mr. Da Costa (Portugal) supported the proposals made in Document No. 538, which provided a practical method for the organization of the future work of the Conference.
- 2.17 Mr. Pedersen (Denmark) considered that the proposals presented in document No. 538 were realistic and provided a reasonable possibility of bringing the Conference to a successful conclusion. At the present stage of the Conference, it was clear to everyone that it would be impossible to obtain agreement on a series of general principles which might serve as a basis for a plan. However, in his opinion, this did not mean that the Conference was doomed to failure. For over 25 years, European broadcasting conferences had tried to formulate such a series of general principles; they had failed to do this but had nevertheless succeeded in drawing up plans. They had been able to achieve this by coordinating a number of different proposals for general principles.
- 2.18 Fortunately, there were 4 proposals before the Conference. They came from different regions, which were regions in the sense laid down in Atlantic City, and he considered that these proposals could be taken as a basis for the work of the Conference. He believed strongly that there was a good possibility of drafting a plan and approved the measures outlined in the Report for the organisation of the work of drawing up the plan.
- 2.19 Dr. Mayo (Argentine) made the following statement:
- "Taking into account the statements of the Delegates of Brazil and Cuba, our Delegation also accepts in general the Report of Working Group 1 of the Coordinating Committee, which has submitted its Report as Document No. 538 to the Plenary Assembly of the Conference.
- "However, we wish to make this statement in order to keep our slate clean in this matter; in fact, our Delegation, for reasons of principle, was the first to oppose the alteration of target dates for any Conference - and this one in particular - without sufficient evidence to justify such an alteration.
- 2.20 "I have the right to remind you that my Delegation, at the session on November 24th, considered as premature any alteration, without basis, of the dates prescribed for this Conference. At the time we were called pessimists but, unfortunately, the facts bore out our point of view.
- 2.21 "All the dangers, to which my colleague and the Chairman of our Delegation, Dr. Andrada, drew attention, have become fully apparent. It would have been better for us to have been more cautious at that time, as the Argentine Delegation proposed, but that is the way things happened and it is no use crying over spilled milk. We then complied with the will of the majority. We understand that the majority's decision then was to give more time and we think that he who has given more time can perfectly well give a little more time now; especially as these 7 days will allow the three working groups of Committee 6 to carry out the interviews which we have agreed should be held. In addition, these 7 days will bring us to a decisive date when we can take a final decision upon the fate of our Conference."

- 2.22 Mr. Ouspenskii (U.S.S.R.) made the following statement: "Our Delegation insistently presses for the conclusion of the work of the Conference on 31 January 1949 for the following reasons:

"During three months of work the Conference has not achieved any results, because certain delegations, leaning on majorities, are preventing the acceptance of basic decisions on General principles, in the absence of which preparation of the plan is impossible.

- 2.23 "The Conference from the very beginning had at its disposal a concrete plan for frequency assignment submitted by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. and based on general principles. The Conference had also at its disposal the Indian proposal also based on general principles. However, instead of a business-like consideration of these proposals, certain delegations, leaning on majorities, have prevented the drawing up of general principles and have diverted the work of the Conference into the path of fruitless debates in expectation of a new Plan, which was promised by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. The result was unprecedented. Here was an International Conference waiting two months for the U.S.S.R. Delegation to complete its Plan, and taking no decisions during these two months.

"One of the basic Committees of the Conference, Committee 3, completed its work by acknowledging the impossibility of working out general principles. At the same time it acknowledged that no plan could be made based on technical principles only. Therefore, there remains no possibility at all of a Plan.

- 2.24 "Our Delegation considers it a duty to declare that a refusal to work out general principles makes a preparation of the plan an impossibility, because any Plan which does not take into consideration the basic factors of area, population and the number of official languages of the countries concerned is an arbitrary and unfair Plan, and cannot be considered acceptable.

"A Plan without general principles does not ensure a just assignment of channel-hours between countries and we therefore emphatically protest against any attempts to prepare an empirical Plan.

"I would like to remind you that at the Conference in Copenhagen general principles were accepted, and these were taken into consideration in the preparation of the Plan.

- 2.25 "In view of the existing situation, in which the very foundation for the preparation of the Plan, viz, the acceptance of general principles, is still unsettled, and no settlement is possible owing to the endeavours of certain delegations to prevent a settlement, our Delegation considers that the work of the Conference should be terminated by January 31. The responsibility for the failure of the Conference rests with those delegations which (a) did not desire the discussion of the Plan submitted by the U.S.S.R. Delegation, (b) prevented discussion of the question of general principles, and (c) during three months prevented the acceptance of any concrete decisions.

- 2.26 "Our Delegation accordingly objects to the recommendations contained in Document No. 538."

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- 2.27 Dr. Metzler (Switzerland) said that the Assembly would have to give precise directives to the Plan Committee if the optimism lying behind document 538 was to be justified and the success of the Conference was to be ensured. In his opinion, the simple mentioning of data in section 1 of document 538 was insufficient and the Plan Committee would lose considerable time in reaching an agreement on the procedure to be followed in examining the basic documents. The method outlined in paragraph B of the Brazilian proposal was more realistic and more likely to lead to positive results. However, if the Assembly decided to approve the method proposed by Working Group 1, he would not oppose such approval.
- 2.28 However, he considered that for once the dates approved for the completion of the work should be maintained and that steps should be taken to ensure that a result be obtained at any price. It was unnecessary to recall that the Conference had consistently underestimated the volume of its work.
- 2.29 He thought that the recommendations of document 538 with regard to the last phase of the work were completely vague. He could not agree with them unless a final date was fixed for the closing of the Conference; this date should be fixed irrevocably as the end of February at the latest.
- 2.30 Mr. Corteil (Belgian Congo) shared the opinions of Mr. Pedersen (Denmark), and stated that he was not pessimistic with regard to the success of the Conference. Some Delegations were pessimistic, maintaining that it was impossible to draw up a Plan without general principles; but, as Mr. Pedersen had said, experience gained at European broadcasting conferences had shown that this argument was incorrect. This experience had shown that a broadcasting conference was only ready to make a plan when all Delegations, after lengthy discussions had become convinced that it was impossible to take principles as the basis for a plan. The reasons for such a conviction were simple: each factor and each principle was interpreted in a different manner by the various Delegations and these interpretations were frequently opposed to one another. He could not see how these conflicting interpretations could be conciliated.
- He supported the proposals contained in document 538 which were realistic and constituted a new effort to obtain a solution.
- 2.31 Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom) warmly supported the general objectives of document 538 which marked an important stage in the Conference and provided an opportunity of undertaking the practical work of endeavouring to draw up a plan.

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- 2.32 He wished to reply to those Delegates who had declared that it would be impossible to draw up a plan unless it was based on general principles, and particularly, on mathematical principles. To his knowledge, no plan had yet been made which was based on the mathematical division of frequencies in the way proposed by those Delegates, although many successful plans had been made during the last 20 years.
- 2.33 As chairman of the Plan Committee at the Copenhagen Conference, he could inform the Assembly that certain general principles were laid down at that Conference and that they included area, population and languages. However, these principles were not based on any mathematical foundations whatever, but were simply considered as factors which should be taken into account when discussing the basis on which the plan was to be made. With short wave broadcasting such principles, or in any case these three factors, did not apply to the same degree. Therefore, it could not be argued that such factors should be taken into consideration at the Mexico Conference because they had been accepted at Copenhagen.
- 2.34 The working method proposed in document 538 was very similar to that adopted at Copenhagen although it was slightly different in certain respects since, of course, it was a method to be applied for short wave broadcasting. He felt that with the proposal in document 538 the Conference was starting on a road which would lead to the practical completion of a plan. With a large amount of hard work and of cooperation between delegates success should be achieved.
- 2.35 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) stated:

"One may well regret the statements made here by the Delegates of Belgium and United Kingdom in which they advocate preparation of a plan without principles, notwithstanding the fact that the Atlantic City Plenipotentiary Conference issued to our Conference a clear directive to consider and prepare general principles and priorities on the basis of which should be created a high frequency assignment Plan.

"Now, let us proceed to the essence of Document 538.

- 2.36 "In connection with the general discussion of Document 538, the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. considers it necessary to make the following statement, which we wish to have inserted in the Minutes.

"As far back as 24 November 1948 the Conference decided on the closing date for its work, i.e., 31 January 1949, and

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planned the work of its Committees in conformity with this date. Nevertheless, instead of taking all possible measures to promote the consideration and approval of concrete documents - as well as a draft frequency assignment Plan placed at its disposal by the Soviet Delegation - or of the proposal submitted by the Delegation of India, the Committees of our Conference continued to undertake fruitless discussions and baseless reconsideration of decisions previously taken by the Conference. This was done with the obvious aim of prolonging the work of the Conference until the publication of the U.S.A. Plan, solemnly promised to the Conference on 24 November 1949 with a proviso that it would be delivered in the very near future.

2.37 "Considering that the situation which existed at the end of December 1948 was intolerable, the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. in its statement of 23 December 1948 and in Document 381 with all seriousness presented the question of affirming the closing dates for the work of the Conference and of making a radical change in the methods of work of the Conference.

"Although the majority of the Conference agreed to do all it possibly could to keep within the established time limits, nevertheless nothing was done to carry out its decision.

2.38 "Using steam-roller voting tactics the majority of the Plenary Assembly rejected points 2 and 3 of the Document 381, with the obvious aim of providing another loophole for protracting the work of the Conference under the pretext of employing the policy of the "open door", in expectation of new plans and proposals.

"We are not responsible for this policy forced on us by the majority, and we are not to be blamed for the three months of aimless work, which were mentioned today by the Delegate of Brazil. The blame falls on the majority which approved a decision declining consideration of concrete documents and the Plan; the Delegation of U.S.A. is to be blamed because it did not prepare its own draft Plan in time and this forced the Conference to work fruitlessly during 2 months.

2.39 "We fully agree with the statement of the U.S.S.R. Delegation made at today's session and we most emphatically declare that only a Plan, prepared on the basis of general principles and clear technical directives could be acceptable for the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R.. We are glad to welcome today's statement of the Delegations of India and

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Brazil that a Plan can only be considered which is based, first of all, on general principles. During the very first days of the work of the Conference the Delegation of the Soviet Union submitted concrete proposals on the question of general principles; nevertheless, the majority of the delegations at this Conference ignored them and, as a result, we now find ourselves still at the starting point on this fundamental question.

2.40 "Essentially, the state of the work of the Conference is in the same position which was pointed out by the Bielorussian S.S.R. Delegation in Document No. 381; under these conditions our Delegation does not consider it possible to change its point of view concerning the final date for the completion of the work of the Conference, i.e., 1 February 1949."

2.41 Mr. Arboleda (Colombia) made the following statement:

"The reason for my taking part in this debate is to recall past happenings, which seem today to have a bearing on the document which is being discussed as well as on the statements which many of our colleagues have already made.

2.42 "At the last meeting the question of a final date was discussed at length and the Chairman himself said that it was known that in the five remaining days (i.e. between today's date and February 1) there was no possibility of arriving at a constructive solution and that one might just as well bring the Conference to an end today. Things were said then of such a character as to suggest that it may be as well to remember that, two months ago, three delegations had sufficient frankness to say exactly what they thought about this final date, with which we are now confronted. The three delegations were those of the Argentine, Brazil and Colombia.

"I have heard my words repeated today almost verbatim by my esteemed colleague of Belgium, Mr. Corteil. In other words, our predictions of those days have come true today, and I feel that I should remind the Assembly that my words have been backed up by facts.

2.43 "Taking up now the concrete point, I believe that Document No. 538 does represent something constructive. In general terms it offers an index, something concrete, to help us if we really want to progress. But in order to do so, it is obvious that we cannot establish a time limit. This has already been stated by Mr. Corteil and by the Delegate of the U.K.. In order to reach a settlement, something more is needed than the principles which we have tried in vain to establish.

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There is no doubt that we have failed to reach an agreement on general principles. Good will has not been lacking. The Delegation of Colombia, at the beginning of this Conference, explained in Committee 3 that the only principle which could lead us to a final agreement was the principle of good will.

2.44 "The three Delegations, which two months ago raised the point with which we are dealing today, are the only ones authorized morally to enquire who is to blame; but we are not going to do so, since the fact that a given plan is not acceptable to all Delegations is no fair reason for casting blame on the dissenting countries.

2.45 "In any case I feel entitled to state that the Ibero-American Delegations have attended this Conference in a spirit of cooperation, and that we have analyzed the plans presented with all good will. If these plans have faults, if they do not satisfy us, if they are unacceptable for us, that does not entitle us to say that this or that delegation is to blame. On the other hand, in the concrete case of the U.S.A. plan, a delay in a draft plan is always justified by the intention to adapt it to circumstances and enable it to satisfy all the various aspirations. For this reason, Mr. Chairman, the Delegation of Colombia wishes in general to support Document No. 538 as a practical line of conduct.

"The one thing we ask of the Plenary Assembly, whatever decision it may adopt, is that the necessary measures be taken to see that the decision is implemented with exactitude. Either we establish no time limit at all, with all that that implies, in order to enable a solution to be obtained in an atmosphere of complete harmony and good will; or we adopt a fixed date or a time-limit, and in that case see to it that this date is strictly observed. It really has become impossible for Delegations to continue advising their respective Governments week after week of a new date of closure and any new decision which involved a continuance of this state of things would place us in a difficult and embarrassing position. That, Mr. Chairman, is our viewpoint: either we fix an exact date, or we dispense with any time limit at all."

2.46 Father Soccorsi (Vatican City) was in favour of document 538 since there was still a probability of success for the Conference and it would be regrettable to set such a possibility aside.

Some Delegates had stated that, without general principles, it would be impossible to draw up an objective and equitable plan. Even though the General Principles Committee had not

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succeeded in presenting clearly a series of general principles, he was not pessimistic. In any case, it was an exaggeration to say that no principles had been formulated. Indeed, he considered that common criteria had been formed by the replies given to the questionnaire of the General Principles Committee; his own proposal (Doc. 407) for the extraction of certain principles from the replies had met with some sympathy from other Delegates, although unfortunately he had had no opportunity to present this proposal in Committee 3.

2.47 He also considered that a common method would be established by means of the interviewing of Delegations by the Plan Committee and that this method would assist the drawing up of an equitable and objective plan.

2.48 Mr. Drohojowsky (Poland) could not accept document 538. He could not agree with Mr. Pedersen's (Denmark) remarks on general principles and considered that one of the chief failings of the Conference was that it had not paid enough attention to principles.

He considered that there had been a number of defects in the working methods adopted by the Conference: firstly, much time had been lost because the majority had awaited the much delayed plan and secondly, the Assembly had continuously reconsidered and reversed its decisions.

2.49 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) accepted document 538, interpreting it as an effort to renew the methods and activities of the Conference by giving its specialists the opportunity to work effectively.

The Assembly should be given the possibility in the very near future of considering the date for the end of the Conference. Delegations must use the last chance for the Conference in other manners than by making vain speeches and the Conference must, if necessary, have the courage to recognize that it had failed partially or totally.

2.50 Mr. Kito (Albania) said that he could take no responsibility for the extension of the Conference beyond February 1st as there was no solid basis for believing that, even with this extension, the Conference could obtain the desired results.

He was convinced that without general principles no plan could be drawn up and his Delegation could not accept an empirical plan. He shared the opinions of the Delegates of the U.S.S.R., Ukrainian S.S.R. and Bielorussian S.S.R.. He could not accept document 538 and, if the Assembly approved it, he would have to request further instructions from his Government.

2.51 Mr. Gross (P.R. of Roumania) made the following statement:

"I have listened with satisfaction to the remarks of many delegates concerning the Reports of Committees 3 and 4; this is quite normal. However, in this very important moment when the Plenary Assembly is about to decide on the future of this Conference, it is logical to call to mind the basic documents on which such a decision could be founded; but it is not at all logical that the Plenary Assembly has not studied any one of these documents to date. I should like to state that the Assembly's decision to establish this Agenda, which tackles the major problem without having studied the indispensable bases, demonstrates a total lack of logic.

"I have a few remarks to make concerning Document No. 538.

2.52 "It is again proposed to establish another deadline. I believe that our Conference will become notorious as a consequence of our having regularly set new deadlines; these were never respected and the game was begun all over again. Various constructive proposals have been presented in the course of the Conference which were intended to accelerate the work and to hasten the end of the Conference. These proposals have always been rejected.

2.53 "Now, I ask you, Mr. Chairman, what guarantee you can give me that the new deadline just proposed will be respected? And what guarantee can I give my government and the Roumanian people that, after the months which we have already spent here, we shall not stay here several other months in vain? There is no guarantee, and we therefore believe that setting another deadline which will not be respected is entirely senseless. Consequently, we propose that the deadline of January 31st be maintained.

2.54 "Moreover, I have listened with pleasure to a great number of delegates before me who spoke of the necessity of having general principles. I agree with them completely; but I have noted with astonishment that there are some proposals which suggest the establishment of a so-called empirical, practical plan based on "good will". Let me ask you: just what is an empirical and practical plan? We are familiar with modern high frequency broadcasting practice; are you satisfied with it? Will you be able to establish a new plan on such a basis? No, that would be utterly impossible. Then, according to what criteria do you want to determine the real needs of each country? On the basis of the countries' requirements, some of which are judicious and moderate while others are grossly exaggerated? This is equally impossible. In all logic, the establishment of a plan is therefore possible only on the basis of general principles which are well defined and applicable to all countries.

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If an alteration proves necessary for certain countries, it can be made. In conclusion, then, the only plan acceptable to the Delegation of the People's Republic of Roumania is that plan which will be established on general principles that are fair and applicable to all".

- 2.55 Mr. Maristany (Cuba) agreed with the proposals contained in Doc. 538, as it was essential for the Conference to make every effort to achieve success. Mr. Kito (Albania) had stressed the serious economic burden imposed on all countries by the prolongation of the Conference; but all Delegations shared the fear of returning to their countries without results and with the depressing news that the Conference had failed completely.

He agreed with Mr. Arboleda (Colombia) that it would be most unwise to fix further target dates and his Delegation had always voted against fixing target dates for the presentation of a plan. He considered that a number of general principles acceptable to the majority could in fact be extracted from the replies to the questionnaire of the General Principles Committee.

- 2.56 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) thought that the date of January 31st for the closure of the Conference should be maintained. No general principles had been formulated which might serve as a basis for a plan and he could see no good reasons for prolonging the Conference. Certainly, the good will, optimism and probability of success, about which certain Delegations had spoken, were not a sufficient basis for an assignment plan.

The Conference had failed to grasp the opportunity presented to it by the Soviet Delegation which had presented a constructive plan based on general principles and there appeared to be therefore no basis for the prolongation of the Conference.

The Assembly then examined Document 538 point by point.

The Assembly approved section I of document 538.

Section II

- 2.57 At the proposal of the Chairman, it was agreed that the vice-chairman for the Steering Committee should be nominated by the Delegations of Switzerland and Pakistan.

The Assembly approved Section II of Document 538.

Section III

- 2.58 At the proposal of Mr. Esgun (Turkey), it was agreed that the first part of the 3rd sentence (English text) should read "another Working Group".

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2.59 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) read out the following proposal:

"A third working Group shall examine the work of Committee 3 in order to assist the Plan Committee in using the material contained in the Report of Committee 3, insofar as this material may prove useful."

This text was to be included in Section III.

2.60 After discussion of this proposal, it was withdrawn by the Chairman and Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan) proposed that Section III be deleted.

The meeting rose at 6.15 p.m.

The Assistant Secretary:

T. Wettstein

The Rapporteur:

G. H. Campbell

The Secretary:

L. E. Dostert

APPROVED:

The Chairman
M. Percyra

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 599-E

25 January 1949

Original: FRENCH

MINUTES OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Twenty-first Session

24 January 1949 (evening)

The Session was declared open at 8 p.m. by the Chairman, Mr. Miguel Pereyra.

The same members, observers and experts were present who attended the previous Session which adjourned at 6:10 p.m. of the same day.

- I. CONTINUATION OF THE CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF WORKING GROUP NO. 1, CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION OF FUTURE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE (DOC. NO. 538).
- 1 - 1 The Chairman recalled that the discussion of the Report during the previous Session left off at section III of Document No. 538, and he invited the Assembly's observations.
- 1 - 2 Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan) called attention to the fact that his Delegation had already proposed the deletion of section III of Document No. 538.
- 1 - 3 Mr. Mayo (Argentine) recalled that three proposals had already been submitted: the proposal of Pakistan; that of the Delegation of Uruguay to defer taking into consideration section III until the discussion of Committee 3's Report had been finished; and finally, the proposal to amend section III, authorizing the appointment of a new Working Group. He requested the Assembly to take a decision by a vote.
- 1 - 4 Mr. Sastry (India) supported the Chairman's proposal to appoint a Working Group to examine the material submitted by Committee 3 (General Principles) in order to aid the work of Committee 6 (Plan). Section III was the logical consequence of section II and if section III were deleted, the Delegation of India could not agree to the retention of section II in its present form.

- 1.5 Mr. Patrick (South Africa) expressed surprise, firstly to find Committees 3, 4 and 5 re-establish on a small scale in the form of Working Groups of Committee 6 (Plan), and secondly to note the agreement of the U.S.S.R. Delegation to the creation of these Working Groups when that very Delegation wanted February 1st to be the closing date for the Conference. That led him to propose taking into consideration proposal B of the Delegation of Brazil (Document No. 433), a point of view shared by the Delegations of Cuba and Switzerland. It was advisable to adopt as a basis the plan which could be supported by a majority. In that way a plan for the June season might be ready by mid-February. Accordingly, it was desirable to approve the Reports of Committees 3 and 4 and to go on to consider the draft plans which had been submitted to the Conference.
- 1.6 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) shared the opinion of the Delegation of India regarding Section III, the text of which was not very clear but nevertheless specified the manner in which Committee 6 (Plan) should pursue its work. He did not agree with the proposal of the Delegate of Pakistan, who wished Section III to be deleted. He thought it possible to appoint Working Groups in Committee 6 (Plan) and for that purpose proposed the following inclusion in the text of Section III, to replace the first sentence of the present text:
- "A Working Group shall be charged with the consideration of technical problems. Finally, another Working Group shall deal more especially with questions relative to general principles."
- He proposed that the first sentence of the existing text of Section III be deleted.
- 1.7 Mr. Sastry (India) speaking as Chairman of Committee 4 (Technical) recalled that, regarding the Working Group which would be concerned with technical questions, Committee 4 (Technical) still had a number of points to discuss. Moreover, that fact was mentioned in the last paragraph of Document No. 490. The Assembly should decide either that the study of those other points should not be completed, or that Committee 4 was to continue its work. In the latter event, Section II should be modified completely and he insisted that Committee 4 should pursue its task until it was finished. As the Delegate of India, and wishing to reply to the South African Delegate, he said that there were important discussions in all the Committees and that if it was desired to cut them short, the work of the Conference might as well be ended immediately. He could not accept the idea of adopting a plan by a majority vote and wished to recall the remarks made by the Chairman of the Atlantic City Conference when the frequency assignment table was discussed: "No assignment can be made on the basis of a majority vote." He added that no frequency assignment plan could be drawn up on the basis of a majority vote.

- 1.8 Mr. Machado (Brazil) recalled that the Coordination Committee had held endless meetings in order to try to find a way to shorten the Conference's work. The Delegation of Brazil had clearly understood the proposal of that Committee and, in a spirit of cooperation had withdrawn its document in order to find a prompt solution to the problem. It would be difficult to reopen the discussions in a mere Working Group composed of a limited number of Delegations; it should be remembered that a Committee in which all the Delegations participated - thereby making it a small Plenary Assembly - after three month's work had achieved only those results relative to general principles which could be deduced from its Report. Two possible solutions were now open to the Conference: either to create a Working Group which would have no reason for existing, since it had no definite functions, or to appoint a Working Group which would, in a way, be a Committee 3 in limited form. Why decide under these conditions, that Committee 3 no longer existed, only to resurrect it under such unfavorable conditions? That would be tantamount to going back to October 22nd, the date of the inauguration of the Conference, but with an additional handicap, - that of having one more intermediate echelon to submit questions to the Assembly. In conclusion, he asked the Assembly what were the functions and the terms of reference to be given to that Working Group. Would the terms of reference require the revision of Committee 3's work, with the participation of all the delegations interested, or, on the contrary, was a new discussion of general principles to be initiated? If the argument for the appointment of a Working Group prevailed, the functions and terms of reference of the latter should be defined clearly.
- 1.9 The Chairman pointed out that it was not a question of a new discussion of general principles but rather of assembling and examining the results already obtained. Accordingly, he called for proposals to that effect.
- 1.10 Mr. Schaeffer (Morocco and Tunisia) wished to make a preliminary criticism on the subject of the particularly illogical situation in which the Assembly, as well as the Conference, found itself. Neither the proposal in Document No. 538 nor the proposals of the Delegations of Pakistan and Yugoslavia satisfied him. There were two choices; either the Reports of Committees 3 and 4 should be discussed immediately, in which case the role of Committee 3 could be considered as ended and a Working Group would no longer be necessary; or else the reports of those Committees were insufficient, in which event it might be desirable for the latter to have final meetings during the first week of February. This would enable the Plenary Assembly to hold a shorter meeting subsequently.

- 1.11 Concerning the Working Groups of Committee 6 (Plan) he further stated that the latter would have a great deal of difficulty in drawing up a plan and would only fall heir to the results of the fruitless discussions which had lasted for three months.
- 1.12 He wished to make the following proposal: Replace Section III by the following two sub-paragraphs a) and b):
- a) A Working Group shall be formed, to be attached to Committee 6 (Plan). It shall undertake the consideration of questions relative to the requirements. The Chairman shall be the ex-Chairman of Committee 5, Mr. Faulkner.
 - b) In order to lighten the task of Committee 6 (Plan) and to present a final report to the Plenary Assembly, Committees 3 and 4 will hold final meetings during the first week of February. The preparatory work for those meetings shall be undertaken, respectively, by two special Working Groups able to work during that week.
- 1.13 Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) thought it was advisable to stick to the procedure normally followed, leaving Committee 6 (Plan) free to appoint working groups to which it could give clear and exact terms of reference. He supported the proposal of the Delegation of Pakistan to delete paragraph III, leaving Committee 6 its freedom of decision.
- 1.14 Mr. Acton (Canada) also supported the proposal of Pakistan to delete Section III of Document No. 538 and to leave Committee 6 free to appoint working groups if it wished.
- 1.15 In order to avoid misunderstanding, Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan) stated that his Delegation did not object to the appointment of a Working Group of Committee 6 (Plan) but that it had proposed the deletion of Section III because his Delegation did not consider the appointment of those working groups opportune. It was advisable to renew the discussion of Section III when the Reports of Committees 3 and 4 were considered.
- 1.16 The Chairman stated that the Assembly would take a decision on the matter by vote. Mr. Lazarcanu (P.R. of Roumania) said that the Chairman's first amendment should be put to the vote first; then the proposal of Morocco and Tunisia; and finally, the proposal as a whole.
- 1.17 Mr. Faulkner (U.K.), who previously had supported only the proposal of the Delegation of Pakistan, now proposed the deletion of Section III (Document No. 538). The latter proposal was supported also by

the Delegations of the Argentine, Canada, Italy, the U.S.A., Venezuela and Cuba.

The result of the vote by roll call was as follows: 38 votes in favor of the elimination of Section III, 12 votes against and 13 abstentions.

- 1.18 Accordingly, Section III of Document No. 538 was deleted.
- 1.19 The Chairman then opened the discussion on Section IV of the same Document.
- 1.20 Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) thought that the general question of the possibilities of drawing up a plan should be postponed to a later time when the plans had been considered by the countries interested and the latter had expressed their opinions.
- 1.21 Father Soccorsi (Vatican City) proposed to include in the text of Section IV a similar sentence to replace the one commencing at the ninth line of the text, as follows: "If Committee 6 finds it is unable to do so, the Plenary Assembly will make efforts in the last instance to fix more exact directives for Committee 6. In the light of the Report of Committee 6, those directives would be founded on the choice of the plan to be taken as a basis, and on the method to be followed in the necessary preparation of the plan".
- 1.22 Prof. Sacco (Italy) wished to propose an addition and a modification to Section IV: The first and second sentences should read as follows: "With the object of accelerating the future work of the Conference, it is suggested that the Plenary Assembly request Committee 6 to submit by February 18th at the latest a draft high frequency assignment plan on which the Plenary Assembly will take a decision within 48 hours. If the preparation of the draft plan should prove impossible, Committee 6, shall refer the matter to the Plenary Assembly by February 7th at the latest and the latter shall then take a decision on the immediate closure of the Conference." The rest of the paragraph might be maintained unchanged.
- 1.23 The Chairman expressed his regret to find the Plenary Assembly doing the work of Working Group No. 1. Mr. Drohojowski (Poland) then expressed his point of view as to the hypothetical dates of February 5, 7 and 18. He pointed out that a decision had not yet been taken concerning the date of closure of the Conference.
- 1.24 Mr. Schaeffer (Morocco and Tunisia) seconded the proposal of the Delegation of Italy. He thought it was especially wise and improved the text of Document No. 538, Section IV.

1.25 Mr. Mayo (Argentina) objected to any modification in the substance of the text of Section IV. Regarding its form, he proposed that the term "it is suggested" be replaced by "... decided", so as to read: "With the object of guiding the future work of the Conference, the Plenary Assembly has decided that Committee 6 shall present ..."

1.26 The Chairman stated that the Report of Group 1 of Committee 1 (Coordinating) was not a resolution and that therefore there was no objection to changing it. Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) said that his Delegation had drafted a text. This was read by Mr. Dostert (Secretary) after Prof. Sacco (Italy) had indicated that he would withdraw his proposal in order to support this text.

The text read:

1.27 "With the object of guiding the future work of the Conference, it is decided that after the end of the interviews with the different delegations, Committee 6 shall begin immediately the drafting of a trial plan for the assignment of channel-hours. This plan shall be submitted to the consideration of all the Delegations, which will announce their reactions thereto. Committee 6 shall then draft, by February 12 at the latest, a Report to the Plenary Assembly concerning the general prospects for agreement. If an agreement on this plan is found to be impossible, the Plenary Assembly shall then take a decision regarding the immediate closure of the Conference. If the Report of Committee 6 is affirmative, its terms of reference shall then be to commence work with a view to establishing at least a second draft plan applicable to the winter season minimum preceding the next Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U."

1.28 Mr. Mayo (Argentine) could not agree with the text proposed by the U.K. Delegation. He thought that from February 7, i.e., two days after the end of the interviews, it would be possible to have an idea as to the prospects of agreement. Under those conditions, why postpone the submission of the Committee's Report to February 12? Such procedure served no practical purpose nor was there any logical reason for it. The Delegation of the Argentine categorically insisted on the observance of the target dates fixed by Section IV of Document No. 538.

1.29 Mr. Machado (Brazil) asked whether Committee 6 would begin the drafting of a plan if the result of the interviews were negative. In his opinion, the interviews would then be useless. It would not be worth while wasting 12 days to carry out the interviews. He felt that the immediate drafting of a plan would be more practical.

- 1.30 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) thought that the remarks of the Delegations of the Argentine and of Brazil were logical. He proposed to add the following sentence: "Committee 6 shall also submit for the consideration of the Plenary Assembly a proposal as to the orientation to be given to a draft plan to be unanimously adopted".
- 1.31 Mr. Ouspenskii (Ukrainian S.S.R.) pointed out that the amendment proposed by the U.K. Delegation was based solely on the possibility of an agreement by delegations to reduce requirements. He wanted to know on what basis Committee 6 would undertake the preparation of an immediate plan if, on the other hand, the delegations were not in agreement. In the latter event, it did not seem logical to wait until February 7 to take a decision and he felt that Document No. 538 furnished a more acceptable solution.
- 1.32 In reply to the remark of the Argentine Delegation Mr. Faulkner stressed that the proposal of his Delegation would save time instead of wasting it. In reply to the Delegation of Brazil, he said that there were more possibilities of obtaining an agreement if, in considering a draft plan, each Delegation took into account the situation of the neighboring countries. He pointed out that it would be impossible to obtain unanimity and recalled that at the Lucerne Conference, for example, 8 consecutive draft plans had been drawn up and that at Copenhagen 4 plans had been drawn up before a final one was attained.
- 1.33 Mr. Jacques Meyer wanted to know how much time had been allowed for the interviews and also wanted to know what would happen if, 24 hours after they were finished, it was found that Committee 6 (Plan) was no longer in a position to prepare a draft plan.
- 1.34 In reply to a question by the Chairman, as Chairman of the Plan Committee, Mr. Pedersen (Denmark), stated that he was not prepared to set a date upon which the Committee would be in a position to furnish a draft plan. February 18 seemed a likely date, however; if it seemed possible to submit a first draft plan on the 12th, March 1 might thus be kept as the final deadline.
- 1.35 In reply to the first question by Mr. Jacques Meyer (France), he said that the interviews were so arranged as to be finished by January 31. After that date, it would be advisable to summarize the information received and to study the results; this work might take a few days.
- 1.36 In reply to the second question by Mr. Jacques Meyer (France), the Chairman said that in view of the information furnished by Mr. Pedersen (Denmark) a Report might be obtained by February 4th or 5th and that by February 7th some result might be reached. The proposal of the U.K. Delegation was put to a vote by roll call, with the following result: 29 in favor of the U.K. proposal, 22 against and 12 abstentions.

- 1.37 Accordingly, the new text of Section IV of Document No. 538 was adopted.
- 1.38 The Chairman then invited the comments of the Assembly on the subject of Section V. He pointed out that "February 14" should be substituted for "February 20" in the first line of the text.
- 1.39 Taking into account that modification, the text of Section V was adopted.
- 1.40 The Chairman then invited the comments of the Assembly on the subject of Section VI.
- 1.41 Mr. Mayo (Argentine) proposed to substitute the date of 14 February for that of 18 February, for the presentation of the final Report of Committee 7 (Implementation).

The text of Section VI should be worded as follows: "Committee 7 shall resume its work from the date of 1 February and submit a Final Report to the Plenary Assembly around 14 February."

- 1.42 The new text of Section VI of Document No. 538 was thus adopted.
- 1.43 The Chairman then invited the comment of the Assembly on the subject of Section VII.
- 1.44 Regarding the proposal of the Delegation of Argentine to change the date of 18 February to 14 February, and also to substitute for the words, "text of the agreement" the words, "draft text of the agreement", Mr. Dostert (Secretary) read the new wording of Section VII, as follows:

"The Working Group charged with editing the draft text of the agreement to accompany the plan shall present its Report also on 18 February."

- 1.45 The new wording of Section VII of Document No. 538 was adopted.
- 1.46 The Chairman then asked the Assembly for observations concerning Section VIII of Document No. 538 (Proposal of the U.S.S.R.)
- 1.47 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) thought that it had become quite clear from the Report which had been discussed at this Session that Section VIII should be deleted. Nevertheless, he took the opportunity to remind the Assembly that the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. had always had, and still had, the keenest desire for a high frequency assignment plan based upon general principles acceptable to all countries. He assumed that if the time limits previously fixed were observed, and if by February 1 or 2 at the latest, some final results could be obtained from the interviews, that fact might make it possible to take clear and definitive decisions:

- 1.48 Section VIII (Proposal of the U.S.S.R.) was deleted.
- 1.49 Dr. Metzler (Switzerland) said that both the Delegation of Brazil and the Delegation of France had raised the very important question of the interviews, and that he shared their viewpoints. He thought that the success of the Conference depended, to a great extent, on the interviews. The evening before they were to commence, it appeared absolutely necessary for each delegation to recognize the necessity of reducing to the minimum its requirements of **channel-hours**. He therefore proposed to the Assembly the following resolution:
- 1.50 "In view of the impossibility of drawing up a plan which might satisfy the total requirements submitted by each country, the attention of every delegation attending this Conference is called to the necessity of reducing their high frequency requirements to the strict minimum."
- 1.51 The Chairman informed the Assembly of his desire to see the delegations present adopt the resolution unanimously. Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) asked the Delegate of Switzerland for an exact explanation of what he understood by the term "strict minimum".
- 1.52 Dr. Metzler (Switzerland) thought that it was not up to him to give an explanation, but that each head of the delegations present, should know his requirements at the same time as the possibilities of satisfying them, so as to be able to make comparisons with the requirements of the other countries. That question could be conscientiously answered by each delegation present.
- 1.53 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) seconded the proposal of Dr. Metzler (Switzerland).
- 1.54 The Assembly unanimously adopted the resolution proposed by the Delegation of Switzerland.
- 1.55 The session was suspended from 11:20 p.m. to 11:30 p.m.
- 1.56 On resuming, the Chairman called the attention of the Assembly to the order of the questions on the Agenda.
- II. STUDY OF ITEM TWO OF THE AGENDA: CONTINUATION OF THE CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF COMMITTEE 4 (TECHNICAL) (Document No. 490).
- 2.1 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) recalled that paragraph 14 a) had been approved and that an amendment had been proposed by the Delegation of India, to add a supplementary paragraph 14 b).

- 2.2. Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) recalled that the addition proposed by the Delegate of India had been left for a subsequent discussion. The Soviet Delegation, therefore objected to the inclusion in the Report of Committee 4 (Technical) of the results of experiments which had not yet been published. If such results had been published officially, they could be discussed. He asked the Delegate of India to be kind enough to withdraw his proposal; otherwise, the Soviet Delegation would strongly protest against such working methods.
- 2.3. The Chairman confirmed that the Delegation of India did not withdraw its proposal.
- 2.4. Mr. Sastry (India) recalled that the viewpoint of the Delegation of India had not changed. The statistical data furnished by the U.S.A. Delegation had been mentioned upon several occasions at the meetings of Committee 4 (Technical) without anybody raising objections thereto.
- 2.5. Mr. Gross (P. R. of Roumania) was categorically opposed to any mention of the data in question in the Report of Committee 4 (Technical).
- 2.6. Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) stated that the Delegation of India was trying to make the Assembly accept an incomprehensible amendment, and requested that the amendment proposed by the latter delegation be read.
- 2.7. Mr. Sastry (India) read the text of the additional paragraph: "... the corresponding figures of satisfied listeners from a non-technical audience in the United States are as follows ...". He thought that the U.S.A. Delegation might furnish the exact figures.
- 2.8. Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) expressed astonishment that Mr. Sastry (India) should propose the addition of complementary technical information to the work accomplished by Committee 4, which was concretely reflected in the Report of that Committee. He (Mr. Egorov) had not even seen this information. He thought that, since even the U.S.A. Delegation did not insist on the point, it might be better not to add the information. He fully supported the viewpoint of the U.S.S.R. Delegation.
- 2.9. Mr. Veatch (U.S.A.) explained that the information had been published and served as standards throughout North America.
- 2.10. Mr. Sastry (India) recalled that the information consisted of actual figures which appeared in the tables and which he proposed should be published as a Document. He agreed to postpone the discussion of the matter to a later date, after the information had been published.

- 2.11 Mr. Navatta (Argentine) proposed to close the discussion; the Chairman indicated that the Assembly would go on to the discussion of paragraph 15, Chapter 6, of the Report of Committee 4 (Technical)
- 2.12 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) proposed that the discussion be postponed to the following day, so as to conform to the timetable.

The Session was adjourned at midnight.

The Assistant Secretary:

T. Wettstein

The Secretary:

L.E. Dostert

APPROVED:

The Chairman,

M. Pereyra

The Reporter:

J. E. Castaingt

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

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26 January 1949

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MINUTES OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Twenty-Second Session

25 January 1949 (Morning)

The Chairman, Mr. Miguel Pereyra, declared the Session open at 10:45 a.m.

Delegations present:

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

The following were also present:

Mr. Lázaro Barajas, Vice-Chairman of the Conference; Mr. Alfonso Hernández Catá y Galt, of the I.F.R.B.; and the Observers of U.N.E.S.C.O., S.C.A.P., Israel and O.I.R.

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

I. The discussion of Document No. 490 was continued.

The Chairman opened the debate on paragraph 15 of Chapter 6.

1.1 Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom) noted that paragraph 15 was divided into two parts. With regard to the first part, he pointed out that its application would be very difficult and might cause abnormal results, since uniform figures had been adopted for the median value of the minimum field intensity to be protected. In the latter respect, the U.K. Delegation supported the arguments presented by the Delegation of France in its reservation appearing in Annex II of Document No. 490.

The U.K. Delegation considered that the second part of the paragraph referring to a limit of carrier power of 120 kW, or in exceptional cases of 240 kW, offered sufficient protection against any possible power competition.

The Delegation of the United Kingdom appreciated the idea expressed in the first part of paragraph 15, but as he deemed its practical application impossible, he requested that it be deleted. As to the second part of the paragraph, it would remain as originally worded.

The preceding proposal was seconded by Mr. Acton (Canada), who also supported the Delegation of France's reservation.

1.2 Mr. Veatch (United States of America) said that he did not object to the elimination of the paragraph. However, he recalled that it had been agreed since the Atlantic City Conference that limiting the power of broadcasting transmitters was inadequate. The U.S.A. Delegation did not wish to insist too much on that argument but wanted to point out that the power had little to do with the interference. Actually, the propagation conditions were much more important.

1.3 Mr. Bardai (Egypt) agreed with the U.K. proposal.

1.4 Mr. Costa (Argentine Republic) said that when the maximum value of the median field intensity was fixed at 6 decibels above the minimum median field intensity, it was done with the idea that the minimum field would be 500 microvolts per meter. In making the proposal the Latin-American countries sought to establish a maximum field intensity which could not be exceeded and which at the same time could be measured. The Argentine Delegation agreed that under present conditions the value of 6 decibels produced a low field intensity. Accordingly the Argentine Delegation would propose that, instead of deleting the first part of paragraph 15, it be changed so that

the maximum power for transmissions over long and short-distance circuits be limited to the power necessary to create a median field intensity in a reception area of a minimum value of 1 millivolt per meter. In short, the figure "6 db...." would be changed to "1 millivolt per meter".

1.5 Mr. Mercier (France) was in agreement with the U.K. Delegation's proposal to delete the first sentence of the paragraph (15). His Delegation had proposed definite amendments, whose arguments he was not going to repeat now, but he wished to emphasize that the Argentine proposal did not change the meaning of the sentence in any way. It was simply a change in values.

1.6 After enumerating the three proposals for consideration, that is to say, the U.K. proposal, that of the Argentine Republic, and the original proposal in Document No. 490, the Chairman decided to put the U.K. proposal to a vote. The latter proposal deleted the first sentence of paragraph 15 and therefore was the one most contrary to the maintenance of the original text.

The result of the vote was as follows: 22 in favour of deleting the first sentence, none against and 17 abstentions.

1.7 Accordingly, the U.K. proposal was approved.

1.8 As the proposal did not exclude the Argentine proposal, the Chairman put the latter to a vote, with the following result: 8 votes for, 23 against and 17 abstentions.

1.9 Accordingly, the amendment proposed by the Argentine Delegation was rejected.

1.10 In accordance with the results of the two votes, the first sentence of paragraph 15, Chapter 6, was deleted.

1.11 In the discussion of paragraph 16, Mr. Veatch (U.S.A.) said that the original proposal was for a minimum figure of 500 microvolts. This proposal referred to the atmospheric noise of a relatively small, typical city of approximately 20 to 25 thousand inhabitants. Although the figure was subsequently reduced, the U.S.A. Delegation favoured increasing it to 500 microvolts per meter.

1.12 Mr. Sastry (India) was of the opinion that the problem was divided into two parts: The first part concerned the signal value necessary to overcome the atmospheric or industrial noise, and the second part concerned the lower level necessary to establish or maintain a signal which could be duly selected. This level should be limited only by the background noise of the receiver.

He thought the minimum figure that could give satisfactory service was 100 microvolts per meter. He recalled that in the P.F.B. a figure of only 50 microvolts had been agreed upon. Nevertheless, the Delegation of India suggested that for all bands a minimum of 100 microvolts per meter be protected.

1.13. Mr. Bardai (Egypt) agreed with the Delegation of India because he thought the figure of 250 microvolts per meter, as given in the Document, was too high.

1.14. Professor Siforov (U.S.S.R.) did not altogether object to the figure of 100 microvolts suggested by the Delegation of India, but considered it more logical to agree upon the figure which appeared in Document No. 490, viz., 150 microvolts per meter, since the Soviet Delegation was of the opinion that that value should be applied to all the bands.

1.15. He completely disagreed with the Delegate of the U.S.A. regarding a standard of 500 microvolts per meter which, in the latter's opinion, was necessary to overcome industrial noise.

A field intensity of 250 microvolts per meter would be needed for a city of a million inhabitants. Accordingly, the Soviet Delegation proposed that a standard of 150 microvolts be established as a compromise between the proposals of India and the U.S.A.

1.16. Mr. Sastry (India) stated that in the interest of a unanimous solution, he would support the value of 150 microvolts proposed by the U.S.S.R.

1.17. No objection being raised, the value of 150 microvolts per meter proposed by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. was unanimously approved.

1.18. In discussing paragraph 17 of Chapter 6, Mr. Bivar (Portugal) was of the opinion that sub-paragraph (ii) of that paragraph was a consequence of the definition of "difficult circuits". Under those conditions, the Delegation of Portugal's interpretation was that sub-paragraph (ii) should be modified in order to agree with the U.K. proposal which had been approved in a previous Session.

1.19. Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom) recalled that his Delegation had submitted a proposal in Document No. 358, sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph 3. He read this proposal and moved that sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph 17, Chapter 6, under discussion, be replaced by the proposal in Document No. 358.

1.20 Professor Siforov (U.S.S.R.) held that clause a) of the United Kingdom proposal (Document No. 358) was superfluous because circuits of less than 4,000 kilometers could not be considered as very difficult circuits. Circuits of less than 4,000 kilometers had only one reflection point in the ionosphere, and therefore it was not difficult to find the OWF for each individual case. Furthermore, it should be remembered that in those circuits which were not very long, as a general rule the absorption was not too great. Consequently in those cases, if the OWF changed within one hour, it would not be difficult to operate on lower frequencies.

With respect to paragraph c) of the U.K. proposal, the Soviet Delegation was of the opinion that it was not practical to separate the circuits of 8,000 km. or more, since special rules would have to be established for those circuits in order to separate them. For the circuits from 4 to 8,000 kilometers as well as for those of more than 8,000 kilometers, the OWF was determined by the OWF at two control points at a distance of 2,000 kilometers from each end of the circuit. The OWF, therefore, could be determined for circuits of over 4,000 kilometers between the transmitting and receiving points, and consequently there was no reason for differentiating between circuits of more than 4,000 kilometers and those of more than 8,000 kilometers.

Professor Siforov's opinion was that the U.K. proposal was one-sided, since it took into account only one aspect of the problem, viz., the one referring to the rapidity of the changes in the OWF. However, there were other aspects of the problem which were no less important: for example, the absorption of the radio waves. In many cases the difficulty of propagation in the circuits was not influenced by the rapidity of the changes in the OWF but by the absorption of the radio waves. Furthermore, it was known, for example, that transmission in magnetic storm areas was much more difficult than in areas situated in lower latitudes. This fact was not considered in the United Kingdom proposal. Nor did it mention the fact that dawn conditions were more difficult than twilight conditions.

In view of the above, the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. proposed that the Assembly should:

1. Consider that the problem of difficult circuits was extremely complicated and had not been sufficiently studied;

2. Recommend that this problem be studied more thoroughly, after having referred it to a specialized agency such as the C.C.I.R.;
3. Be guided temporarily in its work by the decisions contained in Chapter V, paragraph a), sub-paragraph II of the Report of the Atlantic City Conference.

These three points constituted, in fact, the proposal of the U.S.S.R. concerning sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph 17, Chapter 6, Document No. 490, which was being discussed. The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. also proposed the deletion of paragraph 3 of Chapter 5, which gave a definition of a difficult circuit.

- 1.21 Mr. Veatch (United States) said that he was in agreement with some of the statements made by Professor Siforov. Nevertheless, he would like to state that technical investigations on the problem of difficult circuits had been made in Committee 4. The field intensity produced, the percentage of time, and the variations of the OWF had also been investigated. The addition of a second frequency helped very little. The Delegation of the United States, with the help of the C.R.P.L., had come to the conclusion that a difficult circuit was not influenced by the field intensity which could be established, since, if sufficient field intensity were provided at the OWF, a satisfactory circuit would be obtained. If the necessary field intensity were not established, the second frequency would also be useless.

There was also another important point: it had not been established at what time a specific frequency might cease to be useful. In view of this, and considering that a change in band would be required whenever the OWF changed, it would be desirable to establish two frequencies, as had been proposed by the United Kingdom, so that the radio listener could change from one band to another in order to follow a continuous programme. One hour of overlap on the two frequencies would be sufficient in each case.

The Delegation of the United States had requested the C.R.P.L. to investigate this daily variation. However, since it was sure that the field intensity had nothing to do with the problem, he proposed to modify the U.K. proposal as follows:

In the sentence: "a) In the case of circuits not exceeding..." to delete the word "not" leaving the rest of the text as it appeared in the proposal.

In addition, the Delegation of the United States favoured the deletion of sub-paragraphs b) and c). It did not consider it necessary to establish an overlap of more than one hour, and, as Professor Siforov stated, for circuits below 4,000 km a satisfactory field intensity could be created with the OWF.

1.22 Mr. Bardai (Egypt) seconded the proposal made by the Delegation of the United States.

1.23 Professor Sacco (Italy) considered that the Technical Committee had not approved the text as it stood in the Report. Therefore, the Italian Delegation believed that the proposal, contained in Document No. 358, of the Delegation of the United Kingdom, was very reasonable and he supported it strongly. His Delegation considered that circuits of different length, for example those of 4,000 to 8,000 km. and those of more than 8,000 km., should be treated differently.

As regards certain observations made against the U.K. proposal, he wished to indicate the need for making a distinction between "difficult circuits" and "impossible circuits". His Delegation proposed, in addition, that 3 b) should not state "...where the maximum distance exceeds 4,000 km..." but rather "...where the maximum distance is between 4,000 and 8,000 km."

1.24 Mr. Mercier (France) stated that the proposal of the United Kingdom was very reasonable, as it agreed with the definition of difficult circuits adopted during a previous Session. The U.K. proposal referred to the difficulties in relation to the variation of the OWF, which was precisely the problem which had caused the greatest discussion in Committee 4.

In addition, the Delegation of France believed that the two first points of the U.S.S.R. proposal were also quite acceptable, and that this was indeed a very complex problem which should be studied later by the C.C.I.R.

1.25 The U.S.S.R. Delegation reiterated its disagreement with the U.K. proposal and once again proposed the adoption of its own text, requesting that it be voted upon, paragraph by paragraph, beginning with the third paragraph, which he read again.

1.26 The Chairman submitted the third paragraph of the U.S.S.R. proposal to a vote, with the following result: 12 votes in favour, 32 against and 15 abstentions.

1.27 The Assembly rejected the third paragraph of the U.S.S.R. proposal.

- 1.28 Mr. Sastry (India) wished to clarify the situation regarding paragraphs 1 and 2. These two paragraphs had been accepted unanimously in Committee 4 and were included in the additional recommendations in Document No. 536.
- 1.29 Professor Siforov (U.S.S.R.) stated that the observation of Mr. Sastry (India) was correct but he nevertheless felt that the first two paragraphs of his proposal could be included in Chapter 6.
- 1.30 The Secretary, Mr. Dostert, stated that if the first two paragraphs proposed by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. and the proposal of the United Kingdom, amended by Italy, were approved, paragraph 17 of Chapter 6 would read as follows:
- Sub-paragraph (i), points a) and b) would be the two points proposed by the U.S.S.R.;
- Sub-paragraph (ii) would be the present sub-paragraph (i); and finally,
- Sub-paragraph (iii) would be the U.K. proposal amended by Italy.
- 1.31 The Chairman submitted the first two points of the U.S.S.R. proposal to a vote, and they were approved unanimously.
- 1.32 Mr. Patrick (Union of South Africa) considered that the proposal of the United Kingdom was rather drastic. Nevertheless, he favoured maintaining points a) and b); on the understanding that although frequencies would be assigned for periods of three or four months, it would not be compulsory to use them simultaneously for two hours during the entire period of assignment.
- 1.33 Mr. Walter Buchanan (Mexico) recalled that in Committee 4 the Mexican Delegation had maintained the point of view contained in Document No. 490, in view of the practical difficulties which would be found in applying the rules proposed by the Delegation of the United Kingdom. It was sufficient to consult the OWF curves in order to recognize that a considerable majority of the circuits would require the simultaneous use of two frequencies during one hour of transmission. This fact would make a truly efficient distribution of the frequency bands impossible, as the use of two frequencies during one hour for one service could interfere with other services which otherwise would have operated under better conditions.

The Delegation of Mexico understood that the proposal contained in Document No. 490 could also be presented in the form of columns A and B as in the U.K. proposal. Column A would be identical with Column A in the U.K. proposal; but Column B would be 11, 15, 17, 21, 26, 26 and 26 Mc/s., that is, where the U.K. proposal indicated a change from 6 to 9, the proposal of Document No. 490 would indicate changes from 6 to 11, 7 to 15, 9 to 17, 11 to 21, 15 to 26, 17 to 26, and 21 to 26.

If the U.K. proposal were adopted, there is no doubt that at least 60% of the circuits would have to be given an overlap of 1 hour on all transmissions.

He considered the U.K. proposal to be strictly technical but felt that it could not be carried out as the question was one of economizing frequencies. As to point 3 a), referring to circuits not exceeding 4,000 kilometers, most of the cases could be satisfied by means of an increase in power or, inversely, by a small reduction in the field intensity in the area to be served.

In view of the above, the Delegation of Mexico, was not in agreement with the U.K. proposal, but rather, strongly supported the **proposal** contained in Document No. 490.

- 1.34 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) emphasized the fact that proposals having a considerable bearing on the increase in requirements had been easily approved. Paragraph 3, Chapter 5, of Document No. 490, which gave a partial definition of "difficult circuits", was also adopted. His Delegation once again insisted on the deletion of this point.

Paragraph 3 of the Soviet proposal had been rejected. Nevertheless, there was no doubt, as had been stated by the U.S.S.R. Delegation, that the problem of difficult circuits had not been sufficiently studied and should be referred to the CCIR for careful consideration. Experience had shown that the arguments of the Delegation of the United States were not logical because it was natural that additional frequencies were needed on difficult circuits. In addition, if the additional frequencies on difficult circuits were eliminated, these frequencies would be assigned to shorter circuits, applying once again the recommendation of Committee 4 concerning reception areas. Therefore, in order to reach a just and equitable decision on this matter, the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. insisted that it would have been logical to delete paragraph 3 of Chapter 5 and to approve instead the U.S.S.R. recommendation to observe the standard established at Atlantic City.

- 1.35 Mr. Henneberg (Austria) stated that, after studying the curves carefully, he had reached the conclusions that the simultaneous use of two frequencies on adjacent channels during

one hour would be advisable in many cases. However, it could not be justified for more than one hour. He therefore supported the deletion of sub-paragraphs b) and c) of the U.K. proposal.

- 1.36 The Chairman then submitted the U.K. proposal, as amended by Italy, to a vote.

The result was as follows: 21 votes in favour of the proposal, 32 against and 6 abstentions.

- 1.37 The proposal of the United Kingdom was therefore rejected.

- 1.38 The United States amendment was then submitted to a vote. This proposal consisted of the deletion of the word "no" in the first sentence of point a) and the deletion of points b) and c) of the proposal contained in Document No. 358.

The result was as follows: 30 votes in favour of the amendment, 6 against and 26 abstentions.

- 1.39 The text proposed by the Delegation of the United States was therefore approved, and the discussion of paragraph 17 of Chapter 6, Document No. 490, was finished.

The meeting was suspended at 11:30 a.m. and resumed at 12:00 noon.

- 1.40 Mr. Gross (P.R. of Roumanian) stated that some important points were not contained in the decision just taken by the Plenary Assembly, but that, in turn, they appeared correctly in Chapter V, Section A, paragraph 2 of the Recommendations contained in the Report of the RHF Conference of Atlantic City. Therefore, the Roumanian Delegation proposed:

"In the drafting of the high frequency assignment plan, the provisions contained in Chapter V, Section A, paragraph 2 of the Recommendations of the Atlantic City Report, will have to be taken into account."

- 1.41 The Chairman stated that the proposal was out of order since it had already been made in an identical form by the U.S.S.R. Delegation. Of course, the fact that it had not been explicitly adopted did not mean that the decisions should be disregarded since the Atlantic City documents were in force.

- 1.42 Mr. Gross (P.R. of Roumania) disagreed with the Chairman. The U.S.S.R. proposal was similar to the one submitted by the Delegation of Roumania, but while the former was to replace other proposals, the latter was a completely separate recommendation.

- 1.43 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) supported the proposal of the (P.R. of Roumania). He considered that it was in no way related to the one previously submitted by the Soviet Delegation, although they were essentially similar. The Roumanian proposal was an addition to the point adopted.
- 1.44 At the request of Mr. Veatch (United States) Mr. Dostert (Secretary), read Chapter V, Section A paragraph 2, sub-paragraph a) of the Atlantic City Recommendations as contained in the Report of the RHF Conference referred to by the Roumanian proposal.
- 1.45 Mr. Sastry (India) considered that the Roumanian proposal should be discussed during the debate on Chapter 7 of Document No. 490, relating to the "Recommendations". This opinion was shared by Mr. Veatch (United States), but rejected by Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.), who was in favour of including it as an additional paragraph of paragraph 17, Chapter 6.
- 1.46 Mr. Mercier (France) shared the opinion of the Delegation of India. If paragraphs a) and b) of the Atlantic City Recommendations were already covered by the decision taken in this Assembly, the new point which might be raised concerned the idea contained in sub-paragraph c). In the opinion of the French Delegation, this point could be discussed when the Recommendations relating to "reception areas" were to be considered.
- 1.47 Mr. Gross (P.R. of Roumania) and Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) insisted that the proposal completed the decision taken and requested that it be put to the vote.

The Chairman acceded to this request and the following was the result of the vote: 10 votes in favour of the Roumanian proposal, 36 against and 6 abstentions.

- 1.48 The proposal of the Roumanian People's Republic was rejected.
- 1.49 In the discussion of point 1 of Chapter 7 (Recommendations), Prof. Siforov (U.S.S.R.) stated that, concerning the OWF curves submitted by the United States Delegation and recommended by Committee 4 for mass calculations which did not require much accuracy, a great percentage of difference existed between the frequencies recommended by Committee 4 on the basis of these charts and the frequencies requested by the countries.

In the opinion of the Soviet Delegation these differences were caused by the lack of accuracy in the OWF curves, and also by the fact that Group 5B did not make sufficiently correct use of these curves, since they used them as they stood, without taking other considerations into account.

In view of the discrepancies which had arisen, the U.S.S.R. Delegation wished to submit a proposal to be added to paragraph 1 of Chapter 7.

The text of this proposal was the following:

- a) to collect and use all the necessary data in order to determine the frequencies with greater accuracy, once a decision had been reached on the method of using these curves.
- b) If it should not be possible to collect this information within a short time, making it necessary to use only the available data, to recommend to Committee 5 that the frequencies requested by the countries should be maintained in all those cases in which, between the requested frequencies and those determined from the curves, there was a difference which did not exceed the separation of two adjacent bands.
- c) If the difference was greater than this separation, Committee 5 would consult the interested countries.
- d) Committee 6 would assign only those frequencies which were accepted by the countries.

1.50 Mr. Voatch (United States) regretted that the U.S.S.R. Delegation should have found the OWF curves so inaccurate. However, he recalled that the Soviet Delegation had stated at a meeting of the Committee that the OWF calculations carried out in the U.S.S.R. and those made by the CRPL according to the curve system were almost identical. Moreover, he emphasized the fact that the U.S.S.R. and other countries had indicated that they agreed to 90 or 95 percent of the frequencies recommended by Group 5B on the basis of these curves. Nevertheless, although he understood from the U.S.S.R. statement that the CRPL had wasted twelve thousand dollars in order to supply the most modern and precise information possible, the United States Delegation still trusted that information.

1.51 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) stated that he did not understand why the United States opposed the inclusion of the additional recommendation proposed by the U.S.S.R. for paragraph 1 of Chapter 7. The U.S.S.R. Delegation had not objected to the OWF curves for Winter, Summer, and Equinox, contained in Recommendation 1.

However, it was natural that if a country went to Committee 5 and proved that its requirements were correct and more accurate than those calculated on the basis of the curves, this fact should be carefully considered.

It was not to be doubted that the values which did not require great accuracy could be used in the practical work of the Plan Committee, but the discrepancies frequently arose when

the difference between the requested frequency and the recommended one was only as much as the separation between adjacent channels. Therefore it was necessary to settle this matter in the manner proposed by the U.S.S.R. Delegation, consequently, the Bielorussian S.S.R. supported the proposal of the Soviet Union, since it considered it logical and reasonable and a contribution to the improvement of the work.

1.52 The Chairman put sub-paragraph a) of the U.S.S.R. proposal to a vote, with the following result: 12 votes in favour of the proposal, 25 against and 22 abstentions.

1.53 Since paragraphs b), c) and d) were a direct consequence of paragraph a), in rejecting paragraph a) the Assembly thereby simultaneously rejected the entire Soviet proposal.

1.54 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) stated that the decision which had just been taken was unjust because the problem of OMF's had not been subjected to sufficient study. The curves were not sufficiently accurate. The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. insisted that the other three points of its proposal be discussed and put to a vote.

1.55 Mr. Ouspenskii (Ukrainian S.S.R.) stated that the problem concerned him not only with respect to the interests of his country but, in particular, because he hoped that a favourable result could be reached which would allow the preparation of an equitable frequency assignment plan.

He quoted the incident which had occurred in Working Group 6B with reference to a country which originally had requested frequencies corresponding to the 4 Mc/s tropical band. The Working Group did not assign it frequencies in the band requested but in the 6 and 7 Mc/s band, after carrying out the calculations by means of the curves. This, apart from the fact that it was inconvenient for the country itself which was assigned the frequencies, also increased the number of channel-hours, in contradiction with the instructions issued by the Atlantic City Conference.

His Delegation considered that it would be much more convenient to assign a country the frequencies requested when the difference between those and the ones recommended did not exceed the separation between bands. He did not consider it opportune to assign new frequencies, since this method only led to an unjustified increase in the requirements.

1.56 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) insisted once again on having the three remaining points of the U.S.S.R. proposal examined and submitted to a vote, because he believed that not all the Delegations were satisfied with the frequencies recommended, since

those frequencies were neither in agreement with the requirements submitted nor suitable to the conditions of propagation in their respective countries.

- 1.57 Mr. Acton (Canada) proposed a compromise text to be added to paragraph 1 of Chapter 7. The wording was as follows:

"However, if any Delegation disagrees with the frequencies thus selected, Committee 6 will assign in its Plan only those frequencies which the interested Delegation considers suitable"

- 1.58 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) considered that the Delegation of the United States seemed to be pursuing its own interests only, without considering those of the other countries. This attitude was even more surprising since the U.S.A. Delegation was the author of a draft plan and should therefore show more concern for the interests of the other countries of the world.

The U.S.S.R. Delegation had come to this Conference not only in order to further its own interests but also to offer its help in a more general and larger task, working toward a just solution of the problem.

The U.S.S.R. Delegation was not opposed to the text proposed by the Delegation of Canada, but insisted that the last three points of its own previous proposal be studied and submitted to a vote.

- 1.59 Mr. Veatch (U.S.A.) agreed with the Canadian proposal but suggested that since it was an official document of an International Conference, the following words be deleted from Recommendation 1, Chapter 7: "as prepared by the U.S.A. Delegation", leaving the rest in its original drafting.

The preceding suggestion was categorically rejected by Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) who considered that, since it was undeniable that the Delegation of the U.S.A. had prepared the OWT curves, there was no reason to delete the sentence.

- 1.60 The Chairman submitted the Canadian proposal to a vote, stating that the wording of Recommendation 1, Chapter 7 would be maintained in its original form as it appeared in Document No. 490.

The result of the vote was as follows: 46 votes in favour of the proposal, 6 votes against and 5 abstentions.

- 1.61 The Canadian text, to be added to the original text, contained in Document No. 490, Chapter 7, paragraph 1, was thus approved.

- 1.62 The Assembly unanimously approved sub-paragraphs a), b), c) and d) of Recommendation 2 (Receiver Characteristics), Chapter 7 of Document No. 490.

1.63 The Assembly also unanimously approved paragraphs a), b) and c) of Recommendation 3 (Directional Antennas).

1.63 A In the discussion of Recommendation 4 (Consideration of the most commonly employed types of antennas), Prof. Siforov (U.S.S.R.) proposed the following wording to be added to the paragraph appearing in Document No. 490:

"Committee 4 recommends the use of curtain **arrays** for high frequency broadcasting."

The U.S.S.R. Delegation considered that this addition was a logical consequence of what was expressed in the second part of Recommendation 4.

1.64 Mr. Bardai (Egypt) felt that the use of curtain arrays depended on the type of broadcasting or transmission, only in the case of a directed transmission could one use a curtain array.

1.65 Mr. Sastry (India) then proposed to add to the U.S.S.R. text the words: "when a high directivity transmission is needed."

1.66 Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom) stated that this recommendation was highly restrictive, since it was not proven that there were no other types of antennas which could be used for directed transmissions. Therefore, the United Kingdom Delegation considered that no particular type of antenna should be recommended.

1.67 Prof. Siforov (U.S.S.R.) then submitted a new wording drafted as follows:

"Committee 4 recommends that curtain arrays and no other high directivity antennas be used for long-distance transmissions."

1.68 Mr. Mercier (France) considered that the figures which appeared in the 2nd paragraph of Recommendation 4, pertaining to the number of antennas of different type used by 20 out of the 34 countries which submitted information, were mere statistical data.

Therefore, the Delegation of France could not agree that a recommendation be formulated for the type of antennas to be used on the basis of these figures, which, he repeated, were statistical data. On the other hand, it was quite possible that many countries were in no position to use curtain arrays, either because they were using other types or for economic reasons, since curtain arrays were extremely expensive.

The Delegation of France therefore proposed to adopt the wording of Recommendation 4 as it appeared in Document No. 490.

- 1.69 Mr. Ouspenskii (Ukrainian S.S.R.) stated that antennas should be used which allowed the establishment of an adequate field intensity in the reception area and which did not cause interference.

He considered that if the recommendation proposed were to be adopted, other types of antennas could be used when necessary, since the current types of antennas produced very considerable lateral lobes. Therefore, a more satisfactory and adequate type of antenna should be indicated.

- 1.70 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) read a third text which completed the two previously proposed. This wording was as follows:

"The Technical Committee recommends the use of curtain arrays or directional devices of superior characteristics for high frequency broadcasting in cases where a high-directivity transmission is necessary."

When the text read by the Secretary was put to the vote, the following result was obtained: 38 votes in favour, 12 against and 4 abstentions.

- 1.71 This text was then approved as an addition to Recommendation 4, Chapter 7, of Document No. 490:

The meeting was adjourned at 1.45 p.m.

The Assistant Secretary:
T. Wettstein

The Secretary:
L.E. Dostert

APPROVED:
The Chairman
M. Percyra

The Rapporteur:
E. Sánchez Lafaurie