



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

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INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 601-E

February 7, 1949.

Mexico City 1948/49

LIST OF DOCUMENTS  
PUBLISHED BY THE  
INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Mexico City 1948/49

Doc. No. 551 - 600-E

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No. of Document	No. of Committee	TITLE
<hr/>		
551	-	- List of Documents published by the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Mexico City 1948/49. (Doc. No. 501 - 550-E).
552	6	- Notice to all Delegates concerning rights to send observers to interviewing groups.
553	3	- Addendum to Document No. 511. (which is a corrected version of Doc. No. 447.)
554	6	- Draft Report of Sub-Group 6 D-2 of the Plan Committee.
555	4	- Report of Technical Principles Committee. 36th Meeting. 13 January 1949.
556	4	- Report of Technical Principles Committee. 37th Meeting. 15 January 1949.
557	2	- Iceland. Proxy.
558	4	- Report of Technical Principles Committee. 38th Meeting. 17 January 1949.

No. of Document	No. of Committee	TITLE
559	4	- Report of Technical Principles Committee. 39th Meeting. 17 January 1949.
560	United Kingdom	- Proposed new paragraph No. 11 of Chapter 7 Document No. 490.
561	5	- Report of the Requirements Committee. 11th Meeting. 18 January 1949.
562	2	- Ireland. Credentials.
563	1	- Oficina Interamericana de Radio. Representation.
564	Italy	- Provisions for the elimination of radio frequency interference.
565	4	- Report of the Technical Principles Committee. 40th Meeting. 18 January 1949.
566	4	- Report of the Technical Principles Committee. 41st Meeting. 18 January 1949.
567	10	- Working Group of the Steering Committee. Membership and meetings.
568	2	- Notice concerning Representation of Delegate of Canada.
569	2	- Notice concerning arrival of delegate to the United Kingdom Delegation.
570	-	- Correction to Document No. 399 (Com. 6. Preliminary Report No. 4 of Working Group A of Plan Committee, 3 January 1949).
571	-	- Withdrawal of Document No. 548.
572	United Kingdom	- Notice from U.K. Delegation concerning decision taken by Plenary Assembly on 25th January 1949.

No. of Document	No. of Committee	TITLE
573	Chile	- 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 USA.
574	2	- Venezuela. Power of Proxy.
575	2	- Return of the Head of the Netherlands Delegation, and Proxy.
576	1	- Schedule of Meetings from 31 January through 5 February 1949.
577	6	- Principles for a Trial Channel Hour Plan Proposal from the Chairman of the Plan Committee.
578	1	- Report of the Coordinating Committee. 24 January 1949.
579	10	- Designation of Vice-Chairman to the USA Delegation.
580	U.S.S.R.	- Conclusions on the Subject of the Draft Plan for the Assignment of Frequencies for High Frequency Broadcasting Presented by the Delegation of the United States of America. (Doc. No. 465)
581	-	- Modifications to Document No. 418 (Tabulation of the Information received from the various countries.)
582	U.S.S.R.	- USSR Proposal Regarding the Agreement (Convention) of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of Mexico City
583	-	- Minutes of the Plenary Assembly. 14th Session. 14 January 1949.



No. of Document	No. of Committee	TITLE
584	10	- Burma. Proxy.
585	Union of South Africa	- A Basic Principle for Channel Allocation. Consent of the Receiving Country.
586	6	- Plan Committee. Agenda for the 20th Meeting to be held 3 February 1949.
587	7	- Agenda. 7th Meeting of Committee 7 (Implementations Committee.) 3 February 1949.
588	United Kingdom	- U.K. Colonies and Associated Territories. Information Regarding Voluntary Reduction made in Total Claim.
589	-	- Decisions of the Plenary Assembly on the Question of General Principles.
590	-	- Decision of the Plenary Assembly on the Question of War Damages.
591	Uruguay	- Declaration.
592	6	- Plan Committee. Agenda for the 21st Meeting. 4 February 1949.
593	-	- Minutes of the Plenary Assembly. 15th Session. 14 January 1949.
594	-	- Minutes of the Plenary Assembly. 16th Session. 15 January 1949.
595	-	- Minutes of the Plenary Assembly. 17th Session. 21 January 1949.
596	-	- Minutes of the Plenary Assembly. 18th Session. 21 January 1949.
597	-	- Minutes of the Plenary Assembly. 19th Session. 22 January 1949.
598	-	- Minutes of the Plenary Assembly. 20th Session. 24 January 1949.
599	-	- Minutes of the Plenary Assembly. 21st Session. 24 January 1949.
600	-	- Minutes of the Plenary Assembly. 22nd Session. 25 January 1949.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 602-E

4 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

D E N M A R K

Draft Resolution

relating to the elaboration of a channel-hour  
Plan.

Committee 6, considering:

- 1) That the results of the interviews conducted by Working Group 6B clearly indicated that a sufficient reduction of requirements to make possible the elaboration of a channel hour Plan cannot be achieved by these means,
- 2) That it is imperative that a sufficiency of reductions be effected in such a manner as to be acceptable to a great majority of the countries, and
- 3) That the Plenary Assembly of this Conference on January 29th this year unanimously adopted certain General Principles to be applied in the assignment of frequency hours to each country,

decides:

- a) That Working Group 6A shall immediately proceed to prepare proposals for criteria for the assignment of frequency hours to each country based on such of the factors enumerated in the said decision of the Plenary Assembly as are common to all countries, which proposals shall be submitted to the Plenary of Committee 6 by February 8th,
- b) That Working Group 6B shall, on the basis of the criteria adopted by Committee 6 and taking into account such of the factors enumerated in the above mentioned decisions of the Plenary Assembly that reflect the needs of certain countries only, produce by February 10th a draft list of frequency hours per country, endeavoring to secure as general a measure of satisfaction as possible,
- c) That with this object in view Working Group 6B shall be authorized to carry out whatever interviews it may find necessary.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 603-E

4 February 1949

Original: FRENCH

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Mexico City, 1948/49

SWISS CONFEDERATION .

The Atlantic City Conference recognized the necessity of setting aside an entire special band of frequencies for the SOS services; through the use of such frequencies, we attempt to safeguard human life on the sea and in the air. Nevertheless, there exist dangers of a broader nature than those of marine or aeronautic transportation: the dangers of war. The Red Cross has undertaken to combat the effects of this scourge. If the air or maritime SOS saves the lives of thousands of navigators yearly, the efforts of the Red Cross have, in the course of wars, saved the lives and hopes of millions of human beings.

Within the countries, it is the national Red-Cross agencies which work toward this end.

However, war knows no territorial bounds. The number of individuals who fall into the hands of the adversary--whether as prisoners, wounded, evacuated or deported-- extends into the millions. In an enemy country, the task of helping these unfortunate ones can fall only to an international organization whose neutrality and integrity are universally recognized and respected. So that it may effectively fulfil its superhuman task, such an organization has to be equipped with all modern facilities for emergency aid and telecommunications. Such an organization exists:

It is the International Red Cross, and more specifically, its highest body, the International Committee of the Red Cross, in Geneva.

We do not believe it necessary to remind this Conference of the innumerable acts of mercy by which this world organization has succeeded, at least partially, in compensating for the horrors of war. Each country, each soldier--even if he be not always capable of distinguishing among the various agencies of the Red-Cross which have come to his aid--recognizes the good work the Red Cross has accomplished. Since all the services of the Red Cross are striving toward the same humanitarian goal and are moved by the same spirit of selfless collaboration, such a distinction is of no import to them. This,

however, does not prevent the international work of the Red Cross from being different from its national work, just as the instruments to be used vary in each case, in accordance with the task to be accomplished.

The vote on Saturday, 30 January, has shown that this Conference is not yet fully cognizant of the importance of this distinction. The numerous delegations which state that our Conference should not worry about the National Red-Cross agencies--insofar as their national radio transmissions are concerned--are certainly right. It was even comforting to learn how generously certain national broadcasting agencies, even though they are based, for the most part, on commercial principles, place themselves at the disposal of the humanitarian services of their country. But all this merely confirms the necessity of setting aside at least a minimum number of channel-hours for the international work of the Red-Cross, i.e., the ICRC (CICR).

We might be inclined to believe that it would always be possible for the ICRC to obtain the necessary channel-hours from the belligerents themselves. This is an illusion. In time of war, the national transmitters of a country, even if they broadcast peace messages, are always considered by the adversary to be enemy instruments which should be mistrusted. Only an independent wave-length, known and recognized by all as a humanitarian wave-length, would have any chance of being universally listened to and respected.

These are the considerations which guided the Swiss Delegation when it made its appeal to the Conference for the creation of an international humanitarian wave-length. A solution had to be found which would enable the ICRC to accomplish completely its task in time of war without needlessly blocking channels in time of peace. Document No. 91 shows that such a solution exists. While favoring the interests of the national Red-Cross agencies and other humanitarian institutions in peacetime--by placing frequencies at their disposal according to a system of alternation subsequently to be established, this solution guarantees to the ICRC the essential instrument for pursuing its international activities in time of war.

The precarious situation in which the Conference finds itself due to the disproportion between frequency requirements and availabilities, has led the Swiss Delegation to reduce the number of humanitarian channel-hours from 12 to 6. This represents a minimum, as experience acquired in the last war has shown that 12 channel-hours per day barely suffice to meet the needs of the ICRC.

Once again, we address a very urgent appeal to the Conference to approve the modest requirement of 6 channel-hours submitted by the Swiss Delegation in the name of, and in favor of, the International Committee of the Red Cross.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

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Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 604-E

4 February 1949

Original: FRENCH

CORRIGENDUM

TO DOCUMENT NO. 589

Paragraph 3 a).

Insert a semi-colon (;) after the words  
"official languages".

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 605-E

4 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

REPORT OF COMMITTEE 6B ON THE RESULTS OF THE INTER-  
VIEWS CONDUCTED BY SUB-GROUPS I, II AND III.

1. The various Delegations present at the Conference were interviewed by the three sub-groups in accordance with the directives of Committee 6, particularly Document No. 470. In preparation for the interviews, Working Group 6B, including Sub-Groups I, II and III, made and agreed upon a standard procedure which, in the opinion of the Working Group, would best accomplish the desired results. This outline was followed by the three Sub-Groups which carried on the interviews.

2. The principal results of these interviews, that is, those that could be tabulated statistically, are presented with this report. Other secondary results such as information pertaining to the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands will be made available in suitable form to Working Group 6D, and any other useful information of a general nature that can be extracted from the results of the interviews will be made available in suitable form to the Working Group or Committee which can utilize it in its work.

3. Annex A of this report lists for each country the original requirements, the voluntary reductions and the revised requirements. The first column of figures shows the original requirements. In general, the results of Committee 5 were utilized but in some cases where these figures differ considerably from the figures given by the country, either the Delegation's figure for original requirement or a figure derived directly from Form 4 was used. These cases are indicated by a footnote.

The second column contains the voluntary reductions of the various countries. The numbered footnotes applying to these various figures refer to reservations made by the different countries and an abbreviated statement of these reservations is made part of Annex A. All of the reservations of the countries were not recorded individually since many of them fell into the general category which is set forth in Annex A.

4. Annex B.

Annex B contains the tabulated results of the particular questions asked of the Delegations relating to the USSR Plan, the USA Plan, the Indian Formula, and the Portuguese Proposal. Certain notes and explanations are made part of Annex B.

5. The Chairman of the Working Group would like to note that these interviews were carried on in a spirit of cooperation and with the greatest energy and devotion to the task on the part of the Delegates that made up the three Sub-Groups which actually carried on the interviews. The task of the Working Group was made more easy by the cooperation of the great majority of the countries in appearing for interviews at times that suited the working schedule of the interviewing groups. This cooperation on the part of the Delegations made it possible to complete the task within the time period allotted.

Chairman of Working Group 6B

Fred H. Trimmer

ANNEX "A" to Document No. 605-E

TABULATED VOLUNTARY REDUCTIONS OF REQUIREMENTS AS

RESULT OF INTERVIEWS OF W.G. 6B.

<u>Delegation</u>	<u>Original Requirements</u>	<u>Voluntary Reductions</u>	<u>Revised Requirements</u>
1 Albania (People's Republic of)	29	4 (24)	25
2 Argentina Republic	235	26	209
3 Australia (Commonwealth of)	249-1/4	none (16)	249-1/4
4 Austria	62	22	40
5 Belgium	79-1/2	23-1/2	56
6 Bielorussian S.S.R.	52	none (15)	52
7 Burma	73-1/2	none (20)	73-1/2
8 Bolivia	150	50 (7)	100
9 Brazil	302	88	214
10 Bulgaria (People's Republic of)	76	none (14)	76
11 Canada	268 X	64	204
12 Chile	296 X	163	133
13 China	274	35	239
14 Vatican City	84 X	47	37
15 Colombia	217	131	86
16 Portuguese Colonies	248-1/2X	65-1/2	183
17 Colonies, Pr. etc. of the U.K.	626 X	385	241
18 Belgian Congo	153	45	108
19 Cuba	349	none (1)	349
20 Denmark	29	5	24
21 Dominican Republic	415	303	112
22 Egypt	88 X	28	60
23 El Salvador (Republic of)	166	none x	166
24 Ecuador	649	none (21)	649
25 U.S.A.	392-1/4	192-1/4	200
26 Finland	35-1/2	none	35-1/2
27 France	468-1/2	45	423-1/2
28 Guatemala	182	17 (28)	165
29 Honduras (Republic of)	108	48	60
30 Hungary	35	5 (25)	30
31 India	456-1/2	70-1/2	386
32 Indonesia	302-1/2	48	254-1/2
33 Iran	49-1/2	none (19)	49-1/2
34 Iceland	4	none	4
35 Italy	193	105 (29)	88
36 Liberia	17	none (4)	17
37 Luxembourg	56-1/2	20	36-1/2
38 Mexico	649	486	163
39 Monaco	56 X	28	28
40 Nicaragua	305	133	172
41 Norway	64	6	58
42 New Zealand	49	14	35
43 Pakistan	230	52	178 (7)
44 Panama	283-1/2	none (18)	283-1/2



- 2 -  
(An. "A" to Doc. No. 605-E)

<u>Delegation</u>	<u>Original Requirements</u>	<u>Voluntary Reductions</u>	<u>Revised Requirements</u>
45 Paraguay	114	28 (22)	86
46 Netherlands, Curacao & Surinam	211 x	131	80
47 Poland (Republic of)	154-1/2	none (9)	154-1/2
48 Portugal	92-3/4	6	86-3/4
49 Morocco & Tunisia	38	14	24
50 Yugoslavia (People's Federal Popular Republic of)	171	none (*)	171
51 Ukrainian S.S.R.	113	none (6)	113
52 Southern Rhodesia	8	none (23)	8
53 Roumania (People's Republic of)	114	none (10)	114
54 U.K.	858 xx	335	523
55 Siam	67-1/2 x	14 (27)	53-1/2
56 Sweden	50 x	1	49
57 Switzerland (Confederation)	106-1/4	17	89-1/4
58 Syria	51 x	12	39
59 Czechoslovakia	77	none (26)	77
60 Territories of the U.S.A.	39-1/4	none (11)	39-1/4
61 French Overseas Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such.	792-3/4x	347	445-3/4
62 Turkey	40	none (13)	40
63 Union of South Africa and the mandated territory of South-West Africa	170-1/2	100	70-1/2
64 U.S.S.R.	1005	none (5)	1005
65 Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)	118	none (12)	118
66 Venezuela (United States of)	201-1/2	95-1/2	106
67 Ireland	35	8	27
68 Mongolian P.R.	224	none (2)	224
69 U.M. and U.N.E.S.C.O.	118 x	49	69
70 S.C.A.P.	208-1/2	131-1/2	77
71 Costa Rica	50	none x	50
72 Ethiopia	78	none x	78
73 Greece	7-1/2	none x	7-1/2
74 Peru	165-1/2	none x	165-1/2
75 Philippines	313	none x	313
76 Tangier (U.S.A.)	20	none (3)	20
77 Haiti	262	none x	262
78 Afghanistan	75	none x	75
79 Iraq	146	none x	146
80 Lebanon	48-3/4	none x	48-3/4
<u>Total Original Requirements</u>	16073-1/2	-	-
<u>Total Voluntary Reductions</u>	-	4043-3/4	-
<u>Revised Requirements</u>	-	-	12029-3/4

- ~~X~~ The country's total of original frequency hours or the total from Forms 4 rather than the total supplied by Committee 5.
- x The country was not available for interview and therefore no reductions were made.
- XX Includes London and U.K. Controlled Stations in British Guiana and Singapore.



FOOTNOTES TO ANNEX A DOCUMENT NO. 605-E

- 1) Cuba - Will reduce its requirements conditionally. Since all broadcasting in Cuba is conducted under private auspices and not by the Government, Cuba cannot give a detailed listing of reductions but offers to keep within any agreement for general reduction which might be adopted by all the countries equally.
- 2) Outer Mongolia - Would consider transactional reductions if general principles were applied in a uniform manner to all countries for the formulation of a Plan. These principles refer to territory, population and number of languages.
- 3) Tanger (USA) - Would like to increase the hours rather than decrease them. There has been a change in policy and we are moving many operations overseas. Would like six (instead of two) more in Tanger, but it is too late in this conference. We will stand on submitted requirements until it is later possible to change them.
- 4) Liberia - No reductions, in keeping with the policy of reductions in requirements of the United States of America. In the cases of overseas cooperative projects like Liberia, those small requirements should be kept consistent with the requirements because the overseas bases generally did a better technical job.
- 5) USSR - The Delegation would be ready to accept certain reductions only when made by a general method based on the three main factors characterizing the countries themselves, that is to say the area, population, number of languages, and provided that this formula will be applied for all the countries.
- 6) Ukraine - No reduction because the requirements are very small.
- 7) Pakistan - Reduction to 178 frequency hours conditional upon provision of two frequencies for difficult circuits.
- 8) Yugoslavia - The delegation cannot make a voluntary reduction without basing it on a principle.
- 9) Poland - No reduction except if general principles are accepted by all the countries for reductions.
- 10) Roumania - Will make reductions provided that they are based on general equitable principles, but do not want to indicate any figure during interview.
- 11) Territories, USA - Cannot reduce any because this is an absolute minimum.
- 12) Uruguay - No reduction because requirements were revised since Atlantic City Conference of 1947.

Footnotes to Annex A Document No. 6.5-E (cont'd)

- (13) Turkey - The delegate agreed to consider reductions and to make such reductions as his Government would deem it advisable to make.
- (14) Bulgaria - No reduction; requirements based on essential justifiable and minimum needs of the country.
- (15) Bielorussia SSR - No reductions. The requirements have already been reduced from 80 to 54.
- (16) Australia - The delegation cannot answer any questions as it is awaiting instructions from its country.
- (17) Bolivia - The delegation agrees that in general one third of the requirements will be reduced and will submit a detailed list later.
- (18) Parana - The Delegate agreed to refer the matter back to the Paramanian Government and was unable to answer further questions.
- (19) IRAN - "We have already taken into account the restricted availabilities in the High Frequency Broadcasting Bands when drawing up our requirements, which were therefore reduced to the minimum from the very beginning, consequently it is not possible to make any new reductions".
- (20) Burma - No reductions. The Delegate referred the matter back to his government for further consideration.
- (21) Ecuador - No reductions. The Delegate was requested to inform his Government of the need of making important reductions.
- (22) PARAGUAY - Is willing to reduce its requirements up to twenty-five percent pending confirmation from his government.
- (23) Southern Rhodesia - Since the request was for only four channel hours the interviewing group decided not to ask for reductions.
- (24) ALBANIA - The reductions were made under the condition that the future plan will be based on fair and equitable general and technical principles, acceptable to all.
- (25) HUNGARY - Reductions made on condition that this reduction would result in the application of equitable general principles; if so a greater reduction might even be contemplated.
- (26) CZECHOSLOVAKIA - No reductions. Original requirements correspond to the minimum needs. Delegation does not have authority to accept reductions. However, they would be able to agree to a plan based on general principles which are equitable even if it should result in some reduction in the requirements.
- (27) Siam - The delegate must contact his Government for confirmation of the reductions.

- (28) Guatemala - The Government of Guatemala advised by telegram that it would reduce its requirements in the 6 Mc/s band by 10% and its requirements in 9 and 15 Mc/s bands for difficult circuits if other countries did likewise.
- (29) Italy - Reduction to 88 channel-hours is conditional upon the satisfaction of a transmission of 10 channel-hours in the 6 Mc/s band for national service. This was not included in the original requirements but is included in the 88 hour figure.

General

Most delegations that made reductions made them on the condition that other delegations would make similar reductions.

## TABULATED RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS OF DELEGATIONS BY WORKING GROUP 6 B

	No ob- jections	Some obser- vations	Serious ob- jections	Completely opposed	Impossible to classify in any other column
<u>USSR Plan</u>					
1) Directional broadcasting or receptional area	25	12	7	16	4
2) Allocated frequencies and time for broadcasting	12	11	13	26	2
3) The total number of channel hours per band assigned to the country	11	6	12	31	4
4) Simultaneous frequency sharing	20	9	10	12	12
<u>USA Plan</u>					
1) Directional broadcasting, or receptional area	29	12	8	12	2
2) Allocated frequencies and time for broadcasting	19	20	9	12	3
3) The total number of channel hours per band assigned to the country	10	20	9	23	1
4) Simultaneous frequency sharing	24	12	7	9	9
<u>INDIAN Plan</u>					
Opinion concerning the number of channel hours assigned to the country	5	1	10	19	No change 4 25 (1)
<u>PORTUGAL</u>					
a) Application of the elimination of more than one frequency per circuit per target area principle	24	17	8	11	5
b) Reduction in length of periods of broadcasting	8	14	20	16	6
c) Reduction in the number of simul- taneous programs to a given area.	20	14	11	9	9

(1) When interviewing the delegates on this item they were requested to indicate whether they had changed their opinion from that expressed in the written reply to Committee 6. If there was a change the delegate was asked to indicate the new opinion.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES TO ANNEX B

### U.S.S.R.:

China: No comments offered as the plan was not based on up-to-date information.

Portuguese Colonies: Did not comment on Number 4.

### U.S.A.

Cuba: Will submit a reply by letter.

Nicaragua: States "does not arise" with reference to No. 4.

Switzerland: Will submit reply directly to Committee #6.

Portuguese Colonies: No comment on number 4.

### INDIA

Argentina: No comment.

Portugal: Abstains from comment because the question does not reflect the spirit of the document.

Portuguese Colonies: No comment to "b" and "c".

### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

Burma - Could not answer.

Panama - Referred questions to its Government.

Paraguay - No replies furnished.

Ecuador - No check sheet furnished by delegation.

Iran - " " " " " "

Iceland - " " " " " "

El Salvador - No check sheet furnished by delegation.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

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Mexico 1948/49

Document No. 606-E

4 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 7

Communication from the Chairman of the Provisional Frequency Board in regard of the date of implementation of the new International Frequency List

Geneva, 19th November 1948

SERVICE URGENT BURINTERNA GENEVA TO TELESCOP

MEXICO

"TO CATA FROM MILES STOP YOUR LETTER 12 NOVEMBER ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL FIXED DATE 17 MAY 1949 FOR TERMINATION BASIC WORK PFB AND 17 OCTOBER 1949 FOR START SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE TO APPROVE NEW FREQUENCY LIST STOP THIS SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE HAS EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION IN DETERMINATION DATE OR DATES FOR IMPLEMENTATION NEW FREQUENCY LIST ALTHOUGH PFB UNDER SECTION 18 OF RESOLUTION WILL PREPARE AND SUBMIT RECOMMENDATIONS TO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE THEREON STOP WHILE PFB HAS GIVEN NO CONSIDERATION TO MATTER AND MOST LIKELY WILL NOT DO SO PRIOR COMPLETION ITS BASIC TASK I CONSIDER JULY 1950 AS EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE FOR START OF IMPLEMENTATION"



INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 607-E

4 February 1949

Original: SPANISH

Mexico City, 1948/49

C O M M U N I C A T I O N

The Chairman of the Conference has the pleasure of advising all persons interested that the following letter has been received from Mr. M. A. Andrada, Head of the Delegation of the Argentine Republic:

Mexico City, 4 February 1949

Ing. Miguel Pereyra,  
Chairman of the C.I.R.A.F.

Dear Sir:

I am pleased to inform you that, by decree dated 26 January 1949, a Ministry of Communications has been created in our country, based upon the former General Administration of Mails and Telecommunications, and that Mr. Oscar L. M. Nicolini, Head of the said Administration and of this Delegation, having been appointed Minister of the new Government office.

For this reason, in order to assume their new duties, the Acting Head and the Secretary of this Delegation, Drs. Marco Aurelio Andrada and Jose Ramon Mayo, as well as the plenipotentiary delegates Mr. Antonio Navatta and Ing. Carlos Alberto Costa have urgently been called to Buenos Aires.

However, with the good will to contribute to the final success of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, and to render all possible cooperation, the Argentine Government has decided that the other four members of the Delegation, Mr. Juan Antonio Autelli, who will act as Head of the Delegation, Ing. Oscar R. Canese, Mr. Julio J. Etulain and Mr. Serafin Santiago Guillani, shall remain in Mexico, attending the Committees and the various Working Groups in which the Argentine Delegation is a participant.

Upon leaving these hospitable Mexican shores, which for Argentines has the brotherly accent of a common origin, I ask you, Mr. Chairman, to accept the best and most sincere wishes for the success of the Conference which, through our mediation, the Argentine Government conveys to all delegates who will continue work on the arduous tasks which still await completion. I also ask you, Mr. Chairman, to greet in our name the high authorities of the Nation and the Delegates who integrate the C.I.R.A.F. to whom, through you, we say goodbye and thanks for all the kind attention bestowed upon us.

Finally, our last words of goodbye, through you, Mr. Chairman, to all the Staff of the Union, to the interpreters and to the Secretariat of the Conference, whom we wish to thank for their highly valued cooperation which at all times has made our task easier.

With our deepest appreciation for you, for the Vice Chairman and the Secretary General, respectfully

JOSE RAMON MAYO  
Secretary General  
of the Delegation.

MARCO AURELIO ANDRADA  
Head of the Argentine  
Delegation.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 608-E  
(Revised)  
8 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee No. 10

REPORT OF COMMITTEE 10

Committee 10, on the request of the Chairman of Working Group 10A and on the basis of a proposal of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. (Document 582-E) has taken the following decisions in respect to the distribution amongst the various Committees of the several points to be included in the final documents of the Conference.

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, and have further agreed to: (Committee 10)

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 10).

5. Accession to the Agreement (Convention) (Committee 10).

6. Denunciation of the Agreement (Convention) (Committee 10)

7. Abrogation of the Agreement (Convention) and of the Plan (Committee 7 and 10).

8. Revision of the Agreement (Convention) and of the Plan (Committee 7 and 10).

9. Modification of the Plan (Committee 7 and 10).

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)

(Doc. No. 608-E, Revised)

13. Budget for Implementation of the Plan (Committees 9 and 7)
14. Entry into force of the Agreement (Convention) and of the Plan (Committees 7 and 10)
15. Conclusion and signatures (Committee 10)
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)

The consideration of points assigned jointly to Committees 7 and 10 will take place under the alternating chairmanships of the Chairman Group 10A and of the Chairman of Committee 7 or a working group thereof.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 608-E

4 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

This Document replaces  
Document No. 582

DECISIONS OF COMMITTEE 10 REGARDING THE AGREEMENT  
(CONVENTION) OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE OF MEXICO CITY

On the basis of a Proposal of the U.S.S.R.

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, Committee 10 esteems that the Final Acts to be drawn up at the Mexico City Conference should be ratified, after their signature by the respective Governments.

Committee 10 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, and have further agreed to: (Committee 10)
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 10).

(Doc. No. 608-E)

5. Accession to the Agreement (Convention) (Committee 10).
6. Denunciation of the Agreement (Convention) (Committee 10).
7. Abrogation of the Agreement (Convention) and of the Plan (Committee 7 and 10).
8. Revision of the Agreement (Convention) and of the Plan (Committee 7 and 10).
9. Modification of the Plan (Committee 7 and 10).
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. Budget for Implementation of the Plan (Commission 9 and 7)
14. Entry into force of the Agreement (Convention) and of the Plan (Committee 7 and 10).
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).

The consideration of points assigned jointly to Committees 7 and 10 will take place under the alternating chairmanships of the Chairman Group 10A and of the Chairman of Committee 7 or a working group thereof.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 609-E

4 February 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FROM 7 THROUGH 12 FEBRUARY 1949

Date and Room

Mornings							
Comm. or Wk.Grp.	Monday 7 Febr.	Tuesday 8 Febr.	Wednesday 9 Febr.	Thursday 10 Febr.	Friday 11 Febr.	Saturday 12 Febr.	Remarks
Com. 6	1	1	1	PL			
Wk.Grp. 6					1	P L E N A R Y	
Com. 7	2	2	2	1			
Wk.Grp. 7					2		
Com. 10					PL		
Wk.Grp. 10A		Secretary's Office		2			

Afternoons							
Com. 6	1	1	1	PL	PL	P L E N A R Y	
Wk.Grp. 6					1		
Com. 7	2	2	2	2	2		
Wk.Grp. 10A				1			

Rooms 3, 4 and 5 reserved for Sub-Groups of Committee 6.  
Room 6 reserved for Sub-Groups of Committee 7.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 610-E

4 February 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

Original: FRENCH

OVERSEA TERRITORIES OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND  
TERRITORIES ADMINISTERED AS SUCH

OBSERVATIONS ON DOCUMENT NO. 573  
of 28 January 1949, issued by the Delegation of Chile (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).

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The Delegation of the French Oversea Territories would like  
to point out several errors which have crept into Document No. 573  
in the course of its elaboration, and to make the following recti-  
fications of the numbers which appear in the different columns of  
the said document, under the heading of "French Overseas":

Column:	<u>Channel-hours in Appendix A</u>	instead of 184	read 228
	<u>Increase in Channel-hours</u>	eliminate	32
	<u>Decrease in Channel-hours</u>	add	12
	<u>Increase %</u>	eliminate	17
	<u>Decrease %</u>	add	5.5

The Delegate of the Oversea Territories  
of the French Republic and Territories  
administered as such

(signed) Henri Lerognon.



INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

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México City, 1948/49

Document No. 611-E

4 February 1949

Original: FRENCH

F R A N C E

The French Delegation has studied carefully the repercussions caused by certain decisions taken by the Plenary Assembly, in agreement with the proposals of the Report made by the Technical Committee (Committee 4).

The French Delegation considers it necessary to state its reservations in this respect, and particularly concerning the decision referring to the conditions for the use of more than one frequency for the transmission of a single programme.

The Head of the French  
Delegation ,

(Signed) Jacques Meyer.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

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Mexico City, 1948/49.

Document No. 612-E

4 February 1949

Original : SPANISH

M E X I C O .

Proposal concerning point No. 15, Chapter 6, of Document No. 490 (Report of the Technical Principles and Standards Committee).

Power required for long and short distance transmissions.

- a) The power necessary for long and short distance transmissions shall be established by the level of median field intensity required in the area served by a transmission, which satisfies the standards for good reception as determined by the protection ratio desired signal/atmospheric and industrial noise, and by the desired/undesired signal in the same channel and in adjacent channels.
- b) In cases of simultaneous channel sharing, the maximum power used shall not exceed the necessary power.
- c) In the case of non-shared channels, the maximum power shall not exceed the necessary power by more than 6 db.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948-49

Document No. 613-E

7 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

NEW ZEALAND

Comments on the Reduction of Requirements in reference  
to the present technical position of Broadcasting.

The New Zealand delegation feels it necessary to remind the Conference that if fair and logical allocations are to be made we must have a common appreciation of certain fundamental facts which have evolved during over twenty years of H.F. Broadcasting. Some of these facts are as follows:

- (1) H.F. Broadcasting is an imperfect medium of propagation, especially for music and cultural subjects.
- (2) Whenever a high-grade broadcasting system has been established for local coverage, the listener ceases to be more than a spasmodic listener to H.F. programmes.
- (3)
  - a) High-grade point-to-point channels (preferably Single Sideband) are the most satisfactory technical means of interconnecting the national high-grade networks of two countries for the interchange of topical events, news and commentaries.
  - b) The exchange of recordings and artists is the most satisfactory method of interchanging cultural, musical and entertainment material.
  - c) A clause, advocating the progressive adoption of such methods, should, in the opinion of this Delegation, be included in the final document of this Conference.
- (4) At the present time H.F. ionospheric broadcasting must be used to provide internal services in certain continental countries. This is an economic matter. It should receive the support of this Conference but should be viewed as a concession and not as the basis of principles for plan making. In fact, in the view of the NZ Delegation, any agreement arrived at by this Conference should include a clear statement recognizing the duty of all administrations to progressively improve the standard of local broadcasting by replacing H.F. services wherever possible by other means.

- (5) From a technical point of view there are three cases in which H.F. ionospheric propagation must be used (even on a long term basis) if the particular service is to be provided. They are:
- a) Normal national service, to remote sparsely populated areas and to island territories.
  - b) International Broadcasting to sporadic listeners in foreign countries.
  - c) Certain special cases of long distance services where broadcasting offers the maximum economy in frequencies by serving a number of widely separated rebroadcasting centers and sporadic listeners on one frequency.

In the opinion of the New Zealand delegation (a) above should be given a long term priority by this Conference, and then, every endeavour should be made to allocate a maximum number of channel-hours to the services mentioned under (b) and (c) above.

In view of the above consideration, the New Zealand delegation considers that, whatever principles are taken into account in the case of any particular country, the primary consideration in plan making should be the genuine established NEEDS of each country in the light of the LISTENER'S reactions and the present technical state of the art of broadcasting.

The New Zealand delegation cannot support the basing of a plan on principles which in no manner whatsoever represent the genuine needs of New Zealand.

E.H.R. GREEN  
Head of the New Zealand Delegation

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

. Document No. 614-E

7 February 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

Original: ENGLISH

MODIFICATIONS TO DOCUMENT NO. 418

<u>Country</u>	<u>Heading</u>	<u>from</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>to</u>
Ethiopia	Number of official languages of country		3
France			
(incl. Algeria)	Area of country	213,000	1,100,000
	Population	41	49
	Number of official languages of country	1	2
SCAP (Japan)	No. radio recrs. mnfd. with R.F. stage		90,300
	No. radio recrs.mnfd. without R.F. stage		69,100
	Imports and exports		5,728
	Percentage illiteracy		0,6
	No. high school students		2,004,522
	No. univ. coll. tech. sch. students		476,487
	No. high schools		8,342
	No. univ. colls. tech. schools		648

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 615-E

7 February 1949

This document supersedes  
Documents Nos. 21-E & 440-E

RULES OF PROCEDURE

ARTICLE 1

Order of Placing of Delegations

At Plenary Sessions, as well as the meetings of Committees, the Delegates, representatives, experts and attachés shall be grouped in Delegations, and the Delegations shall be placed in alphabetical order of the French names of their respective countries.

ARTICLE 2

First Meeting of the Plenary Session

The first Plenary Session shall be opened by the person appointed by the inviting Government.

ARTICLE 3

Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen

The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Conference shall be elected at the first meeting of the Plenary Session.

ARTICLE 4

Powers of the Chairman

The Chairman shall open and close the Plenary Sessions, direct the discussions, announce the results of the voting, and direct generally all the work of the Conference.

ARTICLE 5

Secretariat of the Conference

The Secretariat of the Conference shall be constituted and shall be composed of the Secretariat General of the Union and, if necessary, of the personnel of the administration of the inviting Government.

## ARTICLE 6

The Plenary Session may appoint Committees to examine matter submitted for consideration by the Conference. These Committees may appoint Sub-Committees, which in their turn will appoint Sub-Sub-Committees if necessary. The Committees may also appoint Working Groups as required.

## ARTICLE 7

### Composition of Committees

1. Committees shall be composed of delegates of Members and Associate Members which have made application or which have been appointed by the Plenary Session.

2. For consultative purposes, Committees may also include representatives of private operating agencies and representatives of duly recognized international bodies.

## ARTICLE 8

### Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of Committees

1. The Chairman of the Conference shall submit for the approval of the Plenary Session the choice of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of each Committee.

2. The Chairmen of Committees will propose the organization of Sub-Committees and Working Groups.

## ARTICLE 9

### Participation of Private Societies

Societies, associations or individuals may be authorized by the Plenary Session or by Committees to present petitions or submit resolutions, provided that such petitions or resolutions are countersigned or supported by the Head of the Delegation of the country concerned. Such societies, associations or individuals may also attend the discussions only insofar as the Chairman of the Committee, in agreement with the Head of the Delegation of the country concerned, may deem advisable.

## ARTICLE 10

### Summons to meetings

The meetings of the Plenary Session and the meetings of

Committees, Sub-Committees and Working Groups shall be announced either by letter or by notice posted in the meeting place of the Conference.

#### ARTICLE 11

##### Discussions.

1. Persons desiring to speak may do so only after having obtained the consent of the Chairman. As a general rule they shall identify themselves before speaking.

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

#### ARTICLE 12

##### Proposals Presented before the Opening of the Conference

Proposals presented before the opening of the Conference shall be sent by the Plenary Session to the appropriate Committees.

#### ARTICLE 13

##### Proposals presented during the Conference

1. No proposal or amendment shall be presented unless it is countersigned or supported by the Head of the Delegation of the country concerned or by his deputy.

2. The Chairman of the Conference shall decide whether the proposal or the amendment shall be announced to all Delegations by distribution of copies or merely by oral statement.

3. At meetings of the Plenary Session any authorized individual may read, or request to be read, any proposal or amendment presented by him during the Conference, and may be allowed to explain his reasons therefor.

#### ARTICLE 14

##### Proposals presented to Committees during the Conference

1. Proposals or amendments presented after the opening of Conference must be delivered to the Chairman of the appropriate Committee or, in case of doubt as to the appropriate Committee, to the Chairman of the Conference.



2. Proposals or amendments presented in Committee, or referred to Committee by the Chair of the Conference, shall be subject for purposes of discussion or voting to the provision in Article 16, with the exception of paragraphs 9 and 13, in regard to proposals or amendments presented to the Plenary Assembly.

3. The Chairman of the Committee concerned shall decide whether the proposal or amendment shall be announced to all members of the Committee by distribution of copies or merely by oral statement.

### ARTICLE 15

#### Postponed Proposals

When a proposal or amendment has been reserved, or when its examination has been postponed, the Delegation sponsoring it shall be responsible for seeing that it is again considered.

### ARTICLE 16

#### Voting Procedure at Plenary Sessions

1. At Plenary Sessions each proposal or amendment presented may after discussion be submitted to a vote at the discretion of the Chairman.

2. No proposal or amendment may be considered until it has been supported by at least one delegation other than the delegation presenting it.

3. Any proposal or amendment may be discussed in general in the first instance with the object of considering its general terms, so as to enable the Assembly to decide whether to take it into consideration or not.

4. Any proposal or amendment rejected in general terms on a vote shall be eliminated from the discussion in general and in particular.

5. (1) When a proposal or amendment has been approved in general terms, it shall be put for discussion in particular, in which connection the Chairman shall ask the Assembly which paragraphs, sub-paragraphs or clauses give rise to objection.

(2) Such paragraphs, sub-paragraphs or clauses shall be put for discussion or vote in succession in their logical order, that is to say, the points of a more general character being taken first.

(3) Paragraphs, sub-paragraphs or clauses to which no objection **is taken**, shall be taken as approved in particular.

6. (1) Amendments to a proposal under discussion shall be read at dictation speed by their authors. They shall then be discussed in succession, in a logical order to be determined by the Chairman, and in accordance with the procedure indicated in paragraph 5 above.

(2) No discussion of an amendment shall be begun until a decision has been taken on a preceding amendment.

(3) The author of a proposal or amendment shall have a right of reply.

7. (1) When amendments have been approved, the Chairman shall read the original text at dictation speed together with the form in which, in his judgment, the text should be finally worded.

(2) If the wording proposed by the Chairman is not approved by the Assembly, it shall be submitted if need arise to a small Drafting Group composed of the authors of the approved amendments. The text proposed by the Drafting Group shall be submitted to the Assembly for the latter's decision.

8. No proposal or amendment shall be put for discussion if it is :

(1) Beyond the competence or powers of the Conference.

(2) Outside the scope of the particular matter or matters under discussion at the time.

(3) Inconsistent with any other proposal or amendment previously approved in the same meeting.

9. In order that a valid vote may be taken at a session of the Plenary Assembly, at least one half of the delegations accredited to the Conference and having the right to vote must be present or represented at the session at which the vote is taken.

10. Voting shall take place by a show of hands. If a majority is not clearly apparent, or if an individual count of the votes is requested, there shall be a roll call in the alphabetical order of the French names of the members.

11. No proposal or amendment shall be adopted at Plenary Sessions unless it is supported by a majority of the Delegates present and voting. In determining the number of votes required for a majority, abstentions shall not be taken into account. In case of a tie the measure shall be considered rejected.

12. If the number of abstentions exceeds one half of the number of Delegations present and voting, the measure shall be reconsidered at a subsequent meeting, at which time the abstentions shall not be taken into consideration.

13. If five or more Delegations present and entitled to vote request, when a vote is about to be taken, that it shall be taken by secret ballot, this shall be done, and the necessary steps shall be taken to guarantee secrecy.

14. Any duly accredited Delegations may authorize another duly accredited Delegation to vote for it at one or more meetings which it is unable itself to attend. In no case may a Delegation hold more than one such proxy.

## ARTICLE 17

### Adoption of New Provisions

1. As a general rule, Delegations which cannot have their opinion regarding a provision accepted by the others must endeavour to adopt the opinion of the majority.

2. However, if the measure proposed appears to a Delegation to be of such a nature as to prevent its Government from ratifying the decisions of the Conference, the Delegation may express reservations, final or provisional, regarding this measure.

## ARTICLE 18

### Minutes of Plenary Sessions

1. The minutes of Plenary Sessions shall be drawn up by the Secretariat of the Conference.

2. (1) As a general rule, the minutes shall contain only the proposals and conclusions, with the chief reasons for them in concise terms.

(2) However, each Delegate, representative or observer shall have the right to require the insertion in the minutes, either summarized or in full, of any statement which he has made. In such case he must himself supply the text to the Secretariat of the Conference as soon as possible after the end of the meeting. It is recommended that this right should only be used with discretion.

## ARTICLE 19

### Reports of Committees

1. (1) The debates of the Committees and Sub-Committees shall be summarized, meeting by meeting, in reports in which shall be brought out the essential points of the discussion, the various opinions expressed of which it is desirable that the Plenary Session should be informed, and the proposals and conclusions which emerge.

(2) However, each Delegate, representative or observer shall have the right to require the insertion in the report either summarized or in full, of any statement which he has made. In such case he must himself supply the text to be inserted to the Reporter as soon as possible after the end of the meeting.

2. 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.

## ARTICLE 20

### Adoption of Minutes and Reports

1. (1) As a general rule, at the beginning of each meeting of the Plenary Session or of each meeting of a Committee or Sub-Committee, the minutes or the report of the previous meeting shall be read.

(2) However, the Chairman may, if he considers such procedure satisfactory, and if no objection is raised, merely ask if any members of the Plenary Session, the Committee, or the Sub-Committee have any remarks to make on the contents of the minutes or of the report.

(3) Proposals for amendments to minutes or reports may be presented at the next meeting at which the adoption of such minutes or reports is on the agenda, or at any subsequent meeting.

2. The minutes or the report shall then be adopted or amended in accordance with the remarks which have been made and which have been approved by the Plenary Session, or by the Committee or Sub-Committee.

3. Any final report must be approved by the respective Committee or Sub-Committee.

4. (1) The minutes of the closing Meeting of the Plenary Session shall be examined and approved by the Chairman of the Conference.

(2) The report of the last meeting of a Committee or Sub-Committee shall be examined and approved by the Chairman of the Committee or Sub-Committee.

## ARTICLE 21

### Editorial Committee

1. The texts of the decisions and recommendations of the Conference, which shall be worded as far as practicable in their definitive form by the various Committees, following the opinions expressed, shall be

submitted to an Editorial Committee charged with perfecting their form without altering the sense and with combining them with those parts of the former texts which have not been altered.

2. The whole of the revised texts shall be submitted for the approval of the Plenary Session of the Conference, which shall decide on them or refer them back to the appropriate Committee for further examination.

## ARTICLE 22

### Final Approval

The texts of decisions and recommendations shall be final after they have been read a second time and approved.

## ARTICLE 23

### Signature

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

## ARTICLE 24

Official releases to the Press about the work of the Conference shall be issued only as authorized by the Chairman or a Vice-Chairman of the Conference.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 616-E

7 February 1949

Original: SPANISH

Committee 6

C U B A

PROPOSAL TO FACILITATE THE ELABORATION OF A PLAN  
FOR THE ASSIGNMENT OF HIGH FREQUENCIES,  
PRESENTED TO COMMITTEE 6.

WHEREAS:

In spite of the voluntary reductions made by the great majority of the delegations attending this Conference in the number of requirements formulated by them for the assignments of frequencies to their respective countries, it has been proven that this measure is insufficient for attaining the objectives of this Conference; and

WHEREAS:

It is evident, furthermore, that some countries are maintaining excessively high requirements, out of proportion to those of other countries, thereby making it impossible to achieve a just and equitable Plan for the assignment of frequencies;

The Delegation of the Republic of Cuba wishes to present the following:

P R O P O S A L

"Committee 6, in the elaboration of the Plan or Plans for the distribution of channel-hours for all countries, shall not assign to any one country more than a total of 300 channel-hours."

(signed) Guillermo Morales Lujan

Acting Head, Cuban Delegation.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 617-E

7 February 1949

Original: RUSSIAN

Committee 6

BIELORUSSIAN S.S.R.

Comments on Document No. 577

In accordance with the decision of Committee 6 to submit comments on Document No. 577, the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. wishes to express the following considerations:

1. The Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. still maintains its firm conviction that any frequency assignment plan must be based entirely upon "objective" general principles which justly solve the problem of the weightage of a country among all other countries of the world and which at the same time reflect the vital needs of a country in short wave broadcasting. The basic criteria should be: the area of a country, the number of official languages, and its population.

A draft frequency assignment plan built upon the above-mentioned general principles will always be a most equitable and objective one, and we consider that just such a draft plan must be adopted as the basis for the creation of a final plan by the Mexico City Conference.

2. Having studied Document No. 577, from the point of view of basic ideas laid down in this document, the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. considers of significant interest the basic proposal by the Chairman of Committee 6 to the effect that the total number of channel hours should be distributed initially among four zones (in accordance with Document No. 1003, Atlantic City) and then among individual countries within the limits of each zone.

The Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. assumes that such a consistent method of solving this problem will considerably simplify the work and will undoubtedly contribute to the successful conclusion of the Conference.

As for the method of distribution of the total number of channel hours into four zones, it is subject to additional, detailed study.

3. The method proposed by Mr. Pedersen to define the number of channel hours assigned to this or that zone or country in relative units (miles to the total number of channel hours) appears entirely practicable and constructive, since it makes it possible to carry out



(Doc. No. 617-E)

the basic work of distributing channel hours without waiting for a final decision as to the establishment of an overall total of channel hours to be distributed among countries.

The Chairman of the Delegation of the

Bielorussian S.S.R.

G. Egorov

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

—  
Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 618-E

7 February 1949

Original: RUSSIAN

Committee 6

U.S.S.R.

Opinion of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R.  
Concerning the Proposal Submitted by the  
Chairman of Committee 6 (Document No. 577)

Having studied Document No. 577, the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. considers the plan proposed by Mr. Pedersen, i.e., to make an initial distribution of the total number of channel hours among four zones and after that among individual countries within the limits of each of these zones, to be a very fruitful idea.

The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. assumes that such continuity in solving this problem will considerably facilitate the work of Committee 6 and will undoubtedly contribute to the successful conclusion of this present Conference.

The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. also considers as correct the opinion expressed by Mr. Pedersen that during the first phase of the work the number of channel hours that are being assigned to this or that country should be expressed in relative units (miles to the total number of channel hours).

This will also make it possible to carry out the basic work of distributing channel hours without waiting for the final determination of the total number of channel hours that are to be divided among the countries.

As to the actual method of calculating the distribution of channel hours among the zones, it appears to be a question for discussion and subject to further detailed consideration.

Head of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R.

S. STOYANOV

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 619-E

7 February 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committee 10

REPORT OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE

1st Meeting

4 February 1949

The meeting was declared open at 10.20 a.m. by the Vice-Chairman Mr. Metzler (Switzerland) in the absence of Mr. Pereyra, Chairman, who was unable to attend.

Mr. Metzler summarised the terms of Document No. 538 concerning the constitution, membership and terms of reference of the Committee.

Without prejudice to later additions, he proposed to the Committee the following agenda:

1. Summary Report by the Chairman of Committee 6 on the work of the said Committee.
2. Agenda for the Plenary Assembly of February 12.
3. Publication of the Field Intensity Curves.
4. Time-table of work for the week February 7-12.
5. Question of the Conference working on Saturday February 5, that date being a Mexican holiday.

The Committee approved the above agenda.

Mr. Meyer (France) proposed to add as a 6th point: "Definition of the terms of reference of Working Group 10A (Document No. 582)." This was approved by the Committee.

I.

SUMMARY REPORT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE 6 ON THE  
WORK OF THE SAID COMMITTEE

Mr. Pedersen (Denmark) gave a brief Report of the state of the

work of Committee 6. (This Report will appear shortly in the form of a document). The opinions within Committee 6 were divided, but it seemed that those in favor were in the majority.

A discussion ensued as to whether it would be opportune for Committee 10 to bring to the attention of Committee 6 the decisions taken by the Plenary Assembly at its Session of January 29, for which see Report of the Session (Document No. 589). It was recognized that the terms of reference of Committee 10 did not authorize such action, and that the decisions published in the form of a document were by that very fact officially and automatically brought to the knowledge of the parties concerned.

A second exchange of views took place on various errors of translation in the French, Russian and Spanish translations of Document No. 589. It was agreed to publish a corrigendum before the afternoon meeting of Committee 6.

## II.

### AGENDA FOR THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY OF 12 FEBRUARY 1949

After discussion, the Committee agreed on the following agenda, point 5 of which was included at the instance of Mr. Meyer (France).

1. Report of the Plan Committee:
  - a) Presentation of a draft Plan for the assignment of channel-hours, with an account of the reaction of the various countries in relation to the said draft Plan;
  - b) Prospects of a general agreement.
2. Decisions concerning the problem of the future work of the Conference.
3. Proposal of the Union of South Africa (Document No. 585).
4. Problem of the assignment of channel-hours to the C.I.C.R.

5. Draft Resolution proposed by U.N.E.S.C.O. (Document No. 278).
6. Approval of the Minutes of the preceding Sessions of the Plenary Assembly.

III.

PUBLICATION OF THE FIELD INTENSITY CURVES

Mr. Dostert, Secretary of the Conference, gave the following explanation concerning the publication of the curves submitted by the U.S.A. Delegation:

It was a matter of reproducing 9 volumes of approximately 150 pages each. In order to give each country two copies and to keep a reserve on file with the Union, an issue of 200 copies was necessary. The price of the reproduction of one volume was 8580 pesos, which meant an expenditure of 85,000 pesos for the nine volumes. The work of printing, binding and getting out the issue would take about six weeks. If a decision was taken on this matter at the Plenary Assembly of 12 February, it was probable that the distribution would have to be made by mail. In view of the fact that part of the personnel engaged for the Conference had been dismissed owing to the decrease in the volume of work, it would seem that the expenditure of 85,000 pesos could be made from the credit balance of the Conference.

Mr. Metzler wished to know whether the Committee had the authority to take a decision by itself, or if it had to limit itself to making a recommendation to the Plenary Assembly on the matter.

The Committee thought the former was the case. All were in favour of the publication of the curves, on the understanding that the volumes likely to be useful to the Conference should be published first.

The Secretariat was accordingly instructed to take the necessary steps for the reproduction of these curves.

IV.

TIME-TABLE OF WORK FOR THE WEEK  
FEBRUARY 7-12

Mr. Dostert announced that on Monday, Tuesday and Wed-

nesday, February 7-9, the room for the Plenary Sessions would not be at the disposal of the Conference.

The time-table of work, as approved by the Committee after discussions, appears in Document No. 609.

V.

QUESTION OF THE CONFERENCE WORKING ON SATURDAY  
FEBRUARY 5, THAT DATE BEING A MEXICAN HOLIDAY

Mr. Barajas, Vice-Chairman of the Conference, explained that it was a national holiday. On February 5 Mexico would celebrate the anniversary of its Constitution. He did not see, however, any objection against the continuation of the meetings of the Committee or of the Working Group.

The Committee, taking into consideration the present situation of the Conference, decided that February 5 should be a work day.

VI.

DEFINITION OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE  
OF WORKING GROUP 10A (DOCUMENT NO. 582).

Mr. Meyer (France) said that in view of the formal and juridical character of certain texts, the elaboration of which was proposed in Document No. 582, he suggested that points 1, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 15 should be dealt with by Group 10A, and points 8, 9 and 14 jointly by Group 10A and Committee 7, or by a Working Group formed by Committee 7.

Discussion ensued on the point.

Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) thought that there was a very close connection and even overlapping between the work of Committee 7 and that of Group 10A. The sensible course would seem to be to attach Group 10A to Committee 7.

Several of the specific points of Document No. 582 mentioned by Mr. Meyer had already been discussed by Committee 7. Rediscussion of points 8, 9 and 14 could only be by Group 10A and Committee 7 jointly.

Mr. Metzler reminded the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. that the Committee was formally bound by its terms of reference, as laid down in Document No. 538. In particular it was instructed

"2) To edit the text of the Agreement which is to accompany the Plan". There could be no question therefore of attaching Group 10A to Committee 7.

The Committee finally agreed that points 1, 4, 5, 6 and 15 should be dealt with by Group 10A, and points 7, 8, 9 and 14 by Group 10A and Committee 7 jointly, the Chair to be occupied alternately by the Chairman of the Group and by the Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) observed that an error had crept in under No. 13 of Document No. 582, "Expenses of the Conference" should read "Budget for the Application and Implementation of the Plan".

Mr. Meyer (France) said that this was a point to be dealt with by Committees 7 and 9 jointly.

The Secretariat was charged with re-editing Document No. 582 under the form of "Decisions of the Steering Committee concerning the distribution of the Work", eliminating the last paragraph of the old document and taking into account all decisions which had been taken at the present meeting of Committee 10. The new document should also mention the alternate occupation of the Chair at the joint meetings of Committee 7 and Working Group 10A.

The Reporter:

A. WOLF

The Chairman:

DR. E. METZLER

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 620-E

7 February 1949

Original: SPANISH

Mexico City, 1948/49

C H I L E

- A) Comments on the U.S.A. Plan
- B) Proposal of the Delegation of Chile

On Page 2 of Document No. 465-E, the following is stated:

"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. For example, if a country proposes a change which would increase its frequency hours, it must show specifically what other changes must be made in the plan in order to provide for this increase."

A

In the opinion of the Delegation of Chile, the U.S.A. Plan is more logical than the Russian Plan in some aspects and appears fairer. However, one very salient comment may be made, and that is, that the sharing of frequencies in the 11 Mc/s band is very uncertain, since interference will occur which will be difficult to eliminate. The only way to avoid it, perhaps, would be to study very carefully the directional antenna systems to make sure that the Administrations carry out the installation of such antennas. But this would be a matter for a committee of experts on antennas and propagation to study, which would require several years. After commenting upon the U.S.A. Plan, the Delegation of Chile will make some suggestions with regard thereto.

U.S.A. Plan

1st. 6 Mc/s Band

Channel #4 Acceptable  
Channel #11 Acceptable



Channel #12 From 1100 to 2300 hours G.M.T., national service.

From 2300 to 0100 hours G.M.T., international service.

For the Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay.

From 0100 to 0500, national service.

We do not believe there is any obstacle to obtaining the increase signified by the time from 2300 to 0500 hours G.M.T., inasmuch as, with the exception of the time allotted for international service, or transmissions from the east to the west, the others are from the north to the south and we do not cause any interference. Aside from this, national service would be effected with a maximum power of 5 kW and international with a maximum power of 25 kW.

With regard to international service from east to west, with 25 kW power, we do not cause any interference to the North West Indies or to Surinam because the distance is very great.

Channel #22. Acceptable

We have an international service to the Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay in this band, from 1500 to 1600 hours G.M.T., but it operates in some of the frequencies indicated in the Plan.

2nd. 9 Mc/s Band

Channel # 4 Extend from 1100 to 0500 hours G.M.T. This increase means 4 hours, from 1100 to 1500 hours G.M.T. As in the previous case, we believe that there is no possibility of interference, inasmuch as from 1100 to 1200 hours G.M.T. there is a broadcast from Switzerland to Europe and from 1200 to 1500 hours G.M.T. there is one from Siam to the Far East; as our transmissions are from north to south, we do not interfere.

Channel # 5 Add from 1700 to 1800 G.M.T. for international service from Santiago to Central America and the Caribbean area. At that time the only transmission is from Yugoslavia to Europe.

Channel # 9      Increase from 1100 to 2300 hours G.M.T.  
The increase from 1100 to 1300 hours G.M.T.  
can be made because the present transmissions  
are from the United Kingdom to Europe and  
from Singapore to South East Asia.

From 1300 to 1500 hours G.M.T. there is  
only the transmission from Singapore to the  
South East of Asia and the reasons are the  
same. Aside from this, it must always be  
borne in mind that our transmissions are  
from north to south. We need the increase  
from 2200 to 2300 hours G.M.T. in order to  
broadcast to Antarctica, which according to  
Chilean time is from 1800 to 1900 hours.

Channel # 17    0100 to 0200 G.M.T., international service  
for Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela.  
At this time there is a broadcast in the  
U.S.S.R., from Vladivostok to Kamchatka;  
the distance is short and the broadcast is  
approximately north-south, the same as ours.

0400 to 0500 hours G.M.T., international  
service to the west of the U.S.A. In ad-  
dition to this, there is a Russian broad-  
cast from Riazan to Armenia, which are in  
central Asia.

### 3rd. 11 Mc/s. Band

With regard to the 11 Mc/s band, the Delegation of Chile  
again insists that it considers the proposed frequency sharing (in  
this band) risky. If this opinion is accepted, we do not believe  
that there will be any disadvantage to the sharing being more com-  
plete, especially when it is a matter of satisfying such reasonable  
claims as those of Chile.

The special characteristics of our territory, which may  
be summarized as follows, must be kept in mind:

- a) It is a long, narrow country, extending from north  
to south. With good directional antennas, these  
characteristics enable us to share almost any fre-  
quency without causing great interference, even in  
the 11 Mc/s band.

- b) Our country has an unusually rugged surface, with great longitudinal mountain ranges and transverse chains, which, together with a poor earth conductivity, make broadcasting by short wave the only means possible.
- c) It is also necessary to point out that in the northern region there are great deserts and that from Puerto Mault to the south there **is** an infinite number of canals and fiords.

The Delegation of Chile, in the documents which it has submitted to this Conference, has repeatedly pointed out that the unusual situation of its country must be given special consideration. Even the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. recognized this situation when it suggested that it was necessary to consider the specific characteristics of each country.

On the basis of these explanations and on the assumption that sharing in the 11 Mc/s band is agreed upon, the following changes are proposed:

Channel # 2    1700 to 1900 hours G.M.T., from Chile to Central America and the Caribbean, international service. We would share this with transmissions from Austria to South Africa in a north-south direction as well as our own broadcast.

1900 to 2100 hours G.M.T., international service, from Chile to Central Europe, Italy, Spain and Portugal. The broadcasts during these hours will be divided according to the language in which they are to be transmitted.

2100 to 2300 hours G.M.T., broadcasts to Chilean Antarctica, where there are several bases and fishing boats.

Channel # 6    0000-0200 hours G.M.T., international service from Chile to Central America and the Caribbean.

0200-0400 hours G.M.T., international service from Chile to Mexico.

The Delegation of Chile asks the Delegation of Canada whether it would be able to consider the possibility, during the hours between 0000 to 0400 G.M.T. on Channel #6, of changing the broadcasts from Vercheres to western Canada for some other channel, for example, Channel #23.

Channel # 8     Acceptable.

Channel # 17   Increase in the morning from 1100 to 1300 hours G.M.T. and in the afternoon from 1800 to 2200 hours G.M.T. We would share this with Switzerland, and as our service is national, from north to south, there would be no obstacles. In short, Channel #17 would be for the hours from 1100 to 2200 G.M.T.

Channel # 22   Increase from 1100 to 2200 hours G.M.T. for the same reasons as in the case of Channel #17 (see Plan concerning with whom it is shared).

#### 4th. 15 Mc/s Band

From a study of this band, we have reached the conclusion that the sharing thereof has been arranged in a more or less arbitrary way. See Channel #3, for example.

From 1100 to 2100 hours G.M.T. the Argentine is given 10 hours for national service and from 2100 to 0000 hours it is given 3 hours for international service to South America. This is not satisfactory because, if anyone actually needs this frequency for national service, it is Chile, which is much longer than Argentina and has a much more difficult topography; nevertheless, we are given nothing and this is aggravated by the fact that we need it for international service, as set forth in detail later.

Another example is Channel #6, which is assigned to Panama from 2200 to 0300 hours for transmissions to North America, in which channel the circuit is much shorter than any of our circuits in this band.

We make no mention of Channel #7, in which Mexico to North America, Pakistan to Pakistan, Hawaii to India and the Philippines, etc., appear. But there is a solution to this problem. Channel #13 is for the British Colonies. In the table attached to Document No. 465, the Colonies of the United Kingdom

appear with a total of 252 hours, in second place after the U.S.S.R.; and the United Kingdom, with 251 hours, occupies third place. The transmissions arranged for Channel #13 can be made on other frequencies in other bands, since the distances are very short.

For example, from 0000 to 0400 hours G.M.T., transmission from British Guiana to North America.

From 0400 to 0800 hours G.M.T. from Malaya to the East Indies.

From 0800 to 1600 hours G.M.T. from Singapore to the Far East (far for us but not for Singapore, which is right there).

From 1600 to 0000 hours G.M.T. from British Guiana to North America. All these circuits are very short, and it should be taken into account that the British Colonies have 99 hours in the 6 Mc/s band, almost as much as our total number of hours; 59 hours in the 7 Mc/s band, etc. We hope that the Delegation of the United Kingdom will not become annoyed at us, if we deprive them of Channel #13, because it has more than 500 hours, or almost 10% of the total, not counting the rest of the countries of the British Commonwealth.

It will be apparent that, if the U.S.A. Plan is accepted, we shall be forced to listen to English only on the radio.

The Chilean Plan for Channel 13 is as follows:

0000-0100 hours G.M.T. Service to Chilean Antarctica.

0100-0200 hours G.M.T. International service to the central U.S.A.

0200-0300 hours G.M.T. International service to the west of the U.S.A.

0300-0400 hours G.M.T. Service to Chilean Antarctica.

1100-1200 hours G.M.T. International service to Central Europe and Italy.

1200-1300 hours G.M.T. International service to England and France, alternately.

1300-1400 hours G.M.T. International service to Spain and Portugal.

1400-1500 hours G.M.T. Service to Antarctica.

1500-1600 hours G.M.T. International service to Brazil.  
1600-1700 hours G.M.T. International service to the east  
of the U.S.A.  
1700-1800 hours G.M.T. International service to the  
central U.S.A.  
1800-1900 hours G.M.T. Chilean Antarctica.  
1900-2000 hours G.M.T. International service to Mexico.  
2000-2100 hours G.M.T. International service to the  
west of the U.S.A.  
2100-2200 hours G.M.T. International service to England  
and France, alternately  
2200-2400 hours G.M.T. Chilean Antarctica.  
If we receive this, we shall be satisfied.

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B

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The Delegation of Chile believes it is impossible now for all the countries to be satisfied because several factors unite to prevent a unanimous agreement. They may be enumerated as follows:

1. Excessive insistence on the part of countries on the maximum number of frequencies, although very few countries actually know how many frequencies they need in order to give good national and international broadcasting service.
2. An almost complete ignorance of propagation conditions and antenna characteristics on the part of the majority of persons in the different Administrations concerned with these matters, which makes them think and act as if the rest of the Delegates are concerned to delude them.

Bearing in mind the reasons previously set forth, and with the desire for the relative success of this Conference within a short time, the Delegation of Chile submits the following proposition:

1. To accept the U.S.A. Plan as a basis of agreement until the next Conference to be held in Buenos Aires in 1952, along with others.
2. To make a minimum of changes in this Plan and to satisfy only the most elemental needs, such as ours, for example.
3. The Administrative Council of the International Telecommunications Union to engage five or six specialists on propagation and antennas to make a thorough study of each circuit, of the power to be used, the directional antenna, etc., the results of which are to serve as a basis for the Buenos Aires Conference.

These specialists shall not be selected as representatives of countries. The Administrative Council shall select them from among the highest authorities on the subject. They shall submit their findings directly to the Council, and the Administrative Council shall then submit the Plan. An attempt must be made to avoid a repetition of what occurred with the Committee of five countries which was appointed in Atlantic City, and also to avoid what happens in the Provisional Frequency Board in Geneva.

These specialists shall be designated as soon as possible in order that they may have all the time necessary for their work, whether it takes one, two or three years.

4. Meantime, the C.C.I.R. shall prepare simple, easily applicable standards with a view to eliciting comments, if possible, from all countries on the transmission conditions under the Plan approved in Mexico.

The Delegation of Chile believes that these suggestions are calculated to contribute towards a definitive conclusion in the course of time.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

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Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 621-E

7 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

REVISION OF ANNEX I  
of Document No. 577-E

In concordance with the remarks made by the Chairman of committee 6, in the plenary session of Committee 6, on 4 February 1949, concerning the error made in the allocations of the United Nations, the Delegation of the United Nations presents herewith a revision of Annex I of Document 577-E, annexed to this document which in its opinion could replace the original text.

The Delegation of the United Nations

G. F. van Dissel



ANNEX I

Region of the World	I India Prop		II USSR Plan		III USA Plan		IV Portugal Prop.		Average
	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	%
Region A	1202	239	1201	220	1802	318	1893	364	236
B	1446	287	1066	195	1387	244	1195	229	239
C	777	153	1496	275	695	122	729	141	171
D	1568	311	1644	300	1738	306	1324	256	294
United Nations	4993	990	5407	990	5622	990	5141	990	990
		10	59	10	52	10		10	10
TOTAL	4993	1000	5466	2000	5674	1000	5141	1000	1000

Ex. Total No. Channel Hours		
6000 VI	8500 VII	11800 VIII
1720	2420	3400
1430	2030	2820
1030	1470	2020
1760	2500	3440
60	80	120
5000	8500	11800

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 622-E

4 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 10

AGENDA

of the

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

of

February 12, 1949

1. Report of the Plan Committee (Committee 6)
  - A. Submission of draft channel-hour assignment plan, together with report on the reaction of the various countries to this plan;
  - B. Prospects of general agreement.
2. Decision by the Plenary Assembly on the future work of the Conference.
3. Proposal of Union of South Africa on the principle of "the consent of the receiving country" in channel allocation (Document 585-E).
4. Question of the assignment of frequencies to the International Red Cross Committee (pending from last Session of Plenary Assembly) (Document No. 603).
5. Draft resolution submitted by UNESCO in reference to the preamble of text of Agreement (Convention) accompanying the Plan (Document No. 278).
6. Approval of the minutes of Plenary Sessions No. 14 (Document No. 583), 15 (Document No. 593), 16 (Document No. 594), 17 (Document No. 595), 18 (Document No. 596), 19 (Document No. 597); Addendum to Document No. 137.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City 1948/49

Document No. 623-E

8 February 1949.

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6.

REPORT OF THE PLAN COMMITTEE

20th Meeting

3 February 1949.

1. The 20th meeting of Committee 6 was opened at 15.40 hours by the Chairman, Mr. Pederson, assisted by the First Vice Chairman, Mr. Arkadiev and the Second Vice Chairman, Mr. Trimmer.
2. The Chairman requested the Committee to approve the Agenda for this meeting contained in Document No. 586. He proposed that the order of listing of the items on this Agenda be changed to: 1, 2, 5, 6, 3, 4 and 7 instead of the published order. With these changes the Agenda was approved.
3. The first item on the Agenda was the approval of the reports of the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th meetings of the Committee (Documents Nos. 498, 540, 542 and 543).

These reports were all approved without amendment.

4. Item 2 of the Agenda concerned the work of the Committee in connection with the new directives given to it by the Plenary Assembly. The Chairman reminded the Committee that the Plenary had directed it to draft a trial channel hour plan immediately after the conclusion of the interviews, and by February 12th the Committee must have all the reactions of delegations to this trial channel hour plan. It was therefore apparent that the study of this trial channel hour plan must begin within the next few days. He did not know whether any delegation had a proposal to put before the Committee in connection with this but he had felt it the duty of the Chairman to propose a trial channel hour plan. This proposal was now published under document No. 577. He admitted that it had many short-comings; but he hoped that at least the dissatisfaction with this proposal would be evenly spread among all the countries. He made it clear that this was a proposal from the Chairman and not from the Danish delegation, and if any better proposal was forthcoming then he would be perfectly prepared to withdraw this document. He suggested that discussion on this proposal be postponed until the next meeting in order to give all delegations ample time in which to study it.

4.1 The Committee agreed with this latter proposal, and passed to the next item on the Agenda.

5. Item 5 of the Agenda was the verbal report of the Chairman of Working Group B, Mr. Trimmer. He said that the statistics concerning the interviews had been tabulated, but not yet documented. The majority of the reductions which had been made by various delegations were made under certain conditions. Statements would also be published in the document, which were made by those countries not agreeing to make reductions.

The total of the original requirements, before Committee 5 had modified these, was 16,063 hours, and the reductions so far achieved totalled 3,826 hours, which left a total of 12,237 hours still required. This reduction constituted approximately 23% on the original total requirements. He explained that in the total of 16,063 hours the requests of 10 countries, which it was not possible to interview, were included. The total requirements of these unrepresented countries was approximately 1,300 hours. The interviewing groups had also obtained from the delegations their reactions to the various plans and methods of approach before the conference, and he hoped to have the final tabulation of these reactions available by Friday, 4th February.

5.1 The Chairman thanked Mr. Trimmer for his report, and wished to express on behalf of the committee his gratitude for the efficient way in which these interviews had been carried out. He had hoped that this first attempt might have had more successful results, but he realized that it might be necessary to continue this work in order to obtain further reductions.

He then opened the floor for discussion on this report.

5.2 The Delegate for the U.K. asked Mr. Trimmer if the reduction of 3,826 hours so far obtained had been uniform from the various countries. If this were not so, could he give the committee some details?

5.3 Mr. Trimmer, in reply, said that approximately 20 countries had given no reductions, and five had made only insignificant reductions. The other extreme had been in the case of one country which had reduced its requirements by as much as 70%. Also, two countries had reduced by as much as 385 and 303 hours respectively. He repeated that all this statistical information would be available when the report was published.

5.4 The delegate for the U.K. said that it appeared that the interviews had most certainly been worth while, although the reductions so far obtained were insufficient. He proposed that Working Group B should be given a directive to pursue this work, particularly with those countries which had not so far found it possible to make reductions. He considered that the names of these countries should be given to the Committee.

5.5 Mr. Trimmer said that he would attempt to reply to this latter question. He stated that there were a variety of reasons why certain countries had not made reductions. Briefly these were as follows:

- a) Some delegations were awaiting instructions from their Governments.
- b) One country might find it possible to make some conditional reductions on an equality basis with other countries, but this raised some difficulty as all the broadcasting in this particular country was conducted by privately operated stations.
- c) Other would consider reductions if the principles of area, population and number of languages was applied to all reductions made.
- d) Other countries found it impossible to make reductions as their basic requirements submitted were very small, or were the basic minimum for their needs.
- e) One country had made a small reduction, and was prepared to made further reductions if equitable principles could be applied.

5.6 The Delegate for the U.K. said that he was a little concerned regarding some of these reasons as it appeared that certain delegations were awaiting general principles before offering reductions. However, the report of Committee 3 had been adopted unanimously, and in this report it was stated that these general principles would not be based solely on the three principles of area, population and languages. He felt, therefore, that Committee 6 could not accept this as a reason for not making reductions and he considered that this further emphasized the need for continuing the interviews.

5.7 This proposal was supported by the Delegates for France, Argentine and Switzerland.

The Delegate for Switzerland in supporting this proposal drew the Committee's attention to the target date of February 12th. He thought that it might be necessary to obtain an extension to this date if the interviews were to be continued.

5.8 The Delegate for the U.S.A. said he would support the proposal by the Delegate for the U.K. but he would like to hear from some of these countries which had not made reductions whether they considered it worth while to continue the interviews.

5.9 Mr. Trimmer in reply to a question from the Delegate of Switzerland, said that the 22 countries not making reductions had requirements submitted which totalled 3,900 hours approximately, or 24% of the total requirements. If the overall reduction obtained so far of 23% was applied to this figure then a further 900 hours might be obtained.

5.10 The Delegate for Morocco and Tunisia expressed his satisfaction with the results so far obtained by Working Group B, but he wished to draw the attention of the Committee to some further points contained in document 470 which gave additional directives to Working Group B regarding reductions in the requirements submitted. He pointed out that Working Group B should itself propose further means of reduction following the results obtained from the interviews. He reminded the Committee that the facility of interviewing had also been provided for Working Group D in connection with its work concerning the 6 Mc/s and 7 Mc/s bands. Regarding document 577, the Chairman's proposal for a trial channel hour plan, he thought that this should first be examined by the authors of the respective plans, with a view to correcting any errors in this document. He agreed with the proposal that the interviewing groups should continue their work. However, the other groups should also work in connection with the draft trial channel hour plan which should eventually be drawn up by Working Group B.

5.11 The Delegate for Brazil said that he found it difficult to convince himself that a reduction of 23% in the original requirements was sufficient to give any hope for the establishment of a plan. He questioned whether further interviews with those countries which had made no reductions would give a result which might be considered any more satisfactory. He thought it would be necessary to face up to the problem of reductions in a more realistic manner and seek another solution. He asked Mr. Trimmer whether he could give either his own or his group's opinion as to whether he or they considered it worth while proceeding on the basis of voluntary reductions.

5.12 In reply to the Delegate of Brazil, Mr. Trimmer said that he could only give his own personal opinion as this question had not been discussed in the Group. In general he felt that:

- a) The majority of reductions which had been made so far were on a technical basis such as the use of one frequency per circuit etc.
- b) Very few actual programmes had been reduced or deleted.
- c) There was a tendency for the loading at the peak listening times to remain much the same.
- d) The problem still remained of 12,000 hours being required with 6,000 hours only being available.

He was aware that these voluntary reductions would not lead to a plan but that they were a very necessary preliminary. He felt that the narrower that this gap between possibility and probability became, the more anxious would the delegations become to see a plan.

5.13 The Delegate for Argentine, speaking as Chairman of Working Group D, said that his Group had found it impossible so far to fulfill its terms of reference due to the shortage of personnel and the lack of interpretation facilities for its meetings. He asked that this Group be permitted to increase its composition by the addition of two further delegates. He also requested the Committee to decide whether or not Group D should interview the various countries regarding the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands.

5.14 The Delegate for the French Overseas Territories agreed with the proposal that the interviews should continue and also that the Chairman of Working Group B should be given the necessary authority to consult delegations whenever it was necessary concerning the draft trial channel hour plan. He thought also that Group D should be informed by the Chairman of Group B of any reductions which might have been made in the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands so that statistical data could be prepared for these bands by Working Group D. Group D should also be given the authority to interview delegations with particular interest in these two bands, whenever the Group considered it necessary.

5.15 At this point, the Chairman summarized the discussion which had taken place so far:

- a) There appeared to be a general feeling that the interviews should continue, concentrating particularly on those countries which had so far not made any or only small reductions.
- b) That Working Group D considered it useful to take up the interviews with those countries particularly concerned with the position in 6 and 7 Mc/s bands.

c) There was a proposal that as the method of voluntary reduction had proved unsuccessful, the Committee should attempt to find some other means of effecting a reduction in requirements.

d) That the investigation into various methods of reducing requirements should be extended beyond that of voluntary reductions.

5.16 Mr. Trimmer, in reply to a question regarding the length of time required for further interviews, said that he considered 4 to 6 days would be necessary, although this would depend largely on the cooperation received from the countries concerned. Regarding the information required by Working Group D, he thought this would take at least one day to tabulate as most of the reductions obtained so far had been in overall channel hours or in percentages per band.

5.17 The Delegate for India said that he was inclined to agree with the Delegate for Brazil that the method of voluntary reduction appeared to be unsatisfactory. He felt that in view of the shortage of time, that some definite line of action must be taken which must be acceptable to a large majority of the delegations.

5.18 Mr. Arkadiev, First Vice Chairman, wished to express his personal opinion on the discussion which had taken place so far. He felt that if the results of the interviews were evaluated, then the prospects of success were not so remote. He considered that this was the first concrete step in the necessary reductions although he doubted if the voluntary method of reductions would give the required results. It was obvious that some principles should now be laid down in order to establish criteria which would define the needs of any given country. It had been agreed that general principles should be applied when taking into account the needs of any country. He considered that if the plans now before the Conference, together with data from the replies regarding these plans, were used as a basis, then a total channel hour figure might be obtained which would be considerably lower than the 11 to 12,000 hours still remaining after the interviews. He agreed that it was necessary to continue the interviews and further study the problem of reductions. He proposed that Group A should, as given in its terms of reference, elaborate a basis for an assignment plan and present this as a concrete proposal to the Main Committee at the earliest possible date.



- 5.19 The delegate for the United States said that so far the Committee had not heard any statement from a delegation which had been unable to reduce its requirements at the interviews. Until it was known whether the delegations would be prepared at their second interview to make reductions, he could not support the proposal to continue these interviews. He repeated that the list of these countries concerned should be read to the Committee.
- 5.20 The Chairman did not support this point of view as he felt that some delegations would certainly require time to receive instructions regarding these interviews. He also wished to make it clear that the Committee had never felt that the results of these interviews would enable a plan to be immediately constructed. If this had been possible, then the three months work of the Principles Committee would have been shown to be a complete waste of time. He considered that this second batch of interviews would only take a short time as the delegations concerned had already answered many of the questions, and would only be required to concern themselves with actual reductions.
- 5.21 The delegate for the United Kingdom then made the following proposal:
- "Committee 6 having heard the verbal report of the Chairman of Working Group B, is firmly of the opinion that considerable voluntary reductions by all countries are necessary for the formulation of a plan, and instructs Working Group B to interview again, as soon as possible, those delegations which have up to the present felt unable to make any considerable voluntary reductions in their original requirements, in order to permit them to play their part in helping to make a plan".
- 5.22 The delegates for Canada, U.S.A., Morocco and Tunisia all supported this proposal. Although the delegate for Morocco and Tunisia felt it important to remind Working Group B of the further directives contained in Document 470. He also proposed that Working Group B should be instructed to bring forward a draft trial channel-hour plan as soon as possible, and that Working Group D should receive the necessary data regarding the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands from Working Group B in order to establish the possible hours available in these bands.
- 5.23 The delegate for the Vatican City thought that the proposal by the delegate for the French Overseas Territories should be added to the U.K. proposal and he supported the delegate for Morocco and Tunisia in the respect that it was urgently necessary to take other positive measures to obtain reductions apart from the method of voluntary reduction. He also proposed that Document 577 should be submitted to Working Group A. He requested the Chairman to allow his

delegation to take part in the work of Working Group A.

- 5.24 The delegate for Italy said that his delegation was one of those which had considerably reduced its requirements and wished to see some reciprocation from other delegations. He therefore, supported the proposal of the U.K. He considered that Group B should, however, pursue its other directives, as already suggested, with the aim of effecting further reductions in order to elaborate an assignment plan. This Group should also be authorized to interview delegations **whenever** it was considered necessary.
- 5.25 The delegate for Brazil wished to state that if a plan was not to be made following these voluntary reductions, then he must draw the attention of the Committee to the reservations made by his delegation during the interview to the effect that they reserved the right to return to their original requirements if the method of voluntary reduction was not successful.
- 5.26 The delegate for French Overseas Territories agreed with the proposal by the U.K. but felt that this proposal needed further amplification in order to give broader terms of reference to Working Group B. Although this amplification was already contained in the much discussed Document No. 470. He proposed that the work of the Committee in the immediate future should be:
- a) Group 6 A to study the basis for a plan, taking into account particularly Document 577.
  - b) Group 6 B to continue the interviews and to draw up a trial channel hour plan in conformity with the directives in Document 470.
  - c) Group 6 D to finish its study regarding the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands, having obtained the necessary information from Group 6 B, and also to conduct interviews with delegations whenever it was considered necessary.
- 5.27 The delegate for Roumania thought it would be necessary to draw up a balance sheet for the voluntary reductions, on the assumption that the 22 countries giving no reductions would be prepared to reduce by approximately 900 hours. It could then be seen that 11,200 or 11,300 hours still remained which gave a surplus of approximately 6,000 hours over the available 5,000 to 5,500 hours. If the interviews were to be reconducted, then a reduction of almost 50% was necessary. He considered that this could not possibly be obtained. Therefore it was apparent that some principles would have to be **applied**; these would have to be established before the interviews recommenced.

Without these principles further interrogations would be of no avail.

5.28 The delegate for the U.S.S.R. said the Committee was not discussing the results of one week's work by the interviewing groups. The conclusions to be drawn from the results of these interviews showed that reductions were possible. This had long been apparent to the Conference in cases of certain countries, in fact two countries had reduced by very large amounts. This might be construed as an illustration of the submission of excessive requirements. Perhaps certain of these countries still had more than their basic needs. He admitted that the delegation of the U.S.S.R. was amongst those delegations which had not felt it possible to make reductions. The position before the Conference was that a reduction of approximately 10,000 channel hours would be necessary in order to accommodate the requirements into the available channel hours. The question was, could this reduction be made on a voluntary basis or on a basis of specific principles. He said that regarding the U.K. proposal, his delegation would once more come before the interviewing groups, and probably find it necessary to repeat their previous statement. He considered that it was not worth while re-opening the interviews in order to obtain possibly only a further 900 or 1,000 hours. It was necessary to obtain some agreement on a basic allocation per country within the total figure of approximately 6,000 channel hours and to give to each country the possibility of varying its assignments within this basic accepted total. It was possible that the Committee might approach the problem of distributing the channel hours along the lines proposed by the Chairman, but as had been previously agreed, this should not be discussed at the present meeting. He recalled the decision taken at the last Plenary Session regarding the report of Committee 3. Here a list of factors was enumerated which was applicable to the various countries. The factors of area, population and language were amongst these factors. These three factors were general and objective because they did not depend upon such things as the economic position, illiteracy, etc. within a country. His delegation proposed that Committee 6 should, as its first task, establish the methods of reduction to be followed, taking into account the decisions at the last Plenary Session. (This proposal was later formulated into a resolution, and is contained in paragraph 5.38).

5.29 The delegate for Indonesia said that during his interview his delegation had been asked a number of questions which did not concern actual reductions. He presumed that Working Group B would be able to draw some conclusion from these questions and must have some ideas regarding the further reduction of requirements.

- 5.30 The delegate for India said that his doubts regarding the usefulness of continuing the interviews had now been confirmed by the statement given by the delegate for the U.S.S.R. He said that in the case of his delegation the reductions they had made should be considered as sacrifices and not as reductions. These had been made in an effort to achieve some positive result. However, if as appeared probable, the result of these interviews would be negative, then his delegation must revert to their original requirements if other methods of reduction have to be considered. He thought that Document 577 should not be given to Working Group A, but that questions pertaining to the trial channel hour plans should be discussed in a Plenary Session.
- 5.31 The delegate for France proposed that if the interviews were to continue, Group B should concern itself with the bands from 9 Mc/s upwards only until such time as Working Group D had completed its analysis of the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands.
- 5.32 The delegate for the U.K. made the following statement which he requested to be included in the minutes of the meeting:

"If I heard Mr. Stoyanov rightly just now I understood him to say that if he were to be interviewed again his delegation would find it necessary to give the same answer as they had given before, and would not be able to consent to voluntary reductions. If that is indeed so it seems to me to be a very serious statement and one which as far as I can see is going to curtail the possibility of getting any further voluntary reductions. It is, of course, quite possible for any one country or a number of countries to defeat the voluntary system by refusing to make changes and if indeed this is the intention of those delegations who have so far made no voluntary reductions to continue to refuse any voluntary reductions, then it seems that the voluntary principle has failed. We had better face the issue and it seems that the only course is for the U.K. to withdraw the resolution which it put up before the Committee. We cannot obviously have a system of voluntary reductions for some and not for others. If that is the case, the U.K. delegation will certainly have to consider withdrawing the large voluntary reduction to which it consented at the interview. We did that in the belief and in the hope that it was the wish of all delegations here to make the voluntary principle work. No doubt others who made voluntary reductions might equally have to reconsider their positions, and as a practical measure in withdrawing the proposal which the U.K. previously made I would like to submit another one and I would put it in this form: That Committee 6, having heard the verbal report of the Chairman of Working Group 6 B instructs Working Group 6 B to produce by February 9th a draft list of channel hours per country with as general a measure of consent as possible. Working Group 6 B is authorized to carry out whatever

interviews it may find necessary and useful to achieve its object, and to apply compulsory reductions where voluntary ones do not suffice."

- 5.33 The delegate for Brazil supported the proposal of the U.K.
- 5.34 The delegate for Switzerland said that it appeared useless to continue the discussion further and the proposal by the U.K. should be put to a vote.
- 5.35 The Chairman did not agree that the discussion should be closed as he felt that the Committee should wait until the next meeting when the report of Group B would be available.
- 5.36 The delegate for the U.S.S.R. said in reply to the delegate for the U.K., that success would only be achieved by international cooperation and not, in any way by compulsion. In the plan submitted by his delegation the U.S.S.R. had sacrificed 250 channel hours of the 1,070 requested. He said that the assembly should occupy itself not with sacrifices but with the establishment of some realistic approach to the reduction of channel hours. He then made the following proposed resolution:

"Taking into account the fact that our first and fundamental problem is the assignment of channel hours amongst the countries, and that the agreed results on assignment will facilitate the process of curtailment of requirements, the Plenary of Committee 6 decides to entrust Working Group A with the task of immediately elaborating general criteria for the assignment of channel hours on the basis of the decision adopted by the Plenary Assembly of the Conference on January 29th of this year; also to elaborate a method for determining the number of channel hours concretely for each country".

He pointed out that so far the Committee had not yet started to carry out the unanimous decisions adopted at the last Plenary Session, and that this proposal had a direct bearing on these decisions.

- 5.37 The observer from UNESCO said that so far there had been no expression of gratitude to those countries who had voluntarily reduced their requirements. He did not believe that all these countries had had excessive requirements. He implored the Committee not to abandon the system of voluntary reductions.
6. Mr. Navatta, Chairman of Working Group D, said that he had asked for the floor in order to repeat his request for the assistance of two more delegates on his Working Group, in order that the task of analysing the situation in the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands might be completed.

He also wished to inform the Committee that he would be no longer able to continue as chairman of this Working Group as he had unfortunately to leave the Conference. However, another member of his delegation would shortly replace him as Chairman of Group D. He wished to take this opportunity to thank all the members of his Working Group and of the Committee for their kindness and cooperation during his stay at the Conference.

- 6.1 The Chairman wished to express on behalf of the Committee, his thanks to Mr. Navatta for all the good work which he had done in the Working Group and in the Committee. He regretted that it would not be possible for Mr. Navatta to remain and see the successful conclusion of the task given to his Working Group.
7. After further good wishes had been expressed to Mr. Navatta on his departure, the Chairman closed the meeting at 7.45 p.m.

The Reporter:

R.A. Craig

The Chairman

Gunnar Pedersen

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 624-E

8 February 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committee 6

T U R K E Y

OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING DOCUMENT NO. 605

The Delegation of Turkey, having studied Document No. 605, feels **compelled** to make the following observations:

1. The Delegation of Turkey wishes to state that it has been aware, from the very beginning, that it would be impossible to satisfy all the requirements of every country with the few available frequency bands, and sincerely hopes that an equitable assignment plan may be arrived at, but regrets to state that Turkey's requirements have been reduced to the indispensable minimum from the beginning and that therefore it is impossible for her to introduce any further reductions.
2. Concerning the observations raised by the Working Group with reference to our requirements Nos. 1 and 2, the Delegation of Turkey wishes to state that transmissions in 13 languages will be made for different Central and South European countries, the Balkans and the Near East. The hours for these transmissions have been carefully studied, and it is impossible to take into consideration any reductions.
3. In reply to the objections put forward with reference to our requirements Nos. 4, 5 and 15, the Delegation of Turkey has explained the great importance attached to the transmissions to North America and to the United States, and every necessary measure will be taken to improve the field intensity value.

As to our requirement No. 15, while it is true that the transmission hour is too early for the West of Australia, it is perfectly adequate for the Eastern Section.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

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Committee 6

THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

COMMENTS

concerning the proposal of Mr. Pedersen,  
Chairman of Committee 6, contained in Document No. 577.

After consideration of Document No. 577, the Delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R. considers that the method of mechanical comparison of the four completely different proposals - the U.S.S.R. Plan, the U.S.A. Plan, the Indian formula and the Portuguese method - can not be regarded as a correct procedure for the distribution of channel-hours as this distribution should be carried out on the basis of general principles: the area of the country, size of the population and the number of official state languages. Nevertheless, Mr. Pedersen's proposal concerning the successive distribution of channel-hours - at first among the four zones and thereafter within these zones - among the countries can be considered useful. In addition, there is no doubt that such a method of distribution of channel-hours, first among the zones and then among the countries in each zone, will considerably speed up the fulfilment of the task of preparing the Plan.

Also sound ~~is~~ Mr. Pedersen's proposal to carry out at first a proportional distribution, regardless of the total number of channel-hours. This would also permit speeding up the process of distribution, dispensing with the necessity of waiting for the completion of the work of Working Group 6 D.

8 February 1949

(Signed) G. Ouspensky  
Head of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Delegation.



INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 626-E

7 February 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

Original: RUSSIAN

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALISTIC REPUBLICS

Proposal regarding the future organization which is to be  
entrusted with the administration of the High Frequency  
Broadcasting Plan

The Soviet Delegation, having studied attentively the schedule of the functions established by the Working Group for the organization which is to administer the H. F. Plan and taking into consideration the difficulties which this organization will face during the implementation of the Plan, considers it necessary to submit the following proposal concerning the character of this organization:

- 1) The organization must be absolutely objective, must possess technical competence and sufficient power and authority.
- 2) The leadership of the organization must consist of independent members - citizens of different countries who are elected by the Administrative Conference of the I.T.U. from various zones of the world equally.
- 3) When the organization discusses different proposals and requests from countries, as well as when it considers other questions connected with the fulfilment of the obligations of the Plan by any country, the latter must have the right to send its experts to the meetings if it wishes to do so, in order to protect its own interests.

NOTE: In this case, the organization is obliged to inform the country, or the group of interested countries, at least one month in advance regarding the date of the meeting and the questions that are to be discussed.

- 4) Considering the wishes of the Atlantic City Conference and that with a view to economizing expenses, it is useless to create a new organization for the administration of the H. F. Plan, and considering also that Items 1, 2 and 3 of this document correspond to the I.F.R.B., the Soviet Delegation considers it possible to recommend to the present Conference:

- a) To entrust the administration of the high frequency broadcasting plan until 1952 to the I.F.R.B. of the

Union, increasing the scope of its terms of reference according to the additional schedule of functions which will be adopted by the present Conference for the organization which is to administer the high frequency broadcasting plan.

- b) To entrust to the Assistant Secretary of the I.F.R.B. the implementation and administration of the H. F. Plan. He must carry out these obligations through the I.F.R.B. and within the frame work of its rules of procedure.
- c) To propose to the Assistant Secretary of the I.F.R.B. and the next Administrative Conference of the I.T.U. (October, 1949) to work out a list of the personnel that is necessary for the administration of the high frequency broadcasting plan and a budget for 1950-1952.
- d) To utilize the technical basis of the I.T.U., which is contained in Article 8 of the Telecommunications Convention, Atlantic City, 1947, as the technical basis for the administration of the plan.

NOTE: The procedure of the administration of the high frequency broadcasting plan, proposed in this document, shall continue until the convocation of the Plenipotentiary Telecommunications Conference in Buenos Aires in 1952, when the procedure will be reviewed and a decision will be adopted whether to continue on the present basis.

- 5) The Soviet Delegation considers it expedient to call to mind some information which concerns the I.F.R.B. and which is recorded in the Telecommunications Convention and the Radio Regulations annexed to it (Atlantic City, 1947).

- a) "The members of the Board shall be thoroughly qualified by technical training in the field of radio and shall possess practical experience in the assignment of frequencies." (Radio Regulations, Item 297). The present members of the I.F.R.B. represent the following 11 countries:

Argentina	U.S.S.R.	France
Australia	China	India
U.S.A.	Cuba	Union of South
Great Britain	P.R. Czecho-	Africa
	slovakia	

The members of the Board who are elected by the Administrative Conference of Atlantic City, 1947 (Atlantic City Convention, 1947, Article 16), shall serve, not as

representatives of their respective countries, or of a region, but as custodians of an international public trust.

- b) The I.F.R.B. is a constantly acting organ of the I.T.U. which assembles for carrying out its work not less than once every week (Radio Regulations, Item 362). The I.F.R.B. is headed by a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman who are elected from among its 11 members and are replaced annually by members of other countries (Radio Regulations, Item 363).
- c) The Rules of Procedure of the I.F.R.B. permit the fairly rapid adoption of decisions, and all the documents of the Bureau shall be published in the official languages of the Union. Each country has the right to send, at its own expense, a technical representative who will be present at the meetings of the Bureau, for the purpose of supporting or arguing against any information or other questions, which are put forward for consideration, in which his country is directly interested (Radio Regulations, Article 12, Items 362-371).
- d) The International Telecommunications Conference (Atlantic City, 1947) has recommended for the effective carrying out of the obligations of the I.F.R.B., the creation of a monitoring service for controlling transmissions on a world-wide scale measurement of frequencies, field intensities, the band-width of transmission, and other technical characteristics). Before the creation of such a service, it is recommended that the administrations of countries should themselves put into practice such a control and report these data at the request of the I.F.R.B. (Annex "C", International Control of Propagation, Radio Regulations, Atlantic City, 1947).
- e) The I.F.R.B. has the right to put forward for study by the C.C.I.R. any questions regarding which it must make its own recommendations (Article 8, Item 2, Atlantic City Convention, 1947). The representatives of the I.F.R.B. have the right to participate in the deliberations of the C.C.I.R., with the right of a deliberative vote.
- f) The duties of the I.F.R.B. are quite wide and they cover most of the functions which are assigned to the organization for the administration of the high frequency broadcasting plan. (Radio Regulations, Chapters IV, V and VI, and particularly the Items 285, 286, 289, 290, 291, 292, 294, 295, 403, 404, 406, 408, 409, 410, and 411).

On behalf of the Soviet Delegation,  
A. DORONIN

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City 1948/49

Document No. 627-E (Revised)

8 February 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committee 7

REPORT CONCERNING POINT a) OF THE  
TERMS OF REFERENCE OF WORKING GROUPE 7A

List of functions of the organization or organizations entrusted  
with the implementation and operation of the Plan.

I. Working Group 7A, which is composed of the following countries:

Argentine  
Australia  
Brazil  
United States of America  
France  
India  
Mexico  
Roumanian P.R.  
United Kingdom  
Czechoslovakia  
U.S.S.R.

while studying, in the course of 24 meetings, the first part of the terms of reference given to it by Committee 7 - "To study and recommend to Committee 7 the list of functions which are considered desirable and necessary for the implementation of the plan or plans for High Frequency Broadcasting" has decided:

II. with a view to facilitating and ensuring the application and the implementation of the plan adopted, the organization (or organizations) shall:

1. Supervise the correct and effective application of the plan and formulate any necessary and useful recommendations for its strict observance in conformity with the Convention, Regulations, and Agreements in force. In addition make any useful recommendations on questions of a technical nature concerning the application of the plan for high frequency broadcasting.

(Doc. No. 627-E Rev.)

2. With a view to applying the plan correctly, the organization shall periodically check the fundamental technical characteristics of high frequency broadcasting transmissions, using, in conformity with Article 18 of the Radio Regulations (Atlantic City 1947), the means for monitoring provided for in the same Article. Special checks shall also be carried out by the same means at the request of one or more administrations.

The results of the observations and of the measurements made in the course of such monitoring shall be published and communicated to the administrations with an indication of the appropriate means for eliminating the faults which have been pointed out.

3. Supply information and make recommendations to all the administrations on the subject of propagation; give notification, at least a month in advance, to all administrations of the date at which the change-over from one phase of the plan to another will be effected.

NOTE It is understood that the initial implementation date for the plan shall be fixed or recommended by the present Conference and that the change-over from one phase of the plan to another shall be effected by all countries simultaneously.

4. Collect all reports and other useful information concerning high frequency broadcasting received through the usual channels, from the various organs of the Union, from administrations, from international organizations and other sources.

Analyze and co-ordinate these documents and on each subject formulate the necessary recommendations for the interested administrations.

Take the necessary measures for publishing and distributing these documents to all administrations and organizations, with a view to eliminating any faults which have been found in the application and implementation of the plan in question.

5. Study and summarize any proposals for alterations which administrations wish to make in their broadcasting services, (changes of one or more frequencies, of the power of transmitters, of the azimuth of antennas, of the location of transmitters, of the hours of transmission, etc...), and, with a view to helping these administrations, ask all administrations which have signed or adhered to the plan their opinion concerning the proposed alterations.

If after a period of two months no administration has objected to the acceptance of a proposal, this proposal will be considered accepted and the proposed alteration or alterations will be effected after the appropriate authority has notified all administrations.

In the case where an administration which has signed or adhered to the plan does not agree to the adoption of the proposal because it considers the nature of the alteration to be detrimental to its own broadcasting, the proposal shall be submitted for examination and decision at the next regular or extraordinary administrative high frequency broadcasting conference.

It is understood that in the case where the alteration or alterations are opposed by an administration which has signed or adhered to the plan, those alterations cannot be effected before a decision has been taken at the next ordinary or extraordinary administrative high frequency broadcasting conference.

6. Propose, if necessary, to the Administrative Council of the Union to call an extraordinary administrative high frequency broadcasting conference, in conformity with the regulations in force.
7. Take part, in conformity with the regulations in force, in conferences or meetings dealing with technical questions concerning high frequency broadcasting, and if necessary, and with the agreement of the I.T.U., in other conferences or meetings concerning the implementation, the application or the rearrangement of the plan for high frequency broadcasting.

NOTE: It is understood that the phrase "and with the agreement of the I.T.U." will be maintained only if the organization in question is an agency of the I.T.U.

8. On the basis of the experience gained during the period of operation of the plan for high frequency broadcasting or on any suggestion made by an administration for the work of a future conference, it shall prepare recommendations which would be useful to the work of such a conference charged with modifying the plan then in force, with improving the plan, or with drawing up a new plan.
9. Collect data regarding the use and load of the high frequency broadcasting bands with a view to using such data at the next administrative radio conference.
10. Establish and keep up to date the general list of working schedules for the high frequency broadcasting transmitters of the various countries, and publish and distribute periodically a bulletin containing the necessary information or the latest modifications on this subject.
11. Recommend and encourage the exchange of general statistics on high frequency broadcasting among the interested administrations.
12. Fulfil such other functions of coordination and study which would be necessary for ensuring the satisfactory operation of the plan, as well as those functions which would be within the terms of Conventions or agreements in force directly concerning high frequency broadcasting.
13. Submit annually to the appropriate authorities a budget for covering the expenses of the organization or organizations.

NOTE: The word "plan" as used in this document, defines the whole of the nine phases of the plan referring to each of the seasons and the periods of solar activity which comprise a complete cycle of solar activity.

The word "administration" as used in this document, shall be interpreted in accordance with the definition contained in Annex 2 of the Atlantic City Convention.

III. This report was approved unanimously by the Working Group.

Chairman of Working Group 7 A:

A. Lazareanu

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE.

Document No. 627-E

8 February 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committee 7

Mexico City 1948/49

DRAFT REPORT  
CONCERNING POINT a) OF THE  
TERMS OF REFERENCE OF WORKING GROUP 7A

- I. Working Group 7A, which is composed of the following countries:

Argentine  
Australia  
Brazil  
United States of America  
France  
India  
Mexico  
Roumanian P.R.  
United Kingdom  
Czechoslovakia  
USSR

while studying, in the course of 24 meetings, the first part of the terms of reference given to it by Committee 7 - "To study and recommend to Committee 7 the list of functions which are considered desirable and necessary for the implementation of the plan or plans for High Frequency Broadcasting" has decided:

- II. with a view to facilitating and ensuring the application and the implementation of the plan adopted, the organization (or organizations) shall:

1. Supervise the correct and effective application of the plan and formulate any necessary and useful recommendations for its strict observance in conformity with the Conventions, Regulations, and Agreements in force.

In addition make any useful recommendations of a technical nature concerning the application of the plan for high frequency broadcasting.



2. With a view to applying the plan correctly, the organization shall periodically check the fundamental technical characteristics of high frequency broadcasting transmissions, using, in conformity with Article 18 of the Radio Regulations (Atlantic City 1947), the means for monitoring provided for in the same Article.

Special checks shall also be carried out by the same means at the request of one or more administrations. The results of the observations and of the measurements made in the course of such monitoring shall be published and communicated to the administrations with an indication of the appropriate means to be adopted for eliminating the faults which have been pointed out.

3. Supply information and make recommendations to all the administrations on the subject of propagation; give notification, at least a month in advance, to all administrations of the date at which the change-over from one phase of the plan to another will be effected.

NOTE It is understood that the initial implementation date for the plan shall be recommended by the present Conference and that the change-over from one plan to another shall be effected by all countries simultaneously.

4. Collect all reports and other useful information concerning high frequency broadcasting received from the usual channels, from the various organs of the Union, from administrations, from international organizations and other sources.

Analyze and co-ordinate these documents and on each subject formulate the necessary recommendations for the interested administrations.

Take the necessary measures for publishing and distributing these documents to all administrations and organizations with a view to eliminating any faults which have been found in the application and implementation of the plan or plans in question.

5. Study and summarize any proposed alterations which administrations wish to make in their broadcasting services, (changes of one or more frequencies, of the power of transmitters, of the azimuth of antennas, of the location of transmitters, of the hours of transmission, etc...), and, with a view to helping these administrations, ask the opinion of all administrations which have signed or adhered to the plan on the subject of the proposed alterations.

If after a period of two months no administration has objected to the acceptance of a proposed alteration, this proposed alteration will be considered to have been accepted and the proposed alteration or alterations will be effected after the appropriate authority has notified all administrations. In the case when an administration which has signed or adhered to the plan does not agree to the adoption of the proposal because it considers the nature of the alteration to be detrimental to its own broadcasting, the proposal shall be submitted for examination and decision at the next regular or extraordinary administrative high frequency broadcasting conference.

It is understood that in the case where the alteration or alterations are opposed by an administration, those alterations cannot be effected before a decision has been taken at the next ordinary or extraordinary high frequency broadcasting administrative conference.

6. Propose, if necessary, to the Administrative Council of the Union to call an extraordinary high frequency broadcasting conference, in conformity with the regulations in force.
7. Take part, in conformity with the regulations in force, in conferences or meetings dealing with technical questions concerning high frequency broadcasting, and if necessary, and with the agreement of the I.T.U., in other conferences or meetings concerning the implementation, the application or the rearrangement of the plan for high frequency broadcasting.

8. On the basis of the experience gained during the period of implementation of the plan for high frequency broadcasting or on any suggestion made by an administration for the work of a future conference, it shall prepare recommendations which would be useful to the work of a conference charged with modifying the plan then in force, with improving the plan, or with drawing up a new plan.
9. Collect data regarding the intensity of use of the high frequency broadcasting bands with a view to its use at the next administrative radio conference.
10. Establish and keep up to date the general list of working schedules for the high frequency broadcasting transmitters of the various countries, publish and distribute periodically a bulletin containing information on the latest developments or alterations.
11. Recommend and encourage the exchange of general statistics on high frequency broadcasting among the interested administrations.
12. Fulfil such other functions of coordination and study which would be necessary for assuring the satisfactory operation of the plan, as well as those functions which would be within the terms of Conventions or agreements in force and which directly concern high frequency broadcasting.
13. Submit annually to the appropriate authorities a budget for covering the expenses of the organization or organizations.

NOTE: The word "plan" as used in this document, defines the whole of the nine phases of the plan referring to each of the seasons and the periods of solar activity which complete a cycle of these activities.

The word "administration" as used in this document shall be interpreted in accordance with the definition contained in the Annex of the Atlantic City Convention.

III. This report was approved unanimously.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 628-E

9 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

CANADA

The Canadian Delegation has carefully considered the decision taken by the Plenary Assembly on January 25, 1949, on the subject of the use of more than one frequency for the transmission of one programme, and the technical implications resulting from this decision.

The Canadian Delegation regrets that it must reserve its position with regard to this matter.

(Signed) C. J. Acton  
Acting Chairman,  
Canadian Delegation

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 629-E

8 February 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

Original: SPANISH

P O R T U G A L

FINAL RESULTS OF THE PRACTICAL METHOD OF APPLICATION  
INDICATED IN DOCUMENT NO. 450

List of channel-hours to be assigned to each country, determined by the complete application of the method:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Channel-hours</u>
1. Afghanistan	24
2. Albania	21
3. Argentina	168
4. Australia	152
5. Austria	28
6. Belgium	54
7. Bielorussian S.S.R.	47
8. Burma	43
9. Bolivia	68
10. Brazil	180
11. Bulgaria	40
12. Canada	162
13. Chile	133
14. China	166
15. Vatican City	42
16. Colombia	82
17. Portuguese Colonies	148
18. Colonies, Protectorates, etc. of the United Kingdom	240
19. Belgian Congo	93
20. Costa Rica	38
21. Cuba	140
22. Denmark	24
23. Dominican Republic	57
24. Egypt	53
25. Republic of El Salvador	52
26. Ecuador	60
27. Spain	70
28. United States of America	199
29. Ethiopia	34
30. Philippine Islands	60
31. Finland	31
32. France	208
33. Greece	8
34. Guatemala	58
35. Haiti	40

<u>Country</u>	<u>Channel-hours</u>
36. Honduras	38
37. Hungary	24
38. India	226
39. Indonesia	140
40. Iran	25
41. Irak	23
42. Ireland	25
43. Iceland	4
44. Italy	83
45. Lebanon	20
46. Liberia	12
47. Luxembourg	24
48. Mexico	153
49. Monaco	25
50. People's Republic of Mongolia	68
51. Nicaragua	73
52. Norway	58
53. New Zealand	31
54. U.N.	60
55. Pakistan	114
56. Panama	60
57. Paraguay	55
58. Peru	70
59. Netherlands	80
60. Republic of Poland	58
61. Portugal	86
62. Morocco and Tunisia	50
63. People's Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	62
64. Ukrainian S.S.R.	60
65. Southern Rhodesia	4
66. People's Republic of Roumania	56
67. United Kingdom	415
68. S.C.A.P.	66
69. Siam	23
70. Sweden	47
71. Switzerland	82
72. Syria	25
73. Czechoslovakia	40
74. Territories of the United States of America	39
75. Overseas Territories of the French Republic	250
76. Turkey	38
77. Union of South Africa	69
78. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	480
79. Uruguay	96
80. Venezuela	90

Comment: The total number of channel-hours assigned is 6,650,

which we consider possible to obtain.

In submitting this Document, the Delegation of Portugal wishes nothing more than -- as it has always attempted to do -- to collaborate in the work of the Conference, and states that the results indicated represent nothing more than an example of the application of the method indicated in Document No. 450 and in no way signify a final distribution of channel-hours.

The Delegation of Portugal

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 630-E

27 January 1949

México City, 1948/49

Original: SPANISH

MINUTES OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

23rd Session

26 January 1949 (night)

The Chairman, Mr. Miguel Percyra, opened the meeting at 8.15 p.m.

Delegations present: People's Republic of Albania, Argentine (Republic), Australia (Commonwealth of), Austria, Belgium, Bielorussian S.S.R., Brazil, Popular Republic of Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Chile, China, Vatican City, Colombia, (Republic of), Portuguese Colonies, Colonies, Protectorates and Overseas Territories of the United Kingdom, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador (temporarily represented by Uruguay), Egypt, Ecuador (temporarily represented by Brazil), United States of America, France, Guatemala (temporarily represented by Cuba), Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Iceland, Iran (represented by Switzerland), Italy, Luxembourg (represented by the Netherlands), Liberia (represented by the USA), Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, New Zealand (temporarily represented by Southern Rhodesia), Pakistan, Netherlands, Portugal, French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, Southern Rhodesia, Popular Republic of Roumania, United Kingdom, Siam (temporarily represented by Overseas Territories of the French Republic), 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, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay (Oriental Republic of), Venezuela (United States), People's Federal Popular Republic of Yugoslavia.

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: United Nations, SCAP, Popular Republic of Mongolia and OIR.

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

I. CONSIDERATION OF POINT ONE OF THE AGENDA: STUDY OF CHAPTER 7, PARAGRAPH 5. (Doc. No. 490).

- 1.1 The Plenary Assembly approved unanimously paragraph 5 (Methods of determination of the various electric parameter of antennas), of Chapter 7 of the Report of the Technical Principles and Standards Committee (Doc. No. 490).



Chapter 7, Paragraph 6

1.2 Mr. Stoyanov (USSR) proposed that the last sentence of this paragraph should be deleted, since he thought it contradictory to a previous recommendation concerning simultaneous frequency sharing. The Soviet Delegation therefore believed this sentence to be useless for the work of the Conference.

1.3 Mr. Sastry (India) thought that, since this problem had already been discussed at length within the Committee, the paragraph in question should be maintained as it appeared in Document No. 490.

1.4 The Chairman decided to put the Soviet proposal to vote, with the following result: 10 votes in favour of the U.S.S.R. proposal, 33 against and 4 abstentions.

1.5 The Soviet proposal was thus rejected and paragraph 6 remained in its original form.

1.6 Mr. Gross (Roumania) thought it strange that technical matters should be decided by a simple vote, without studying the problem carefully.

Document No. 490 should be a practical guide for the work of the Conference. The proposal contained in the last sentence of Recommendation 6 was of no practical use, because it did not even indicate what type of antenna could be used under the conditions mentioned in that paragraph.

Furthermore, he doubted the authenticity of the statements contained in this paragraph because, in his opinion, it was not true that any antenna radiated in all directions (except in that of the principal radiation); one-tenth of the power in its main lobe. From a technical and scientific viewpoint, there was no basis for such a statement.

1.7 In reply to the Chairman who said that this matter had been discussed at length not only within the Technical Committee, but also at Geneva, Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) said that this fact did not eliminate the need for continuing the discussion of the point. He recalled that his delegation had made a recommendation referring to antennas, which appeared in paragraph 4, Chapter 5, of Document No. 490. He did not agree with the paragraph which the U.S.S.R. Delegation had asked to have omitted. He also disagreed completely with the procedure followed in putting technical matters to a vote without further discussion.

1.8 The Assembly approved, without further discussion, Recommendation 6, Chapter 7, of Document No. 490.

- 1.9 Recommendation 7 (Intended Area of Reception, Area served by a Transmission and Geometric Area).

In the discussion of this point Mr. Veatch (U.S.A.) proposed to maintain only sub-paragraphs a) and b) of Section I of this Recommendation, eliminating Section II to VII inclusive.

- 1.10 At the request of Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.), Mr. Veatch explained that the deletion proposed by him was amply justified because he thought that the definition of the geometric area and all sub-divisions of that definition had become useless.

- 1.11 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) pointed out that all matters referring to reception areas and difficult circuits were very complex and had not been studied in detail by Committee 4. The recommendations made by the Committee were not absolutely precise, and, moreover, the purely mechanical use which the Working Group made of these recommendations had led to many errors when the requirements had been considered.

In particular, the very easy circuits, such as those of 200 to 300 km, had been mechanically assigned two frequencies. On the other hand, there were difficult circuits which had been assigned only one frequency. In Committee 4 the Soviet Delegation had called attention to this situation several times, considering it inadmissible. Therefore, taking into account that it had not been possible to consider this matter in detail within the Committee, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was not opposed to eliminating all paragraphs referring to geometric area.

- 1.12 Dr. Metzler (Switzerland) had no objection to the deletion of the paragraphs in question, because he understood that Committee 5 had already used this information and that part of its work was based upon these definitions. However, he would like to ask Mr. Faulkner about the exact scope of the deletion of these points.

- 1.13 Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) stated that for the very reason that these definitions had already been used by Committee 5, he too was in favour of eliminating them from Document No. 490, since they were of no further use.

If these definitions were retained in the Document, they might be used by other conferences in the future. This might, however, cause certain disadvantages, since, as several Delegations had already stated, the matter should be studied more carefully before applying these regulations to future work.

Therefore, the United Kingdom Delegation was in favour of the deletion of these paragraphs, as had been proposed by the U.S.A. Delegation.

- 1.14 The proposal of the United States was approved unanimously; sub-paragraph c) of Section I and Sections II to VII inclusive of Recommendation 7, Report of the Technical Principles and Standards Committee (Document No. 490) were therefore deleted.

At the proposal of Mr. Acton (Canada), the words "and geometric area" in the title of the Recommendation were also deleted.

- 1.15 Recommendations Nos. 8 (Necessity for simultaneous channel sharing), 9 (simultaneous channel sharing possibilities) and 10 (proposal regarding the use of frequencies in the 26 Mc/s broadcasting bands) were approved unanimously.

- 1.16 Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom) recalled that his Delegation had presented a proposal, contained in Document No. 560, the text of which should be added to Chapter 7 of Document No. 490 as Recommendation 10.

- 1.17 The proposal of the United Kingdom (Document No. 560) read as follows:

"The Plenary Assembly decides that the Plan Committee 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."

In support of this proposal he recalled that upon several occasions the convenience of granting such powers to the Plan Committee had been clear. This proposal endeavoured to avoid too many discussions on the definite application of all technical needs. Although all delegations knew that these technical standards had been studied as carefully as possible, the U.K. Delegation believed it important that Committee 6 be authorized to apply them at its discretion.

- 1.18 Mr. Sastry (India) said that he was in favour of the proposal, but that he wished to suggest an amendment.

In the first place, in the text of the proposal there appeared the words "high technical standards". The Delegation of India had constantly insisted that the technical standards should be reasonable. He therefore suggested omitting the word "high" from the text. Furthermore, he proposed that the words "departures from those standards etc.." should be replaced by "... the temporary reduction of the standards shall be made only when indispensable..." and the sentence should end with the phrase "in order to admit a greater number of requirements".

- 1.19 Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) stated that he had no objection to the amendments proposed by the Delegation of India.
- 1.20 Mr. Acton (Canada) seconded the proposal of the United Kingdom with the amendments proposed by the Delegation of India.
- 1.21 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) expressed his surprise at the proposal contained in Document No. 560. In the opinion of the Soviet Delegation, this document indicated that the Technical Committee had been working for three months to establish technical standards which were not to be taken into account.

The Technical Committee had to elaborate practical and not abstract standards. These standards should be compulsory for the Plan Committee. Why was it being suggested at this stage of the Conference, when the approval of the Report of Committee 4 had almost been completed, that the standards proposed after three months of work were too high and too complicated to be applied to the Plan, and that deviations from these principles should be tolerated?

If this proposed deviation was permitted, it might signify that Committee 6 would be in a position to use these technical standards in an arbitrary manner, even though the word "deviation" be deleted, as had been proposed by Mr. Sastry.

- 1.22 He wondered what had been the object of all the work of Committee 4. If its task consisted in drawing up precise technical principles which were to serve as bases for a frequency assignment plan, there was no doubt that such principles should be applied rigidly.

A proposal such as the one presented by the Delegate of the U.K. constituted, in the opinion of the Soviet Delegation, a very clear symptom of the inconsistency of the technical principles worked out by the Committee. The U.S.S.R. Delegation had already stated this within the Committee.

If the value of 12 db proposed by the U.S.S.R. for paragraph 12, Chapter 6, had been accepted, instead of the 17 db which appeared in the document, a solution acceptable to the majority of the delegations, which had discussed this point, would have been found. Other points had been rejected by the U.S.S.R. within the Committee, because it considered the standards established as too high. He therefore thought that it was now too late to correct this error, and to make such a correction in the form proposed was exceptionally dangerous.

He insisted that the Assembly reconsider the decision taken concerning paragraphs 11 and 12 of Chapter 6, Document No. 490, and stated categorically that the proposal of the United Kingdom was unacceptable to the Soviet Delegation, either in its original form or with the amendments proposed by India.

- 1.23 Mr. Pedersen (Denmark) favoured the U.K. proposal with the amendments proposed by Mr. Sastry (India). His Delegation thought that the general practice in drawing up plans, had always consisted in recommending rather high standards. The proposal was important and he believed that its approval would offer the Conference greater probabilities of success.
- 1.24 Dr. Metzler (Switzerland) shared the opinion of the Delegate of Denmark. He thought that the amendments proposed by India were absolutely indispensable. The Swiss Delegation would also like to propose an amendment: To delete from the last sentence the phrase "... and in as uniform a manner as possible", since the inclusion of this sentence implied a certain contradiction.

In the opinion of his delegation, the decision taken by the Assembly aimed at reducing the channel separation of 10 kc/s, and he thought that this separation could be reduced to 9 and even 8 kc/s.

- 1.25 Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) did not agree with the amendment proposed by the Delegate of Switzerland. If the last sentence were eliminated, it might happen that some of the shared channels would have a protection ratio very different from the protection ratio for other channels. For this reason he thought that the reductions should be made as uniformly as possible.

- 1.26 Mr. Gross (Roumania) shared the opinion of the Soviet Delegation. Practically speaking, Document No. 560 was a censure of the Technical Committee and an implicit acknowledgment that its work had led to no practical results.

His Delegation, like others, had found that many of the standards were in absolute disagreement with the facts; both in the Committee and in the Plenary Assembly he had opposed the acceptance of many of the principles proposed by Committee 6. He was sorry to see that the majority of these principles had been approved by the use of the "voting machine".

It was necessary to recognize that there were certain standards which could not be used either by Committee 6 (Plan Committee) or by any other committee. Therefore, the only practical possibility consisted in admitting that the procedure had been erroneous, in revising the principles adopted and in transforming Document No. 490 into a really useful instrument which could be employed successfully by Committee 6 in the drawing up of the Plan.

- 1.27 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) expressed his surprise at Mr. Sastry's statements. Only a short while ago, both Mr. Faulkner and Mr. Sastry were decidedly in favour of high standards on which to base the Plan and today the Delegate of India

supported the idea of reasonable standards. He recalled the fact that, at the beginning, the many technicians who worked intensively in Committee 4 reached an agreement and produced quite realistic standards. Later the Committee, making use of the well known system of voting, began reforming and modifying the principles approved. Finally this new proposal had been presented, whose only result, in his opinion, would be to decrease even further the quality of broadcasting services and to increase the existing chaos.

Therefore he considered inadmissible the approval of such a proposal and was categorically opposed to its acceptance. His Delegation seconded the proposal made by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R.

1.28 Mr. Jablin (People's Republic of Bulgaria) supported the proposal of the U.S.S.R. and shared the opinions of the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. The Delegation of Bulgaria was opposed to the inclusion of an additional recommendation such as the one proposed by the United Kingdom, in Chapter 7 of the Report of the Technical Committee.

1.29 After requesting a drafting correction of the French text of Document No. 560, Mr. Daumard (France) stated that the recommendation contained in this document was highly important, since it contained the entire "philosophy of the work" done by Committee 4.

The Delegation of France was one of those which with greatest frequency expressed their opposition concerning several standards which it considered extremely high and difficult to apply in practice.

Nevertheless the Delegation of France could not share the viewpoint of the Delegation of Roumania in its criticism of the Technical Committee. On the contrary, it thought that the Committee had achieved an extraordinary amount of work.

With regard to Document No. 560, the Delegation of France considered it a practical proposal, which however should not appear in Document No. 490, but should constitute an independent recommendation from the Plenary Assembly to Committee 6.

As to the standards adopted, these could be submitted for study by a specialized organism which might give its opinion on them.

1.30 Mr. Ouspenskii (Ukrainian S.S.R.) regretted that many decisions had been taken and many principles adopted without taking into consideration technical bases, but only by a simple taking of votes.

His Delegation, together with several others, had opposed the adoption of certain standards which they had considered extremely high. For example, the protection ratio against atmospheric noise, fixed at 46 db, was too high, and 40 db would be sufficient; also the protection ratio against industrial noise might have been fixed at 28 db and not at 34, as had been done; finally, the tolerance for short and long period fading had been fixed at 17 db, when 10 db would have been quite sufficient.

He had seen with surprise that an attempt had been made to recommend to Committee 6 the use of the approved technical standards at its discretion.

He was glad to see that several Delegations had now arrived at the same conclusions which his Delegation had put forward from the time the work began. As a matter of fact, his Delegation had opposed the technical standards adopted, because it considered them too high. On that occasion, the United Kingdom Delegation had not been in agreement with that of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Now, however, it was the United Kingdom Delegation which presented a proposal which, in the opinion of the Delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R., would completely annul the work done during three months by the Technical Committee. The proposed amendment entirely cancelled the Report.

1.31 It was preferable to reconsider the standards adopted, as had been proposed by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. The Delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R. supported the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. and of the People's Republic of Roumania, in their stand for the reconsideration of the standards of the protection ratio for atmospheric and industrial noise.

1.32 Dr. Metzler (Switzerland), after asking for an explanation which was given by the Secretary, stated that he shared the viewpoint of the Delegate of the U.S.A. concerning Committee 4, since he, too, believed that Committee had done excellent work.

1.33 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia), thought that there was an inadmissible contradiction between stating that technical standards had been arrived at and admitting, on the other hand, that these standards could be applied in their various forms at the discretion of the Plan Committee. It had also been said that they might be applied in those cases where it was necessary to do so. The Delegation of Yugoslavia would like to know which were those special cases. Possibly, Yugoslavia constituted one of them.

He shared the viewpoint of the Delegate of France when the latter had spoken of a "philosophy of the work". It was true that the document of the Technical Committee might be placed on the same shelf with the documents which belonged to "philosophy".

1.34 All this could only lead to one logical conclusion: that the standards adopted could not be applied and that, in order to use them, it was necessary to deviate from them. In view of this, the Delegation of Yugoslavia was strongly in favour of the proposal of the U.S.S.R. Delegation to reconsider the decisions adopted and approved true standards which might be used easily, equitably and usefully for the drawing up of the Plan.

1.35 Mr. Walter Buchanan (Mexico) said that his Delegation, having taken an active part in Committee 4, knew that the technical standards formulated in Document No. 490 had been studied carefully. In his opinion they did not seem to be excessively high.

On the other hand, any suggestion for not applying the standards which appeared in Document No. 490, would make this document a negative one. If a paragraph were added authorizing Committee 6 to employ its own criteria for the interpretation of the standards established, all the studies made by Committee 4 would have been in vain.

Furthermore, in Section III, paragraph 9 of Chapter V of Document No. 490, it had been shown what would happen to the percentage of satisfied listeners if the protection ratios were reduced.

1.36 Some Delegations might consider that the value of 17 db, adopted in paragraph 12, Chapter 6, was too high. Certain Delegations had proposed 12 db, and others 20 db; but if one studied the graphs of Document No. 380, Annex C, one might see what would be the consequences of adopting a standard other than 17 db.

He finally stated that his Delegation did not agree with the conclusion contained in the additional recommendation proposed by the U.K. Delegation.

1.37 Mr. Patrick (Union of South Africa), agreed with the arguments set forth by the Mexican Delegation. He too thought that if the technical standards were reduced, the drawing up of the Plan would be affected. This, at any rate, applied to several of the standards adopted.

The Delegation of the Union of South Africa therefore suggested that it should be stated in the recommendation of the United Kingdom that some of the paragraphs were exempted from the possibility of reduction by Committee 6. These paragraphs were 1, 2, 5 and 6 of Chapter 6. The reduction of the values therein mentioned would be harmful, and he therefore proposed this amendment to the text of the United Kingdom.



1.38 Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan) supported the proposal of the French Delegation, that the recommendation might be approved, not however for inclusion in Document No. 490, but on the understanding that it be given the form of a separate recommendation.

1.39 Mr. Schaeffer (Morocco and Tunisia) recalled that the requirements were three times greater than what was available. A brief study of the requirements showed that they varied from 1200% to 100%. For this reason he thought it logical to ask if it would be possible to reduce the requirements by 60%.

In his opinion two types of assignment could be made: one of high quality, which would correspond roughly to the application of the standards established by Committee 4, and the other of inferior quality but nevertheless sufficient for a great number of the frequencies requested. However, the Delegation of Morocco and Tunisia thought that the work of the Technical Committee had not been sterile, and that it could be applied to obtain assignments of good quality.

1.40 As to the proposal of the United Kingdom, he wished to present the following compromise proposal:

"The Plenary Assembly decides that the Plan Committee is authorized, in the drawing up of the high frequency assignment Plan, to apply either high quality technical standards and the recommendations contained in the Report of Committee 4, or other standards of equally uniform character, better adapted to certain categories of assignments which will allow a satisfaction of a great number of channel hour requirements."

1.41 Mr. Gross (Roumania) wished to explain his former speech in view of the interpretation given it by Mr. Mercier (France).

He stated that he never meant to censure Committee 4, nor did he propose a motion in that sense. He simply meant to say that if the recommendation proposed by the United Kingdom were adopted, that would constitute a vote of censure against the Committee since it would be equivalent to admitting that its work had not been satisfactory.

1.42 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) then made the following proposal:

"With a view to adapting the technical standards adopted by Committee 4 to real conditions and to the work of drawing up a Plan, the Plenary Assembly decides to reconsider the protection standards which appear in the Report of Committee 4, with the object of reducing them."

In the opinion of the Soviet Delegation this proposal was constructive, and indicated clearly the procedure to be followed in order to obtain truly realistic standards.

- 1.43 Mr. Sastry (India) wished to point out again that the Delegation of India was opposed to the adoption of high standards and stated that, in his opinion, some of the standards which appeared in Document No. 490, were not reasonable. Therefore, his Delegation would have to make an official reservation concerning all recommendations of high standards. He wished to second the French proposal in the sense that the recommendation proposed should be issued separately from Document No. 490.

The Delegation of India categorically wished to state that it retained the right to present the reservations which it considered opportune concerning the standards which appeared extremely high.

- 1.44 Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) expressed his surprise at the attitude of the Soviet Delegation which was the author of a draft plan, prepared prior to the formulation of technical standards by Committee 4, from which it was obvious that the Soviet draft plan did not take into consideration all these standards.

Consequently, if the recommendation proposed by the United Kingdom were not adopted, the Soviet draft plan could not be considered as a plan which might be adopted by the Conference.

As had been stated a few moments ago by the Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R., technical standards should be established and rigidly applied. However, he wished to insist that the recommendation proposed should be considered favourably so as not to tie the hands of the Plan Committee with bases which might obstruct its work when it wished to include a larger number of frequencies. The United Kingdom recommendation, therefore, was of vital importance.

- 1.45 Mr. Dostert, (Secretary) gave a brief summary of the seven proposals which were under consideration before the Assembly.

The most divergent proposal was that made by the Delegation of Mexico, for not adopting Document No. 560. In the second place was that made by the Soviet Union, for the reconsideration of the protection standards. In the third place, that of Portugal. Fourth, the proposal by the Union of South Africa, which consisted in accepting the British text with the exception of paragraph 2, Chapter 6.

There was also the proposal of Switzerland to delete the last sentence of the British text and, finally, the proposal of France, consisting in adopting the text of Document No. 560 as a recommendation separate from Document No. 490.

1.46 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) stated that his Delegation seconded the proposal of Mexico.

1.47 Mr. Walter Buchanan (Mexico) said that his Delegation had not presented any proposal. It had limited itself to stating that it did not agree with, and would not accept, the proposal by the United Kingdom, contained in Document No. 560. If this disagreement were to be interpreted by the Chair as a divergent proposal, the Delegation of Mexico had no objections, although it thought that the original proposal should be voted on first.

The Delegation of Mexico was not in agreement with the proposal of the United Kingdom, because, as had already been stated, the recommendation was practically included in Section III, paragraph 9 of Chapter 6 of Document No. 490.

1.48 The Chairman stated that he considered the opinion of the Delegation of Mexico as a concrete proposal, tending to reject the British text in its entirety. Consequently it was submitted to vote, with the following result:

25 votes in favour of the proposal, 23 against and 7 abstentions.

1.49 Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom) requested that, in view of the results, which might give cause for doubt, the vote should be repeated by roll call.

1.50 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) asked for a secret vote and was seconded by various other Delegations.

A secret ballot was then taken, with the following result:

30 votes in favour of the proposal of Mexico, 29 votes against and 1 blank ballot.

Thus the proposal of Mexico was approved and simultaneously that presented by the United Kingdom, contained in Document No. 560, was rejected.

1.52 Mr. Corteil (Belgian Congo) made the following statement:

"On the basis of many years experience in the drawing up of previous Plans for broadcasting, the Dean of the Conference wishes to state that the Plenary Assembly has by an infinitesimal majority, taken a decision which may have very serious consequences for the success of the Mexico City Conference.

"There does not exist a single broadcasting plan which has complied with all the technical standards adopted. Otherwise, none of our conferences would have been a success, and certainly no European Plan would have been adopted. We ask the Delegations to meditate seriously over this statement."

.... Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) thought that the Dean of the Conference had no cause to worry, and believed that it would have been much worse to adopt Document No. 560 which would have led to unjustified errors.

1.53 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) moved that the Assembly take a vote upon the proposal of his Delegation and the Roumanian Delegation to reconsider the protection ratio standards which appeared in the Report of the Technical Committee, with a view to their reduction.

1.54 This proposal was put to a vote, with the following result:

11 votes in favour of the proposal, 41 against and 9 abstentions.

1.55 The proposal of the Delegations of the U.S.S.R. and the Popular Republic of Roumania was rejected.

The discussion of Chapter 7 of Document No. 490 (Report of the Technical Committee) was thereby concluded.

1.56 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) recalled that there was a proposal of the Delegation of New Zealand, seconded by the U.S.S.R. That proposal was in accordance with the provisions of Atlantic City and was almost the same as paragraph 3, Article 44 of the Atlantic City Convention.

Furthermore, the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. proposed that the rest of Document No. 490, i.e., Chapters 8--12 inclusive, should be approved without further discussion.

1.57 At the request of several Delegations, Mr. Dostert (Secretary), read the text of the proposal of New Zealand, seconded by the U.S.S.R.

"Taking into account the circumstance that the industrial noise level in cities with large numbers of inhabitants increases annually, and that it is impossible to obtain adequate or necessary protection ratios between the desired signal and unsuppressed interference, the Conference recommends to the Administrations of the member countries to take all possible measures to suppress industrial interference".

1.58 Mr. Sacco (Italy) seconded the proposal just read, but thought that in the text mention should be made both of Article 44 of the Convention and of Article 13 of the Additional Radio Regulations (Chapter V, Section II, paragraph 377).

1.59 Mr. Sastry (India) declared himself in favour of adopting the text of paragraph 3, Article 44 of the Convention from the word ".....recognize the desirability of taking....."

1.60 Dr. Metzler (Switzerland) proposed to limit the question to a simple reference, at the end of the text, to Articles 44 of the Agreement and 13 of the Additional Radio Regulations.

1.61 Mr. Green (New Zealand) and Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) accepted the amendment proposed by Switzerland.

No objections having been raised, the proposal was considered unanimously accepted.

1.62 Mr. Sastry (India) requested that in the line immediately preceding Chapter 4 of the Report, where it said "Committee held.....meetings, etc." it should say "Committee held 43 meetings, etc."

He also suggested that the last sentence of the Report should be eliminated in view of the decision taken concerning the end of the work of Committee 4.

1.63 Mr. Walter Buchanan (Mexico) thought that with the elimination of the first part of paragraph 15, Article 60, the question concerning the power necessary for long and short distance transmissions was left open.

The Delegation of Mexico therefore asked that it should be established how the power for these transmissions should be evaluated. In the opinion of some countries no limitations should be laid down. However, the Delegation of Mexico would like to state how, in its opinion, the power for long and short distance transmissions should be evaluated and therefore it was in favour of 1 mV/m (60 db in the reception area).

1.64 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) thought the proposal of Mexico very reasonable. However, by a majority decision the first part of paragraph 15 had unfortunately been eliminated. The only way now to define the maximum power would be by taking as a basis for its calculation the figure unanimously adopted in paragraph 16, or, in other words, that of 150  $\mu$ V/m, as well as the maximum power for the transmitter carrier which has been established at 120 kW.

1.65 Mr. Walter Buchanan (Mexico) said that the Delegation of Mexico did not wish to modify resolutions already adopted. Neither did it desire to modify the minimum signal which had to be protected, but it did not agree that the power of a transmitter should be limited by the rules established for the minimum signal. The Delegation of Mexico insisted on presenting for consideration the following concrete proposal:

"The maximum power for transmissions over long and short distance circuits shall be limited to the power necessary to establish a median field intensity of 1 mV/m (60 db in the reception area)."

1.66 At the Chairman's suggestion to put this proposal to the vote, Mr. Sastry (India) stated that if it was put to the vote without previous discussion, the Delegation of India would be compelled to enter a formal reservation on the subject.

1.67 This opinion was shared by Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) who thought that since it was already very late, a technical proposal like the one just presented should be studied carefully in order to be able to take a well-founded decision.

1.68 In view of this, the Chairman proposed that Mr. Buchanan should present his proposal in writing in order that it might be issued in document form. It could then be studied carefully and discussed at a later session.

The Chairman suggested that the proposal previously presented by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R., to the effect that Chapters 8 to 12 inclusive of Document No. 490 should be approved without discussion, should be put to the vote, on the understanding that the last sentence of the Report, as proposed by Mr. Sastry (India) should be eliminated.

1.69 Thus the proposal of the U.S.S.R. was unanimously approved and Document No. 490 (Report of the Technical Committee) was adopted accordingly.

1.70 The meeting was adjourned by the Chairman at 2:00 a.m. of 27 January 1949.

The Assistant Secretary,  
Th. Wettstein

The Secretary,  
L. E. Dostert

APPROVED:  
The Chairman,  
Miguel Pereyra

The Reporter:  
E. Sánchez Lafaurie

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 631-E

9 February 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 6 D

The Working Group worked through the period Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, February 5th to 8th and completed the attached Band Loading Analysis for the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands. The Analysis is in two parts (Appendix A and Appendix B). Appendix A summarises the requirements before the countries represented at the Conference made the revisions and reductions in their requirements. Appendix B shows the position after the revisions and reductions had been made, in reply to the interviews of Working Group B of Committee 6. It will be noticed that, contrary to expectations, in some zones Appendix B gives higher figures than Appendix A.

There are two main reasons for this increase. The first is that in the original summary (Appendix A) the recommendations of Working Group B of Committee 5 were used as a basis for the calculations. However, when consulted over the analysis shown in Appendix B, many countries indicated that the reductions they had made were based on the original requirements and not on the recommendations made by Committee 5. The Group, therefore, decided to standardize the analysis and to show in all cases the minimum hours as agreed by each country.

The second, and less obvious reason for the increase, was that some countries had completely revised their requirements. In so doing, these countries had made considerable reductions in the bands 9 Mc/s and higher and had transferred some of their services to the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands. The net result is that while there is an overall reduction in the channel hours requested by these countries, there is, in some cases, an increase in the requirements for channel in the 7 and 6 Mc/s bands.

The Appendices A and B show the number of channels required per zone, per hour. The indicating letters for the various zones relate to the corresponding area on the attached map (Appendix C). As the requirements for some adjacent zones were relatively small, the Group, for reasons of expediency, found it convenient to combine these zones.

The summary provides a rapid method for determining the percentage reduction that will still be required in each area before the requirements can be accommodated in the available channel space.

Julio J. Etulain  
Chairman  
Working Group 6 D

Doc. 631-E-F-S-R.

## APPENDIX A - 6 Mc/s Band

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
A	9	9	9	9	6	2	-	-	-	-	3	3	8	7	8	9	8	8	8	7	7	6	8	8
B	83	102	114	107	60	13	-	-	-	2	26	60	100	139	102	90	64	60	51	30	29	25	26	63
C	84	75	70	35	12	-	-	-	-	-	4	30	48	38	36	42	53	54	43	39	54	59	65	77
D	2	1	1	1	8	16	15	11	12	14	15	19	17	14	12	15	16	18	20	27	24	21	20	13
E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	1	1	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
G	4	1	1	1	1	4	10	10	7	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	5	10	10	10	13	10	6
H	-	-	-	-	5	5	8	4	2	3	3	3	2	1	1	5	5	7	7	7	7	4	4	-
I	10	8	9	10	9	5	5	2	1	5	5	5	9	11	18	21	21	11	-	-	-	-	5	13
J									SHOWN WITH D - E															
K	7	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	15	16	16	16	16	12	13	3	1	-	3	3	2	7	8
L	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	0	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	4	4
M	1	0	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	0	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1
	205	203	209	170	109	52	47	34	29	45	79	142	206	230	190	196	174	166	142	125	138	137	150	193



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APPENDIX A - 7 Mc/s Band

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	4	4	4	4	9	18	21	18	15	11	12	18	17	16	13	13	15	21	24	22	21	26	24	7
E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	2	2	1	5	5	2	4	2	4	4	4	3	3	6	7	7	8	7	5	4	-	-
G	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	5	5	6	11	10	11	4	4	11	11	9	9	7	2	2	2
H	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	4	12	14	23	31	24	14	7	5	12	17	29	27	17	16	-	-
I	9	12	12	14	7	6	8	6	5	8	10	13	13	13	16	17	14	9	-	-	-	-	4	7
J								SHOWN WITH D - E																
K	6	6	7	12	12	12	12	7	8	14	13	11	15	18	12	10	2	-	-	3	5	6	6	7
L	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1
	20	23	26	33	31	43	57	42	51	56	70	90	85	77	58	56	62	66	71	9	57	56	39	24

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APPENDIX B - 6 Mc/s Band

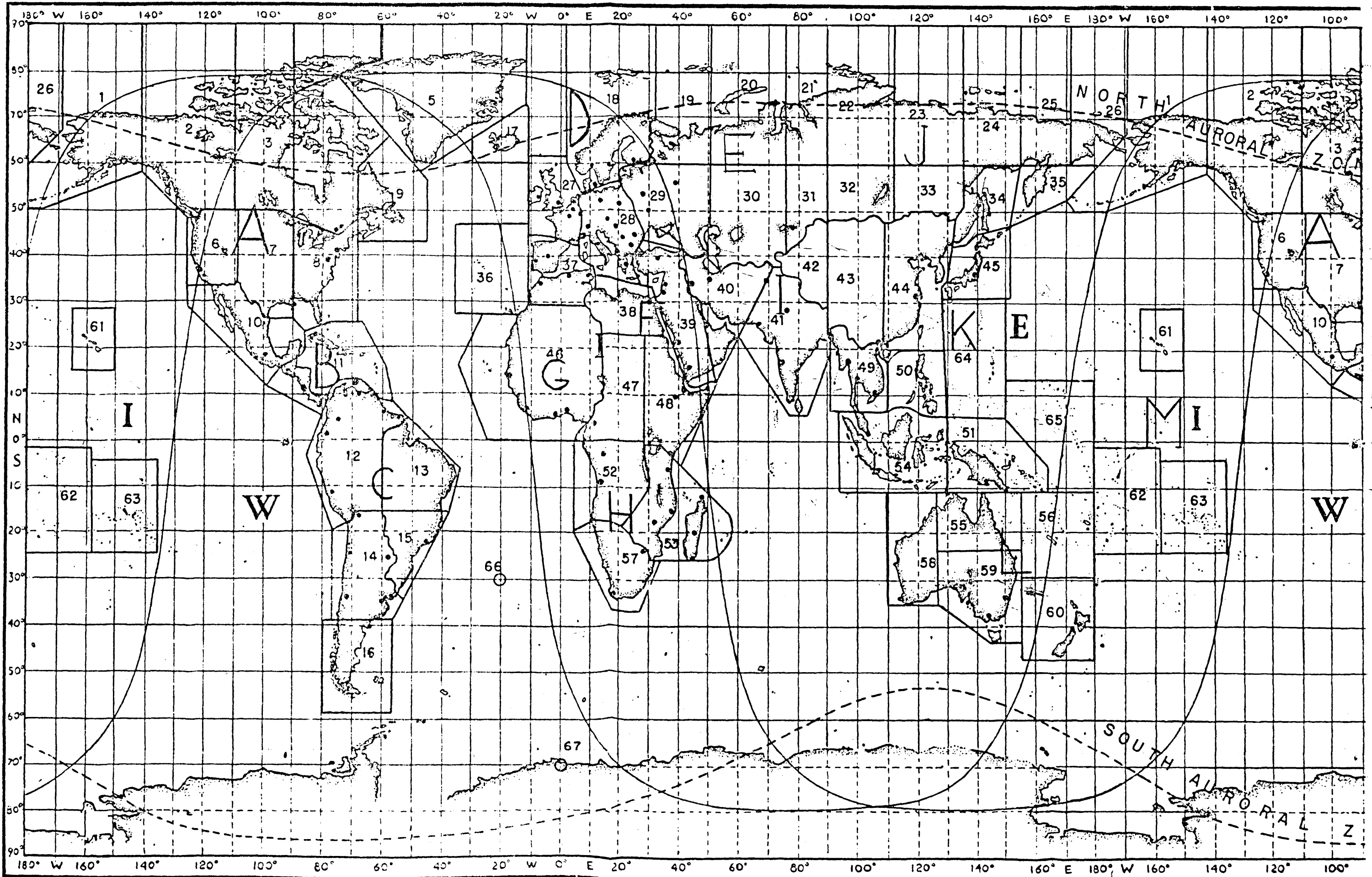
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
A	5	3	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	6	6	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	5	15
B	60	79	90	76	7	46	-	-	-	-	18	41	69	72	53	57	39	49	51	34	26	21	33	50
C	71	60	62	62	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	30	31	31	32	49	50	39	32	36	41	45	61
D																								
E	0	2	3	4	8	10	13	15	11	7	11	11	11	11	7	14	13	15	17	26	27	23	19	6
F	0	0	1	1	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	-	-
G	3	-	-	1	1	3	5	6	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	5	5	5	7	8	7	4
H	-	-	-	-	4	4	6	-	1	4	4	3	2	-	-	4	4	6	6	4	4	3	3	-
I	10	6	1	4	4	3	3	1	-	5	5	5	6	9	11	14	15	9	1	1	1	1	6	7
J																								
K	8	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	15	18	18	18	17	14	14	3	1	-	-	3	4	7	9
L	4	4	5	5	4	4	6	6	7	7	6	4	4	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	4	5	5
M	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1

162 158 165 157 35 35 46 30 26 40 68 96 149 150 123 146 135 146 133 135 119 117 131 148

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APPENDIX B - 7 Mc/s

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
A																								
B																								
C																								
D)	4	4	4	5	12	13	14	13	12	8	12	20	20	15	10	15	12	16	22	20	19	21	22	9
E)																								
F	-	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	5	5	5	4	3	2	1	0	0
G	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	3	3	4	9	9	4	3	3	9	9	8	7	8	3	3	2
H	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	11	12	18	28	20	10	4	3	11	12	26	25	18	17	-	-
I	10	12	19	22	15	8	14	11	10	10	13	14	19	19	23	24	22	14	-	-	-	-	5	8
J																								
K	5	6	7	11	10	10	10	4	7	12	11	11	12	14	14	10	2	-	-	-	-	2	4	5
L	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	1
	20	23	33	41	40	37	50	33	45	47	62	86	84	64	57	61	64	57	61	56	49	47	37	25



INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City 1948/49

Document No. 632-E

8 February 1948

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Committee 6

REPORT OF THE PLAN COMMITTEE

21st Meeting

4 February

1. The 21st Meeting of Committee 6 was opened at 15.45 hours by the Chairman, Mr. Pedersen assisted by the first Vice-Chairman, Mr. Arkadiev.
2. The Agenda for this meeting contained in Document 592 was then approved by the Committee.
3. Item 1 of the Agenda was to consider the future work of the Committee, with particular reference to Document 577. The Chairman said with regard to Document 577 he would like to point out some of the shortcomings of this document, which were due mainly to the shortage of time. He was aware that some of the calculations given in the Annexes may not be completely accurate. Also the list drawn up of the countries in the various regions may not be correct. The United Nations could not be included under any particular region, and had therefore been treated as a separate entity. This could not be considered quite fair. He realized that it would be necessary to make corrections to the Annexes of this document when it was considered in detail. It should be regarded primarily as an example, and its method considered, rather than that the figures obtained should be taken as the final conclusion. He would like to point out with regard to the figures relating to the Portuguese proposal that these were not included in Doc. No. 450 but had been calculated from somewhat incomplete data, and therefore the conclusions should not be accepted as those which would transpire if this method of approach were fully developed. He felt that this proposal would require special study by one of the Working Groups before it could be fully analyzed.

The Chairman suggested that the Committee resume discussion regarding future work, at the stage it had reached on the previous day.

- 3.1 At this point the delegate for the U.S.S.R. submitted the proposal that the Committee should proceed during this meeting with a discussion on:
- (a) Document 577
  - (b) The proposal before the Committee at the last meeting together with Document 602.
- 3.2 This proposal led to considerable discussion, as several delegates, in particular the delegate for Brazil, considered that the Committee should first deal with the proposals which were before it at the close of the previous meeting. It was felt that discussion on Document 577 should follow the conclusion of this point given on the Agenda for the 20th Meeting. It transpired during those discussions that the U.S.S.R. and the U.K. delegates had reached mutual agreement on a compromise proposal which would replace the proposals which they had made at the previous meeting. Also to be considered was a proposal by the Danish Delegation (contained in Document 602), and also a series of proposals which emanated from the meeting of Working Group A which had taken place on the morning of the 4th February.
- 3.3 After considerable procedural discussion it was agreed that the proposals of the U.K. and the U.S.S.R. delegates before the 20th Meeting would be withdrawn in favour of the new compromise proposal. This proposal was then put to the Committee by the Delegate for the U.K. (See para. 2 of the Annex).
- 3.4 Mr. Arkadiev, Chairman of Working Group A, said that in essence this proposal corresponded to certain sections of the resolution agreed unanimously at the meeting of his Working Group held on the morning preceding this meeting. However, the Working Group had also drawn up certain proposals which would be additional to the proposal of the U.K. and he felt that these should be used to supplement this proposal.
- 3.5 At this point the delegate for Denmark said that he was prepared to withdraw the proposal contained in Document 602 if unanimous agreement could be reached on the proposal by the delegate for the U.K.
- 3.6 The delegate for Brazil could not understand the situation as it existed at the present moment. At the previous meeting the Committee had before it two irreconcilable proposals from the U.K. and the U.S.S.R. and he could not understand how this mutual agreement had been reached. His delegation had previously supported the U.K. proposal but now felt that they could not support this compromise proposal, unless certain amendments were made.

- 3.7 The delegate for the U.K. pointed out to the delegate for Brazil that the compromise proposal now before the Committee did not differ a great deal from the U.K. proposal before the Committee at the previous meeting. The main difference being that, in the previous U.K. proposal only Working Group 6B had been mentioned, whilst in the previous U.S.S.R. proposal only Working Group 6A had been mentioned. The compromise proposal merely suggested that joint meetings between these Groups should be held.
- 3.8 A lengthy discussion then ensued on a section of this proposal which referred to the joint Working Groups suggesting further reductions where necessary, if the voluntary ones did not prove to be sufficient. It was eventually decided to eliminate this portion of the text completely.
- 3.9 The finally agreed text, with amendments, is contained in paragraph 2 of the attached Annex.
4. After the recess the delegate for New Zealand wished to draw the Committee's attention to the fact that today was the first anniversary of the Independence of Ceylon, and he would deem it a privilege if he could be permitted to express the Assembly's congratulations to Mr. Jayasekara on this auspicious occasion. He said that Mr. Jayasekara had been with us for some time although not representing his Nation as a full member of this Conference. He felt that all delegations would be happy to think that in years to come Ceylon would be represented at future Conferences with full membership. (Applause).
- 4.1 Mr. Jayasekara said that he was greatly moved by this kind expression of the Assembly on this occasion and that he could only hope that his Nation would be permitted in the near future to add their contribution to future Conferences.
5. The Chairman then turned to the report of Working Group A which contained certain recommendations for the future work of the Committee. He suggested that these recommendations be taken paragraph by paragraph for discussion by the Committee. (The finally approved texts of these recommendations are contained in the attached Annex as paragraphs 1 and 3).
- 5.1 The first recommendation of the Working Group was adopted without amendment. (See para. 1 of the Annex).
- 5.2 The section proposing the formation of an additional subgroup, to assist the joint Working Groups A and B, and which would be composed of the five delegations who had submitted plans or methods to the Conference, was subsequently deleted.

The reason for this deletion was mainly that certain delegations could not see why it would be necessary to have Working Groups A and B and the Sub-Group working along parallel lines when it would be possible to supplement Working Groups A and B with the delegations of Portugal and Denmark and thus have in the composition of these two groups delegates from all the five countries submitting plans or methods of approach. Also it was felt that the creation of any necessary sub-group was an internal matter for Working Groups A and B to decide in joint consultation.

Therefore it was agreed to delete this section but to record in the minutes of the meeting the fact that the Portuguese and Danish delegations should be available at the joint meetings of Working Groups A and B whenever they should be required.

6. The Committee was then diverted from the discussion of this Document by several delegations who wished to state that they could not associate themselves with the fact that the Portuguese proposal should be taken as being in any way representative of the opinion of Region B, as suggested in the Chairman's proposal (Document No. 577) paragraph 2.3.

6.1 The delegate of Switzerland said that although he wished to congratulate the Portuguese Delegation on their able contribution to the work of the Conference he wished to make it clear that in his interview he had said that he considered the Portuguese proposal to be too general and therefore did not associate himself with paragraph 2.3 of Document No. 577. He did not believe that this proposal in particular represented the opinion of countries within the European Region.

6.2 The following delegations wished to associate themselves with the views expressed by the delegate for Switzerland, the Netherlands, Finland, Italy, Sweden, Belgium and Austria. However, these delegations did not wish this to be taken as an expression of hostility towards the Portuguese proposal but merely to the idea contained in Document 577.

6.3 The delegate of Brazil wished to take the opportunity to congratulate the Portuguese delegation for the work they had put in on the proposal and he said he felt that it should be dealt with in the same way as the other plans or methods of approach which had come before the Conference. As yet the Committee had not had the opportunity of discussing this particular method of approach.



6.4 The Chairman pointed out that as paragraph 3 of the proposals from Working Group A had been deleted, further discussion at present on Document 577 was not relevant.

7. The Chairman then asked the Committee to consider paragraph 5 of the proposals from Working Group A.

This paragraph was approved without amendment and is contained in Section 3 of the attached Annex.

7.1 Regarding paragraph 6 of the proposal, which concerned Documents Nos. 450, 577, 397 and 477, it was suggested that this paragraph was now irrelevant and should be deleted. However, it was felt by some delegations that written replies giving opinions regarding documents 450 and 577 should be submitted by all delegations to Working Groups A and B, in order that these groups may have the opinions of all delegations concerning these two proposals.

7.2 At this point the delegate for Portugal wished to state that the method of approach derived by his delegation was in no way particularly associated with any region. It had been evolved on a world basis to be applied to all requirements and not to those in any particular region. His delegation realized that the application of this method of approach involved sacrifices which would be difficult to accept. However, delegations should realize that the only basic consideration in evolving this method of approach had been the reduction of the 16,000 channel hours requested down to the 6,000 channel hours which might be accommodated. It should be treated as a contribution towards the work of the Conference, as his delegation felt that all suggestions should be welcomed provided that they were aimed towards the elaboration of a fair and equitable plan.

7.3 The delegate for Cuba said that he considered that no plan could be successful without a fair and equitable basis. He considered the Portuguese proposal was the most just and equitable so far presented to the Conference, and that his delegation would be prepared to accept reduction on this basis.

7.4 The delegate for Belgium wished to pay tribute to Documents 450 and 577 which he considered contained a number of interesting points. However, he felt that these should have been discussed in the Committee before transmitting them to Working Groups A and B.

7.5 It was proposed by the Chairman that written replies regarding Documents 450 and 577 should be submitted by all delegations to Working Groups 6A and 6B. However, if delegations considered that the classifications which had been given to their replies by the Interviewing Group regarding Document 450, were all that was necessary then it would not be necessary to give a detailed written reply concerning this document.

8. At this point the meeting was closed at 7.45 p.m.

The Reporter:

R. A. Craig

The Chairman

Gunnar Pedersen

## ANNEX TO REPORT OF 21ST MEETING

The Committee charges Working Group 6D to furnish directly to Working Group 6B on Monday 7th February, as a working basis, details of the 6 and 7 Mc/s band, taking into account the channels which are capable of a considerable amount of simultaneous channel sharing on a world and regional basis. These details would later be examined and discussed in Committee 6.

2. Committee 6 having heard the verbal report of the Chairman of Working Group 6B and taking into account the fact that the first and fundamental problem is the assignment of channel hours among the countries, instructs Working Group 6A and 6B, meeting together in joint session under the alternate chairmanship of Mr. Arkadiev and Mr. Trimmer (the Chairmen of Working Group 6A and 6B respectively), to produce by 10th February a draft list of channel hours per band per country with as general a measure of consent as possible. The combined working groups are authorised to arrange for whatever interviews may be found necessary to achieve their object in the shortest possible time.

In drawing up the list of channel hours the combined Working Groups will be guided by the decision adopted unanimously by the Plenary Assembly of this Conference on 29th January 1949 - as set out in Document No. 589.

3. In order to allow the maximum amount of time for the work of the group and to respect as far as possible the date of the 12th February fixed by the Plenary Assembly, the next meeting of Committee 6 will be held on the 11th February and will examine the results obtained by the different groups in carrying out the terms of reference given above.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 633-E

9 February 1949

Committee 7

Mexico City, D.F. 1949

INDIA

International High Frequency Broadcasting Board

In view of the extremely small spectrum space available for High Frequency Broadcasting and the large number of Broadcasting stations that are in operation even at the present time, it is imperative that a co-ordinated world frequency plan for H.F. Broadcasting Stations should be prepared on the basis of equity and sound engineering principles without delay if an orderly and interference-free H.F. Broadcasting service is desired. At the same time it will be seen that an impartial organization to maintain, co-ordinate and operate this frequency plan is as important as the plan itself.

It is no doubt recognized that till the next Plenipotentiary Conference, the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. shall supervise the implementation of the High Frequency Broadcasting Plan and guide and co-ordinate the study of technical problems connected with Broadcasting, in accordance with Recommendation 1 - Page 111-E of the Atlantic City 1947 suggested, in paragraph 4 of the same chapter, that the administrative H. F. Broadcasting Conference of Mexico City can make whatever recommendations it deems desirable on this subject to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

In the opinion of this Delegation this interim arrangement would prove to be satisfactory and useful for the initial period if supplemented by assistance, in an advisory capacity, to C.C.I.R. of a representative body from the three regions of the World. India proposes therefore that four Broadcasting Experts from each of the three regions (as defined in the Atlantic City Frequency Allocation Tables) should meet the C.C.I.R. every year to assist and advise on all matters pertaining to the implementation of the plan and other technical matters.

It is the opinion, however, of this Delegation, that in the long run a more elaborate and representative organization is essential (a) to ensure coordination on a world scale of the technical questions and other questions bound up with the solution of technical problems concerning H. F. Broadcasting and (b) to study, watch and implement the H. F. Broadcasting assignment plan.

India, therefore, suggests the formation of a Broadcasting Board to implement the above. Even though this Board is primarily meant to coordinate, advise and direct H. F. Broadcasting, it is the opinion of India that this central organization can serve the additional purpose of maintaining liaison with regional organizations to facilitate solution of inter-regional problems. India proposes that this organization should be designated as the "International High Frequency Broadcasting Board". The following are India's proposals for the formation of an International High Frequency Broadcasting Board:

#### ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONS

1. There shall be an International High Frequency Broadcasting Board the main duties of which shall be:
  - a) To administer a plan for the orderly use of frequencies by the High Frequency Broadcasting Stations of the World, based on principles of equity and sound engineering.
  - b) To render advice to contracting governments with a view to making the most economical use of the spectrum space allocated to broadcasting.
  - c) To maintain a watch over the adherence of the Nations of the World to the frequency plans either by direct monitoring or through monitoring facilities as provided in Article 18 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulation or both.
  - d) To study continually the efficacy of the frequency assignment plan and to make such adjustments within the general structure of the plan as may be necessary when the anticipated ionospheric characteristics either advance or retard.
  - e) To publish periodically data regarding standards and practices which will enable spectrum space to be conserved.
  - f) To publish periodically the operational schedules of H. F. Broadcasting stations.
  - g) To collect data regarding the intensity of use of the H. F. Broadcasting Bands for use at the next administrative Radio Conference.
  - h) To act as the liaison body when specific frequencies are required by any country for special occasions.
  - i) To direct study and research in the various problems that relates to High Frequency Broadcasting.

The Broadcasting Board shall be composed of 6 directors, no two of whom belong to the same country, and who are qualified for

candidature by technical and practical experience in the art of broadcasting. These directors will serve on the Board not as representatives of their respective countries but as custodians of an international trust.

3. The directors elected at a Broadcasting Conference shall hold office till the next Conference.
4. For the purpose of election of the Directors, the whole world will be divided into three regions (the same as those used for the Atlantic City Frequency Allocation Table) and two directors shall be elected from each region.
5. The seat of the board shall be decided at the Broadcasting Conference.
6. The Board shall meet at least once a week to attend to complaints, to examine special requests and to review the extent to which the frequency plan needs changes and such others as may need attention.
7. The salaries of the Directors of the Board will be included in the expenses of the Board, so that the Directors may be independent of their National Government and act in a truly international spirit.

M. L. Sastry  
Delegation of India

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 634-E

10 February 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committee 6

REPORT OF GROUP D OF THE PLAN COMMITTEE

I General Observations

On the basis of the various statistical elements established by the Group, and checked by the majority of countries present at the Conference, Group 6 D has prepared in two days a draft plan for the assignment of frequencies in the 6 Mc/s band.

The assignments have been made separately for each of the three regions (1) Europe and Africa, (2) the Americas, and (3) Asia and Australasia.

II Basic statistical elements

For the purpose, the Group first ascertained the number of transmitters operating in each region at midday, in the evening, and in the transition periods of the morning and the beginning of the evening. To facilitate the assignments, the services were classed in two categories:

- 1) low power service (5 kW or less),
- 2) high power service (more than 5 kW).

III Technical bases

It was assumed, in accordance with the recommendations of Committee 4, that a ratio of 40 db protection between use and noise signal produced by a transmitter operating on the same frequency should be maintained. Under these conditions it is necessary, in order to have a correct service in an area of 400 km, that transmitters using half-wave antennas with zenithal radiation, situated at  $1/4$  wave distance above the ground, and belonging to the same service category i.e. transmitters of equal power, should be separated at night by a distance of over 6500 km. Similarly, in order to have a correct service in an area of 800 km, the transmitters should be separated by a distance of 9000 km.

The above distances may be reduced by day to:

2000 km at midday

1500 km at 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

On the other hand, if the distance between transmitters is reduced to 4000 km at night and 1200 km by day, the protection ratio must be reduced to 30 db for a service area of 400 km.

#### IV Presentation of the work

a) It was first established that the whole of the 25 channels available in the 6 Mc/s band could be assigned to each region, if certain precautions were taken in the geographical distribution of the frequencies.

Accordingly the frequencies assigned to India in the West of Asia are only assigned to countries in the most westerly part of Europe (U.K., France, Morocco, French West Africa).

b) On the basis of the document mentioned above (see II) the group has assigned frequencies to each country as shown in graphic form on the C 1 Forms prepared for each region.

c) Other C 1 Forms give the frequencies assigned to each country with an indication of the number of the channel allotted. The letter S means that at the hour named the channel allotted is shared with another country.

The number of channel hours asked for and the number allotted are also shown opposite each country.

d) The Group hopes to complete the above work by the following indications:

- 1) power of the transmitter and antenna used or recommended by the Group with a view to obtaining better protection ratios.
- 2) Distance between transmitters using the same frequency in the case of a shared channel.
- 3) Protection ratio obtained for the proposed service area.

#### V Results of the work

a) Region 3 (Asia and Australasia).

The requirements have been given practically 100 % satisfaction, in accordance with the recommendations of Committee 4.

b) Region 1 (Europe and Africa).

The requirements may be said to have been given approximately 95 % satisfaction.



c) Region 2 (The Americas).

The frequency assignments made for the 10 first channels and reserved for the high power services are in conformity with the recommendations of Committee 4 (protection ratio 40 db).

On the other hand the frequency assignments in the case of the last 15 channels for the low power services have in some cases been made on the basis of a 30 db protection ratio: where this is so, the dashes on Form C 1 are crossed in blue.

The C 1 Forms show the number of channel-hours allocated to each country on the basis of a protection ratio of 40 db, and on the basis of a protection ratio of 30 db.

VI Observations on the work

1) The work does not claim to be definitive. It is a basis for a definitive plan. Each delegation will have finally to offer its comments on the time-tables allotted and on the various assignments. In certain cases it may be possible by adjustments of half an hour or an hour in the time-tables to obtain better results from the bands, and to give more complete satisfaction to everybody.

2) The Group has encountered considerable difficulties owing to the fact that the initial requirements as shown on the B 2 Forms drawn up by Group 5 have been modified appreciably since the interviews. It would seem desirable to draw up new B 2 Forms representing exactly the new requirements. It would further facilitate the work of the Conference, if each delegation using the 6 C Forms would indicate in the case of each band (one Form for each band) the operating hours of the frequencies thereto assigned.

3) The Group expects to be able in the course of the next two days to draw up a plan for the 7 Mc/s band in the case of the two regions 1 and 3.

4) In view of the number of requirements in region 2, and the fact that only the 6 Mc/s band is available, the Group proposes that the American delegations should consider the possibility of sharing 100 or 150 kc/s taken from the 300 kc/s sub-band in the 7 Mc/s band, which sub-band is reserved for the amateurs of region 2. If this proposal is found acceptable, it will perhaps be possible to vote a recommendation to the Administrative Council of the Union in favor of making an exception for the purpose to the Atlantic City recommendations. The use of this band would make it possible to double the number of frequencies assigned to the Central American countries.

5) The Group thinks it would be possible on the same lines as those followed in the case of the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands to draw up a plan for the 9 Mc/s band before Tuesday next (February 15).

Accordingly the necessary steps have been taken with a view to each delegation coming today to state exactly to the Group its definitive requirements in the case of this band.

6) The Group thinks it would be possible to get better results in the case of the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands at midday (local), and that this would enable the demands on the 9 Mc/s band at this hour to be reduced.

7) The Group also thinks it possible to give more channel hours to certain countries, which have reduced the duration of the time-tables originally proposed, since it is not so much the number of channel hours asked for that is important as the number of simultaneous channels asked for in the morning or evening.

The Chairman.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 635-E

27 January 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES AND  
STANDARDS COMMITTEE AS APPROVED BY THE  
PLENARY ASSEMBLY

This report of the Technical Principles and Standards Committee has been approved by the Plenary Assembly of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference. Mexico City.

M. L. SASTRY  
CHAIRMAN

TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS

COMMITTEE

- |          |     |  |
|----------|-----|--|
| Chapter  | 1.  | Introduction.  |
| Chapter  | 2.  | Terms of Reference.  |
| Chapter  | 3.  | Plan of Work.  |
| Chapter  | 4.  | Data and References.   |
| Chapter  | 5.  | Definitions.   |
| Chapter  | 6.  | Technical Standards and Principles                             |
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| Chapter  | 8.  | Economy in the use of High Frequencies<br>for Broadcasting.    |
| Chapter  | 9.  | Future lines of development of High<br>Frequency Broadcasting. |
| Chapter  | 10. | Subjects to be studied on a World-Wide Basis.                  |
| Chapter  | 11. | Other items of work of the Committee.                          |
| Chapter  | 12. | Concluding Remarks of the Chairman.                            |
| Annex 1. |     | List of Participants.  |
| Annex 2. |     | Reservations.  |

Chapter 1.

INTRODUCTION:

The Technical Principles and Standards Committee was constituted by the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Mexico City, at the Plenary Session held on the 25th October 1948, when India (Mr. M. L. Sastry) was elected to the chairmanship of this Committee. U.S.A. (Mr. G. Sterling) and U.S.S.R. (Professor Siforov) were elected to the 1st and 2nd vice-chairmanships respectively, of the Committee.

Mr. P.N. Parker of the U.K. Delegation was appointed as the Reporter of this Committee.

The Committee had the benefit of the advice of the expert, Dr. Van der Pol, now Director of the C.C.I.R. during the initial deliberations. Mr. Hernandez Cata, the I.F.R.B. member attended the sessions of this Committee in a consultative capacity.

Chapter 2.

TERMS OF REFERENCE:

The terms of reference, as approved by the Plenary Assembly of the Conference, were: -

1. To study and recommend the Technical Principles and Standards which should be applicable in drafting a High Frequency Broadcasting plan or plans taking into account:
  - a) Those principles and standards upon which the countries have agreed, specifically the final acts of the International Telecommunications and Radio Conferences of Atlantic City 1947.
  - b) The report of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference at Atlantic City 1947.
  - c) The reports and documents of the Planning Committee (Geneva and Mexico Sessions, 1948).
  - d) Other existing applicable data such as are contained in documents of the various organs of the I.T.U.
  - e) Comments submitted by the various countries and the documents of the Conference which contain points of view or information on the subject.
2. To study and recommend to the Conference, for adoption, technical principles and standards which it deems necessary to the successful operation of a plan or plans.

3. To study the means of ensuring co-ordination, on a world scale, of the technical questions and other questions bound up with the solution of technical problems concerning high frequencies which are within the scope of the International Telecommunications Union.

Chapter 3.

PLAN OF WORK:

In order to fulfil the above terms of reference, the Chairman outlined the main tasks before the Committee as follows and prepared the list of subjects to be studied:

Main tasks as outlined by Chairman:

- a) Technical principles and standards which should form the basis of the High Frequency Broadcasting assignment plan or plans.
- b) Technical principles and standards necessary for the successful operation of the plan and plans.
- c) Technical problems which have to be co-ordinated and/or studied on a world basis.
- d) Future lines of development of High Frequency Broadcasting and technical methods of exchanging programmes.

Technical Principles to be studied:

I. Technical standards:

- a) Frequency tolerance.
- b) Non-linear L.F. distortion caused by the process of modulation.
- c) Depth of audio modulation.
- d) Bandwidth of emission.
- e) Channel separation.
- f) Harmonic radiation.

II. Receiver characteristics.

III. Directional antennas.

IV. Minimum protection ratio taking into account:

PLAN OF WORK continued.....

- a) Atmospheric noise.
- b) Interference from unwanted stations (co-channel, adjacent channel and second adjacent channel).
- c) Industrial interference.

V. Minimum signal to be protected.

VI. Power required for long and short distance transmissions.

VII. Number of frequencies required for:

- a) Long distance circuits.
- b) Short distance circuits.
- c) Circuits passing through the Auroral zones.
- d) Circuits with high contrast conditions.
- e) Transmission of the same programme to various areas of reception.

VIII. Propagation problems.

IX. Simultaneous channel sharing possibilities.

X. Methods of economising the use of high frequencies.

XI. Technical problems that have to be studied or co-ordinated on a world basis.

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

To facilitate the work of this Committee, three Working Groups were formed as follows:

WORKING GROUP 4A: Chairman - Canada (Mr. Richardson).

This Working Group was charged with studying the following points:

- (1) Propagation Problems.
- (2) Minimum Protection Ratio, taking into account:
  - a) Atmospheric Noise.

- b) Interference from unwanted stations, co-channel, adjacent channel and second adjacent channel.
- c) Industrial Interference.
- (3) Minimum Signal to be protected.
- (4) Power required for long and short distance transmissions.
- (5) Simultaneous channel sharing possibilities.

The Reports of this Working Group are contained in Documents Nos. 111, 133, 136, 300, 335, 336, 378, 379 and 380.

WORKING GROUP 4B: Chairman - Switzerland (Dr. Metzler).

This Working Group was charged with studying the following points:

- (1) Directional Antennas.
- (2) Receiver Characteristics.
- (3) Technical Standards for:
  - a) Frequency Tolerance.
  - b) Harmonic Radiation.
  - c) Non-Linear L.F. Distortion caused by the process of modulation.
  - d) Bandwidth of emission.
  - e) Channel separation.

The Reports of this Working Group are contained in Documents Nos. 66, 173, 174, 356 and 410.

WORKING GROUP 4C: Chairman - France (Mr. Mercier)

This Working Group was charged with studying the following points:

- (1) Technical Problems that have to be studied or co-ordinated on a world basis.
- (2) Consideration of future lines of development of high frequency broadcasting and technical methods of programme exchange in the light of the latest technical advances.
- (3) Methods of economising the use of high frequencies for broadcasting.



(4) Methods of Standardisation of recordings.

Item (4) was suggested at a late stage of the Committee's work to the Working Group, and as the study of this problem does not directly affect the work of drawing up an assignment plan, the Working Group is studying the problem in detail and proposes to present a report on this subject at a later stage.

408. The Report of this Working Group is contained in Document No.

It was agreed by the Committee that the following three points would be taken up in the main Committee itself:

1. Data and Comments offered by Dr. Van der Pol.
2. Number of Frequencies required for:
  - a) Long distance circuits.
  - b) Short distance circuits.
  - c) Circuits passing through Auroral Zones.
  - d) Circuits with high Contrast Conditions.
  - e) Transmission of the same programme to various areas of reception.
3. Definitions of "Region of Reception".

Committee 4 held 43 meetings in all between the 29th October 1948 and 21st January 1949.

DATA AND REFERENCES

Chapter 4.

1. Radio Regulations of the Final Acts of the Atlantic City Conference 1947.
2. Report of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference. Atlantic City 1947.
3. Reports of the Planning Committee, Geneva and Mexico Sessions, 1948.
4. Documents of the P.F.B. Geneva, 1948, such as were available for reference to this Committee.

5. Curves of OWF for the three seasons and three epochs of the sunspot cycle, as prepared by the U.S.A. Delegation.
6. Information received from the different countries in reply to a telegram of the 16th October 1948 of the Planning Committee Mexico City, relative to broadcasting receivers.
7. Report of the C.C.I.R., 5th Meeting, Stockholm 1948.
8. Document No. 187 of the Radio Administrative Conference of Atlantic City 1947.
9. Documents Nos. Rhf 13, 27 and 79 of International H/F B/C Conference, Atlantic City 1947.
10. Documents Nos. 45 and 56 Geneva Planning Committee 1948.
11. Document No. 79, Appendix I, Mexico City Planning Committee 1948.
12. Newbern Smith and M. B. Harrington "The Variability of Sky Wave Field Intensities at Medium and High Frequencies". Report CRPL-1-6, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.
13. F.C.C. Report "Report and Recommendations of Committee 1 as to what Constitutes a Satisfactory Signal", Part 1, 14 January 1946.
14. U.S.A. Bureau of Standards Circular No. 462.
15. Document Rhf 149 of the International H/F B/C Conference, Atlantic City 1947.
16. Proposal of the Mexican Delegation with respect to the Spacial Distribution of the Vectors of Field Intensity which exists in the principal radiation lobe of a Rhombic Antenna. Mexico City H/F B/C Conference, Annex Document No. 410 and Appendix A.
17. Information on atmospheric noise measurements for the Technical Committee. Furnished by the U.S.A. delegation Mexico City H/F B/C Conference, Annexes A, B and C of Document No. 380.
18. The technical principles on which the plan for the assignment of high frequencies for broadcasting submitted by the USSR Delegation, is based. Document No. 277 Mexico City H/F B/C Conference 1948/49.

19. Documents Nos. 26, 37, 40, 41, 58, 66, 78, 89, 92, 93, 95, 102, 111, 117, 119, 133, 134, 151, 158, 173, 174, 192, 219, 237, 261, 273, 274, 277, 294, 295, 300, 317, 322, 330, 335, 336, 356, 357, 365, 378, 379, 380, 387, 389, 393, 396, 398, 403, 408, 410, 416, of the Mexico City H/F B/C Conference.

Chapter 5.

DEFINITIONS:

1. Receiver Characteristics:

- a) Standard Receiver: In the present state of technical development, the receiver considered most suitable for the use of the average radio listener from the point of view of performance and cost is a superheterodyne receiver, which is basically made up of:

xx

- 1 radio frequency amplifier stage
- 1 mixer stage with local oscillator
- 1 intermediate frequency stage
- 1 detector stage (usually of the diode type with a separate diode for A. G. C.)
- 1 voltage amplifying stage
- 1 power stage

(xx in this respect see the information received from the different countries in reply to telegram of 16th October, 1948 of the Planning Committee, relative to broadcasting receivers.)

The receiver possesses band spread control and an automatic gain control which, whenever possible, should have a delay voltage. (Delayed A.G.C.)

- b) Principal characteristics of the receiver: The following are its characteristics: 1) Receiver noise; 2) Sensitivity; 3) Selectivity; 4) Stability of the local oscillator; 5) Elimination of image frequency; 6) Fidelity; 7) Automatic gain control.

## 2. Antennas

### a) Designations:

The following designations are recommended:

Curtain arrays H' or V RA/m/n/h $\lambda$

H = Horizontal

V = Vertical

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

n = Number of rows in the vertical plane

h $\lambda$  = Height above the soil of the lowest row of the array, expressed in terms of the working wavelength

RE = Active reflector

RP = Passive reflector

RA = Reversible antenna

O = Steerable

f = Working Frequency

a = Azimuth, the angle of the centre axis of the beam measured East of true North

X = Rotating field dipole (Turnstile array)

### b) Simple Dipole Antenna:

A simple dipole antenna is a straight radiator, in free space, generally fed in the centre, the maximum radiation of which is in the plane normal to its axis. The specified length is the total length expressed in terms of the Working Wavelength.

### c) Frequency Range:

Frequency range of an antenna is the range of working frequencies over which the antenna is able to approximately preserve the gain, coefficient of directivity and efficiency.

d) Angular width of beam:

The width of the main beam of an antenna is the angle which is formed by the two directions from the antenna for which the field is half the maximum value of the main field.

e) Directivity diagram of an antenna:

- (i) The directivity diagram of an antenna is the graphical representation of the gain of this antenna in the different directions of space.
- (ii) The horizontal directivity diagram of an antenna is the representation of the gain in the different directions of a horizontal plane, or, if necessary, in the different directions of a plane slightly inclined to the horizontal.

f) Efficiency:

The efficiency of the antenna is the ratio of the power radiated by an antenna to the power supplied to it.

g) Gain:

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

- (1/ When not specified otherwise the figure expressing the gain of an antenna refers to the gain in the direction of the main beam.
- (2/ The Technical Committee interprets the expression "sufficiently great" to mean a distance of ten times the maximum dimension of the antenna and in no case less than ten wavelengths).

h) Coefficient of Directivity:

The coefficient of directivity of an antenna 3/ in a given direction is the ratio, expressed in decibels, of the square of the field intensity radiated in this direction to the mean of the squares of the field intensity radiated in all directions in space, where the fields are measured at a distance sufficiently great. 4/

(3/ When not specified otherwise, the figure expressing the coefficient of directivity refers to that in the direction of the main beam. When it is not necessary to take into account antenna and earth losses, the coefficient of directivity as defined above is 215 decibels higher than the gain of the antenna as defined in paragraph 65. (Radio Regulations of the Atlantic City Conference, 1947). )

(4/ The Technical Committee interprets the expression "sufficiently great" to mean a distance of ten times the maximum dimension of the antenna and in no case less than ten wavelengths.)

### 3. Difficult Circuits:

A difficult circuit is one in which the O.W.F. changes in one hour or less from the band shown in Column A to the band shown in Column B or from the band shown in Column B to the band shown in Column A.

#### Column A (Mc/s)

6  
7  
9  
11  
15  
17  
21

#### Column B (Mc/s)

9  
11  
15  
17  
21  
26  
26

### 4. (i) Intended Area of Reception:

Intended area of reception is the area over which broadcast coverage is contemplated by a country.

### (ii) Area served by a transmission:

The area served by a transmission is that area which lies within the principal radiation beam (horizontal as well as vertical) of an antenna and receives the desired signal consistent with the standards for good reception, as determined by the protection ratios for signal to atmospheric and industrial noise and for wanted signal to unwanted signal on the same channel as well as on adjacent channels.

### 5. Simultaneously Shared Channel:

A simultaneously shared channel is a channel used simultaneously by two or more transmitting stations on the condition that the protection ratio of 40 db between the median values of desired and undesired fields is maintained.

In the case of simultaneous sharing of more than two stations, the resulting interfering field will be calculated by the R-S-S-value of the median values of the individual interfering fields.

Chapter 6.

TECHNICAL STANDARDS AND PRINCIPLES:

1. Channel Separation:

The separation between assigned frequencies must be 10 kc/s.

2. Frequency Tolerance:

i In principle, the frequency tolerances must be such that the simultaneous multiple assignment of frequencies is not restricted thereby.

ii Frequency tolerances for simultaneous multiple assignment of frequencies shall provisionally be  $\pm 50$  cycles per second and must be  $\pm 20$  cycles per second after January 1, 1953

iii Frequency tolerances for frequencies operated without simultaneous multiple assignments must be such that the possible variation in a 10 kc/s separation between assigned frequencies shall not exceed 100 cycles.

3. Bandwidth of Audio Modulating Frequencies:

It is proposed, in accordance with the conclusions presented by the C.C.I.R. in Opinion No. 28, Stockholm Meeting, 1948, that the audio frequency modulating bandwidth be 6,400 c/s, while allowing a channel separation of 10 kc/s.

4. Non-linear Distortion:

With an audio-frequency modulation bandwidth of 6,400 c/s, the non-linear distortion on leaving the transmitter must not exceed 5% at 90% modulation for modulating frequencies between 100 and 5,000 c/s; moreover, it shall not exceed 5% at 50% modulation for modulating frequencies between 5,000 and 6,400 c/s.

5. Depth of Audio modulation:

Recognising the harmful effects of overmodulation 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.

6. Radiation of radio-frequency harmonics:

The intensity of radio-frequency harmonics must not, in principle, exceed the values stipulated by Appendix 4 of the Radio Regulations of the Final Acts of the Atlantic City Conference, 1947.

Unwanted radiation must be kept at the lowest level allowing satisfactory reception.

7. Industrial Interference:

For the purpose of laying down Technical Standards and Principles at this Conference, industrial interference shall be taken into consideration.

8. Percentage time for protection of signal against atmospheric and industrial noise in presence of fading:

Protection should be provided for at least 80% of the total time or for 90% of the hour and 90% of the days.

9. (i) Ratio of steady carrier to average atmospheric noise under non-fading conditions:

With respect to steady signal carrier to average atmospheric noise in a radio frequency bandwidth of 4,000 c.p.s., the voltage ratio should be at least 80 to 1 (38 db).

(ii) Ratio of steady carrier to peak industrial noise under non-fading conditions;

With respect to steady signal carrier to peak industrial noise in a radio frequency bandwidth of 9,000 c.p.s., the voltage ratio must be at least 10 to 1 (20 db).

(iii) Effect of varying ratios of protection on the percentage of satisfied listeners.

In view of the possible difficulties in achieving such standards it is also 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 value. Graphs showing variation of percentage of satisfied listeners with protection ratio are given in Annex C, Doc. 380.

10. (i) Atmospheric noise protection ratio in presence of fading:

Based on a ratio of 38 db for steady carrier to average atmospheric noise in a 4 kc/s radio frequency band, the ratio of median carrier to average atmospheric noise in a 6 kc/s radio frequency band should be 46 db to include all types of fading.  
(50 to 10 kc/s)

(ii) Industrial noise protection ratio in presence of fading:

Based on a ratio of 20 db for steady carrier to peak industrial noise, and using the same considerations with respect



to the fading signal as in the case of atmospheric noise, the ratio of median carrier to peak industrial noise should be 34 db. Since the industrial noise is not subject to fading, only the signal fading corrections were taken into account to provide the 20 db ratio for 90% of the hour and 90% of the days.

11. Minimum protection ratio for interference from unwanted stations operating on the same channel with steady fields.

The ratio of wanted to unwanted signal shall be 23 db in the absence of fading.

12. Allowance for short and long term fading:

It was decided that the total allowance for short and long term fading should be 17 db.

13. Minimum protection ratio for interference from unwanted stations operating on the same channel taking fading into account.

The ratio of median wanted carrier to median unwanted carrier shall be 40 db to provide a steady state ratio of not less than 23 db for 90% of the hour and 90% of the days.

14. (i) Protection Ratio for steady carrier on adjacent channels:

a) For an audio frequency modulation bandwidth of 6400 c.p.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.p.s. and of at least 25 db at 6000 c.p.s. the ratio between the values of the desired and undesired signal for constant fields should be at least 1:11.2 (-21 db).

- (ii) Fading

It was decided that the total allowance for short and long term fading should be 17 db.

- (iii) Protection ratio in the presence of fading.

a) Without limiting the audio frequency modulation band-width of emission to a value less than 6400 c.p.s. the ratio of the median values of desired to undesired signals shall be at least 3.5:1 (11 db).

b) 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.p.s. and at least 25 db at 6000 c.p.s.

c) If the audio-frequency modulation bandwidth is limited in accordance with the filter characteristics proposed in (b) above, the ratio of median values of desired to undesired signals shall be at least 1:1.6 (-4 db).

(iv) Second adjacent channel protection ratio:

The ratio of desired to undesired signals on second adjacent channels 20 kc/s removed is unimportant and no recommendation will be needed for this Conference.

(v) The protection ratios recommended in Paragraphs 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14 were adopted by Committee 4 on the basis of recordings of desired signal to various types of interference and the results were satisfactory to approximately 60 to 70% of the listeners who were members of the Conference.

15. Power required for long and short distance transmissions:

The limit of maximum carrier power of the transmitter shall be 120 kW; however, in exceptional cases of especially difficult circuits a deviation from this value shall be permitted so that the maximum power of the transmitter shall not exceed 240 kW.

16. Minimum Signal to be Protected:

48 db The median field intensity of a signal which must be protected in any zone of a service shall be 250 microvolts/metre.

17. Number of frequencies most appropriate for each programme requirement:

- (i) Normally only one frequency will be used for the transmission of one programme to a given reception area.
- (ii) The question of difficult circuits is considered to be most complicated and could not be studied sufficiently in the available time.

It is therefore recommended that this question be studied further after having been referred to the C.C.I.R.

In the case of circuits exceeding 4000 km, when the ionospheric conditions change so rapidly that the O.W.F. changes in one hour or less from the band shown in Column A to the band shown in Column B, or alternatively from the band shown in Column B to the band shown in Column A, two frequencies may be used, one in the band shown in Column A and one in the band shown in Column B, provided that these two frequencies are not used simultaneously for periods exceeding one hour.

(Doc. No. 635-E)

Column A.  
Mc/s

6  
7  
9  
11  
15  
17  
21

Column B.  
Mc/s

9  
11  
15  
17  
21  
26  
26

Chapter 7

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Curves of O/F

- (a) That the Winter, Summer and Equinox O/F curves for the three epochs of the sunspot cycle, as prepared by the USA delegation, are recommended for mass calculations that do not require great accuracy.
- (b) However, if any delegation disagrees, Committee 6 shall assign in its plan only those frequencies agreed upon by the Committee.

2. Receiver Characteristics

- (a) It is recommended that the image frequency be considered as an interfering signal on the same channel, as recommended in Point 1, "Technical Information Bulletin" of Committee 12 of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Atlantic City, 1947, and therefore, based on the Final Report of said Conference, Chapter V, Point 9, paragraph a), the ratio of the wanted signal to the image signal should when possible, be 100 or 40 db. This is easy to attain in receivers having a high frequency amplifying stage preceding the mixer stage, as set forth in the comments appearing in the above-mentioned "Technical Information Bulletin".
- (b) In making a draft plan for the assignment of frequencies, the interference caused in receivers by the image frequency should not be taken into account, in accordance with the Final Report of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Atlantic City, 1947, Chapter V, point 9, paragraph c).
- (c) With respect to Receiver fidelity and automatic gain control, it would be desirable for the various countries to carry out studies in order to arrive at a future agreement on typical curves which represent the required characteristics.
- (d) Since it is impossible to establish exact standards for short-wave broadcasting receivers, it is recommended that the various countries send to the CCIR as soon as possible the documents relating to the problem we are dealing with and that the Conference request the CCIR to take up the matter of formulating exact standards once it is in possession of all necessary data.

RECOMMENDATIONS (Continued)

3. Directional Antennas

(a) The maximum radiation in the horizontal plane and the angle of elevation of the maximum radiation shall be chosen in such a manner as to provide the most efficient transmission to the intended area of reception.

(b) Radiation in the unwanted directions shall be kept as low as possible.

(c) In the case of short distance broadcasting services the radiation in the vertical plane shall be restricted to that angle necessary to provide reception in the intended area of service, and radiation at lower angles of elevation shall be kept at a minimum.

4. Consideration of the most Commonly employed Types of Antennas

The Technical Committee refers to the enquiry made by Working Group 3-A of the Planning Committee (Mexico City Session), the results of which, appearing in PC-Rhf Document No. 79, Appendix 1, are as follows:

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

Curtain arrays	60%
Rhombic antennas	20%
Other types	20%
(including V	
antennas, single	
wire antennas and	
special types)	

Committee 4 recommends the use of curtain arrays or directional antennas of better characteristics for High Frequency Broadcasting where highly directional transmission is needed.

5. Methods of Determination of the various electric parameters of Antennas.

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

RECOMMENDATIONS (continued)

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

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

- (I) Calculation of the gain of rhombic antennas, with angle of incidence  $15^\circ$ , semi-side angle  $2\phi = 140^\circ$ , as given in the curves appearing on page 5 of PFB Document No. 231, Annex 2, submitted by the U.S.A. Delegation.
- (II) Chart to determine the angular width of the major lobe in the horizontal plane, showing the width of beam for seven types of rhombic antenna (each with a different angle  $\phi$ ), as proposed by the U.S.S.R. Delegation in Appendix I, C of PC-Rhf Document No. 79.
- (III) Proposal of the Mexican Delegation with respect to the Spacial distribution of the vectors of Field intensity which must exist in the principal radiation lobe of a Rhombic antenna. 2/

In cases where complete data are not available as to the exact form of principal radiation lobe of a rhombic antenna and only the gain of the same at the elevation angle of the principal radiation is known, the following will be the characteristics of the lobe:

- (a) The principal radiation lobe will be considered as a solid of revolution whose axis is determined by the direction of maximum radiation.
- (b) The angular width of the principal radiation beam will be 1.33 times the angle of elevation, i.e., it is considered as representative of a sinusoidal distribution of the radiated field.  
(100% of the maximum field in the direction of the elevation angle, 86.6% for an angle which is  $2/3$  of the elevation angle, 50% for  $1/3$  of this same angle, and 0% for 0°).

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

RECOMMENDATIONS (Continued)

1/ See also Prof. Dr. Van der Pol in Appendix I. A of Document PC-Rhf No. 79.

2/ See also Appendix A of Document 410.

6. Recommendation of Electric Parameters for adoption as bases for the elaboration of a plan or plans for the assignment of frequencies.

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

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

7. Intended area of Reception and Area served by a Transmission.

(1) General definitions

(a) Intended area of reception is the area over which broadcast coverage is contemplated by a country.

(b) The area served by a transmission is that area which lies within the principal radiation beam (horizontal as well as vertical) of an antenna and receives the desired signal consistent with the standard for good reception, as determined by the protection ratios for wanted signal to unwanted signal on the same channel as well as on adjacent channels.

8. Necessity for Simultaneous Channel Sharing:

Although simultaneous channel sharing is not desirable from the point of view of the possibilities of interference among stations the need for such channel sharing comes about because of the fact that the number of channel hours in the requirements submitted by all the countries is much greater than the number of channel hours assigned to broadcasting service by the Atlantic City Conference.

9. Simultaneous Channel Sharing Possibilities

- (i) The exact extent of simultaneous channel sharing possibilities can be obtained only on the basis of an analysis of concrete cases of co-sharing by stations.
- (ii) The Committee hopes to submit in due course for the consideration of the Plenary Assembly curves of field intensity that are being prepared by Mexican Engineers in collaboration with the delegation of the U.S.A. and based on Bureau of Standards Circular No. 462.

10. Proposal regarding the use of frequencies in the 26 Mc/s broadcasting band.

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 in the future, 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 to be adopted by the present Conference, Committee 4 recommends:

- (a) That Committee 6 may as an exception to the general rule for the assignment of one frequency to one programme to one reception zone, allocate an additional frequency in the 26 Mc/s band, when so requested by the country concerned and when the additional frequency is likely to prove useful in conjunction with an already technically justified assignment in the 15, 17 or 21 Mc/s bands.
- (b) These exceptions to the rule will be considered acceptable only during the life of the Plan accepted by the present Conference.

11. Taking into account the fact that the level of industrial noise in large cities increases every year and that it is impossible to obtain suitable or necessary protection ratios between the desired signal and industrial interference, the Conference invites the attention of all member countries to the contents of paragraph 3 of Article 44, Page 29 of the Atlantic City Convention and Article 13, Section II, Page 83 of the Radio Regulations.

Chapter 8

METHODS OF ECONOMIZING IN THE USE OF HIGH FREQUENCIES FOR BROADCASTING.

It is recommended:

- 1. To avoid, as much as possible, transmissions during periods of very rapid change in ionospheric conditions (in accordance with the decision taken by Committee 4), if there is no strong reason for continuing the transmissions:

(2) Subject to objections which may be submitted by interested countries, to divide long transmissions into a number of transmissions of shorter duration (but at least equivalent to an hour), for each one of which the use of a single frequency would be acceptable, whenever this procedure would result in avoiding the simultaneous use of frequencies in different bands during certain periods. In each particular case, Committee 5 will propose the most appropriate technical solution, taking into account the preceding suggestions:

(3) To begin by meeting only the requirements representing such communications as are assured by satisfactory reception conditions all other requirements to be reconsidered after seeking possibilities of improving reception conditions.

(4) Wherever technically and economically possible, to use frequencies other than those in the high frequency broadcasting bands (low, medium, very high frequencies, tropical bands).

(5) To take advantage of every practical possibility offered by the utilisation of point-to-point circuits (when such practice is acceptable to the interested services) and of transcriptions, in order that exchanges of programs between local or regional stations may lead to reductions in the use of high frequencies.

(6) That the Conference lay down general rules leading to the prompt standardisation of recording methods.

( ) That, as much as possible, to make an effort in the construction of receivers to prevent their characteristics from limiting the potential output of all high frequency and tropical broadcasting bands.

Detailed comments on the above recommendations may be found in the Report of Working Group C as contained in Document No. 408.

## CHAPTER 9

### Consideration of Future Lines of Development of High Frequency Broadcasting and Technical Methods of Programme Exchange in the light of the latest technical advances.

This question is closely bound up with the problem arising in connection with the economy of frequencies. The recommendations already made on the economy of frequencies (Chapter 8) are accordingly recalled, and attention is more particularly directed to the following suggestions:

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



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

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

Attention is called to the study entrusted to the C.C.I.R., concerning the possibility of employing the system of single sideband transmission. The advantages of using this system are numerous (see Document of the C.C.I.R., Stockholm 1948, attached to Question 24). It is desirable that the work done by manufacturers with the collaboration of the administrations should be coordinated to facilitate the study of the C.C.I.R. and contribute as much as possible to the practical application of this system, particularly in the case of new services to be established where transmitting and reception techniques can be coordinated:

## CHAPTER 10

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

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

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

2. Problems more directly concerning the implementation of a plan and the daily operation of transmitters.
  - a) Analysis of reports concerning sunspot activity and ionospheric phenomena in order to have the necessary information for ascertaining and forecasting the propagational conditions for radio waves, and for putting into operation frequency assignment plans;
  - b) Analysis and coordination of the monitoring reports of high frequency broadcasting stations received from various sources, in order to check on the operation of the plan. Organisation of listening or trial test (for example on the practical possibilities of simultaneous sharing, on the importance of interference, etc.) for the purpose of determining the most efficient means of using that part of the spectrum space allocated to high-frequency broadcasting.

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Various measurements regarding transmission (especially measurements of frequency and field intensity) wherever useful in tracking down the cause of interference experienced, or in adding to our knowledge of propagation. The methods of measurements used should be standardised.

- c) The study of information obtained from countries after the implementation of the plan and the necessary recommendations to be made to ensure orderly and efficient use of high frequencies for broadcasting.
  - d) Study of all technical and practical questions in relation to the subjective aspect of the quality of reception (modulation bandwidth, fading and distortion) with particular reference to the total correction that is needed to take into account short term as well as long term fading in the case of:
    - (1) a single broadcast signal
    - (2) two broadcast signals and
    - (3) a broadcast signal and atmospheric noise.
  - e) Study of questions concerning the practicability of exchanging programmes (research of the standardisation of recording methods, exchange of information on characteristics of recording methods used by different countries, publication of information concerning programmes and time tables, transmitter operation, all data on possibilities of using radio circuits for relaying programmes);
  - f) Publication of a bulletin, or of documents giving the results of observations or work on the problems enumerated above. It is recommended that the preceding conclusions be forwarded to Committee 7.
3. 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.

#### Chapter 11

#### OTHER ITEMS OF WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

As a result of the recommendation of the Coordinating Committee, three joint meetings of Committees 4 and 6 were held to hear an explanation of the technical principles underlying the Soviet Plan. It must be mentioned here that Prof. Siforov of the USSR delegation gave an excellent exposé of the technical principles underlying the Soviet Plan. The reports of the joint meetings are contained in Documents 295, 445 and 446.

Chapter 12

CHAIRMAN'S CONCLUDING REMARKS

The Chairman most sincerely thanks all the members of the Committee who had all along shown good will, mutual understanding and spontaneous and whole hearted cooperation. The Chairman would like to specially thank the two vice-chairmen, Mr. George Sterling and Prof. Siforov, the Chairmen of the Working Groups, Mr. W. G. Richardson, Dr. Metzler and Mr. Mercier. The Chairman also thanks the reporter, Mr. Parker of the United Kingdom delegation, who worked extremely hard throughout and produced accurate and excellent reports of the minutes of the meetings. Further, the Chairman will be failing in his duty if special mention is not made of the very valuable and extensive information provided by the delegations of the U.S.A., Mexico, U.S.S.R. and United Kingdom. In addition, on behalf of the Committee, the Chairman thanks the delegations of Mexico and U.S.A. as well as the authorities of Broadcasting Station XEX for preparing the recordings and arranging the listening tests in connection with co-channel and adjacent channel interference and atmospheric and industrial noise. Special mention has to be made of the excellent way in which the members of the interpretation service all along helped the Committee in its work. It may be pointed out in this connection that the task of the interpreters of this Committee was an extremely difficult one in view of the complicated and technical terminology used in its proceedings. 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.

M. L. Sastry  
Chairman

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 636-E

29 January 1949

Mexico City 1948/49

Original: FRENCH

MINUTES OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Twenty-fifth Session

Friday, 28 January 1949 (morning.)

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

Delegations present: People's Republic of Albania; Argentine (Republic); Australia (Commonwealth of); Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Brazil; Popular Republic of Bulgaria; Canada; China; Vatican City; Colombia (Republic) Portuguese Colonies; Colonies, Protectorates and Overseas Territories of the United Kingdom; Belgian Congo; Cuba; Denmark; Dominican Republic (represented by Nicaragua); Egypt; El Salvador (represented by Uruguay); Ecuador (temporarily represented by Brazil); United States of America; France; Guatemala (temporarily represented by Cuba); Hungary; India; Iran (represented by Switzerland); Ireland; Iceland; Italy; Liberia (represented by the U.S.A.); Mexico; Monaco (temporarily represented by France); Nicaragua; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Panama (represented by Colombia) Republic of Poland; Portugal; French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia; People's Federal Popular Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Southern Rhodesia (represented by New Zealand); Popular Republic of Roumania; United Kingdom; Siam (represented by France Overseas); Sweden; Switzerland (Confederation); Syria; Czechoslovakia; Territories of the United States of America; Overseas Territories of the French Republic; Union of South Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Uruguay (Oriental Republic of); Venezuela, (United States).

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: People's Republic of Mongolia, OIR, United Nations and SCAP.

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

I. CONSIDERATION OF POINT ONE OF THE AGENDA: CONTINUATION  
OF THE DISCUSSION OF THE REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRIN-  
CIPLES COMMITTEE (Doc. 513).

Mr. Sterling (U.S.A.) made the following statement:

- 1.1 "Last night and during recent meetings of our Conference a number of delegations have made certain statements concerning the attitude and actions of many Delegations here present, including the U.S.A., to which I should like to refer. I have in mind particularly remarks made by the Delegations of the Soviet Union, Bielorussian S.S.R., the Ukrainian S.S.R., and certain others having the same general viewpoint, accusing other Delegations of deliberately obstructing the work of the Conference, and of a lack of sincerity in their participation in our work during the past few months.
- "In the interest of harmony and in an effort to expedite accomplishment of the important work before us, I shall not discuss these charges in detail at this point. I shall limit myself to merely stating categorically that these charges of obstruction and lack of sincerity are utterly lacking in factual support and are wholly inconsistent with the record of this Conference. As I have just said, Mr. Chairman, in the interest of avoiding extended discussion of matters which do not contribute to the work before us, I shall not discuss the charges in question further at this time. However, should they be repeated further, it may become necessary for my Delegation to again request the floor on this point.
- 1.2 "With respect to the matter of general principles and the position of the U.S.A. on this matter, I should like to make the following statement in order that the record may be entirely clear.
- 1.3 "We do not say and have not said that certain principles of a general nature cannot be agreed upon. Our consistent position in this Conference has been that agreement could be reached with respect to factors to be taken into consideration in the formulation of a plan. I should like to read to this Conference a portion of the answer of this Delegation to Question 7 of the Committee 3 Questionnaire:

- 1.4 "7. (A) The United States Delegation does not believe that population, area, and number of languages are the basic factors to be taken into account. And it will be recognized that in taking this view the United States is not motivated by its own particular interests. Any formula based upon factors of population, area and number of languages would be favourable to the United States but quite unfavourable to many small countries which have contributed greatly to the culture and civilization of the world today. Accordingly, any distribution of frequencies using these three factors as the basic considerations would not result in a realistic or acceptable assignment plan. On the other hand, the United States Delegation does not take the position that these factors of population, area and languages should be excluded from consideration.
- 1.5 " (B) There are a number of other factors which should be taken into account in the assignment of high frequencies for broadcasting. Certain of these are indicated in our replies to previous questions. Others will appear subsequently. Our general views respecting the manner in which these factors should be 'taken into account' are set forth in answer to part (c) of the question here under discussion.
- 1.6 " (C) As previously pointed out, the United States Delegation does not consider that precise mathematical weightage factors can be determined for each of the significant factors. We consider the proper starting point for the formulation of a frequency assignment plan to be the requirements submitted by the several countries, taking into account the work now being performed by Committee 5 of this Conference. For if we start from this point, importance is immediately given to the various applicable factors in accordance with the weight attributed to these factors by the countries submitting the requirements.
- 1.7 "Even after knowing the requirements of the various countries, there remains the problem of fairly accommodating the requirements within the available frequency space. While it is important that in this connection the various pertinent factors also be borne in mind. Here, too, the problem is one which defies reduction to an acceptable precise formula for universal application. There must be sufficient flexibility to permit the consideration of each problem as it arises not only in the light of general factors but also upon the basis of applicable propagation and technical data, the particular band and time segment involved. The requirements submitted by each country, etc.'

- 1.8 "As this Delegation has pointed out the failure of Committee 3 actually to extract from the documents before it general conclusions for the guidance of the Conference was entirely due to a time factor.
- 1.9 "We have also stated - and we do believe strongly - that even if such work on the part of Committee 3 is unavailable, we can still develop an acceptable plan if the countries remain desirous of successful accomplishment of this end.
- 1.10 "The Delegation of the U.S.A. joins in applauding the excellent analysis given to us earlier by the Delegate of Pakistan. We believe he has correctly analyzed the situation which we face and that an approach such as he suggest can lead us to success in our work. This Delegation remains desirous of reaching that end and remains desirous of cooperating fully in that respect."
- 1.11 Mr. Ouspenskii (Ukrainian S.S.R.) then made the following statement:
- "Our Conference is faced with the solution of a very serious problem - the problem of general principles; and on its successful solution depends the drawing up of the plan and the success of the whole Conference.
- "How should one approach the task of drawing up the plan? How should the channel-hours be distributed, how should one be guided in the evaluation of the real needs of the countries regarding high frequency broadcasting?
- 1.12 "On these subjects there exist two points of view: according to the first, one should take into account the fact that the requirements exceed the existing possibilities many times over and also the extremely disproportionate nature of the requirements, some of which are sufficiently modest and limited, while some are excessively inflated and exaggerated. One should, therefore, according to this view, effect a distribution of channel hours in proportion to the area of the country, and with regard to such constant and objective factors as area, population and number of official languages.
- 1.13 "The consideration of a country's area in connection with the distribution of channel-hours is such a simple and obvious truth, that it would seem difficult to object to it.

1.14 "However, there exists unfortunately also another point of view, which rejects those obvious factors, and does not wish to take any of them into account. The supporters of this point of view thus give themselves a free hand for an arbitrary distribution of channel-hours, a distribution which is unjust and quite inexplicable.

1.15 "Can one agree with this second point of view?"

"As far as a considerable reduction of requirements is concerned, each country will object to an arbitrary reduction of its requirements, unless there exists a general and uniform approach to the problem in all countries, ensuring an equitable distribution of channel hours among all countries.

1.16 "The majority of countries, whose requirements are modest and realistic, believe that it is impossible to build a plan on technical principles only, and that it is necessary to establish an equitable basis for the construction of the plan and to draw up the criteria fixing the importance of each country in relation to the other countries of the world.

"The U.S.S.R. Delegation has submitted a draft plan based upon general principles. The U.S.S.R. has always fought against an arbitrary distribution of channel hours. It has always fought for the creation of a realistic and reasonable basis for the construction of the plan, for the working out of criteria and factors, taking into account the area of the country, and for a uniform and equitable way of approaching the needs of all countries.

1.17 "What are the objectives of the attempts to build up an arbitrary plan, without taking into account general principles, or objective factors? This latter deficiency was shown by the case of the unhappy Appendix A to the Report of the Planning Committee (Geneva Session), which was rejected by the majority of countries. A continuation of similar attempts is represented by the draft plan of the U.S.A. Delegation submitted to this Conference in January. Not to mention numerous inexplicable and incorrect assignments effected without any consideration of the area of the country concerned or the number of its population, this plan provides for 50% of the world's population (the populations of the Soviet Union, India, China and Pakistan), only 748 channel hours or 13% of the total number of channel hours distributed.

"How can one consider such a distribution as equitable? Can one agree to it? Certainly not!



- 1.18 "In the face of these two attempts at an 'unprincipled' approach, can one agree with the method of building up the plan 'on technical principles only'? Certainly not, because it would mean an arbitrary, disproportionate and inequitable distribution of channel hours.
- 1.19 "At the present moment, this Conference finds itself at the most responsible stage of its work, when it has to choose between the two aforementioned points of view. On the correct solution of this issue depends all the future success of the Conference.
- 1.20 "We have heard yesterday a number of serious and profound observations by the Delegations of India, U.S.S.R. and Pakistan, and also a speech by the representative of the United Nations, Mr. van Dissel, in which it was very pertinently stated that such factors as area, population and languages must be taken into account; that an effort must be made to find an acceptable basis for the drawing up of the plan, that it was impossible to create a plan in an arbitrary way. It was necessary to work out the general principles, in order to serve as an excellent example for the future. We attach very considerable significance to the statement of Mr. van Dissel, the representative of the United Nations, and we also welcomed the remarks of Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan), when he said that broadcasting should serve the aims of peace, not of war, and should aim at raising the cultural level of the peoples. This powerful instrument should be given to all the peoples in the first instance for their own internal purposes, for their cultural development. Such is our thesis: such is our position of principle: and we were sincerely happy to hear the words of Mr. Bokhari in confirmation of the same.
- 1.21 "This is the only right way to guarantee the drawing up of an equitable plan. This was obvious, both at Geneva and at Atlantic City, where it was decided that the general principles for the assignment of channel-hours should be drawn up in Mexico City.
- 1.22 "But from the very outset of the work of Committee 3, it became obvious that that Committee was avoiding general principles and was unwilling to deal with them in a concrete manner, preferring to substitute for general principles numerous secondary questions.
- 1.23 "In this way, the very basis of the drawing up of a new plan was prejudiced, because it is impossible to create a plan without coming to an agreement as to how to assign the channel-hours.

- 1.24 "The Report of Committee 3 shows that that Committee has not fulfilled its terms of reference, has not performed the task entrusted to it by the Conference, and has not created a reliable and equitable basis for the drawing up of a plan.
- 1.25 "This Delegation considers that the results submitted in the report of Committee 3 (Doc. 513) will not allow Committee 6 (Plan) to begin with the drawing up of the Plan.
- 1.26 "This Delegation considers that the Report's Conclusions that it is impossible to establish general principles, will prevent the possibility of an agreement. My Delegation calls upon all Delegations to make every effort to establish and draft essential factors and essential criteria which will allow a general and uniform approach by all countries and the drawing up of general principles which will allow work to be started on the drafting of a plan.
- 1.27 "The Delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R. supported wholeheartedly the constructive proposal of the U.S.S.R. Delegation in document 550, regarding the necessity of considering the basic factors of area, population and official languages in the drawing up of the plan. We call upon all Delegations, willing to achieve agreement, to support the U.S.S.R. resolution proposed in document 550."
- 1.28 Mr. Burian (Czechoslovakia) made the following statement:
- "I wish to make several comments with respect to the present discussion. It is not necessary to recall the task with which Committee 3 has been entrusted in accordance with its terms of reference. The importance of general principles in drafting a high frequency assignment plan has been evident from the moment the necessity of bringing order to short-wave broadcasting was recognized. This importance has again been stressed by the delegations themselves when they replied clearly, but negatively, to questions concerning a plan based solely on technical principles.
- 1.29 "It was quite logical to expect that Committee 3, in compliance with its constitution, would concentrate on problems of general principles and clarify them in the course of serious and profound discussions, which would be objective from all points of view, in order to reach a positive solution. Instead of pursuing this path, Committee 3 chose an entirely different method, which has not led it to the total accomplishment of its task. I shall not mention arguments to justify this contention.

I am merely noting this fact without wishing to minimize the efforts and the value of the work accomplished by Committee 3 and its chairman; but I must confess that the Czechoslovak Delegation sincerely regrets that it was impossible to work out an open and serious statement of general principles within Committee 3. My Delegation considers that because of this fact, a duty has been neglected which not only was of practical importance but was also important from a standpoint of morality. By 'morality' I mean the following:

1.30 "A plan not based on general principles would only be a plan drafted arbitrarily by its authors. In these circumstances, relations of sentiment, sympathy and antipathy-- in addition to normal deliberations -- will have an influence on a plan of this nature. For instance, were such a plan unsatisfactory to my country, in what way should I start a controversy and how should I explain my discontent? Only by comparing my country's position with that of other countries towards whom the authors of this plan had been very generous. It is quite understandable that in such a case, I would arouse their aversion; and I wonder if such a situation is worthwhile for any of us. On the other hand, were the plan to be based on general principles, my position would be quite different. In this case, I would know the number of channel-hours assigned to my country. I would also be aware of the reasons which would enable me to justify my requests for a possible increase of that number. or, were my frequency allocation to be reduced, I would have the right to ask why it had been done, and the answer would have to be clear because, in this case, I would not be dependent upon the arbitrary inclinations of anyone, and I could lay claim to my rights. In my opinion, this is more just and moral.

1.31 "The fact that Committee 3 did not find a common ground for drafting general principles does not mean that such principles do not exist. I am convinced that we could soon define these general principles if the delegations did not regard these problems egotistically but were to view them from a higher plan and if, in a sincere and objective discussion, all criteria prompted by the self-interests of individual countries were to be eliminated, and criteria applicable to all countries were to be examined. Taking into account the present circumstances as regards Committee 3, we have only to note that the working procedure followed by Committee 3 did not enable it to fulfill the task which had been assigned to it and which is of fundamental importance to our work. Nevertheless, in my opinion, it is not possible to arrive, on the basis of these results, at the deductions contained in the Argentine proposal and

in the joint statement of the Ibero-American countries. It is impossible to relinquish general principles because of the negative results of Committee 3. In the same way, it is not possible to offer, in opposition to general principles, those 'points of view which might lead to the drafting of a high frequency assignment plan' (as it is stated in Document No. 538).

1.32 "This is impossible for the following reasons:

"a) It would be necessary to ask what these 'points of view' are and if a recommendation would be compatible with the terms of reference of Committee 3.

"b) Such a vague recommendation might be dangerous, in that the criteria which would enable us to exercise a control would be replaced by arbitrary rulings.

1.33 "There is no doubt that our Conference is faced with a great difficulty. In these circumstances, my Delegation considers that the proposal submitted by the U.S.S.R. Delegation in Document No. 550 is realistic, just, and practical. My Delegation wholeheartedly supports this proposal. In conclusion, I wish to state that given the present state of affairs, my Delegation is inclined to accept - at any time - a plan based on general principles which would be just for all countries."

1.34 Mr. Gross (Roumania) then made the following statement:

"I am convinced that the great majority of delegates attending this Conference sincerely wish to draft a plan; however, it is necessary to ascertain the needs, the real rights of each country, with respect to high-frequency broadcasting. What is the possibility of determining such needs? It consists of finding criteria and general principles which would enable us to determine these needs and these rights. This was the task of Committee 3. The findings of this Committee, unfortunately, do not furnish our Conference with this essential instrument. But why do there not exist just general principles which might aid this Conference in ascertaining the needs of each country? We are able to note that there have been a large number of suggestions. If I remember correctly, more than 40 factors were proposed by the various countries to be used in ascertaining the real needs. It is quite natural that a plan cannot be drafted on the basis of such a number of factors. It is not even necessary to use all these various factors, as the great majority of them are not general factors applicable to all countries. In this respect, I should like to refer to the statement made by Mr. Bokhari, Delegate of Pakistan, and

I believe that we should draw conclusions from his words. Mr. Bokhari had quite logically and clearly demonstrated, for instance, the significance of the factors of area, population and languages for his country. We were able to see from his statement that he considers these factors essential; we agree with this, and our Delegation has often had occasion to express its opinion on this subject.

1.35 "I ask this question: what factors, other than those common to all the countries of the world, could be taken into consideration? Is it the number of receivers, as the Delegate of Cuba had stated? If a country possesses a large number of receivers, is this a factor which should give it the right to request an important short-wave transmission?

1.36 "The sole important factors, truly common to all countries, are: area, population and number of official languages spoken. On the other hand, I must admit that there are other factors which may be very important for some countries. I take the liberty of using Pakistan as an example; Mr. Bokhari, himself, stated that his country was backward from a 'modern' standpoint. We all know that there exists in Pakistan, as in India, an ancient culture; but this retarded development from the point of view of 'modern' culture is completely explicable. This country has been oppressed up until the present time, but it has today become free and its culture may now be freely developed; and certainly, this country needs short-waves for high-frequency broadcasting in order to attain the 'modern' cultural level of other, more advanced countries.

"There are also other factors, such as, for instance, the situation of certain European countries which were subjected to horrible massacre and destruction at the hands of fascism and nazism; among such countries may be included ours and its neighbours Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria and many others which for many years were not afforded any possibility of developing their facilities and, in addition, suffered the most horrible destruction.

1.37 "There are also tropical countries, where because of the high atmospheric-noise level, the use of medium waves is very limited or even impossible. It is, therefore, necessary that they be afforded the possibility of using high frequencies for their internal needs. Such is, for instance, the case of certain Latin-American countries. All these factors are peculiar to the individual countries in the same way as other local factors such as orography, geographical location, poor conductivity of the soil, etc..

1.38

"However, I shall come back to truly general principles which are common to all countries: area, population and official languages spoken, which should form the basis for calculating the channel-hours to be assigned to each country. This calculation should serve as a guide in ascertaining the number of channel-hours to be assigned to each country so as to avoid an error entailing two or three times the actual number due them. On this basis of calculation, we consider it necessary to apply specific factors to the individual countries. I am convinced that this is the sole method which should be applied in order to attain any results, and, thanks to the spirit of collaboration demonstrated by everyone, I have the deep conviction that we will thus succeed in drafting a plan. If on the contrary, it be decided to apply arbitrary and empirical principles, and if only technical criteria be used, a serious plan acceptable to all could not be drafted. Thus, our Conference would certainly be transformed into a kind of frequency market or stock exchange where each one would wish to obtain the maximum.

"In conclusion, I repeat that in the opinion of the Roumanian Delegation, the factors of area, population and languages should be considered as the basic factors which should serve as a guide in calculating the number of channel-hours; to this basis should be applied other specific factors in regard to the individual countries."

1.39

Mr. Arboleda (Colombia) stated that the last three statements proved that the theme was exhausted. Nevertheless, he wished to deal with certain points which had been overlooked or which had been treated from a different angle.

1.40

One of the themes which had been vehemently discussed at the Atlantic City Conference, in drawing up the terms of reference for the Mexico City Conference, was the question of priorities. At the proposal of the Colombian Delegation, this question had been adopted, and the present results of this Conference proved that the Colombian Delegation was correct. From the statements made by the Delegations of the U.S.S.R. and seven other countries, the Colombian Delegate received the impression that these delegations regretted that the Soviet Plan had not been thoroughly taken into consideration. He pointed out that it might be well to remember the lengthy discussions which this question had entailed, such discussions being, moreover, much more lengthy than on any other question considered during this Conference.

- 1.41 With reference to the statement made by Mr. Ouspenskii (Ukrainian S.S.R.) who referred to exaggerated, as well as to modest and justified requirements, the Delegate of Colombia asked what judge would be in a position to ascertain the criterion of distinction between them.
- 1.42 Mr. Burian (Czechoslovakia) had stated that it was impossible to accept a plan which would include the "generosity of the author" among the factors considered in its drafting. The Delegate of Colombia stressed the fact that the Soviet Plan, which doubtless represented a great deal of effort and work, suffered precisely from the defect of which Mr. Burian had spoken, inasmuch as variable and unacceptable factors, not based on mathematical data, were included in this plan. It was in fact precisely the "generosity of the author" which entered into these factors.
- 1.43 Concerning the statement of Mr. Gross (P.R. of Roumania) who referred to the number of receivers possessed by Cuba, he said that according to Mr. Gross's analysis, the latter would consider it normal and reasonable for the normal progress of a country to be arrested so that other countries might reach the same cultural level. This point of view did not contain much common sense.
- 1.44 The Delegate of Colombia recalled, on the other hand, the serene and impartial statement of Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan) at the preceding session, as well as the appeal addressed by the Dean of this Conference, Mr. Corteil. These two statements were characterized by great wisdom and, at the same time, by no less great experience. In fact, from the work of Committee 3 (General Principles) and from the elements which guided it, it was possible to draw constructive conclusions. In the same way, there should not go unnoticed the crystal clear manner in which Father Soccorsi (Vatican City) had shown, in guiding his Working Group, how it was possible to achieve a constructive solution, even in pursuing paths strewn with errors. Thus, it was possible from this overall work to draw immediately the following conclusions:
- 1.45 a) It is not possible to pretend that a criterion can be imposed on the rest of the delegations. If the Assembly wishes to impose a criterion, an agreement will never be reached.
- b) The error should be avoided of being the judge in one's own case.
- 1.46 From the last statement, the Colombian Delegate wished only to draw the following conclusion: a plan based on limited factors is unacceptable.

- 1.47 Document No. 550 provided a new element of amplification, but it was not clearly defined. It was stated that the characteristics peculiar to each country should be taken into consideration. Did those characteristics, perhaps, deal exclusively with a variable factor such as the one contained in the Soviet Plan? In this case, Document No. 550 would be shorn of all significance.
- 1.48 As a result of the foregoing, the Colombian Delegation considered it essential to take into account the proposal of the Argentine Delegation which was similar to the Chair's proposal, with reference to Document No. 513. This document could be divided into two parts: the first part, informative in nature, extending to Chapter VIII, and the second part constituting conclusions. If this proposal were to be adopted by the Plenary Assembly, a text taking Document No. 513 into consideration could be drawn up as a practical proposal.
- 1.49 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) then made the following statement:
- "We should first of all be offended by the fact that our honourable colleague, Mr. Sterling (U.S.A.) credited us in advance with a statement which we have not made. However, we shall forgive him this, inasmuch as we must refer to questions concerning which we are obliged to express our discontent.
- 1.50 "In assessing the results of the present discussion, the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. wishes to support completely the statement of those delegates who testified that high-frequency broadcasting is the patrimony of the people and constitutes a powerful instrument for the social, cultural and moral education of the people of each country, as well as for the peoples of the entire world.
- 1.51 "At the same time, our Delegation wishes very sincerely to support the statements of the Delegates of the U.S.S.R., India, Pakistan, United Nations and of certain others who state that a plan can be realistic only if it is based on general principles; and those delegates who aspire to create a plan on an empirical basis are committing a grave error.
- 1.52 "Nevertheless, when we speak of general principles, we have in mind principles which are common to all countries and which, in the first place, are used to ascertain the position of a country with respect to the other countries of the world. These principles may thus become the basic criteria in drafting a high-frequency assignment plan.
- 1.53 "These basic factors are: area, population and the number of official state languages. We are quite willing to admit that it is possible - when drawing up a high-frequency assignment plan - to take into consideration, in addition to the foregoing factors, certain special characteristics of each country. However, we are not so naive as to imagine that there is an actual possibility of creating principles and special factors for each individual country.



- 1.54 "Some delegates have mentioned 'positive' or 'negative' factors, such as ~~wire~~ recording methods, the number of receivers and transmitters, conductivity of the soil, etc. They have neglected to state what was the relationship of these factors to the drafting of a plan.
- 1.55 "We are certainly gratified to learn that Cuba has attained a high cultural level and that it possesses, as Mr. Morales informed us, 17 transmitting stations and 800,000 individual receiving sets. But what does this mean? Are we to conclude that Cuba should receive frequencies while other countries not having achieved the same cultural level should be deprived thereof and that their broadcasting should be eliminated? Is this the situation? Or should we, perhaps, grant a higher number of frequencies to those countries possessing a greater number of gramophone records or a poor conductivity of the soil? No, it seems to us that the situation is not like this and that the implementation of such 'principles' could result only in confusion.
- 1.56 "Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan) was most correct when he stated that the broadcasting needs of his country were to be ascertained first of all by the needs of the many millions of inhabitants of Pakistan and by the large number of languages spoken by them, and that these languages should be used in broadcasting with a view to raising the cultural level of the people.
- 1.57 "If each of the delegates present were to assess his requirements in accordance with the foregoing, we could arrive at common principles such as I have already mentioned and on the basis of which it would be possible to draw up a just and equitable high-frequency assignment plan.
- 1.58 "The Delegate of Colombia stated that 'in principle' the imposing of one's own criteria and ideas is inadmissible.' This is correct, but at the same time, it is inadmissible to ignore and not to discuss reasonable proposals. Equally it is inadmissible to deny this simple truth that each country may lay claim to high-frequencies in accordance with its relative importance and its position with respect to the other countries of the world. This is a fact.
- 1.59 "The Delegate of Colombia also said that we could not find a judge who would be capable of ascertaining whether or not the requirements were exaggerated. We shall take the liberty of not sharing the opinion of the Delegate of Colombia, and we shall say that general principles would be precisely the best judges, which would solve the question in a most just and objective manner.
- 1.60 "Now, let us proceed to the substance of the General Principles Committee's Report.
- 1.61 "The Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. feels that as the Plenary Assembly, in considering Committee 3's Report at the present time, is considering such important questions, the final success or failure of the Mexico City Conference rests upon the correctness of the Assembly's decision.

- 1.62 "The Plenipotentiary Conference of Atlantic City gave us very clear directives as to the consideration of priorities and general principles.
- 1.63 "On the basis of these directives, the Plenary Assembly of our Conference laid down the terms of reference for Committee 3, which was entrusted with the task of drawing up general principles and priorities for the types of service, on the basis of which the high-frequency broadcasting assignment plan should be drafted.
- 1.64 Since it possessed the terms of reference assigned by the Conference, the Report of the Planning Committee (Geneva and Mexico City Sessions), the materials of the Atlantic City Conference as well as the complete proposals of the Soviet Delegation and a certain number of other delegations, it would seem that Committee 3 should first of all have considered this material and should have then formulated general principles on the basis thereof.
- 1.65 "This was not the case, and the terms of reference of Committee 3 were not observed. Instead of studying general principles, the Committee dealt for three months with the drafting of the questionnaire and with fruitless discussions which often had no direct relationship to the terms of reference of this Committee.
- 1.66 "All the efforts of the U.S.S.R. Delegation and other delegations to guide this work toward a consideration of general problems met with stubborn opposition from the Chairman of the Committee. Opposition also came from the Delegations of the U.K., the U.S.A., and certain others which did not wish a Plan to be drafted on the basis of general principles and did their utmost to prevent the framing of general principles and, consequently, the drafting of a high frequency assignment plan based on objective criteria.
- 1.67 "Whether it be pleasant or unpleasant, it is precisely due to the efforts of the above-mentioned delegations that the Conference is today obliged to take note that no general principles have been drafted. This fact seriously threatens the work of this Conference with failure.
- 1.68 "The attempts which have been made during the present session to create a consensus of opinion within this Assembly which would recognize the possibility of drafting an acceptable Plan for all the countries of the world on an empirical basis, cannot be very successful. Such a Plan would neither be just nor objective; consequently, it should be categorially rejected.

1.69 "The Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. states most categorically that any plan put forward by any delegation or drafted by the Mexico City Conference which is not based on thoroughly objective principles applicable to all countries, could not be acceptable to it. Our Delegation could not, therefore, approve or accept such a plan for the purposes of implementation.

1.70 "Consequently we strongly support the proposals of the U.S.S.R. Delegation as set forth in Document No. 550. They comply with the terms of reference of our Conference, namely, to draft a realistic and objective high frequency assignment plan."

1.71 "Mr. Jablin (P.R. of Bulgaria) stressed the fact that Committee 3 (General Principles) did not accomplish its task, inasmuch as it did not formulate any general principles. Without general principles a plan could not be drafted. In his opinion, Document No. 513 was a document which should not be shown. He considered, nevertheless, that it was not too late to reach an agreement on general principles. Without them a plan was impossible, unless recourse was to be made to arbitrary rulings. He wished to point out to the Delegate of Cuba that if the latter's country possessed 700,000 receiving sets, Bulgaria, a small country destroyed by the war, only possessed 317,000, but that in 3 years it would certainly possess far more than Cuba.

1.72 Moreover, Mr. Arboleda (Colombia) had recognized that it was not possible to draw up a plan without a basis and without general principles. The Delegation of Bulgaria considered that without general bases a plan could not be drafted.

1.73 "Mr. Drohojowski (Poland) considered that according to the numerous statements made the previous day and during the present session, it would appear that many delegations recognized the necessity of general principles. He saw an excellent basis for obtaining general principles in the proposal contained in Document No. 550. The last sentence was especially edifying in this respect. Consequently, the Polish Delegation wished the Assembly to take this document into consideration and discuss it with all the attention it merited.

1.74

With reference to the previous statements relative to the criticism of Committee 3's working procedure, Mr. van den Broek (Netherlands) as the Chairman of this Committee, wished to make certain clarifications. In his opinion the criticisms made were not supported by documents and he wished to read several extracts from reports of Committee 3's meetings for the enlightenment of the Assembly, in the interest of historical truth.

1.75

a) Document No. 85, Minutes of the Fifth Meeting of Committee 3, Page 4 of the English text read that the Chairman submitted a draft questionnaire (Document No. 49) and stated:

"As no proposals for questions had been submitted, the Chair had itself drawn up the list. It was still, however, open to any delegates to make proposals for questions, or for changes in the text of the questions proposed. He hoped delegates would make such proposals, without of course raising the questions of the answers to the questions."

.76

In the following paragraph it was said:

"The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he had not had time to examine the document in anything more than a superficial way; but his first impression of it was excellent, and he suggested that it should be studied paragraph by paragraph with a view to any changes in the questions, or additions of supplementary questions, which might be found necessary."

1.77

b) Document No. 116, Report of the Sixth Meeting of the Committee. On Page 8 of the English text was found the following:

"The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was anxious to express to the Chair, as other delegates had done, his appreciation of Document No. 49."

And further on:

"He (the U.S.S.R. Delegate) would accordingly like the discussion to continue. The Chairman proposed to put the Argentine Delegate's motion to postpone consideration of the Questionnaire to the vote..... The Argentine Delegation's motion.... was rejected by 7 votes to 24".

1.78 Mr. van den Broek (Netherlands) pointed out that the U.S.S.R. Delegate had voted against deferring consideration of this question.

1.79 c) Document No. 232, Report of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Committee

Page 6 of the English text, read:

"The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that...up to the present the Committee had been trying a useful experiment by discussing a questionnaire which interested the majority of the delegations."

1.80 This showed, continued Mr. van den Broek, that on 23 November, i.e., after 3 weeks of discussion, the U.S.S.R. Delegate was still of the opinion that the questionnaire represented a very worthwhile working instrument. This also proved that certain speakers read the reports incorrectly, especially when they stated as had Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) on the previous day, that the Chairman of Committee 3 opposed the creation of the Working Group and had only yielded to pressure from the majority. If reference were made to Document No. 233, it could be seen that it was on the proposal of the Chairman of Committee 3 that this Group had been created and that the chairmanship thereof had been assigned to Mexico.

1.81 It had been said that Committee 3 failed in its task. Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) had asked several pertinent questions on this subject. In the opinion of Mr. van den Broek, if Committee 3 did not accomplish what it should have, it at least did its utmost. This could be explained as follows: from the outset, certain delegations had opposed the formulation of general principles, other delegations had no confidence in the Committee, and still others had finally requested a complete series of directives and general principles from the Committee. Between these two extremes--those who wished nothing, or almost nothing, and those who wished everything, or almost everything--the centre group had not been able to maintain its stand. The result obtained was poor but could have been better. Without supplying a complete "vade mecum", Committee 3 should have been able to formulate worthwhile directives. Mr. van den Broek was the first

to regret this, but the reading of the Report submitted by the Committee indeed showed what had actually transpired.

- 1.82 Together with Mr. Van Dissel (United Nations) he admitted that the last Chapter entitled "Conclusions" did not contain any. In fact, the title should rather have been "Final Comments". Nevertheless, Committee 3 should have been able to formulate conclusions, but it had decided otherwise. It was impossible to include any conclusions in the Final Report due to the lack of time, and only the resolution and the results of the work of Working Group C could be included.
- 1.83 The session was suspended from 11.50 a.m. to 12.25 p.m.
- 1.84 Upon resumption of the discussion, the Chairman pointed out that the general discussion was now concluded, inasmuch as there had been 30 statements on the same subject. The Assembly should now proceed to take a decision, i.e., to complete the approval of the Report of Committee 3 (General Principles).
- 1.85 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) then read the text of a document which, if adopted, would be published and would to a certain extent constitute a final decision following on the Report of Committee 3.
- 1.86 The Plenary Assembly, having examined the replies of the delegations to the questions submitted in Document No. 265, and the statistical summary of these replies contained in Document No. 511 decided as follows:
- 1.87 a) That unanimous agreement has not been reached either on the precise principles which should be taken into consideration in the formulation of a frequency assignment plan or whether the several categories of services should be accorded relative priorities (Question 10). Consequently, it has not proved possible to prepare a formula or other device whose automatic application could determine the proper allocation for each country.
- 1.88 b) That nevertheless a majority of delegations consider that account should be taken of the following factors in the allocation of frequency hours by the Planning Committee without it being possible to assign any relative importance to the different factors, either absolutely or in respect of each country:
1. The number of transmitters in operation and the volume of broadcasting being carried out by a country at the present time;
  2. The extraordinary circumstances which have had a significant bearing on the development of broadcasting in a country (it being understood that this principle applies

particularly to the case of Pakistan and of any other country in a similar position);

3. The number of transmitters in operation and the volume of broadcasting being carried out by a country at an agreed date in the case of countries which have suffered damage during the last war;

4. 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 erect new or extend existing installations at the same pace as other countries;

5. A number of other factors should also be taken into account, in as far as they reflect the genuine needs of the respective countries. These factors, which include those of area, population and number of languages, are listed in Appendix B of Document No. 375.

1.89 c) That the majority of delegations believe that the following considerations should also be taken into account in the preparation of the frequency assignment plan:

1. the assignment of an agreed minimum of frequency hours to each country;

2. the possibility of using alternative methods of transmission and dissemination;

3. special consideration should be given to countries if they have already taken into account when submitting their requirements, the need for economy of frequencies;

4. account should be taken only of the technically justified requirements for the duration of the operation of the Plan; 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;

5. the needs of countries which have not submitted their requirements;

6. channel hours should be allocated to the United Nations News Services;

7. a maximum power limit for high frequency broadcasting.

1.90 d) That the negative answers of the majority of Delegations to Questions 14, 17, 21, 23 and 24 in Document No. 511 should also be taken into account in the preparation of the Plan.

- 1.91 As the Chairman had called for the comments of the Assembly in reference to this document, Mr. Machado (Brazil) proposed an addition to this text.

In view of the fact that question 10 did not receive an answer which would allow a positive conclusion to be drawn therefrom, but on the other hand, in view of the importance of this question, the Delegation of Brazil considered it necessary to add the corresponding figures given below, for purposes of information, to the end of the document, the text of which had been read by the Secretary:

--international preferences: 9, of which 2 were conditional;

--national preferences: 16, of which 1 was conditional;

--equal treatment: 13.

- 1.92 Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan) welcomed with pleasure the compromise text proposed by the Chair. He was of the opinion that amendments should be proposed when the text was considered and that they should be discussed when the text had been published.

- 1.93 Before making any comments on the procedure to be used, Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) stated that paragraph b) was absolutely unintelligible. He had refrained from requesting to share the floor with the thirty other speakers who had participated in the discussion relative to Committee 3, as he wished to learn the opinion of his colleagues. As Vice-Chairman of this Committee, he felt that he shared a certain responsibility with the Chairman. His thirty colleagues had taught him nothing. The time had come to conclude the discussion. He found it very interesting that this should be achieved by means of the proposed compromise text which he felt should be added to the consideration of the Report, which was still to be approved but which was no longer being discussed. He did not object to a discussion of this final document, but he considered it necessary first to ascertain to what extent this compromise proposal satisfied those delegations who had previously made practical proposals. By this, he meant the proposals of the U.S.S.R., Pakistan and Ibero-American Delegations as well as the proposal which the U.K. Delegation had declared its intention to submit. He only proposed this method of discussion in a spirit of conciliation.

- 1.94 Mr. Sastry (India) said that it would be well to remember that whatever might be the final decision of the Assembly on this point, this decision would have to be applied to a draft frequency assignment plan. This was the most important point to remember as regards all future decisions of the Assembly.



- 1.95 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) considered that this document could be published without a number in the form of a proposal put forward by a certain number of unidentified delegations. He proposed that a vote be taken on the proposal made the previous day to create a working group which would examine and discuss this document and then submit it to a future session of the Plenary Assembly. He proposed that France, India and Roumania be added to the list of delegations to participate in this working group, such a list having been compiled the preceding day.
- 1.96 The Chairman pointed out that his proposal to create a working group had been rejected.
- 1.97 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) stated that the proposal to create a working group for the purposes of seeking agreement was a valid one on the previous day, but inasmuch as there now remained only two texts to be discussed, he no longer considered the creation of such a group necessary.
- 1.98 Mr. Gross (Roumania) stressed the fact that the proposal to create a working group had not been rejected. The Delegation of the People's Republic of Roumania supported this proposal, as it would allow these questions to be dealt with more quickly than in the Plenary Assembly. He further proposed that the following text be added at the end of Document No. 550.
- "Together with the recommendations of the Atlantic City Conference made with reference to those countries which suffered from fascist aggression during the last world war, as well as the final conclusions drawn from the various countries' answers to questions 1, 3, 4, 6, 7b), 10, 12b), 13, 14, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24 and 25 (Document No. 511)."
- 1.99 The Plenary Assembly then resolved to publish and distribute the Document containing the compromise text, taking into account the addition proposed by the Roumanian Delegate.
- 1.100 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) stated that if the Chair withdrew its proposal to create a working group, he would submit it in the name of the U.S.S.R. Delegation. He, therefore, proposed that a vote be taken on this proposal as well as on the one which would add the three previously mentioned countries to the list of members participating in this working group.
- 1.101 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) had no desire to oppose the creation of a working group, but he did not wish to take part therein, for, inasmuch as he was Vice-Chairman of Committee 3, he preferred to remain detached from the drafting of this group's conclusions.
- 1.102 Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan) declared that a working group was not necessary since the Assembly now had the two compromise texts before it. He considered that the simplest method would be to vote on the question so as to ascertain which of the two texts

the Assembly wished to consider. This proposal was supported by Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) and Dr. Mayo (Argentina).

- 1.103 Mr. Sastry (India) thanked Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) for having desired the collaboration of the Indian Delegation in the working group whose creation had just been proposed, but he did not wish to participate therein, as he wished greater freedom in order to be able to submit his amendments to the proposed compromise text.
- 1.104 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) wished to learn the names of those delegations which proposed the compromise text read by Mr. Dostert (Secretary). Furthermore, he thought it quite reasonable to create a working group, and he expressed his astonishment at the refusal of the French and Indian Delegations to participate therein.
- 1.105 The Chairman put the question of the working group to a vote.
- 1.106 The result was the following: 12 votes in favour, 37 against and 10 abstentions.
- 1.107 The creation of a working group was thus rejected, and the two documents would be discussed at the next session of the Plenary Assembly.

The session rose at 1:20 p.m.

The Assistant Secretary

Th. Wettstein

The Reporter: J.E. Castaingt

The Secretary

L. E. Dostert

APPROVED:

The Chairman  
M. Pereyra

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 637-E

29 January 1949

Original: FRENCH

Mexico City, 1948/49

MINUTES OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Twenty-Sixth Session

28 January 1949 (Afternoon)

The Chairman, Mr. Miguel Pereyra, declared the Session open at 3:50 p.m.

The members, experts and observers present were the same as at the Twenty-fifth Session.

I. CONTINUATION OF THE CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF THE  
GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE (Document No. 513).

- 1.1 The Chairman suggested that the Assembly should vote as to which of the two compromise texts proposed at the morning Session should be discussed first.

Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) said that in the French text of the compromise proposal of the Chair, paragraph 4 was missing, and that the paragraph figuring as 4 should really be 5. The missing paragraph 4 was the following: "Any plan based exclusively on technical principles (Question 12 b) is unacceptable."

- 1.2 The Chairman asked the U.S.S.R. Delegation whether it accepted the document as a basis for discussion.

Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) replied that the document with which he was in agreement was Document No. 550 with the addendum of the Roumanian Delegation. He had a series of observations of principle to make on the compromise proposal; but there were, in fact, two compromise texts before the Assembly - that of the Chairman and Document No. 550.

- 1.3 Mr. Rapp (U.K.) proposed the adoption of the first compromise text. He thought the other text would not lend itself so easily to discussion owing to the large number of references to documents which it contained.

Mr. Rapp's proposal was supported by Mr. Mayo (Argentine) and Mr. Acton (Canada).

- 1.4           The Chairman put Mr. Rapp's proposal to the vote. The voting was: 42 votes in favour of the proposal, 9 against and 1 abstention.
- 1.5           The Assembly accordingly decided to proceed at once with the discussion of the compromise proposal of the Chair.
- 1.6           Mr. Machado (Brazil) reminded the Assembly that his Delegation had proposed an addition at the end of the Document. The intention of his Delegation in proposing the addition to the text was to show Committee 6 that the delegations had thought it necessary to attend to the interior requirements of their countries. If this proposal was accepted, it would be desirable to delete a part of the sentence of point 1 of the document, from the word "plan" onwards.
- 1.7           The Chairman said that the document must be studied point by point. He asked Mr. Dostert (Secretary) to read a text which modified the document slightly.
- 1.8           Mr. Dostert (Secretary) said that, if the text which was being discussed was to form part of the Report of Committee 3 (General Principles), the preamble would have to contain the following sentence:
- "The Plenary Assembly has taken note of and approved Document No. 513, containing the Report of Committee 3 (General Principles), together with the documents attached thereto, and has further approved the following text which should be included as a conclusion for the said Report."
- 1.9           Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) did not think that the text proposed by Mr. Dostert (Secretary) had anything to do with what the Plenary Assembly was now discussing. In his opinion, there was no need for a summary to be added to the Report of Committee 3 (General Principles), since the latter had already formulated its conclusions. On the other hand, it was essential to say that "The Plenary Assembly has taken into account Document No. 513 containing the Report of Committee 3 (General Principles), and has approved the following decisions". He reserved the right to come back to the substance of the document upon a later occasion.
- 1.10          Mr. Mayo (Argentine) shared the viewpoint of the Soviet Delegate. The document should begin with the following words: "The Plenary Assembly, having taken into consideration Document No. 513, containing the Report of Committee 3 (General Principles) together with the documents attached thereto, decides.....etc."

- 1.11 Mr. Stovanov (U.S.S.R.) seconded Mr. Mayo's proposal, which was unanimously adopted by the Assembly.
- 1.12 The Chairman asked delegates for observations on point 1:
- 1.13 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) said that, if the Brazilian Delegation wished to refer to the results of Question 10, its amendment would come better after point 1 and following on the bracket after the words "Question 10". He also thought it would be better to add to the Replies to Question 10 the Other Replies, viz., those relating more or less to one of the preferences specified. The French Delegation's Reply was one of these.
- 1.14 Mr. Machado (Brazil) had no objection to his text coming after point 1, or to the inclusion of the Other Replies, as suggested by the French Delegate.
- 1.15 Mr. Sastry (India) proposed to add to the second sentence of point 1 the words "up to the present" between the word "possible" and the words "to prepare", so that the sentence would run: "Consequently, it has not proved possible up to the present to prepare...".
- 1.16 Mr. Gross (Romania P.R.) proposed the following addition to the second sentence of point 1 at the beginning of the same, omitting the word "Consequently": "Although the majority of countries agreed to determine the assignments or allocations of frequencies for the different countries within the available limits of the spectrum, on the basis of an equitable method admitting of uniform application, it has not been possible up to the present to prepare a formula or other device, the automatic application of which would allow of an assignment of suitable frequencies for each country."
- 1.17 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) proposed to omit points 1 and 2, and to add a few words to the opening sentence of the Document, in such a way that the latter would read as follows: "The Plenary Assembly, having taken into consideration Document No. 513 containing the Report of Committee 3 (General Principles) and all the documents relating thereto, decides to recommend to Committee 6...". There was general agreement to discuss the results of Question 10 at the end of the Document.
- 1.18 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) stated that if it was generally agreed that point 1 was an introductory statement, then point 2 entered into the details of the recommendations of the majority. If this point were to be deleted, this Document would lose its meaning. He proposed that instead of "the Plenary Assembly decides that...", the Document should read: "the Plenary Assembly recognizing that...", before point 1, then: "decides that..." before point 2.

- 1.19 Mr. Rapp (United Kingdom) stressed the fact that the word "decides" had already been deleted. He would accept the Roumanian amendment to point 1 because it agreed with the facts. Moreover, he considered that the preamble contained in point 1 constituted one of the main parts of the document, and that it was a statement of useful facts. It should be retained. He shared the point of view of the Delegate of France on point 2, which should be maintained in order to give a more logical and a clearer meaning to the document. Finally, he considered that the Brazilian amendment should be retained, if necessary.
- 1.20 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) seconded the proposal of the Yugoslavian Delegation, concerning the deletion of point 1, which did not reflect the points appearing later in the document. He felt it would be advisable to say: "The Plenary Assembly, after consideration of Document No. 513, containing the report of Committee 3 (General Principles), and of all the other pertinent documents, recommends to Committee 6, etc...". He proposed that a vote should be taken on the motion of the Yugoslavian Delegation to delete point 1. As to the additions proposed by various delegations for inclusion at the end of the document, the Soviet delegate proposed that the results of questions 6a, 6b, and 7 should be added at the end of the document.
- 1.21 Mr. Sastry (India) accepted the addition proposed by the Delegation of Brazil, and said that he had proposed amendments for the purpose of retaining point 1, but that he did not have a definite opinion as to its deletion.
- 1.22 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) agreed to retain the text of point 1 with the addition proposed by the Roumanian Delegation and the amendments submitted by the Delegate of India. He considered that it would be easy to delete the expression "(Question 10)" and to include immediately afterwards the addition proposed by the Delegation of Brazil. He proposed that, for the moment, only point 1 should be examined, and that this question should be submitted to a vote.
- 1.23 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) repeated that point 1 in no way reflected the discussion of Committee 3 (General Principles), and for this reason it should be deleted. However, he pointed out that his proposal was the furthest removed from the others and that it should be voted on first.
- 1.24 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) then read the proposed text of point 1, taking the various proposals into account, in order that the Assembly might take a decision upon the approval of this text.

"The Plenary Assembly has taken note of Document No. 513, containing the report of Committee 3 (General Principles), 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 service should be accorded priority. The results of the replies to these questions were the following:

- International preference: 9, with 2 conditional
- national preference: 16, with 1 conditional
- both alternatives on an 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 prepare a formula or other method whose application could determine a frequency allocation for each country."

1.25 Mr. Gross (P.R. of Roumania) proposed that in paragraph 2 of the new point 1 the word "prepare" should be replaced by "adopt".

1.26 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) did not share the opinion of the Roumanian Delegate when the latter said "that the majority of countries agreed to adopt this method".

1.27 The Chairman said that the Assembly agreed to replace "prepare" by "adopt".

1.28 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) declared that the text just read by Mr. Dostert (Secretary) was not, in his opinion, a compromise text in that it did not reflect the numerous statements at the sessions held during the morning and the previous day. Nor did this text reflect the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the Conference. Since this draft text did not tackle the question in the correct manner, point 1 should be deleted. The proposal of Yugoslavia to delete this text was the furthest removed from the original proposal and it should be put to the vote. Finally, the Assembly was respecting neither the directives of the Atlantic City Convention, nor those of Committee 3 (General Principles), nor the directives which the Assembly had given to itself. Point 1 of this document decided the fate of the Conference. It was preferable to undertake a practical discussion of the questions already debated in Committee 3 in order that the Plan Committee might take such questions into account. He entirely disagreed with any draft plan or any frequency assignment which was not based on objective and uniform principles or criteria applicable to all countries.

1.29 The Chairman put the proposal of Yugoslavia to a vote by roll call with the following results: 10 votes in favour of the deletion of point 1, as read by the Secretary, 48 against and 4 abstentions.

1.30 The text of point 1 as read by the Secretary was adopted.

1.31 Mr. Kito (Albania) proposed the following amendment as a 4th paragraph to point 1:

- question 6 a): 29 affirmative replies, 12 negative and 10 other replies.
- question 6 b): 27 affirmative replies, 6 negative replies and 2 abstentions.
- question 7 b): 44 affirmative replies, 4 negative replies and 1 abstention.

This proposal was seconded by Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.)

1.32 The Chairman put the amendment of the Delegation of Albania to a vote by roll call with the following results: 10 votes in favour of the amendment, 49 against and 1 abstention.

1.33 The amendment of the Delegation of Albania was therefore rejected.

1.34 Mr. Gross (P.R. of Roumania) protested against the fact the the Chairman did not grant him the floor before the vote was taken on the amendment of Albania. He had wished to make a statement in order to give a necessary explanation of the amendment which he had proposed. This amendment was a general statement of facts and did not replace that submitted by the Delegation of Albania.

1.35 The Chairman explained he was going to submit the amendment proposed by the Roumanian Delegate to a vote, and Mr. Dostert (Secretary) read the text as modified by this amendment:

"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...."

There was a second amendment proposed by the Delegate of Roumania and which consisted in replacing the word "prepare" by "adopt" in paragraph 2 of the new point 1.

1.36 The Assembly unanimously decided to adopt these two amendments.



1.37 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) said that there still remained the Brazilian amendment on which the Assembly had not yet given its opinion.

1.38 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) considered it was not necessary to add the statistics proposed by the Brazilian Delegation.

1.39 The Chairman submitted the Brazilian amendment to a vote, with the following results: 40 votes in favour of the Brazilian amendment, none against and 17 abstentions.

1.40 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) reminded the Assembly of the editorial amendment proposed by the Delegate of India.

1.41 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) then made the following statement:

"The Bielorussian S.S.R. Delegation considers that the wording of the preamble, as well as that of point 1, lacks in objectivity and imposes upon us a decision, which neither in fact nor in spirit, corresponds with the discussions which took place in connection with the Report of Committee 3 (General Principles).

"The Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. draws the attention of the Assembly to this fact before the vote is taken and strongly supports the previous statement made by the Soviet Delegation with reference to this matter."

1.42 The Chairman asked the Assembly whether there were any objections to including these editorial amendments proposed by the Delegation of India.

The Assembly adopted the amendment proposed by the Delegate of India.

1.43 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) proposed that the adoption of point 1 of the document under discussion be submitted to a vote by roll call.

The result of the vote was as follows: 52 votes in favour, 10 votes opposed and 1 abstention.

1.44 The text of point 1 was adopted.

1.45 The Chairman then asked the Assembly for comments on point 2.

1.46 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) proposed editorial changes. Firstly, since the word "decides" had been replaced in the preamble preceding point 1 by the word "recognizes", it would be advisable to include now the word "decides". In the second place, the word "although" should be deleted and, finally, the expression "relative importance" should be replaced by "importance as such" or by "the importance of the various factors envisaged, both as such or in connection with each country".

As far as the substance was concerned, he proposed the following amendment: paragraph c) of point 2 was almost identical to a text contained in Document No. 406; however, an important part of that text had been deleted which he would like to have included.

- 1.47 Dr. Mayo (Argentine) then asked the Delegate of France whether a wording drafted as follows would satisfy him "Committee 6 (Plan) in assigning frequencies should take into consideration...etc".
- 1.48 Mr. Rapp (United Kingdom) proposed the following addition to point 2: after the words "following factors", add: "approved by the majority of Delegations".
- 1.49 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) proposed to add the words "up to the present" after the words "without it being possible".
- 1.50 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) read the complete text of point 2 of the document:
- "The Plenary Assembly decides that the assignments of channel hours by Committee 6 (Plan) should take into account the factors enumerated below which have been approved by the 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".
- 1.51 The Plenary Assembly unanimously adopted the text of point 2 as drafted.

The meeting was adjourned at 6.10 p.m.

The Assistant Secretary:  
T. Wettstein

The Secretary: APPROVED:  
L.E. Dostert The Chairman  
M. Percyra

The Rapporteur:  
J.E. Castaingt

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 638-E

31 January 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

Original: SPANISH

MINUTES OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

27th Session

Saturday 29 January 1949

The Session was declared open at 10.15 a.m. by the Chairman, Mr. Lazaro Barajas, with the attendance of the Delegations of:

Albania (P.R. of), Argentine, Australia (Commonwealth of), Austria, Belgium, Bielorussia (S.S.R. of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Chile, China, Vatican City, Colombia (Republic of), Portuguese Colonies, Colonies, Protectorates and Overseas Territories of the United Kingdom, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador (temporarily represented by the Republic Oriental of Uruguay), Ecuador (temporarily represented by Brazil), United States of America, France, Guatemala (temporarily represented by Cuba), Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (represented by the Swiss Confederation), Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Liberia (represented by the United States of America), Luxembourg (represented by the Netherlands), Mexico, Monaco (represented temporarily by France), Norway, New Zealand (temporarily represented by Southern Rhodesia), Pakistan, Panama (temporarily represented by the Republic of Colombia), Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia (temporarily represented by Portugal), Southern Rhodesia, Roumania (People's Republic of), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Siam (temporarily represented by Oversea France), Sweden, Switzerland (Confederation of), Territories of the United States of America, Oversea Territories of the French Republic, Turkey, Ukraine (S.S.R. of), Union of South Africa, U.S.S.R., Uruguay, Venezuela (United States of, temporarily represented by Mexico), Yugoslavia (People's Federal Republic of).

The Observers of Mongolia (People's Republic of), I.B.O., U.N.O. and S.C.A.F. were also present.

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

Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) wished to express his surprise upon learning that neither on 29 January nor on Sunday 30 January would there be any interviews by the Working Groups, in spite of the decision taken unanimously the day before.

He could not approve of the attitude of a Conference and of its Plenary Assembly which adopted by unanimous vote a decision and decided on the following day not to apply it. He added:

"I regret very much to be compelled to make an express statement of my disapproval of such a procedure."

Dr. Metzler (Switzerland) also expressed his surprise at what he had just learned. His Delegation seconded the protest of the Delegation of France.

The Chairman explained briefly the circumstances which had led to the suspension of the interviews. One of these circumstances was the prolonged session of the Plenary Assembly.

I. CONTINUATION OF THE CONSIDERATION OF THE "LONG DOCUMENT"  
(UNNUMBERED) ON GENERAL PRINCIPLES

- 1.1 Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan) was of the opinion that sub-paragraphs a), b), c), d) and e) of paragraph 2 called for thorough consideration, inasmuch as the general form which the conclusions and Replies to the Questionnaire would take was embodied therein. It was logical, therefore, for differences of opinion to arise; but as the Document had been drafted on the basis of the maximum number of Replies received, he proposed that in order to avoid discussions, it should be approved as worded and without discussion. It was preferable for the Assembly to discuss additions to it rather than amendments.
- 1.2 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) proposed to replace sub-paragraph e) of paragraph 2 of the "long Document" by the text which the U.S.S.R. had proposed in Document No. 550 with the addendum of the Roumanian Delegation. At the same time he suggested that, once the text was adopted, it should appear as sub-paragraph a) and not as sub-paragraph e) of paragraph 2, because in the opinion of the Soviet Delegation the remaining paragraphs would then be based on it.
- 1.3 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) did not consider it in any way superfluous to discuss the "long Document" fully. In the first place, he thought it was absolutely necessary to determine the coefficient of importance of the different factors. For that reason he thought that, in order to arrive at a genuinely compromise text, the proposal just submitted by the U.S.S.R. Delegation, which established the factors in the order of their importance, should be put to the vote.
- 1.4 Accordingly, the Delegation of Yugoslavia supported the text proposed by the U.S.S.R. in Document No. 550, together with the Roumanian addendum and the inclusion of the two as sub-paragraph a) of paragraph 2.
- 1.5 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) was not opposed to the Pakistani proposal, and he did not think that the amendment submitted by the U.S.S.R. Delegation was in conflict with that proposal.

The Delegation of France felt that the "long Document" could quite well be approved on the understanding that such approval in no way precluded the possibility of introducing amendments or additions or of proposing omissions. In order to save time, he suggested that only concrete proposals to add to, or amend, the text should be accepted, and that they should be put to the vote without lengthy discussions. The Delegation of France had several amendments to propose.

He further suggested that discussions as to substance should not be permitted, and that only amendments, omissions or additions proposed by Delegates should be accepted and put to the vote.

1.6 Since the discussion as to whether or not the Assembly was in agreement with the Pakistani proposal threatened to become extremely prolonged, the Chairman suggested that Mr. Bokhari should withdraw his proposal so that full discussion of the Document could continue.

1.7 Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan) said that his proposal had been based on the fact that the sub-paragraphs of paragraph 2 and the "long Document" in general, were in conformity with the text of the Questions in the Questionnaire. In any case, his proposal did not exclude the right of delegations to propose such amendments, omissions or additions as they deemed appropriate. He would not withdraw his proposal; but, if the Chairman considered it advisable, the Delegation of Pakistan would leave it to him to proceed as he saw fit.

1.8 At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) reduced his proposition to concrete form in such a way as to eliminate sub-paragraph c) of paragraph 2, and adopt in place thereof the text of Document No. 550 with the addendum of the Roumanian P. R. The new text, if adopted, to appear as a) of paragraph 2. The other paragraphs to remain in their original form.

He added that the enumeration of Questions might even be eliminated from the addendum proposed by the Roumanian P. R. since the substance of the subjects to which the Questions referred would still be in the Document.

1.9 Mr. Gross (Roumanian P. R.) recalled that at the previous Session there were three documents to be considered, viz. the document of the Argentine Delegation, the joint document of the Ibero-American Delegations and the document of the U.S.S.R. Delegation. The first two had been withdrawn. The Argentine Delegation had withdrawn its document in favor of the document submitted by the Ibero-American countries; and the latter in turn had withdrawn their own document in favour of the compromise text

proposed by the Chair. There remained the Soviet proposal contained in Document No. 550, an addition to which by the Roumanian Delegation had now converted the original proposal into a compromise text, which would express clearly the opinions of the whole Assembly.

- 1.10 Accordingly, he proposed that the latter proposal, with any changes in wording or detail which the other delegations might wish to submit, should be approved without lengthy discussions. The complete document would then be put to a vote immediately, as proposed by the Delegation of Pakistan.
- 1.11 Dr. Mayo (Argentine) considered the proposal of Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan) very sensible. But the Plenary Assembly had decided at the previous Session not to take Document No. 550 as a basis of discussion. Although the Argentine Delegation recognized that all delegations had the right to bring up proposals again in the Assembly, he interpreted the correct procedure to be, first, to put the proposal of Pakistan to a vote, and then to receive and immediately put to a vote the corrections to be included in the Document which had been approved as a whole.
- 1.12 Mr. Gross (Roumanian P.R.) asked the Chairman when Document No 550 had been rejected, as stated by Dr. Mayo (Argentine).
- 1.13 The Chairman replied that on the previous day there were two documents before the Assembly - one called the "long Document" and the other called the "short Document". As the Assembly had decided to take the "long Document" as a basis for discussion, it was unquestionable that it had excluded the "short document", and with it Document No. 550, "as a basis for discussion", although that did not imply a specific rejection of these two documents. The voting had been 42 votes for, and 9 votes against, adoption of the "long document" as a basis of discussion.
- 1.14 Mr. Fontaina (Oriental Republic of Uruguay) and Mr. Mayo (Argentine) were of the opinion that the matter had already been discussed at length, and they proposed that the Pakistani proposal should be put to the vote without excluding the possibility of corrections in detail being introduced later. Mr. Fontaina added that he also spoke on behalf of the Delegation of El Salvador.
- A lengthy discussion as to procedure followed, with statements by numerous delegations.
- 1.16 Finally, the Chairman proposed the formation of a small Working Group, consisting of the Delegations of the Argentine, France, the U.K. and the U.S.S.R., to meet immediately for the purpose of drafting a compromise text, the Plenary Session being suspended in the meantime.

- 1.17 There being no objection, the Session was suspended at 11 a.m. and resumed at 12.15 p.m.
- 1.18 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) read the following compromise text drafted by the Working Group, to appear in the "long document".

"THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY DECIDES:

"That the assignment of channel hours shall take into consideration the factors hereinafter set forth, which have been approved by the majority of the delegations, notwithstanding the fact that up to the present it has been impossible to establish the relative importance of each factor, whether considered by itself or in its specific application to each country:"

The above was the proposed Preamble.

There followed as a) the following text:

"a) The factors (common, basical) such as area of the country, population, official languages, the specific characteristics of each country hereinafter listed, together with other factors given in Appendix B of Document No. 275, in the measure in which they reflect the true requirements of the various countries."

- 1.19 With regard to the proposal of the Roumanian P.R. which was not mentioned, the Group thought that the following text might be adopted:

"Concerning the countries which have suffered war damages, the Plenary Assembly reaffirms the Opinion adopted at Atlantic City, which reads as follows (Page 112 of the English Text):

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 telecommunication systems 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."

- 1.20 Mr. Dostert added that the Group had thought it best to put the words "common" and "basical" in brackets in the proposed text of paragraph a), in order to leave it for the Plenary Assembly to decide, by vote, which of the two words should be used in the final text. The Group was also in favor of continuing the discussion of the "long document".

- 1.21 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) proposed to replace the words "... together with other factors given ..." in the text proposed for a) by the words "... together with other factors such as those mentioned...". He explained that several countries had not given any factors. For instance, the requirements of Uruguay were not completely represented by the factors given in Appendix B of Document No. 275. Several other countries found themselves in the same condition and could not participate, unless the formula was given more latitude, as he had proposed.
- 1.22 The amendment proposed by Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) was adopted unanimously.
- 1.23 Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan) gave a brief summary of how the "long document" would appear with the proposed amendments. He proposed that the text as amended should be adopted, and that a vote should then be taken as to which word should be maintained for the qualification of the factors, i.e., whether "basical" or "common". He added that he was aware of the fact that some delegations wished to introduce amendments which, in the opinion of the Delegation of Pakistan, were of minor character. But he deprecated over much insistence on each amendment. The document should be voted on as a whole.
- 1.24 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) did not share the opinion of Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan). On the contrary, he proposed that the first vote to be taken should be on the question which of the two words "basical" or "common" should remain in the final text.
- 1.25 Dr. Mayo (Argentine) proposed that the word "... characteristics" should be replaced by "... factors", which he thought would be clearer.
- 1.26 After a brief exchange of views between Dr. Mayo and the Chairman, it was finally agreed, at the suggestion of the latter, to say neither "characteristics" nor "factors", but to read: "... specific circumstances of each country ..." etc.
- 1.27 The Chairman put to the vote the decision on the two words "common" and "basical", the voting being by secret ballot.
- The result was as follows: for the word "COMMON" - 48 votes, for the word "BASICAL" - 16 votes, blank voting paper - 1.
- 1.28 The word "common" was accordingly adopted to qualify the factors in the text proposed for paragraph a).



- 1.29 Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan) suggested that the Chair should invite the delegations to move the amendments which they deemed necessary, and that such amendments should be put to the vote without discussion. He stated that after conferring with several delegates who wished to present minor amendments, he had arrived at the conclusion that they would all be accepted without discussion.
- 1.30 This viewpoint was shared by Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavian F.P.R.) and by the Chairman, who said that the procedure suggested would be adopted.
- 1.31 Dr. Metzler (Switzerland) wished to remind the Assembly of the proposal presented previously by his Delegation, referring to the assignment of channel hours to the International Red Cross Committee. In order to avoid a long explanation, he referred the Assembly for particulars of the request for an assignment to Document No. 91, presented by the Swiss Delegation on 5 November 1948.
- He wished the words "... and to the International Red Cross Committee" to be included either under paragraph c) or under paragraph g) of point 3 of the "long document".
- 1.32 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) thought that, as the International Red Cross was a subordinate institution of the United Nations, and as in paragraph 3 g) an assignment had been provided for the transmissions of the U.N.O., there was no object in mentioning the International Red Cross Committee specifically.
- 1.33 Dr. Metzler (Switzerland) thought there was a mistaken impression as to the exact position of the International Red Cross in relation to the U.N.O. They were, he said, two organizations completely independent of each other, although they maintained friendly relations. The International Red Cross had been founded in 1863; and the fact that the U.N.O. had conceded a consultative status to the International Committee did not affect in any way the relative positions of the two institutions. For these reasons he asked that the petitions of the Red Cross should not be considered as included in those of the U.N.O.
- 1.34 This viewpoint was endorsed by Mr. Van Dissel (U.N.O.), who added that, for the very reason that the two bodies were independent institutions, it would be better that the proposed amendment should be included under paragraph c) and not under paragraph g), to avoid any possible confusion.
- 1.35 Dr. Metzler (Switzerland) said that, while it was true that paragraph g) referred to "Information Services of the United Nations", the Delegation of Switzerland considered that, if the Assembly decided to refer specifically to the case of the International Red Cross Committee in paragraph g), the only question remaining would be a matter of wording. He proposed the following wording:

"Channel hours shall be assigned to the information services of the United Nations, and to the specific services of the International Red Cross Committee."

- 1.36 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) recalled that on the previous day his Delegation, on behalf of the Ibero-American countries, had presented a proposal for the introduction of certain modifications in the Report of Committee 3. That proposal had included a paragraph which read:

"To recommend that all countries should give all kinds of facilities for transmissions made by, or applied for by, the following organizations: I.B.O., the Red Cross and U.N.E.S.C.O."

In Uruguay, he explained, the Red Cross enjoyed every facility for its specific transmissions, private or official. He therefore thought it would be much better for all parties, including the Red Cross itself as a body which had no technical broadcasting services of its own, to grant every facility, as suggested in the aforementioned proposal, rather than to assign channel hours. The Delegation of Uruguay was not in complete disagreement with the Swiss Delegation; it desired only that "an institution so altruistic, so disinterested and so necessary in every country" should have at its disposal broadcasting facilities which would doubtless be of much wider scope than would be the case, if the Swiss proposal was accepted.

- 1.37 The Chairman asked the Assembly to vote on the question whether the point had been sufficiently discussed. The result was 47 votes in the affirmative, 1 vote in the negative, and 4 abstentions.

- 1.38 Mr. Machado (Brazil) asked for the floor on a point of order, but was informed by the Chairman that the discussion had been closed and that, unless the point of order was considered fundamental by the Delegation of Brazil, the proposal of Switzerland would be voted on.

The vote was taken by roll call, with the following result:  
FOR - 23 votes, ABSTENTIONS - 41, AGAINST - none.

- 1.39 Mr. Dostert, Secretary, stated that, since the number of the abstentions had been larger than that of the voters, the question would be considered adjourned, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, to be included on the Agenda of a later Plenary Session, at which the abstentions would not be taken into account.

- 1.40 Mr. Machado (Brazil) wished to state his disagreement with the action of the Chair in not ceding the floor to the Delegation of Brazil. The latter had asked for the floor before the voting and, in reply to the Chair, had expressly stated that it considered the point it was about to make as important, although the statement was superfluous, since the Delegation of Brazil were not in the habit of asking for the floor unless they thought it necessary to do so.

1.41 Mr. Sterling (U.S.A.) proposed that delegations which desired to present amendments for the rest of the "long document" should do so immediately, and that these should be voted on without discussion. The U.S.A. Delegation understood that these amendments were of minor character, and could be adopted without further discussion.

1.42 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavian F.P.R.) wished to place on record the following statement:

"The Delegation of the Yugoslavian F.P.R. considers that the Assembly has not been consistent in the two votings which have just taken place. The Assembly first voted that the matter had been sufficiently discussed, and 47 delegations agreed to vote on the Swiss proposal. Then, when the vote was taken, 41 abstentions were registered.

"The Delegation of the Yugoslavian F.P.R., which cast the one negative vote in the first voting, is strengthened as a result of the second voting in its conviction that the matter had not been exhausted and admitted of more detailed discussion."

1.43 The Chairman saw no inconsistency in the action of the Assembly, but rather a sensible decision on its part. The large majority of abstentions registered was indicative, he thought, of the fact that sufficient elements of judgment were lacking for the decision of a point, which on account of its importance called for further study.

1.44 Proceeding, he asked whether the Assembly was in agreement with the proposal of Mr. Sterling (U.S.A.), and invited any delegation which had "fundamental" amendments to move, to do so.

1.45 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) found it difficult to respond to the enquiry of the Chair because, for example, the Delegation of France might consider an amendment "fundamental" which, in the eyes of the Chairman or of other delegations, might not be considered as such. The Delegation of France therefore would present in due course any amendments it wished, even though they were not considered as of fundamental character by some other delegations.

1.46 It was decided finally that each delegation, in the order in which they had asked for the floor, should present the amendments it wished to introduce in the "long document", and that the amendments should be put to the vote without discussion.

1.47 Mr. Marti (Cuba) stated that he wished to present an amendment to the text of the Preamble of the "long document".

1.48 The Chairman said that the Preamble had been read to the Assembly only for information. It had been approved at the previous day's Session.

1.49 Mr. Marti (Cuba) replied that the Delegation of Cuba would be obliged in that case to disagree with the compromise text of the Working Group. The Preamble spoke of factors which had been "approved by the majority of the delegations"; and later the text of paragraph a) mentioned "area of the country", "population" and "official languages". The Delegation of Cuba wished to point out that Document No. 511, when it referred to "common factors", gave figures which could not be interpreted as a majority.

1.50 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) said that it had been decided to put to the vote amendments of texts which had not yet been approved, on the ground that modifications to texts already approved might not be presented. The Assembly had never accepted that rule.

On the other hand, Document No. 511 clearly spoke of "basical factors"; and the Assembly had just decided to use the words "common factors". In the opinion of the Delegation of France, there was no contradiction between the two expressions.

1.51 This opinion was shared by Dr. Mayo (Argentine).

Mr. Dostert (Secretary) read once more the text of paragraph a), which (he said) had been approved by an overwhelming majority. The introduction of amendments to texts already approved was irregular. As the Delegates of the Argentine and of France had stated, Document No. 511 spoke of basical factors and not of common factors, as it had just been decided to call them.

1.52 Mr. Marti (Cuba) insisted that the Assembly should take into consideration the amendment of the Delegation of Cuba.

The Chairman asked the Assembly if it agreed to the introduction of amendments to texts already approved. If the Assembly decided in the affirmative, the amendment of the Delegation of Cuba would be put.

1.53 The Assembly, by 52 votes AGAINST, 4 votes FOR and 6 ABSTENTIONS, decided against the introduction of amendments to texts already approved.

1.54 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France), before proposing the amendments which he intended to introduce in the "long document", wished to state his disagreement with the Chairman's action in consulting the Assembly about the possibility of modifying approved texts. It was a Rule of Procedure that no modifications could be introduced in a text approved during the same Session.

He then proposed his first amendment, which consisted in the addition of the words "... Member of the I.T.U...." in paragraph c) of Point 2, the beginning of which would then read as follows:

"c) The number of transmitters in service and the volume of broadcasting effected by a country Member of the I.T.U.... etc."

- 1.55 Dr. Mayo (Argentine) wished to know where such countries as Spain would stand, if the amendment proposed by France was approved.
- 1.56 Mr. Meyer (France) stated that when he proposed the amendment he had not thought of Spain, but specifically of Germany and Japan.
- 1.57 Mr. Sastry (India) suggested that the difficulty could be solved by deciding that it should refer to a "past" date and by including words to that effect in the paragraph.
- 1.58 The Chairman put to the vote the amendment proposed by the Delegation of France and the suggestion of Mr. Sastry (India). The paragraph, if the amendments were approved, would read as follows:
- "c) The numbers of transmitters in service and the volume of broadcasting effected by a country Member of the I.T.U. at a past date agreed upon in the case of countries which have suffered damages during the last war."
- The result of the vote was as follows: FOR the amendments, 57 votes; AGAINST - 0, ABSTENTIONS - 7.
- 1.59 The amendment proposed by the Delegation of France to paragraph c) of point 2 was approved.
- 1.60 The second amendment of Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) was for the addition in paragraph b) of Point 3 of the words "... with the object of achieving frequency economies, a principle unanimously adopted".
- 1.61 No objections having been raised, the second amendment proposed by the Delegation of France was accepted unanimously.
- 1.62 The third French amendment consisted in adding to paragraph c) of point 3 the following phrase: "... that upon presenting their requirements in Mexico, in relation with those submitted at Atlantic City or at Geneva ...", the rest of the paragraph to remain as in the original text.
- 1.63 Mr. Machado (Brazil), seconded by Mr. Esgun (Turkey), asked what would be the position of countries, which had taken the need for frequency saving into account since Atlantic City, under the proposed amendment.

- 1.64 Mr. Meyer (France) replied that the amendment had been proposed precisely in the interest of these countries. It had taken into consideration a number of suggestions made by other delegations to the Delegation of France. The countries finding themselves in the case referred to by the Delegate of Turkey were precisely those which should be proposing the amendment.
- 1.65 Dr. Mayo (Argentine) disagreed with the amendment. He shared the apprehension felt by the Delegates of Brazil and Turkey concerning the situation of the countries which since Atlantic City had reduced their requirements to ... a maximum!
- 1.66 Mr. Meyer (France) said that his original idea had been to propose the suppression of paragraph c) and, if the Assembly deemed it more convenient to do so, there was no objection on behalf of the Delegation of France against omitting the whole paragraph.
- 1.67 The Chairman put to the vote this last proposal of Mr. Meyer, to the exclusion of his former third amendment.

The following was the result: FOR the elimination of the paragraph - 35 votes, AGAINST - 16 votes, ABSTENTIONS - 10.

- 1.68 Paragraph c) of point 3 of the "long document" was accordingly omitted.
- 1.69 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) made the following statement:

"I wish to state expressly the reservation of the Delegation of Uruguay concerning the point just dealt with.

"The Delegation of Uruguay believes that one of the objectives of this Conference is that of establishing economies in the use of high frequencies, in accordance with the strict directions laid down by the Atlantic City Conference.

"In Question 11 of the Questionnaire it is clearly stated that the great majority of the delegations have replied in the sense that they believe it necessary to take into account these directions.

"On the other hand, in this very Conference the Working Groups of Committee 6 are endeavouring to establish economies; and I fail to understand why the Assembly should have voted the suppression of paragraph 3 c), which was on the lines of the work now being done by those Working Groups. I therefore ask: are these economies desired, or are they not?

"In order that the Assembly may realize the aberration of which it has just been guilty, I propose to read a list of the

countries which have fulfilled the recommendations of frequency economics. I have made the comparison between the previous demands and those presented at this Conference, taking into consideration the figures appearing on pages 120, 121 and 122 of the Report of the Planning Committee (Geneva Session), Document No. 450, and other published documentation known to all. These particulars show that the countries which have presented lower requirements are the following:

"Afghanistan, Union of South Africa, Argentina, Austria, Australia, Belgium, Bielorussian S.S.R., Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Luxembourg, Mexico, Mongolian P.R., Pakistan, Panama, Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Equador, Ethiopia, France, French Colonies, Morocco and Tunisia, United Kingdom, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iraq, Turkey, U.S.S.R., United Nations and Uruguay.

"I finally wish to point out that the majority of the aforementioned countries have voted against their own interests, and demand that this be stated in the Minutes of this Plenary Assembly."

- 1.70 Dr. Da Costa (Portugal) stated that his Delegation seconded completely the statement of the Delegation of Uruguay, and wished to enter their own reservations concerning the suppression of paragraph c).
- 1.71 Mr. Sastry (India) recalled that the matter of frequency economics had been included in paragraph b), in accordance with the amendment previously proposed by Mr. Meyer. He therefore thought that all who had voted in favor of frequency economics could turn their attention to paragraph b), which had not been omitted.
- 1.72 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.), seconded by Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavian F.P.R.), proposed that paragraph a) of Point 3 should be omitted. He based his proposal on the fact that, when the Replies to the Questionnaire had been received, the result had been FOR, 24 votes (of which 3 had been conditional), and AGAINST, 19 votes, i.e., the real vote had been of 19 to 21, which was too small a majority to justify the paragraph.
- 1.73 The proposal of the U.S.S.R. having been put to the vote, the following result was obtained by roll call: FOR the omission of the paragraph - 27 votes, AGAINST - 31 votes, ABSTENTIONS - 7.
- 1.74 The proposal of the U.S.S.R. was accordingly rejected and paragraph a) of Point 3 was maintained in the "long document".

- 1.75 Mr. A. Wolf (Switzerland) called the attention of the Assembly to an omission in point 4, where various Questions were enumerated. Question 21 of Document No. 511 really consisted of two parts, a) and b). Since the negative reply related to part b), he thought that point 4 should be corrected, in the sense of reading "21 b)" instead of "21".
- 1.76 The amendment was unanimously adopted.
- 1.77 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) recalled that in the previous day's Session he had proposed a text, which had been accepted, to appear as point 4 in the "long document".
- 1.78 The Chairman confirmed this, and said that the present paragraph 4 would be 5.
- 1.79 Dr. Metzler (Switzerland) asked how the matter of the assignment to the International Red Cross Committee was to be settled, in view of the fact that the document was to be approved at the present Session. He thought it desirable to come back to the point, because he was under the impression that he had not insisted sufficiently upon the difference existing between the national organizations of the Red Cross established in the various countries, and the Central Organization, i.e., the International Red Cross Committee which had its seat at Geneva. The frequency requirements of this Central Committee were real and very different from those which the national organizations of the Red Cross in the various countries might have. For all these reasons he wished to propose that the matter should be reconsidered in that same Session.
- 1.80 The Chairman told Mr. Metzler that, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, a subject could not be considered twice during the same Session. On the other hand, the decision had simply been adjourned; and in the interest of the Swiss proposal itself it might perhaps be better if it were taken into consideration upon another occasion.
- 1.81 Mr. Dostert, Secretary, repeated that under the Rules of Procedure, abstentions would not be taken into consideration at the Session when the question came up again.
- 1.82 Mr. Machado (Brazil) wished to clear up a matter in connection with Point 3 g) of the "long document". He recalled that the assignment of channel hours to the U.N.O. automatically included those destined for U.N.E.S.C.O., for which reason it had been decided that, wherever the U.N.O. was mentioned, the words "(including U.N.E.S.C.O.)" should be added in brackets. The Assembly should keep that in mind.



- 1.83 Mr. Sterling (U.S.A.) proposed that the overall approval of the document, with the amendments which had been introduced during the Session, should be put to the vote. He also demanded that the proposal of the Working Group, worded in accordance with the suggestion of the Roumanian P.R., should be put to the vote.
- 1.84 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) recalled that the Ibero-American delegations had presented on the previous day a proposal with five conclusions, for inclusion in the Report of Committee 3.
- 1.85 Mr. Dostert, Secretary, summarized the proposals to be put to the vote:
- First, the "long document" as amended; second, the Recommendation drafted by the Working Group on the lines of the Roumanian proposal and the Atlantic City text; third, the recommendations proposed by the Ibero-American countries for inclusion in Committee 3's Report.
- 1.86 The Chairman submitted for the consideration and approval of the Plenary Assembly the so-called "long document" with the amendments agreed upon.
- 1.87 There being no objections, the Plenary Assembly unanimously approved the text of the "long document".
- 1.88 Mr. Corteil (Belgian Congo), speaking as the dean of the Conference, wished to emphasize the importance of the unanimous decision just taken. He recalled the long discussions and wide divergences of opinion which had arisen in Committee 3, especially with reference to priorities and general principles. At times those differences had been so pronounced as to threaten failure of the Conference. The Conference had now passed its most critical period, and smoother paths had been opened for the realization of its objective. As for certain incidents of recent occurrence, he thought they should be completely left out of the Minutes.
- 1.89 (Applause)
- 1.90 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavian F.P.R.) said that he had requested the floor in order to make a similar proposal to Mr. Corteil's. He now availed himself of the opportunity to express the Yugoslavian Delegation's congratulations to the Chairman of the Assembly on the perfect procedure and the ability with which he had conducted and directed the Plenary Assembly's work. The Delegation of the Yugoslavian F.P.R. invited the other delegations to join the in their expression of gratitude and appreciation.
- 1.91 The Chairman thanked Mr. Lalić for his kind expressions. He proposed immediate consideration of the amendment of the Roumanian

P.R. in the form drafted by the Working Group.

1.92 The text was unanimously approved.

1.93 The recommendations submitted by the Ibero-American countries at the previous Session for inclusion in Committee 3's Report, were thereupon put to the vote.

1.94 The Recommendations were unanimously approved.

1.95 On behalf of the Ibero-American countries, Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) expressed his satisfaction at the task accomplished by the Plenary Assembly. Definite conclusions had been reached in regard to the work of Committee 3. He also wished to express his satisfaction at the fact that an "overwhelming majority of the delegations present at the Conference had reacted favorably to the definite information brought out in Document No. 547 and the conclusions proposed at the previous day's meeting."

1.96 At the suggestion of Dr. Mayo (Argentine) the Chairman submitted Committee 3's Report (General Principles) for the consideration and approval of the Assembly.

1.97 The Report was unanimously approved.

1.98 The Chairman, on behalf of the Plenary Assembly, suggested an expression of gratitude to Mr. Van den Broek for his performance as Chairman of Committee 3, whose Report had just been approved.

1.99 Mr. Machado (Brazil) supported the Chairman's suggestion, and in turn proposed that a telegram expressing the appreciation of the Conference should be sent to Mr. van den Broek.

1.100 Both proposals were received with applause. Accordingly, they were considered as unanimously approved.

At 3.30 p.m. the Chairman adjourned the Session.

Assistant Secretary:

T. Wettstein

Secretary:

L.E. Dostert

APPROVED

The Chairman

M. Pereyra

The Reporter:

E. Sánchez Lafaurie

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 639-E (Revised)

11 February 1949

Original: FRENCH

Mexico City, 1948/49

MOROCCO AND TUNISIA

Rectification in the figures of the requirements as shown in a number of official documents:

The figures shown in the requirements of Morocco and Tunisia are wrong, both in the Geneva documents (24) and in Document No. 605 (38).

The correct figures are as follows:

	<u>Original Requirements</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Requirements, after Reductions</u>
Morocco	40.5	7.5	33
Tunisia	<u>27.5</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>21</u>
Total	68	14	54

The Indian proposal has been applied in the Mexican document without taking the following factors into account:

	<u>Languages</u>	<u>Nationals abroad</u>	<u>Registered Frequencies</u>
Morocco	3	100,000	7
Tunisia	3	12,000	

The calculation gives the following approximate results:

Morocco	38
Tunisia	<u>26</u>
Total	<u>64</u>

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HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 640-E

11 February 1949

Committee 10

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FROM 14 THROUGH 19 FEBRUARY 1949

Date and Room

Mornings							
Com. or Wk. Grp.	Monday 14 Feb.	Tuesday 15 Febr.	Wednesday 16 Febr.	Thursday 17 Febr.	Friday 18 Febr.	Saturday 19 Febr.	Remarks
Plan Grp. Com. 6	1	1	1	1			
Com. 6 (or Wk. Grp.)	2	2	2	2		P L	
Com. 7 (or Wk. Grp.)	PL	PL	PL	PL		E N	
Com. 10					PL	A R Y	
Afternoons							
Plan Grp. Com. 6	1	1	1	1	1	P L	
Com. 6 (or Wk. Grp.)			PL		PL	E N	
Com. 7 (or Wk. Grp)	PL	PL		PL	2	A R	
Wk. Grp. 10A & Com. 7	2	2	2			Y	

Rooms 3, 4 and 5 reserved for Sub-Groups of Committee 6.  
Room 6 reserved for Sub-Groups of Committee 7.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 641-E

28 January 1949

Original : ENGLISH

Mexico City, 1948/49

MINUTES OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

24th Session

27 January 1949 (evening).

The Chairman, Mr. Miguel Pereyra, opened the meeting at 8.30 p.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, Canada, China, 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), United States of America, Finland, France, Guatemala (temporarily represented by Cuba), Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (represented by Switzerland), Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Liberia (represented by the United States of America), Luxembourg (temporarily represented by the Netherlands), Mexico, Monaco (represented by France), Nicaragua, Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Netherlands, 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 Rep. of), Venezuela (United States of).

Also present: Mr. L. Barajas, Vice-Chairman of the Conference. Other members: Mr. Hernández Catá y Galt of the IFRB.

The following were represented by observers: OIR, United Nations and SCAP.

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

- I. CONSIDERATION OF POINT ONE OF THE AGENDA: THE REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE (Doc. 513; and the following documents: 511, 541, 547 and 550).

1.1 Mr. Van den Broek (Netherlands), Chairman of the General Principles Committee, introduced the Committee's Report (doc. 513) and expressed his thanks to all who had collaborated in the work of the Committee. Some Delegations would say that the Committee had failed in its task whilst others would maintain that it had in fact done all that it could do under the circumstances. In any case, he hoped that the Committee's work had not been entirely in vain and that it would help to bring about the success of the Conference.

1.2 Dr. Mayo (Argentine) made the following statement:

"After the Delegation of Argentina had made the statement later published in doc. 541, the Latin American countries unanimously agreed to produce a new document - no. 547 - and our Delegation associates itself fully with the contents of this latter document.

"Therefore, our Delegation has decided to withdraw paragraphs V, VI and the final statement contained in doc. 541, whilst maintaining paragraphs I, II, III and IV which contain its written protest against the violation of the Rules of Procedure to which we had drawn attention in doc. 541.

"We therefore ask that this statement and Sections I, II, III and IV of document 541 be included in the Minutes of this Plenary Session.

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 USSR.

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 USSR 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 USSR 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 including 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 USSR Delegation in the two distinct Committees in dealing with analogous questions affecting the right of 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).''

1.4 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) wished to speak in the name of the Latin American Delegations which had drafted doc. 547.

These Delegations had considered that it was possible to submit to the Assembly more precise decisions or conclusions than those contained in the Committee's final Report and drafted on the basis of the proposals of Working Group 3 C. However, despite long debates at meetings of the Working Group, it had proved impossible to persuade the majority of the Committee to accept this minority view. These Delegations had also been unlucky since they had not even been able to persuade the Committee to include a statement of this minority view in the final Report of the Committee. Such an omission was particularly striking since the Assembly had examined the reports of other Committees and such reports had included the reservations and statements made by minorities.

1.5 The conflict of opinions amongst the Delegations in Committee 3 had made it impossible to produce a series of recommendations and conclusions in the sense given by the terms of reference of the Committee. The final Report laid down that the documents relating to the Committee's questionnaire (doc. 265) should be referred to Committee 6. However, this procedure would give rise



to a most difficult situation and it was both preferable and possible to extract from such documents constructive decisions which would be of value to the Plan Committee. The decisions which he had in mind were contained in doc. 547, but there were some additions to which he would refer later.

1.6 Some Delegations had asserted that the Committee's questionnaire had contributed nothing to the work of the Committee. However, no Delegation had been able to formulate a series of general principles which would further the work of the Committee. The Assembly itself had heard statements of various Delegations which had insisted that general principles must be established before a Plan could be formulated. In document 547 the Latin American Delegations had included the various elements which they considered as valuable for the work of the Plan Committee and as worthy of being included in the final Report of the Principles Committee.

1.7 After listing certain corrections and additions to document No. 547, Mr. Fontaina read out the following text which was to be inserted between the first and second paragraphs of the "Conclusions" in the Final Report.

"However, the Committee thinks that the following points should be given special consideration by the Assembly since their approval arises naturally from the course of the debates which took place within the Committee:

- "1) that it is the sovereign right of countries to determine how their programmes should be drawn up and carried out, and what their contents should be.
- 2) that it is inadvisable at the moment, to establish standards giving to the countries the right to refuse transmissions directed to it by other countries; and that it is inadvisable to establish a system of reciprocity for such transmissions.
- 3) that, in the present circumstances, it is impossible to classify and define on a realistic and constructive basis the various types of broadcasting.
- 4) that at this time it is not considered feasible to examine the Reports of the Planning Committee (Geneva and Mexico Sessions) in their relation to the tasks entrusted to the General Principles Committee.
- 5) that all member states are recommended to give all possible facilities to transmissions which the following organizations make or ask to have made: UN, UNESCO, Interna-

tional Red Cross.

He considered that the voting figures given at the end of Section VIII of the Report should be amended, since the Delegations of Iran and US Territories which were not members of the Committee, had taken part in this vote.

1.8 Dr. Metzler (Switzerland) made the following statement:

"1. I wish to point out the omission of Iran from the list of countries participating in Committee 3. This country, which is represented by my delegation, duly stated its intention to participate in this Committee and has, indeed, taken an active part in the latter's work. Therefore, I request that the name of Iran be added to the list of countries taking part in Committee 3.

1.9 "2. The report of the General Principles Committee constitutes, on the whole, a document whose importance certainly exceeds what might be expected of a simple administrative conference of the International Telecommunications Union. If, at first glance, the conclusions of this report do not seem very positive, the fact remains that an extremely complex problem concerning the entire peoples of the world has been, if not solved, at least gone into very thoroughly. We like to believe that the work accomplished will bear fruit in the field of international law as well as in the field of cultural relations and mutual understanding among peoples.

1.10 However, what I find regrettable is that the General Principles Committee did not find means for defining, and even of insisting upon, certain types of special transmissions which are of concern to the whole of humanity, such as those of the U.N., U.N.E.S.C.O., Vatican City and the International Red Cross. This appears all the more regrettable as the requirement submitted by the Swiss Delegation on behalf of the International Red Cross is for only a few channel-hours. I consider it pointless to dwell at this time on the humanitarian work which this

institution has unfailingly accomplished for more than 80 years; this work has benefitted all the peoples and, in my opinion, imposes an obligation upon us as representatives of these same peoples at our Conference.

1.11 "I do not wish to dwell any further on this subject now; but I dare to hope that the appeal addressed in Document 91 by my delegation to this Conference, and of which I today remind this Assembly, will be finally proved not to have been in vain."

1.12 Mr. Sastry (India) made the following statement:

"Committee 3 was established by this Conference to carry out certain terms of reference which we all are aware of and in so doing, to agree on a set of principles for the elaboration of a High Frequency Assignment Plan for Broadcasting.

"The Chairman of Committee 3, at the outset, gave a lead to the Committee, which was welcomed by all the members of this Committee and accordingly a questionnaire was issued to all delegations in the hope of eliciting such replies as would guide the Committee to make a concrete approach to the problem of formulating general principles.

1.13 "The Delegation of India welcomed this lead given to the Committee by the Chairman and wholeheartedly cooperated in the work of the Committee as far as it went. The Delegation of India, however, is at the moment filled with a great sense of disappointment and frustration not because Committee 3 has not been able to fulfill the terms of Reference but because Committee 3 did not apply itself properly to the main task assigned to itself by its own choice - viz., to discuss in the full committee and arrive at definite conclusions in regard to the principles that the questionnaire dealt with and those variations of principles that inevitably resulted from the divergent contribution appearing in the replies.

"Committee 3 faced the main task, not when it issued the questionnaire or received the replies to it, but it really faced its main task when the Final Report of its Working Group C came up before it for discussion.

1.14 "We gave some thought to the issues raised in the questionnaire and those arising directly from the replies given by other delegations, some of which were concrete suggestions in themselves. My delegation was anxious to see that Committee 3 discussed in details the result of the questionnaire and

gave an opportunity to various delegations to argue and convert others or be converted themselves in regard to some of the ideas that they originally held. This would have been the only way of finding the greatest possible measure of common agreement regarding the basis of an Assignment Plan. This opportunity never arose. Instead Committee 3 scrupulously fought shy of fulfilling this primary duty. The Chairman of Committee 3 gave a further lead to the Committee by presenting Document No. 406 which made some effort at extracting, rightly or wrongly, some definite conclusions from the Report of Group 3-C. The Honourable Delegate of Vatican City also made a definite contribution by presenting his own analysis of the answers, in Document No. 407. The Committee, having adopted Document No. 406 as a basis of discussion, carried the discussion on it only half-way through, and Document No. 407 was hardly even mentioned during the proceedings. The Committee then asked its Working Group to make concentrated efforts at formulating draft conclusions and recommendations. But the Working Group unfortunately could not tackle this task, and without making the slightest semblance of an effort considered it fit to make a recommendation to the main Committee which we all know.

1.15 "And here we are - with Committee 3, after diving for a about three months, coming out with the flag of failure. What contributed to the failure is a matter which my delegation does not consider it useful to discuss. It is a matter where everyone of us who participated in Committee 3 has to search his heart. What matters to my delegation is that Committee 3 failed to make a real effort to tackle its main task - a task which we all had recognized, even when we started, to be a difficult one - but nevertheless a task which we couldn't afford to throw overboard with a sense of defeatism, even before we put our hand to it seriously. It does not redound to our credit to say that it has been impossible to agree before making any real effort to discuss or agree. It was our belief and our faith that however apparently conflicting the views expressed in the replies, the delegates who assembled here were already aware of these differences but did assemble here with a genuine desire to have a frank and honest exchange of views, iron out differences where they exist, and even concede some of their conflicting ideas in the interest of the larger issues, viz., the necessity of finding a generally agreed and logical basis of general principles for the assignment of high frequencies.

1.16 "Committee 3 did not act up to this expectation and faith of ours; it could not fulfill its primary task when it faced it. My delegation has already stated in the main Committee

that we couldn't be a party to a statement in its report that indicates that we have failed to formulate general principles instead of a frank statement of facts that this Committee could not apply itself usefully, properly and fully to the task assigned to it.

1.17 "Lastly, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, the Delegation of India wishes to sound a note of warning, however unpleasant it might appear, that we are on the point of deceiving ourselves by giving up our efforts in the direction of finding general principles, and if any members here wish to do this and think that any lasting and permanent general agreement on assignment of channel-hours could be secured on arbitrary and totally empirical methods, they will find themselves sadly mistaken."

1.18 Mr. Rapp (United Kingdom) made the following **statement**::

"The United Kingdom Delegation is not among those Delegations which consider that Committee 3 has failed completely in the task assigned to it by this Assembly. It has not, it is true, succeeded in preparing an exact body of general principles which can be applied directly by Committee 6 in the preparation of a frequency assignment plan. Nevertheless, it has performed a number of vital functions which were essential to the success of this Conference. In the first place, it has enabled delegations to know, and I hope, to understand, the views of other delegations on the principles which they consider should form the basis of the plan. We are now, I am sure, convinced of the complexity of the problem and of the many different shades of opinion which go to form the consensus of views of the Conference as a whole. In the second place, the concentration of discussion on general principles in Committee 3 has enabled the other committees to continue to do their proper work without the intrusion of issues which were outside their terms of reference. This may also be set to the credit of Committee 3.

1.19 "In the opinion of my Delegation, it would also be wrong to **say** that Committee 3 has failed to extract any common principles from the divergent views of the Delegations represented at this Conference, though it has failed to secure unanimous agreement on the formulation of these principles. There are a number of positive and negative principles to which a substantial majority have given their agreement, principles which should be of great assistance to Committee 6 in their work of preparing a plan. I will quote a number of these principles.

1.20

"On the positive side, almost all the delegations agree that it is necessary to take into account and to recommend measures for economizing in the use of high frequencies, such as the use of medium and untra-short wave-lengths in securing national coverage, point-to-point relays, recordings, etc.. Properly applied, this principle should result in a very considerable saving of high frequencies. A large majority some of whose replies are, of course, conditional, agree that the plan should take account of the existing position of high-frequency broadcasting, with an adjustment of dates for countries **which** have suffered damage during the war and for countries which have been unable for economic reasons to develop their broadcasting system, and with special consideration for countries, which like Pakistan, have come into being as the result of the partition of a larger unit. Delegations have also proposed a large number of other factors which must be taken into consideration in the preparation of a plan. While it has not proved possible, nor in our view, even desirable, to combine these factors into a formula, they will give valuable guidance to Committee 6 when it comes to consider the real needs of each country. A majority of delegations have shown themselves to be in favour of establishing a minimum allocation for the smaller countries. Majorities have also been established in favour of giving consideration to countries which have taken into account the need for economy of frequencies when putting forward their requirements, for permitting the assignment of frequencies to countries which cannot immediately put them into use, and for assigning frequencies to countries which, for one reason or the other, have not submitted their requirements. These are positive principles which can be used by Committee 6 in the preparation of a plan.

1.21

"On the negative side, the most significant fact is that, in spite of all the eloquence and abundant argumentation with which the Soviet Delegation has urged their case, the majority of delegations have clearly shown themselves to be opposed to basing any plan on the sole criteria of population, area and number of languages. For these reasons, the United Kingdom Delegation is unable to support the resolution proposed by the delegation of the Soviet Union contained in Document 550, as it considers that the emphasis placed therein on the three factors of area, population and number of official languages cannot be justified in the light of the replies of the delegations to Question 7A of the Questionnaire. The answers to this question show that there is a majority of three to one against the acceptance of these three factors as the basic factors for frequency assignment. The addition of a vague reference to "the specific characteristics of each country" adds

rather than detracts from the emphasis placed on the three concrete factors. The experience which Committee 3 has gained from listening to the exhaustive expositions of Professor Siforov does not encourage us to believe that a plan based on these factors will be acceptable to the Conference.

"A second negative principle has been established by the large majority which has shown itself to be opposed to the preparation of a plan based on purely technical principles, even if it were in fact possible to produce a plan on this basis.

1.22 "All these principles, together with others which I will not now mention, have been clearly established in Document 511 as expressing the views of the considerable majority of the delegations. It is without doubt, a pity that Committee 3 has not found it possible in the time available, to extract these principles from Document 511 and set them out clearly in its report. Nevertheless, these principles can easily be so extracted and used by Committee 6 as it thinks fit in the preparation of the plan.

1.23 "The United Kingdom Delegation supported the resolution proposed by the Delegate of Roumania, which is incorporated in chapter 8 of the Report of Committee 3, because this resolution seemed at the time to represent the only basis of agreement possible in the limited time then available to the Committee. My Delegation is, however, also prepared to support the resolution proposed by the Latin American Delegations in Document 547, as amended by the Honourable Delegate of Uruguay, if that resolution proves to be more acceptable to the Conference.

"Should the Conference decide that the principles supported by a majority of delegations should be listed, the United Kingdom Delegation has prepared and is ready to introduce a resolution which will carry out this decision. I would emphasize, however, that these principles have already the support of a majority of delegates, and that further discussion of them is therefore unnecessary.

1.24 "I should like to take this opportunity of expressing the special debt of gratitude which we all owe and, I am sure, are anxious to acknowledge, to those who have borne the lion's share of the work of Committee 3. In the first place, this debt is owed to the Chairman, Dr. Van den Brock, who has shown unquenchable optimism combined with consistently hard work. Secondly, we have been sustained by the unfailing wit and eloquence of the Vice-Chairman, M. Meyer. Lastly, we have the

Chairman of Working Group C, Professor Bokhari, to whose labours we owe much of the concrete achievements of this Committee.

"May I sum up my remarks, Mr. Chairman? The United Kingdom Delegation cannot agree that Committee 3 has failed in its task of establishing certain general principles for our guidance. Unanimity was, unfortunately, impossible, but, in an international conference such as ours, substantial majorities are the next best thing, and substantial majorities have been obtained for a number of general principles which can be used for guiding the work of this Conference and which will, no doubt, form the basis of the work of future conferences which have to tackle the same task.

1.25 "Committee 3 has been the forum in which the various arguments put forward by each delegation have struggled for general acceptance. Out of this struggle, certain guiding principles have emerged. These principles are given in Document 511, together with the degree of support which they have been able to command. Let us not, therefore, waste our time in regretting that complete agreement on a universal formula was unobtainable, but rather put to the best possible use, in this and other Conferences, the valuable lessons learned and the experience gained during the work of Committee 3. This can be done either by adopting the Roumanian resolution contained in the Report of Committee 3 or, if a fuller statement of general principles is required, by adopting the resolution proposed by the Latin American delegations in Document 547. The aim of both these resolutions is to put at the disposal of Committee 6 the views of the various delegations on the general principles which should be used in the preparation of the plan."

1.26 Mr. Kittner (U.S.A.) stated that he did not share the opinions of those Delegations who had painted a sad picture of the work of Committee 3. Such Delegations did not give the Committee the credit which it deserved and he considered that, if the Conference was fortunate enough to be successful in its work, it would be in large measure attributable to the very real achievements of that Committee. The statement of these achievements was available to anyone who examined the documents presented to the Conference by Committee 3. Lack of time alone had prevented the Committee from extracting a series of general principles from these documents and embodying them in a text which was generally acceptable to the Delegations in the Committee. In fact, the resolutions appearing in Section VIII of the Report had been passed because the Committee



had to conform to the target date which had been laid down for it. He considered that the proposals made by Committee 3 were adequate and the Report should therefore be accepted.

1.27           However, the Assembly might decide to take the time necessary to prepare a statement on general principles, which was more extensive than that prepared by the Committee. In that case, he was fully prepared to support the proposals made by Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) and if additional proposals were made, his Delegation was prepared to discuss them.

1.28           Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) made the following statement:

'1. I shall permit myself to recall points 2 and 3 of the Agenda of our Conference formulated by the H.F. Broadcasting Conference in Atlantic City in 1947. These are the following:

'2. Consideration of the question of priorities with due regard to any needs for adjustment which have been brought to light by the work of the Planning Committee.

'3. Re-examination of general and technical principles and data in the light of any new material which has become available since the Atlantic City Conference, with a view to establishing the basis of a final frequency assignment plan.'

1.29           "In the light of these instructions the Conference in Mexico City gave to Committee 3 the following directives:

"To examine and recommend the types of priority and general principles which may serve as a basis for the draft of the High Frequency Broadcasting Assignment Plan or Plans, for which purpose the following particularly should be taken into account:

"a) the reports and documents of the Planning Committee (Geneva and Mexico City Sessions).

"b) comments submitted by the various countries, and documents of this Conference containing viewpoints or information on this subject.

"These directives obviously represent only additions to and details of the instructions given by the Atlantic City Conference to our Conference.

1.30 "In the opinion of the U.S.S.R. Delegation, the directives of the Atlantic City Conference define clearly enough the direction of the work of Committee 3. This means that this Committee should first of all make amendments to the definitions of priorities which emerged in the process of work of the Planning Committee and should examine also the general principles in the light of such data which became available after the end of the Atlantic City Conference.

"As is known, by the time Committee 3 began its work, there were at its disposal documents which allowed it to start work on the tasks entrusted to it without any waste of time.

1.31 "By the time it started its work, Committee 3 had at its disposal such documents as the Report of the Planning Committee (Geneva and Mexico City Sessions) which threw a definite light on the problem of priorities and general principles.

"With the purpose of giving to the work of Committee 3 as concrete a form as possible, and desiring to assist in the speediest solution of the problems before it, our Delegation, at the Second Plenary Meeting of the Committee, 28 October 1948, submitted a proposal to issue a document summarizing the activities of the Atlantic City Conference on the questions of principles and priorities.

1.32 "The usefulness of issuing such a document was acknowledged by the Committee and Document No. 25 was placed at the disposal of the delegations, which allowed them to understand more completely the problem confronting Committee 3 in the light of discussions which had taken place in Atlantic City.

"Moreover, during a very short period of time, different Delegations submitted Documents 20, 28, 38, 53, 54, 58, 88, 94, 95, 96 and 98. All these Documents considered the problems of principles and priorities and, in the opinion of our Delegation, constituted a solid basis for discussions.

"Nevertheless, instead of immediate fulfillment of the tasks entrusted to it and instead of discussing the question of the principles on which should be based the preparation of the frequency assignment plan, Committee 3 chose the wrong road and edited a questionnaire.

1.33 "Completion of such a task by the full Committee caused discussions which were weighty and useless. These discussions, in the main abstract, took considerable time without giving any desirable results. In addition to this, a number of Delegations, aiming to mislead the work of Committee 3, and not

desirous of working out a plan based on principles (Document No. 88, U.K. Delegation), - willingly supported this method of work of Committee 3.

"The unproductivity of the work of editing of the Questionnaire during a whole month by the full Committee 3 forced the Soviet Delegation to raise decisively the question of the need for basic changes in the methods of the Committee's work.

1.34

"On November 23, in a full meeting of the Committee, the U.S.S.R. Delegation strongly recommended abandonment of the work of editing a Questionnaire by the full Committee and to give the work of editing to a Working Group.

"Although this proposal received the support of the delegations of a number of countries (Mexico, France, Canada, Ukrainian S.S.R., India, Morocco and Tunisia and the Argentine), it did not receive any support from the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. van den Brock, who persistently wished to lead the Committee along (in our opinion) the wrong road.

"Only obvious dissatisfaction of the majority of the Committee with the stand taken by the Chairman of Committee 3 forced him to agree to consider the question of creating a Working Group at the next full meeting of the Committee.

1.35

"In its Document No. 291 of 7 December 1948, the U.S.S.R. Delegation, analyzing all previous activities of Committee 3 and guided by the desire to advance the work of preparation of a frequency assignment Plan based on principles, again suggested that Committee 3 start, without further delay, the discussion of the principles proposed by the Soviet Delegation.

"Our Delegation insistently emphasized that only this method would help Committee 3 to execute successfully the task entrusted to it, assisting at the same time the successful progress of the work of the Conference as a whole.

1.36

"The Committee found it necessary to hear the Report of the Soviet Delegation (on the general principles which served as a basis for the draft plan submitted by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R.) on December 22 only, i.e., a month and a half after the draft was submitted by our Delegation for the consideration of the Conference.

"After Prof. Siforov made his Report and answered all questions asked by the Delegations of many countries, the Committee, consistently showing its desire to abstain from opening discussion on basic questions, refused to discuss the principles of the Soviet Plan, contrary to the wishes of many delegations and to the insistent requests from the Soviet Delegation.

1.37 "The Committee again turned to the discussion of the Questionnaire, which in the opinion of the Soviet Delegation, did not represent a constructive basis for the work of the Committee. Later this was, in the essence fully confirmed by the decision of the Committee itself.

"On January 7, in the period of discussion of the Questionnaire, the Soviet Delegation made still another attempt to direct the work of the Committee into the proper channel and again submitted a proposal that the Committee concentrate all its attention on discussing questions which were directly connected with the execution of its directives, i.e., to discuss and define general principles and priorities.

"This would have corresponded to the examination of point 6, 7, 10 and 12 of the Questionnaire (Documents 265, 375, and 384).

1.38 "To the questions mentioned above, the answers of the majority of the countries concerning the necessity of defining principles and priorities were positive, as shown by the following:

"To question 6 A: "would it be advisable to determine the assignments or shares of frequencies of various countries... on the basis of an equitable and uniformly applicable method?", the majority of the countries (29 for, 12 against) gave an affirmative answer.

"To question 6 B: "If so, what principal factors should be established which could serve as a basis for the calculation of frequency hours...?" 27 countries gave an affirmative answer listing factors which should be taken into consideration in working out a plan, and only 6 countries gave a negative answer to this question.

"To question 7 A: "Should the factors, population, area and number of languages be the basic factors for frequency assignments?", 13 countries answered affirmatively and 39 countries answered that these three factors should not be the only ones. But many of these countries acknowledged that one, two or all three factors should also be taken into consideration among a number of other factors.

"To question 7 B: "Are there other factors which should be considered?" 44 countries gave an affirmative answer and only 4 gave a negative answer.

1.39 "Therefore the overwhelming majority of countries which replied to the questionnaire considered that the Plan should be prepared on the basis of the consideration of the different factors indicated by the countries and categorically denied the usefulness of creating a plan based only on technical principles. Only 8 countries agreed to such a method of working out a Plan.

"To question 10, "Is it the principal function of high

frequency broadcasting to serve national (or international) requirements?", 16 countries expressed themselves in favour of giving priority to national broadcasting, 13 countries favoured equal value for both types of broadcasting and only 9 countries expressed themselves in favour of giving priority to international broadcasting.

1.40 "The replies to the question, which were examined by us above, suffice to state that there was an acceptable basis for the discussion to correlate the opinions of the Delegations of the countries about one of the most important questions determining the fate of the International H.F. Broadcasting Conference in Mexico City.

"On January 13, during the discussion of the resumé by the Chairman of the Committee (Document No. 406), the Soviet Delegation again proposed to the Committee to return to the consideration and definition of general principles and priorities.

"But this proposal, as well as all the previous proposals, did not find the support of the majority of the Committee; it was rejected and the Committee continued, as before, to waste its time on questions of secondary importance.

1.41 "As a result of having chosen the wrong road and the absence of desire on the part of the majority to change the faulty methods of work, Committee 3 did not fulfill the decision of the Plenary Assembly of the Conference; it did not work out any bases for the preparation of a H.F. broadcasting Plan, and as a result we find ourselves, in fact, confronted with the failure of the work of the Conference as a whole.

"The Delegations of the U.S.A., U.K. and certain other countries do not desire to work out a Plan based on principles which are uniform, objective and acceptable to all the countries of the world.

"They desire to propose a plan prepared in accordance with the "empirical" method.

1.42 "The Delegation of the Soviet Union considers that the blame for the failure of the work of Committee 3 should be placed primarily on such delegations as the Delegations of the U.S.A. and U.K.

"The U.S.A. Delegation, having promised the Conference its draft plan, has forced a number of Delegations to wait for approximately two months and then submitted this draft plan without giving any general principles. The Delegation of the U.K. presented to the Conference Document 88, which fully rejected the necessity of general principles.

1.43 "What is the reason, Gentlemen, that I state that the blame for the failure of the work of Committee 3 is primarily the responsibility of such large delegations as the Delegations of the U.S.A. and U.K.? Because our Conference received from the Atlantic City

Conference a perfectly clear directive to work out general principles. Because our Conference at the time of its beginning unanimously affirmed the terms of reference of Committee 3 "to work out general principles

"And these Delegations did nothing to work out general principles acceptable for all countries. On the contrary, they did all they could in order not to work out such general principles as would have objectively reflected the position of each country among the countries of the world.

"We would like to know this: How does the U.K. Delegation propose to distribute a number of channel-hours on the basis of such positive decisions of Committee 4, as economy of frequencies (relay recordings, etc.?).

- 1.44 "The Soviet Delegation categorically declares that no Plan submitted by any Delegation or worked out by the present Conference, but not built on principles which are general, equitable and acceptable for all countries, could be accepted by it and, even less, approved by it.

"The Delegation of the Soviet Union proposes to discuss and accept the following draft resolution (Document No. 550):

- 1.45 "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."

- 1.46 Mr. Harrell (Territories of the U.S.A.), referring to the previous statement by Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay), declared that his Delegation had agreed to take part in the work of all the Committees in the Conference, including that of Committee 3.

- 1.47 Mr. Van Dissel (United Nations) stated that he was deeply convinced that no international work could be successfully carried out without an agreement on basic principles. He had hoped that the Conference would produce a charter of general principles, which would have provided a guide for the future; but he could only regard the conclusions of Document 513 as disappointing and as an inadequate response to the terms of reference of the Committee. He agreed with the Delegates of the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. that these conclusions could be formulated clearly, and the document would thus become intelligible.

- 1.48 Mr. Lalich (Yugoslavia) stated that it was clear that Committee 3 had not achieved the results which were necessary to fulfill the tasks of this Conference. The latter was now faced with the prospect of a Plan without general principles. He considered that this situation cast a light upon the obstinacy of a large number of Delegations who had refused to debate the essential task of Committee 3 and had not agreed that other Delegations express their views on the Soviet Draft Plan which was based on general principles

in accordance with the Atlantic City directives. His Delegation, at meetings of Committee 3, had expressed its views upon this obstinacy and had refused to take any responsibility for the possible failure of the Conference.

- 1.49 The Conference was now appealing to the countries to reduce their requirements. However, as long as there were no criteria by which these requirements could be judged, such appeals would be ineffective. He agreed with Mr. Sastry (India) that a Plan based on empirical methods was unacceptable; indeed, no Plan could be drawn up which was not based on general principles.

He strongly supported the general principles underlying the Soviet Plan and therefore seconded the U.S.S.R. proposal contained in Document 550.

- 1.50 Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan) made the following statement:

"The Delegation of Pakistan has listened with very great and real interest to the speeches made by the previous speakers and specially by the Honourable Delegates from the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and the Soviet Union. In the first place, it is my pleasant duty to thank the honourable Head of the U.K. Delegation not only for his lucid speech, delivered with impressive and quiet eloquence but also for the kind words he has used for the present speaker.

- 1.51 "Mr. Chairman, the Delegation of Pakistan believes that it is not profitable at this stage to discuss such sins of commission or omission as Committee 3 may have been guilty of. For we believe that at this stage of the Conference, we should be looking forward rather than backward. Also, we believe that Committee 3 was far from having been so useless as is depicted here. It adopted a procedure which some at this Plenary have taken the liberty of doubting was the best procedure under the circumstances. But the achievement of the procedure - however much we may have privately wished to improve upon it - I maintain, is far from negative. Let us remember that during the course of this Committee's work, every single Delegation in this Conference was permitted to raise any question with regard to principles that it liked; in other words, every Delegation had the fullest liberty of asking the Conference to look for a principle in any corner to which it chose to point. Secondly, every Delegation was at liberty to reply or not to reply to these questions, and if it chose to reply, to do so in any manner it liked. Thirdly, every Delegation was, later, given full liberty to interpret its replies in any manner it desired and many Delegations (I speak from experience as Chairman of Working Group C) made the fullest use of this facility, though sometimes in very quaint ways. Thus, we have now before this conference a wealth of material which is as varied as it possibly could be and which has been allowed to cover as large a field as the Delegations themselves wished. As the outcome of this procedure many points of principles have been raised, both technical and non-technical and we have now before us all the replies of over fifty delegations, both in extenso and in summarized form. The only question that remains, therefore, is whether we are able to extract anything from this wealth of material. If Committee 3 has been inadequate in not having drawn any conclusions from the replies, this

is not an inadequacy that cannot be remedied by this Plenary now and cannot be remedied very soon. That it can be remedied in a very short time is again due to the work of Committee 3, because the material presented by it is so full, so rich and so organized that this Plenary Assembly can within a very short time remove any vagueness that may appear in the recommendations of that Committee, if it feels inclined to do so. Therefore, I repeat that it is useless at this stage to lament over the procedure adopted by Committee 3, whatever our private views in the past may have been about it.

- 1.52 "We have before us three documents. There is document 513, which forwards to us a resolution originally moved by the honourable Delegate of Roumania in Working Group C, which has passed through the filter, first of Working Group C and then of Committee 3. This resolution very regrettably perhaps in the view of certain Delegations - draws the only conclusion that its supporters thought could be drawn: that is, that no general principles can be extracted from the replies. We have on the other hand, two other documents before us which present a different viewpoint. There is, firstly, the document presented by the Ibero-American countries which does draw positive conclusions from the same material and secondly, a document presented recently to this Conference by the Delegation of the Soviet Union which - although not drawing upon the material presented by Committee 3 - nevertheless, in essence does present what it regards to be certain principles of universal value. If not of universal value, they are certainly principles that the Soviet Delegation considers would be **useful** in application, and worthy of adoption.

"We have to choose between these 3 documents but before we make this choice, we really have to choose our answer to the fundamental question whether some general principles can and should be extracted from the replies or not.

- 1.53 "At the present moment, as far as my Delegation is able to sense the feeling of the House, and especially in view of the document presented by the Ibero-American countries, (which represent a large part of the Conference.), in view moreover, of the document now presented by the Delegation of the Soviet Union, and in view of the the speeches made tonight by the honourable Delegate of the United Kingdom and the honourable Delegate of the United States of America, so far as my Delegation can sense the feeling of the House - it seems that the Plenary Assembly is definitely in a mood to extract certain general principles from the documents presented to it by Committee 3. If so, it would be profitable to pursue that line. What exactly is the line we should pursue? The honourable Delegate of the United Kingdom has very lucidly indicated that so far as the views of this Conference are concerned and (I repeat, Sir, so far as the views of this Conference as a whole and not so far as the views of Individual Delegations are concerned) certain principles can be extracted and quite easily too, in the light of the classification and statistics given in Doc. 511. Furthermore, I was particularly pleased to hear from the Honourable Delegate of the United States that his Delegation



would have no objection to such an extraction. This is a very gratifying statement especially after one has read the preamble of the United States Plan on the question of general principles. Therefore, I congratulate the Honourable Delegate of the United States for taking this stand at the present juncture.

L.54 "I then look at the document that has been recently presented to us by the Delegation of the USSR and I congratulate them too on their proposal. For it contains one phrase which indicates a very pleasant shift from the previous position taken by the Soviet Union and that phrase - to my mind - is very pregnant and full of significance and would be most welcome to a large number of Delegations. That phrase is: "General characteristics of each country".

L.55 "Now, Sir, from the very interesting discussion that we had on the Soviet Plan, conducted and led so ably by Professor Siforov, besides the three factors of area, population and languages, the only positive factor that as far as I could gather had guided the Soviet Union in the formulation of their Plan, was the factor of war damage. At the time, Sir, the Delegation of Pakistan most earnestly pointed out to the USSR Delegation that, although it could not possibly have any objection to such a cataclysmic destruction being taken into account as that caused by the last war, that that was not the only handicap with which various countries of the world were faced. I am glad therefore that this additional factor has now been put in a more comprehensive form, and that the phrase now adopted by the Soviet Union opens the door for the consideration of other factors also besides war damage.

"Therefore, I say that I congratulate the Delegation of the Soviet Union on this document which I accept in principle, as I also accept in principle the document presented by the Ibero-American Countries-the principle being that we must arrive at certain general principles. I say this not only in view of the various arguments that have already been given in favour of general principles but also for a particular reason that I have in mind.

L.56 "Mr. Chairman, when my country, and many countries like mine, and I think I am speaking for a large number of countries whose number or names I would not specify at the moment, - when my country sent a Delegation to this Conference, it did so under certain impressions. My country was under the impression that this Conference would take objective technical principles into consideration because the subject-matter of this Conference is

such that technical principles have to be taken into account. My country was also under the impression that, we were dealing with high frequencies which were after all to be used by administrations, by nations, by human beings. Therefore, my country felt confident that the human needs of various parts of the world would also be taken into consideration.

1.57 "My country never had the impression, nor does my Delegation now desire to entertain the thought that this was to be, or is, a Conference of a political nature. We may be extraordinarily naive in holding this view, but we prefer to cherish the hope that this Conference is not a political conference and that allocations here will not be made according to political alignments. Because political alignments are something which my country will never put forward as a claim to fair treatment. We came here under the impression that the needs of various countries, and of undeveloped countries particularly, would be taken seriously into account and high frequencies would be looked upon and allotted as instruments of progress and civilization.

1.58 "It is possible, particularly after the experience of the last war, that some Delegations regard short waves merely as long-range armament and have therefore a particularly partisan attitude towards possessing and allotting them. If there are some Delegations which hold this view, certainly my Delegation is not among their list. The majority of Delegations at this Conference are not on that list. If there are some Delegations who like to regard short waves as long-range armament, and would like to allocate them along these lines, we the humbler countries of the world suggest to them that they might do the allocation among themselves as they like but in the allocation of high frequencies to other countries at least, they must proceed along the lines that civilisation and humanity demand.

1.59 I am conscious of the fact that certain countries may be frightened of formulating general principles. They may be chary of them because they may feel that comprehensive formulae, such as have in the past been presented to this Conference, may, if rigidly applied, by-pass their particular needs. But this, I submit, should not hinder them from appreciating the real value of certain factors as applicable to other countries. Take for example the three factors, viz. area, population and languages, that have so often been repeated at this Conference and so often resisted. May I for a moment address those few, if any, who are inclined to scoff at these factors and to think that they have been emphasized with such monotony as to have become almost an obsession. It is possible that these few are right so far as their own countries are concerned. Nevertheless, I would respectfully remind them that with regard to certain other countries these

factors have a very significant bearing. To dismiss area and population as unimportant or irrelevant would be to ignore one of the most ominous facts in the world situation. If I was to remind this Conference that the biggest area in the world, the biggest continent of the world, that is, the continent of Asia where my country and a number of other countries happen to be situated, also contains nearly half the population of the world and that in the march of civilisation, it is one of the most backward continents, could my colleagues deny that the fact of this enormous population and of this enormous area being left behind in progress and development would be a blot on the fair name of international organizations? You cannot, therefore, with an easy conscience ignore the fact that large areas and large populations have, in some ways, very large needs. They have very large needs because they also happen to have been left behind in the march of civilisation - owing to causes which it is not my business to recall here. Therefore, I would not like any Delegation to scoff at the idea that area and population should be taken into account. What they can say is, that whereas area and population represent and reflect your needs or the needs of x, y, z, they do not represent our needs. This would be a very fair statement and a statement which the Conference should, in all justice and equity, take into consideration.

1.60 "Look, again, at the factor call- "languages". It represents a very simple fact, Sir, namely that in my country or in any other country there are large populations which speak more than one language, the programme hours have obviously to be multiplied by the number of languages and this inevitably increases the number of frequency hours required. This is not a trick that is being played upon this Conference; it is a hard fact. Unfortunately, my country is not a small compact country and I have not the advantages of a country which speaks only one language. I have a large country which speaks many languages and one way of gradually reducing this large number, which would then ease the task of future conferences, would be to allot frequencies at present in proportion to the number of languages, so that in time to come the differences between the various languages could be bridged over by the improved facilities of communication that the use of high frequencies would provide us.

On the other hand, I recognize that there are many countries whose needs are not reflected by these factors. I would be the last Delegation to force these factors on those countries or to ask them to adopt a formula according to factors which do not represent their needs. In their case there must be other factors which reflect their basic needs: That is why I congratulate the Honorable Delegate of the Soviet Union for having included the phrase "general characteristics of the countries" in their revised formula. I believe this phrase shows that they have realized after the experience of this Conference, as most of us have realized, that the

original formula cannot be applied without some resilience and elasticity, for it does not seem to represent the needs of all the countries. In short, we have realized, that what is most important is the needs of the countries. And here I might say what I have been wanting to say for a long time.

1.61 "We are mixing up factors with principles. The principle is the justified needs, the human needs of a country which should be satisfied as far as possible. The main consideration is the satisfaction of these needs which are represented by varying factors. That is what the questionnaire has taught us. Factors are not principles and therefore will vary from country to country. As I adhere to certain factors which represent the needs of my country, I expect other Delegations to adhere to factors which in regard to their respective countries represent their real needs. I sincerely **believe**, that by adopting this attitude, we will probably be able to bridge the gulf that at present separates the proposal put forward by the Soviet Union and that presented by the Ibero-American countries.

1.62 "For that purpose, I would like to adopt the Ibero-American Document, with the amplification suggested by the honourable Delegate of Uruguay as our basis; for it is the more detailed and the more comprehensive of the two; and to propose an amendment to it. In the last paragraph of this document where a reference is made to the conclusions to be drawn from the replies to certain questions, the list of such questions as amplified by the honourable Delegate of Uruguay, includes Question 7. I propose that we should delete Question 7 as such, from this list, but add the following words at the end:

"... and the factors enumerated by the various Delegations in reply to question 7, in so far as they reflect the genuine needs of respective countries."

"There are two words here that I would like to underline. One is the word "genuine", and the other, the word "respective".

"I underline "genuine", because some countries in their replies have suggested certain factors not with reference to themselves but in the hope of achieving general consent to them. No factors have, in fact, received universal assent. If I ~~were~~ **were** the final authority for the allocation of high frequencies, I would not be willing to accept any factor presented by a country, unless, with what intelligence I possess, I had tried to see whether it did represent its genuine need. If it did, I would be the last person to deny it proper weight and due consideration. Exactly what weight would be assigned to it would naturally depend on the number of frequencies available and the total genuine requirements of the world.

"The other word which I underline is "respective". I believe that even those Delegations who are not willing, for example, to accept area, population and languages or, for that matter, certain other factors, as of universal validity, would nevertheless be willing to admit that they may, very realistically and legitimately, apply to other countries. That is why I consider the word "respective" to be of great importance in the amendment I have proposed.

- 1.64 "I respectfully point out to the Honourable Chief of the USSR Delegation that I admit that the case for area, population and languages, has not been fully appreciated by this Conference. It is true that only a small number of delegations have accepted these alone as basic factors, but it is also true that a large number of Delegations have accepted them though in addition to other factors which taken together perhaps represent their needs more fully. Therefore I venture to think that if the amendment to the Ibero-American Document (as amplified), which I have proposed, is accepted, it will cover not only the factors area, population and languages, which the USSR Delegation has been pressing so earnestly and valiently, but it will also cover what in their new document they have sought to cover viz. the general characteristics of a country. Furthermore, I believe that the amendment is not counter either to the views or to the interests of the United States and the United Kingdom Delegations who were willing to accept, in principle, the document presented by the Ibero-American countries."

(Prolonged applause)

- 1.65 Mr. Rapp (United Kingdom), supported by several Delegations, asked that the statement by Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan) be included "in extenso" in the minutes of the session.

The meeting was suspended at 11.30 p.m. and resumed at 11.45 p.m.

- 1.66 Mr. Morales (Cuba) shared the opinions of the United Kingdom Delegate with regard to the work and the Report of the General Principles Committee.

He was surprised that Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) continued to support the principles underlying the USSR draft plan which, in fact, only satisfied an insignificant number of the countries participating in the Conference. There were other principles, apart from those contained in the Soviet plan, which should be taken into consideration. For instance, a country might be very large in area and have many languages spoken within its territory, but might possess a very small number of radio receivers. Cuba was a small country which was densely populated; but it had possessed for over 10 years 17 short wave transmitters and 800,000 radio receivers.

1.67 Mr. Acton (Canada) shared the opinions expressed by the United Kingdom Delegate and considered that it had been both **unfair** and inaccurate to stress the failure of the General Principles Committee. Whilst this Committee had not established a series of general principles which could be uniformly applied by the Plan Committee, the exchange of views amongst the Delegations in the Committee had been most valuable.

He was ready to accept the resolutions contained in Section VIII of the Report and also to support the proposals of the Latin-American countries contained in Document 547, together with the amendments proposed by the Delegates of Uruguay and Pakistan.

1.68 Mr. Da Costa (Portugal) declared that Committee 3, by its exhaustive study of the question of general principles, had made a **big** contribution to the work of the Conference. He was in favour of the proposals made in Document 547 and shared the opinions expressed by the Delegates of the United Kingdom and Uruguay. The 3 factors of area, population and official languages, which were set forth in Document 550 of the USSR delegation, were not the only essential factors for the preparation of a plan. Whilst these factors had a certain degree of importance, the specific characteristics of a country and other factors to be derived from the principles given in Document 547 were more important.

1.69 Dr. Mayo (Argentine) made the following statement:

"In homage to the strict objectivity of this debate, I feel the need, at this stage of our discussions, to give this Assembly certain explanations with regard to the responsibility which the USSR Delegate wishes to derive from Committee 3's debates on the questionnaire.

1.70 "I am going to refer to past history, but only briefly, in order to refresh the memory of the Delegates.

"In Document 116, which is the report of Committee 3's sixth meeting, held on November 10th, it is expressly stated - and this seems to me a historic fact - that it was the Argentine Delegation which first asked that the bull be taken by the horns and that the celebrated general principles should first be discussed.

1.71 "On page 6 of Document 116 (English text) there is the following

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

consideration of the Questionnaire should be postponed pending agreement as to the criteria.'

"In order to avoid putting the cart before the horse, we asked that the discussion of the Questionnaire be postponed and that the general principles should be debated. This could only mean that the Argentine Delegation was then ready to discuss these general principles; but I have here before me serious objections which were made at that time to our readiness to discuss them.

"What was said at that time?

1.72 "It will read some very illuminating replies:

"On page 6 of Document 116 (English text): 'the Delegate of the Ukrainian SSR expressed satisfaction with the Questionnaire. It introduced some order into conceptions of a highly complicated character and made possible a beginning of discussion. It was essential to study it as a prelude to the replies to the questions. In substance it recalled the directives given to Committee 3. He though Question 1 should reproduce de essential elements of No. 1 of those directives; and there should be no mention of the "status quo". He would prefer to substitute for it some such question as the following: "How, in the case of countries whose installations have been destroyed, can consideration best be given to the part they have taken in the struggle against Fascism?"

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

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

1.73 "On page 8 of Document 116 (English text): 'The Delegate of the USSR was anxious to express to the Chair, as other Delegates had done, his appreciation of Document 49. As the latter had been discussed on November 3, i.e. a week ago, it would seem that the Committee had had ample time to become acquainted with the problems before them. He would accordingly like the discussion to continue.'

"After which the Chairman put to the vote the Argentine proposal which was rejected by 24 votes to 7. I wish to add that this result was received with general applause.

1.74 "Therefore, it is clear that if the discussion of the Questionnaire was a serious error, then all members of Committee 3 including the USSR Delegation are responsible for the error caused by its discussion.

"It is true that a month later the Soviet Delegation proposed that the Questionnaire be abandoned; but the reaction was too long delayed. It amounted to changing horses in mid-stream and at such a time this proposal lacked common sense.

1.75 "I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that this explanation is fruitless because I think it helps to establish the historical truth with all its inherent consequences."

The meeting rose at 12.15 a.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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Document No. 642-E

11 February 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

G R E E C E

The Secretary of the Conference begs to transmit  
the following telegram to the Committees concerned:

A532 MZ 99/98 GR GOVT 1450 ATHENS 11 1430 10343/368  
DOSTERT SECRETARY CONFERENCE MEX

PLEASE INFORM CONFERENCE THAT GREEK CLAIMS  
FOR HIGH FREQUENCIES FOR BROADCASTING ARE  
AS FOLLOWS STOP TWO FREQUENCIES FOR EACH  
OF THE FOLLOWING BANDS: 6 MC/S, 7 MC/S,  
9 MC/S, 11 MC/S, 15 MC/S, 17 MC/S, 21 MC/S,  
26 MC/S STOP

CORRESPONDING HOURS ARE USA 0100 TO 0130,  
SOUTH AMERICA 2300 TO 2315, WESTERN EUROPE  
1900 TO 1930, NORTHERN EUROPE 2100 TO 2130,  
NEAR EAST 2130 TO 2200, AUSTRALIA 0500 TO  
0530 STOP

ALL PREVIOUS INDICATIONS HEREBY CANCELLED

GREETINGS VOURDOUMBAS MINISTER

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 643-E

12 February 1949

This document cancels  
Document No. 622

A G E N D A

of the

PLENARY ASSEMBLY OF 19 FEBRUARY 1949

1. Report of Committee 10 on the text of the Agreement to accompany the Plan.
2. First Report of Committee 7.
3. Proposal of the South African Union (Document No. 585)
4. Proposal of Switzerland for the allocation of frequencies to the International Red Cross Committee (Document No. 603).
5. Draft resolution proposed by U.N.E.S.C.O. (Document No. 278).
6. Proposal of Cuba for maximum allocations by countries (Document No. 616).
7. Proposal of Uruguay on the subject of reductions of requirements made before their submission to Committee 5 (Document No. 591).
8. Approval of Minutes of Sessions No. 14 (Document No. 583),  
No. 15 (Document No. 593), No. 16 (Document No. 594),  
No. 17 (Document No. 595), No. 18 (Document No. 596),  
No. 19 (Document No. 597), No. 20 (Document No. 598),  
No. 21 (Document No. 599), No. 22 (Document No. 608),  
No. 23 (Document No. 630), No. 24 (Document No. 641),  
No. 25 (Document No. 636), No. 26 (Document No. 637),  
No. 27 (Document No. 638).

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 644-E (Revised)

17 February 1949

Original: SPANISH

Committee 6

REPORT OF GROUP 6-D OF THE PLAN COMMITTEE

I. General Observations

According to its terms of reference: "To study the possibilities of multiple sharing in the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands". In pursuance of the directives of the Plenary Assembly which adopted the Report of Committee 4, decided that: "the possibilities of multiple sharing shall only be studied for each particular case; consequently, Group 6-D, on the basis of various statistical factors established by the Group and approved by the greater part of the countries present at the Conference, prepared in a few days a draft to be used by Committee 6, showing in the form of graphs the possibilities of channel sharing in the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands for the June median period.

The results of this work are indicated in Annex A. This study has been made separately for each one of the following regions:

1. Europe-Africa
2. The Americas
3. Asia-Australasia

II. Basic statistical factors

In order to carry out this work, the Group analysed the number of transmitters operating in each region at midday, during the first part of the evening, and in the morning and evening twilight periods. In order to facilitate the assignments, the services were classified into two categories:

- 1) Low power service ( 5 kW or less)
- 2) High power service (above 5 kW)

III. Technical bases

It was admitted that according to Committee 4's recommendations a protection ratio of 40 db should be maintained between the wanted signal and an unwanted signal produced by a transmitter operating in the same frequency. Under these

conditions, in order to obtain a satisfactory service within an area of 400 km radius it is necessary for the transmitter to use half-wave antennas with zenithal radiation, situated at a quarter of a wavelength above the ground, to be in the same service category, i.e., transmitters of equivalent power for night-time service should be more than 6,500 km apart. Also, in order to obtain a satisfactory service in an area of 800 km radius, the transmitters must be separated by 9,000 km. The above distances refer solely to night-time transmissions, i.e., without absorption.

These distances may be reduced by day to:

1,500 km at midday  
2,000 km at 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.  
(local transmitter time)

On the other hand, if the distance between transmitters is reduced to 4,000 km at night and to 1,200 km by day, the protection ratio will be reduced to 30 db for a 400 km service area.

#### IV Presentation of the work

a) It was first agreed that the whole of the 25 channel available in the 6 Mc/s band could be assigned to each region on condition that certain precautions in the geographical distribution of the frequencies were observed.

Thus, for example, the frequencies assigned to India, in the western part of Asia, would only be assigned to the countries situated in the most westerly part of Europe (U.K., France, Morocco, French West Africa).

b) On the basis of the document mentioned above (II), the Group ascertained the possibilities of frequency assignments to each country as they appeared in graphic form on the C-1 Forms prepared for each region.

c) Furthermore, other C-1 Forms give the number of channel hours assigned to each country, as well as an indication of the number of channel hours requested after the voluntary reductions effected in Group 6-B.

#### V. Results of the work

In general, the requirements of the countries as indicated by their delegations have been taken into account in making the assignments having a protection ratio below 40 db for regions 1 and 3.

a) Region 3 (Asia and Australasia).

Practically 95% of the reduced requirements could be satisfied by observing the recommendations of Committee 4.

b) Region 1 (Europe, Africa)

Under similar conditions, it may be estimated that about 90% of the reduced requirements could be satisfied.

c) Region 2 (The Americas)

The frequency assignments for the first 10 channels reserved for the high power services would be made in accordance with the recommendations of Committee 4 (protection ratio of 40 db).

On the other hand, the frequency assignments in the last 15 channels for the low power services could in certain cases be made on the basis of a protection ratio of 30 db.

VI. Observation on the work

1) This work does not pretend to be final. All the delegations should submit observations on the channel hours assigned. It may be possible in certain cases by adjusting the time-tables by half an hour or an hour to obtain better service from the bands, which would result in more complete satisfaction to everybody.

2) The Group has encountered considerable difficulties due to the fact that the initial requirements appearing in the B-2 Forms as drawn up by Group 5 were substantially modified after the interviews.

Group 6-D has drafted a new type of formula which it places at the disposal of this Committee for approval, inasmuch as it considers this formula of great use to this or any other group faced with the problem of frequency sharing. Group 6-D believes that the data, used with this formula, will help all the countries and it would be able to count on a helpful element in case the work has to be continued, by imparting greater accuracy to the calculations effected by this Group for sharing.

3) Group 6-D considers that it would be possible to obtain a more efficient performance from the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands at midday local time and in this way a reduction of the load on the 9 Mc/s band at this hour could be obtained.

JULIO J. ETULAIN  
Chairman 6 D

# ANNEX A

The figures shown below represent the first approximations and the results of preliminary studies made by Group 6D. They are the total number of frequency hours that it seems possible to use in each zone and for each of the bands of 6 and 7 Mc-s.

	Zone I Europe-Africa	Working Group 6D Zone II Americas	Zone III Asia-Australasia	T o t a l
<u>6 Mc-s</u>				
Asked for	471-3-4	1840-1-2	339-1-2	2651-3-4 Frequency hours
Possible	454-3-4	825	327-1-2	1607-1-4 "
% Satisfaction	96.5%	45%	96.5%	60%
<hr/>				
<u>7 Mc-s</u>	590-1-2		500	1090-1-2 Frequency hours
Asked for	502-3-4		453 plus 27.5 in 6 Mc-s	955-3-4 plus 27.5 frequency hours in 6 Mc-s
% Satisfaction	86%		96%	90%

For the 6 and 7 Mc-s bands: Asked for 3742-1-1.  
Possible 2563  
% Satisfaction 68%

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
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Mexico City, 1948-49

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Committee 6

This document replaces  
Document No. 634-E

DRAFT REPORT OF GROUP 6 D-2 OF THE

PLAN COMMITTEE

FOR GROUP 6 A - B

I - General observations

On the basis of the various statistical elements established by the Group, and checked by the majority of countries present at the Conference, Group 6 D has prepared in two days a draft plan for the assignment of frequencies in the 6 Mc/s band.

The assignments have been made separately for each of the three regions (1) Europe and Africa, (2) the Americas, and (3) Asia and Australasia.

II - Basic statistical elements

For the purpose, the Group first ascertained the number of transmitters operating in each region at midday, in the evening, and in the transition periods of the morning and the beginning of the evening. To facilitate the assignments, the services were classed in two categories:

- 1) low power service (5 kW or less),
- 2) high power service (more than 5 kW).

III - Technical bases

It was assumed, in accordance with the recommendations of Committee 4, that a protection ratio of 40 db should be maintained between the wanted signal and an unwanted signal produced by a transmitter operating on the same frequency. Under these conditions

it is necessary, in order to have a satisfactory daytime service in an area of 400 km, that transmitters using half-wave antennas with zenithal radiation, situated at  $1/4$  wave above the ground, and belonging to the same service category, i.e., transmitters of equal power, at night should be 6500 km apart. Similarly, in order to have a satisfactory service in an area of 800 km, the transmitters should be 9000 km apart.

The above distances may be reduced by day to:

2000 km at midday

1500 km at 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

On the other hand, if the distance between transmitters is reduced to 4000 km at night and 1200 km by day, the protection ratio must be reduced to 30 db for a service area of 400 km.

#### IV - Presentation of the work

a) It was first established that the whole of the 25 channels available in the 6 Mc/s band could be assigned to each region, if certain precautions were taken in the geographical distribution of the frequencies.

Accordingly, the frequencies assigned to India in the West of Asia are only assigned to countries in the most westerly part of Europe (U.K., France, Morocco, French West Africa).

b) On the basis of the document mentioned above (see II) the group has established the possibilities of frequency assignments to each country as shown in graphic form on the C 1 Forms prepared for each region.

c) Other C 1 Forms give the number of channel-hours assigned to each country with an indication of the number of channel-hours requested.

#### V - Results of the work

##### a) Region 3 (Asia and Australasia)

Practically 100% of the requirements could be satisfied by observing the recommendations of Committee 4.

##### b) Region 1 (Europe and Africa)

Under similar conditions, it may be estimated that about 95% of the requirements could be satisfied.



c) Region 2 (The Americas)

The frequency assignments for the first 10 channels, reserved for the high power services, would be made in conformity with the recommendations of Committee 4 (protection ratio 40 db).

On the other hand, the frequency assignments in the last 15 channels for the low power services could, in some cases, be made on the basis of a 30 db protection ratio; where this is so, the dashes on Form C 1 are crossed out in blue.

The C 1 Forms show the number of channel-hours allocated to each country on the basis of a protection ratio of 40 db, and on the basis of a protection ratio of 30 db.

VI - Observations on the work

- 1) The work does not claim to be definitive. It is a basis for a definitive plan. Each delegation should offer its comments on the channel-hours assigned. In certain cases it may be possible by adjustments of half an hour or an hour in the time-tables to obtain a more efficient use of the bands, and to give more complete satisfaction to everybody.
- 2) The Group has encountered considerable difficulties owing to the fact that the initial requirements as shown on the B 2 Forms drawn up by Group 5 have been modified appreciably since the interviews. It would seem desirable to draw up new B 2 Forms representing exactly the new requirements. It would further facilitate the work of the Conference, if each delegation using the 6 C Forms would indicate in the case of each band (one Form for each band) the operating hours of the frequencies thereto assigned.
- 3) The Group expects, in the course of the next two days, to establish the possibility of satisfying the requirements of the different countries in the 7 Mc/s band in regions 1 and 3.
- 4) The Group thinks it would be possible to get better results in the case of the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands at midday (local time) and that this would enable the demands on the 9 Mc/s band at this hour to be reduced.
- 5) The Group also thinks it possible to give more channel-hours to certain countries, which have reduced the schedules originally proposed, since it is not so much the number of channel-hours asked for that is important as the number of simultaneous channels asked for in the morning or evening.

The Chairman,  
Julio J. Etulain

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 645-E

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Committee 6

REPORT No. 6 OF WORKING GROUP A OF THE PLAN COMMITTEE

In accordance with the invitation contained in Document No. 500, the different Delegations have replied to the questions regarding the draft Plan proposed by the Delegation of the U.S.A. for the period of June median sun-spot activity. These replies have either been addressed to the Chairman of Committee 6 in writing or else have been entered in the record of the interviews of Group 6-B.

Working Group 6 A proceeded to classify the replies, as was done in Document No. 399 in the case of the Plan of the Soviet Delegation, on the basis of the record of the interviews of Group 6-B. As Group 6-A has noted that there are certain differences between this record and the written replies addressed to the Chairman of Committee 6, in the interest of uniformity the delegations are requested to be kind enough to study their classifications and to submit corrections to the Chairman of Committee 6 before 16 February 1949.

The replies of the delegations relate to the following points of view:

- a) directional broadcasting or reception area;
- b) allocated frequencies and time for broadcasting;
- c) the total number of channel-hours per band assigned to the several countries;
- d) simultaneous frequency sharing.

The Working Group has decided to arrange the replies according to the following method:

- 1) Classify the replies according to each one of the above-mentioned questions;
- 2) Classify the replies into five categories:

Category A: countries which did not raise any objection regarding the corresponding section of the Plan.

Category B: replies making certain observations regarding the corresponding section of the Plan.

Category C: replies making serious reservations regarding the corresponding section of the Plan.

Category D: replies whose content is uniformly unfavorable to the corresponding section of the Plan.

Category E: replies impossible to classify under any one of the preceding categories.

These replies are classified in the following manner:

COMMENTS ON THE U.S.A. PLAN

I

Question a) Directional broadcasting, or reception area

No Objections	Minor Objections	Serious Objections	In Complete Disagreement	Impossible to classify under any other column
Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D	Category E.
Argentina	Brazil	Australia	Albania	Colonies,
Austria	Chile	Egypt	Biellorussian	etc. of U.K.
Belgium	China	France	S.S.R.	Cuba
Bolivia	Vatican City	Poland	Bulgaria	Switzerland
Canada	Colombia	Morocco &	Portuguese	Siam
Belgian Congo	Hungary	Tunisia	Colonies	
Denmark	Nicaragua	U.K.	India	
Dominican Republic	Netherlands,	Czechoslovakia	Pakistan	
U.S.A.	Surinam and Curacao	Syria	Yugoslavia	
Finland	Portugal		Ukrainian	
Guatemala	Sweden		S.S.R.	
Honduras	Uruguay		P.R. of	
Indonesia	Ireland		Roumania	
Italy	U.N.		France	
Liberia			Overseas	
Luxembourg			U.S.S.R.	
Mexico			P.R. of	
Monaco			Mongolia	
Norway				
New Zealand				
Southern Rhodesia				
U.S. Territories				
Turkey				
South Africa				
Venezuela				
S.C.A.P.				
Tangiers (U.S.A.)				
27	13	8	12	4
			Total:	64

COMMENTS ON THE U.S.A. PLAN

II

Question b) Allocated frequencies and time for broad-  
casting

No Objections	Minor Objections	Serious Objections	In Complete Disagreement	Impossible to classifi- fy under any other column
Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D	Category E
Bolivia Brazil Denmark U.S.A. Finland Guatemala Honduras Liberia Mexico Norway New Zealand Southern Rhodesia U.S. Territories Turkey South Africa Venezuela Tangiers (U.S.A.)	Argentina Austria Belgium Canada Chile China Colombia Belgian Congo Egypt France Indonesia Italy Luxembourg Monaco Nicaragua Netherlands, Surinam and Curaçao Portugal Sweden Uruguay U.N. S.C.A.P.	Australia Vatican City Hungary Pakistan U.K. Czechoslovakia Syria Ireland Poland	Albania Bielo- russian S.S.R. Bulgaria Portuguese Colonies Dominican Republic India Morocco and Tunisia Yugoslavia Ukrainian S.S.R. P.R. of Roumania France Overseas U.S.S.R. P.R. of Mongolia	Colonies, etc. of U.K. Cuba Switzerland Siam
17	21	9	13	4
Total: 64				

COMMENTS ON THE U.S.A. PLAN

III

Question c) The total number of channel-hours per band  
assigned to the several countries

No Objections	Minor Objections	Serious Objections	In Complete Disagreement	Impossible to classify under any other column
Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D	Category E
Vatican City Denmark U.S.A. Liberia Norway Southern Rhodesia U.S. Territories South Africa Tangiers (U.S.A.)	Austria Belgium Canada Chile China Belgian Congo Finland Guatemala Indonesia Luxembourg Mexico Monaco Nicaragua New Zealand Netherlands, Surinam and Curaçao Portugal Sweden Turkey Venezuela U.N. S.C.A.P.	Bolivia Honduras Italy Pakistan Morocco and Tunisia Czechoslovakia Syria Uruguay Ireland	Albania Argentine Australia Bielo- russian S.S.R. Brazil Bulgaria Colombia Portuguese Colonies Colonies, etc., of U.K. Dominican Republic Egypt France Hungary India Poland Yugoslavia Ukrainian S.S.R. P.R. of Roumania U.K. France Overseas U.S.S.R. P.R. of Mongolia	Cuba Switzer- land Siam
9	21	9	22	3
Total: 64				

COMMENTS ON THE U.S.A. PLAN

IV

Question d) Simultaneous frequency sharing

No Objections	Minor Objections	Serious Objections	In Complete Disagreement	Impossible to classify under any other column
Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D	Category E
Austria Belgium Brazil Canada Vatican City Belgian Congo Denmark Egypt U.S.A. Guatemala Honduras Indonesia Liberia Mexico New Zealand Portugal Southern Rhodesia Sweden U.S. Territories South Africa Ireland U.N. Tangiers (U.S.A.)	Australia Bolivia Chile Finland India Luxembourg Monaco Norway Pakistan U.K. Venezuela S.C.A.P.	Argentina Colombia France Poland France Overseas Uruguay	Albania Bielo-russian S.S.R. Bulgaria Portuguese Colonies Dominican Republic Yugoslavia Ukrainian S.S.R. P.R. of Roumania U.S.S.R. P.R. of Mongolia	China Colonies, etc. of U.K. Cuba Hungary Italy Nicaragua Netherlands, Surinam and Curaçao Morocco and Tunisia Czechoslovakia Syria Turkey Switzerland Siam
23	12	6	10	13
Total: 64				

For the Chairman of Working Group 6-A

L. SACCO

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

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Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 646-E

14 February 1949

Original: SPANISH

A G E N D A  
of the Special Plenary Session

15 February 1949 at 3:30 p.m.

At the request of a considerable number of countries, the Chairman has decided to convoke a Special Plenary Session for Tuesday, 15 February at 3:30 p.m., for the purpose of examining the following subject:

Consideration of the decisions of Committees 6 and 10, which have determined the new direction of the present and future work of the Conference.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 647-E

11 February 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committee 10

Second Report  
of the Steering Committee

Meeting of 11 February 1949

In the absence of the Chairman of the Conference, Mr. Metzler (Switzerland), First Vice-Chairman of the Committee, declared the meeting open at 11.50 a.m.

I.

The Chairman (Mr. Metzler) said that, as the Committee was aware, they had fixed Saturday February 12 for a Session of the Plenary Assembly, the Agenda of which was contained in Document No. 622. The first point on the Agenda was a Report of Committee 6. It was essential therefore to know how the work of Committee 6 stood, and whether it would be in a position on February 12 to submit the Report which was due from it.

Mr. Pederson, Chairman of Committee 6, made the following statement as to the position.

Working Group 6D, he said, which was dealing with assignments in the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands, would probably have completed its work shortly; and its Report could be counted on within three or four days.

Working Groups 6 A and 6 B, which were working jointly, had set up a Special Group, consisting of representatives of six countries. It was this Special Group which was now busy with the list of assignments of channel-hours. It had only begun its labors, and had at least 40 hours of work still before it. Under these conditions it was out of the question that Committee 6 would be in a position to present a definitive Report on February 12, particularly as the Special Group, exceeding somewhat its terms of reference, was anxious to furnish delegations, not merely with the total of channel hours allocated to each country, but also with a list of channel hours by countries and by bands. If the Special Group continued to work at an accelerated rate, the result of its labors might be submitted to Committee 6 on February 21.



An exchange of views followed on the question of how the results of the Special Group's labors should be published, and how the views of delegations should be received.

It was agreed that the list of assignments should be published as a document in the double form of (1) totals by countries, and (2) assignments by countries and by bands: the views of delegations to be collected on forms specially prepared for the purpose, so as to facilitate the work of sorting and classification.

The question of how much time should be allowed to delegations for the expression of their views on the list drawn up by the Special Group was then considered by the Committee. It was generally felt that it would be unwise to hurry matters at such a delicate stage. The list by countries and by bands would be of the first importance, since on it would depend the quality of the frequencies assigned to each country.

Colonel de Albuquerque (Brazil) made the following proposal with a view to saving time:

1. The Special Group to submit a scheme of distribution by countries as soon as possible, and
2. The distribution by bands to be made solely by the experts of the delegations, when once the first list was approved.

His suggestion, he said, would have the advantage of reducing the number of delegates concerned.

The Delegation of the Argentine seconded the Brazilian proposal. It was of the opinion that, if the distribution by countries did not satisfy the delegations, any further labors would be useless.

The Chairman (Mr. Metzler) put the Brazilian proposal to the vote. It was rejected by 11 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

The Committee then approved the following arrangements. The Special Group to complete the list of total assignments and assignments by bands by Thursday February 17. The project to be distributed to delegations in the course of Saturday February 19. The views of delegations to be received up to the evening of Monday February 21, to be collated on Tuesday February 22, and submitted on Friday February 25 to a plenary meeting of Committee 6.

The question arose of the character which would attach to the plenary meeting in question. In view of its importance, and in view of the fact that all delegations would be represented on it, it was felt that it could be given the requisite authority to decide on the chances of success of the Conference.

As however opinions were divided on this point, it was finally decided that Committee 6 should take a decision, on the basis of its consideration of the views of delegations, as to the chances of agreement, and present a proposal accordingly to a subsequent Plenary Assembly.

## II.

The Chairman (Mr. Metzler) invited the Committee to clear up the position in regard to the Plenary Assembly called for February 12, now that the principal subject of its deliberations had been postponed for 15 days.

The Committee decided to cancel the Plenary Assembly in question, but to call another Plenary Assembly on February 19, after the questions under study by Group 10 A (alone or jointly with Committee 7) were cleared up. The new Assembly to take over all items of the Agenda fixed for February 12 other than those relating to Committee 6. For the Agenda of this Assembly see Document No. 643.

## III.

The program of meetings for the week February 14-19 was fixed (see Document No. 640).

## IV.

The Secretary observed that credits for the Conference were available only until February 15. After that date it would be necessary to ask each week for the necessary supplement. The Committee entrusted him with the requisite powers for the purpose.

## V.

The Chairman (Mr. Metzler) adjourned the meeting at 2.30 p.m. He hoped the time-limits fixed that day would be observed.

The Reporter:

A. Wolf.

The Acting Chairman:

Dr. E. Metzler.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 648-E

14 February 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committee 7

Proposal of India concerning the Recommendation of  
Committee 4 which refers to the technical problems  
to be studied or coordinated on a universal basis  
(Chapter 10, Document No. 490) and which has been  
adopted during the 9th Plenary Session of Committee 7.

Committee 7 has taken note of the recommendations which appear in Chapter X of the Final Report of the Technical Principles Committee, to be examined or coordinated on a universal scale, and decides:

to discuss them in the course of one of the next Plenary Meetings of Committee 7, especially those points of the said recommendations which have not been taken into account in the establishment of the functions of the organization in charge of the implementation of the plan or plans for the assignment of high frequencies for broadcasting.

The Chairman of Committee 7

Milan Lalić.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

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Mexico City, 1949

Document No. 649-E

14 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

PLAN COMMITTEE

Agenda for the 22nd Meeting to be held at 3:30 p.m.

16 February 1949

1. Approval of the Reports of 20th and 21st meetings of the Committee (Documents Nos. 623 and 632).
2. Consideration of Reports of Working Group D (Documents Nos. 631 and 644).
3. Proposal from the Chairman to set up a Technical Working Group to draft certain texts to be included in the Mexico Plan (See items 11, 16 and 17 of Document No. 608, Revised) and to study technical questions in connection with the preparation of the frequency assignment plan.

GUNNER PEDERSEN  
Chairman of the Plan Committee

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

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Document No. 650-E

14 February 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

SECRETARIAT

NOTICE TO THE HEADS OF DELEGATIONS

It is desired to bring to the notice of the Heads of Delegations that Document No. 418 (Information submitted to the I.H.F.B. Conference by the various countries) is being revised and will be re-published shortly.

If any corrections or additions to the published figures are desired, it would be appreciated if they could be submitted before February 20th.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 651-E

15 February 1949

Mexico City 1948/49

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

Documents Nos. 601 - 650-E

No. of Document	No. of Committee	TITLE
601	-	-List of Documents published by the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Mexico City 1948/49. Nos. 551 - 600-E.
602	Denmark	-Denmark. Draft Resolution relating to the elaboration of a Channel-hour Plan.
603	Swiss Confederation.	-Demand of Channel-hours for the International Committee of the Red Cross.
604	-	-Corrigendum to Document No. 589-E (Decisions of the Plenary Assembly on the question of General Principles).
605	6	-Report of Committee 6 B on the Results of the Interviews conducted by Sub-Groups I, II and III.
606	7	-Communication <b>from</b> the Chairman of the Provisional Frequency Board in regard of the date of implementation of the new International Frequency List.
607	-	-Communication. Letter received from Mr. M.A. Andrada, Head of the Delegation of the Argentine Republic.
608	10	-Report of Committee 10, regarding the Agreement (Convention) of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Mexico City. On the Basis of a Proposal of the U.S.S.R. (This document replaces Document No. 582-E).

No. of Document	No. of Committee	TITLE
609	-	-Schedule of Meetings from 7 through 12 February 1949.
610	Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such.	-Observations on Document No. 573-E (Chile, comparison on frequency allocation plans).
611	France	-Statement concerning Report by Technical Principles Committee.
612	Mexico	-Proposal concerning point No. 15, Chapter 6, of Document No. 490-E (Report of the Technical Principles Committee).
613	New Zealand	-Comments on the Reduction of Requirements in reference to the present technical position of Broadcasting.
614	-	-Modification to Document No. 418-E (Information from the different countries to the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference).
615	-	-Rules of Procedure. (This Document replaces Documents Nos. 21-E & 440-E).
616	Cuba	-Proposal to facilitate the Elaboration of a Plan for the Assignment of High Frequencies presented to Committee 6.
617	Bielorussian S.S.R.	-Comments on Document No. 577-E (Principles for a Channel-Hour Plan, proposal from the Chairman of the Plan Committee).
618	U.S.S.R.	-Opinion of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. concerning the Proposal submitted by the Chairman of Committee 6. (Document No. 577-E).
619	10	-Report of the Steering Committee. 1st Meeting. 4 February 1949.
620	Chile	-A) Comments on the USA Plan. B) Proposal of the Delegation of Chile).
621	6	-Revision of Annex 1 of Document No. 577-E.

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No. of Document	No. of Committee	TITLE
622	10	-Agenda of the Plenary Assembly of the 12 February 1949. (This document is replaced by Doc. No. 643-E).
623	6	-Report of the Plan Committee, 20th Meeting. 3 February 1949.
624	Turkey	-Observations concerning Document No. 605-E.
625	6	-The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic's Comments, concerning the Proposal of Mr. Pedersen, Chairman of Committee 6, contained in Document No. 577-E.
626	U.S.S.R.	-Proposal regarding the future organization which is to be entrusted with the administration of the High Frequency Broadcasting Plan.
627	7	-Report concerning Point A) of the Terms of Reference of Working Group 7-A.
628	Canada	-Declaration.
629	Portugal	-Final Results of the Practical Method of Application indicated in Document No. 450-E, Portugal. Contribution towards the elaboration of a frequency assignment plan.
630	-	-Minutes of the Plenary Assembly. 23rd Session. 26 January 1949.
631	6	-Preliminary Report of Working Group 6-D.
632	6	-Report of the Plan Committee. 21st Meeting, 4 February 1949.
633	7	-India. International High Frequency Board.
634	6	-Report of Group D of the Plan Committee. (This document is replaced by Doc. 644-E).



No. of Document	No. of Committee	TITLE
635	4	-Report of the Technical Principles Committee as approved by the Plenary Assembly.
636	-	-Minutes of the Plenary Assembly. 25th Session. 28 January 1949.
637	-	-Minutes of the Plenary Assembly. 26th Session. 28 January 1949.
638	-	-Minutes of the Plenary Assembly. 27th Session. 29 January 1949.
639	Morocco and Tunisia	-Rectification in the figures of the requirements as shown in a number of official documents.
640	10	-Schedule of Meetings from 14 through 19 February 1949.
641	-	-Minutes of the Plenary Assembly. 24th Session. 27 January 1949.
642	Greece	-Telegram from Greek Minister concerning claims for high frequencies.
643	10	-Agenda of the Plenary Assembly of 19 February 1949. (This document cancels Document No. 622-E).
644	6	-Draft Report of Group 6 D-2 of the Plan Committee for Group 6 A-B. (This document replaces Doc. No. 634-E).
645	6	-Report No. 6 of Working Group A of the Plan Committee.
646	-	-Agenda of the Special Plenary Session. 15 February 1949.
647	10	-Second Report of the Steering Committee. Meeting of 11 February 1949.
648	7	-Proposal of India concerning the Recommendation of Committee 4.

No. of Document	No. of Committee	TITLE
649	6	-Plan Committee. Agenda for the 22nd Meeting. 16 February 1949.
650	-	-Notice to the Heads of Delegations concerning Document No. 418-E (Information submitted to the I.H.F.B. Conference by the various countries).

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 652-E

15 February 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committee 6

LIST OF THE ORIGINAL REQUIREMENTS

Delegations are requested to proceed immediately to check the figures which represent the total of channel-hours originally demanded by the country or countries represented by them, and to communicate to the Secretariat by 18 February 1949 at the latest any modifications which should be made in these figures.

<u>C o u n t r y</u>	<u>Channel-hours</u>	<u>C o u n t r y</u>	<u>Channel-hours</u>
Afghanistan	75	Belgian Congo	157
People's Rep. of		Costa Rica	50
Albania	29	Cuba	349
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	--	Denmark	29
Argentine Republic	239	Dominican Republic	119
Australia (Commonwealth of)	249-1/2	Egypt	88
Austria	62	El Salvador (Rep. of)	166
Belgium	79-1/2	Ecuador	649
The Bielorussian Soviet		United States of Amer.	392-1/4
Socialist Republic	52	Ethiopia	78
Burma	64-1/2	Finland	34
Bolivia	150	France	468-1/2
Brazil	302	Germany	--
Bulgaria (People's Rep. of)	76	Greece	7-1/2
Canada	268	Greenland	--
Ceylan	--	Guatemala	182
Chile	296	Haiti	262
China	286	Honduras (Republic of)	108
Corea	--	Hungary (People's	
Vatican City (State of)	84	Republic of)	35
Colombia (Republic of)	217	India	462
Portuguese Colonies	248-1/2	Indonesia	302-1/2
Colonies Protectorates,		Iran	49-1/2
Overseas Territories under		Iraq	146
mandate or trusteeship of		Ireland	27
the United Kingdom	626	Israel	--
Colonies, Protectorates		Iceland	4
and Overseas Territories		Italy	193
under French Mandate	792-1/2	Lebanon	48-3/4
		Liberia	17
		Luxembourg	56-1/2

<u>C o u n t r y</u>	<u>Channel-hours</u>	<u>C o u n t r y</u>	<u>Channel-hours</u>
Mexico	649	Southern Rhodesia	4
Monaco	56	Roumania (People's Re-	
Mongolia (People's Rep. of)	244	public of)	110
Nicaragua	305	United Kingdom	858
Norway	64	Siam	67-1/2
New Zealand	49	Sweden	45
Pakistan	230	Switzerland (Confedera-	
Panama	283-1/2	tion)	106-1/4
Paraguay	114	Syria	51
Netherlands, Curacao & Su-		Czechoslovakia	102
rinan	211	Tangier (U.S.A.)	20
Peru	165-1/2	Territories of the	
Philippines (Republic of)	313	United States of America	39-1/4
Poland	163-1/2	Turkey	40
Portugal	92-3/4	U.N.E.S.C.O.	118
Morocco & Tunisia	38	S.C.A.P.	208
People's Federal Popular		Union of South Africa	
Republic of Yugoslavia	171	and the mandated terri-	
The Ukrainian Soviet Socia-		ties of South West	
list Republic	108	Africa	170-1/2
Spain	--	Union of Soviet Socia-	
		list Republic	1079
		Uruguay (República	
		Oriental of)	118
		Venezuela (United	
		States of)	201-1/2
		Yemen	--

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 653-E

15 February 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

Original: FRENCH

LIST OF THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

ACCEPTED BY THE COUNTRIES

Delegations are requested to proceed immediately to check these figures, and to communicate to the Secretariat by 18 February 1949 at the latest, any necessary corrections.

Countries	Total	Mc/s Band						
		6	7	9	11	15	17	21
Albania P.R.	25	5	-	4	11	5	-	-
Argentina	213	76	-	63	42	19	9	4
Australia	205 1/2	62 1/2	27 1/2	34	50 1/4	20 1/2	6 1/4	4 1/2
Austria	40	12	8	10	2	-	8	-
Belgium	56	-	6	13	31	6	-	-
Bielorussian S.S.R.	54	-	7	19	14	14	-	-
Burma	-							
Bolivia	123 1/4	82	-	29 1/4	6	6	-	-
Brazil	214	80	-	41	20	60	11	2
Bulgaria P.R.	44	15	5	8	9	6	1	-
Canada	204	86 1/2	-	36 1/2	38	31	12	-
Chile	133	54	-	15	53	11	-	-
China	268	14	34	39	55	72	33	21
Vatican City	42	12	2	9	9	4	6	-
Colombia	90	25	-	49	10	3	3	-
Portuguese Colonies	182	10 1/2	85 1/2	40	9	6 1/2	14	16 1/2
U.K. Colonies etc (except Ceylon)	322	83 1/2	121	81 1/2	21	-	15	-

- 2 -  
(Doc. No. 653-E)

Countries	Total	6	7	9	11	15	17	21
Belgian Congo	112	23	32	30	12	15	-	-
Cuba	251	66	-	80	43	39	23	-
Denmark	18	3	-	5	8	-	2	-
Dominican Republic	92	75	-	17	-	-	-	-
Egypt	60	4	9	11	15	15	2	4
El Salvador	79	6	-	51	-	-	22	-
Ecuador	--							
U.S.A.	197	-	-	21	38	78	42	18
Finland	33	11	-	8	6	5	3	-
France	308	83 1/2	3 1/2	43 1/2	65	69	43	1/2
Guatemala	95	77	-	5	-	7	6	-
Honduras	--							
Hungary P.R.	30	18	-	3	3	6	-	-
India	390 1/2	29	75 1/2	78	63 1/2	44	82	18 1/2
Indonesia	213	85	57	32	26	10	3	-
Iran	59	14	3 1/2	8	16 1/2	3 1/2	11	2 1/2
Iceland	4	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Italy	88	10	9	31	25	2	10	1
Liberia	17	-	-	-	7	10	-	-
Luxembourg	29 1/2	3 1/2	9	-	6	7	4	-
Mexico	163	54	-	63	15	16	9	6
Monaco	28	15	-	11	2	-	-	-
Nicaragua	90	73	-	17	-	-	-	-
Norway	58	7	8	19	6	12	6	-
New Zealand	35	8	-	11	5	8	-	3
Pakistan	178	1	65	21	19 1/2	38	28 1/2	5
Panama	70	40	-	21	5	-	4	-
Paraguay	--							

Country	Total	Mc/s Band						
		6	7	9	11	15	17	21
Netherlands Curaçao, Surinam	82	34	-	6	6	17	10	9
Poland	117 1/2	34	-	12	41 1/2	23	7	-
Portugal	86 3/4	-	-	13 1/2	32	24	14	3 1/4
Morocco, Tunisia	54	15 1/2	13 1/2	4 1/2	11 1/2	6	3	-
Yugoslavia F.P.R.	100	22	4	14	11	25	19	5
Ukrainian S.S.R.	99	-	33	7	18	38	1	2
Southern Rhodesia	4	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
Roumania P.R.	87	17	17	16	20	12	5	-
U.K.	522 1/2	41 1/2	41	105 1/4	104	86 3/4	89	55
Siam	53 1/2	7	31 1/2	11	2	1	1	-
Sweden	65	18	-	-	31	15	1	-
Switzerland	87 1/4	8 3/4	-	20 3/4	21 3/4	14	22	-
Syria	39	4	10	10	4	4	7	-
Czechoslovakia	89	14	-	8	22	25	20	-
U.S.A. Territories	40	-	-	-	7	18	11	4
French Oversea Territories	446	173 1/2	77	74 1/2	58	32 1/2	27 1/2	3
Turkey	38	-	-	1	5	9	20	3
Union of S. Africa	67	-	54	2	1	-	4	6
U.S.S.R.	893	16	90	189	172	212	116	98
Uruguay	107.3	47.3	-	29	4	5	22	-
Venezuela	123	-	-	111	8	2	2	-
Ireland	19	6	-	-	8	5	-	-
Mongolia P.R.	80	40	16	14	6	4	-	-
O.N.U., U.N.E.S.C.O.	69	13	-	8	11	24	13	-
S.C.A.P.	77	18	44	-	2	5	6	2
Costa Rica X	60	44	-	16	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia X	59 1/2	9 1/2	-	44	-	6	-	-
Greece X	7 1/2	1	1	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	-

(Doc. No. 653-E)						Mc/s Band		
Countries	Total	6	7	9	11	15	17	21
Peru	167 3/4	109 1/4	-	58 1/2	-	-	-	-
Philippines X	151	16	48	80	-	2	3	2
Tangier	20	-	-	3	9	8	-	-
Haiti X	87	24	6	48	-	6	-	3
Afghanistan X	76	-	-	25	-	3	22	26
Iraq X	95	24	23	18	20	2	2	6
Lebanon X	19 1/2	9 3/4	-	-	-	7	2 3/4	-
Totals (1)	9102.8	2091.05	1076.5	2030.75	140.7	1293.25	870.5	333.75

X Countries not represented. The figures have been compiled by a special Group of Committee 6 A-B.

(1) The requirements of the following countries are not included:

Burma

Ecuador

Honduras

Paraguay



INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 654-E

15 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

S C A P

COMMENTS ON STATEMENT CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT NO. 580

In the comments of the Delegation of the USSR on the USA draft plan, which are contained in Document No. 580, the following statement is made:

"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".

As the above statement is in error it is felt the following clarifications are necessary.

Frequencies in the 9, 11, 15 and 17 Mc/s bands were requested in the requirements of Japan for international high frequency broadcasting which were submitted by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on Forms 4. These requirements are clearly listed in the compilation of the requirements of all countries which was prepared by the Mexican Government. (It is difficult to understand how the USSR<sup>R</sup> Delegation, after having made a "detailed examination of the requirement of all countries" in preparing its draft plan, could have overlooked the requirements of Japan.)

The channel hours which the USA draft plan would assign Japan for international high frequency broadcasting (namely 15<sup>1</sup> channel hours) represents 9.1% of the channel hours formerly officially<sup>1</sup> employed by Japan for international high frequency broadcasting, 15.9% of the requirements mentioned above, and 50% of the channel hours now in use by Japan for international high frequency broadcasting. However, SCAP would accept the international assignment proposed by the USA draft plan for the following reasons:

1. SCAP wishes to cooperate to the greatest degree possible, to the end that an equitable frequency assignment plan be concluded at this Conference.
2. It is hoped by the time the plan goes into effect the repatriation of the nearly one-half million Japanese soldiers who have not yet been repatriated from Northeast Asia will have at least been largely completed, thereby relieving Japan of the necessity to broadcast to this part of Asia.

<sup>1</sup>Based on Berne Registrations.

(S C A P)

The following facts should make the latter point clear:

1. Paragraph (9) of the Potsdam Declaration, which declaration defines the terms of surrender for Japan, reads as follows:

"The Japanese military forces, after being completely disarmed, shall be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives."

2. On 26 July 1945 the Potsdam Declaration was issued by the Governments of Great Britain, China and the United States of America.

3. In its declaration of war against Japan, effective as of 9 August 1945, the Soviet Government retroactively joined in the Potsdam Declaration.

4. On 2 September 1945 Japan formally accepted the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration and the representatives of the Governments of Australia, Canada, China, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America signed the Instrument of Surrender.

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

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 655-E

16 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

42nd Meeting

19th January, 1949

1. The Chairman opened the meeting by stating that the draft of the final report of the Committee had been handed over to the Secretariat together with the reservations submitted on this report.
2. The minutes of the 23rd meeting (Document 396) were approved.
3. The minutes of the 24th meeting (Document 389) were approved after the following amendments had been agreed:--
  - (i) At the request of the delegate of the U.S.S.R. the following amendments were included:
    - a) In paragraph 7, replace "Working Group B" by "Working Group A". The Chairman pointed out that this amendment applied to all texts.
    - b) In paragraph 12, 1st sentence, replace the word "specific" with the word "subjective".
    - c) In the same paragraph, the second sentence should be replaced by "These figures gave only an approximation, on the basis of which it would have been possible to take a final decision taking into consideration all the other remaining factors".
    - d) The second paragraph of paragraph 12 should be replaced by the following:-- "Secondly, the figures in the table represented the opinion of fully qualified radio engineers from all the countries of the world who, in assessing what is a satisfactory reception quality, were more exacting than the average radio listener. For these reasons, it was thought that, for the average listener, the percentage of satisfied listeners would be higher".
    - e) This amendment applies only to the Russian text.
    - f) The second sentence of paragraph 26, beginning with the words "the alternatives being discussed" should

be replaced with "The proposal of the U.K. being discussed at the present time is based merely on incomplete and one-sided examination of this question; for this reason it is not clear how the Committee could disregard the decisions of the Working Group, based on prolonged and comprehensive study of the given problem".

(ii) At the request of Professor Siforov the following amendments were included:-

- a) In the third part of paragraph 14 the word "question" to be replaced by the word "problem".
- b) In the fourth part of the same paragraph, the second sentence should be amended to read "The Planning Committee at Geneva had adopted a protection ratio of 40 db to which a reservation had been added that in several cases the protection ratio might be reduced to 30 db".

(iii) At the request of the delegate of India the following amendment was included:-

- a) To replace the last two words of paragraph 20, "the former", by the words "each other".

4. The minutes of the 25th meeting (Document 403) were approved after the following amendments had been agreed:-

(i) At the request of the delegate of the U.S.S.R. the following amendments were included:-

- a) In the first part of paragraph 13 the words "The U.K. proposal suggested two fold standards and in that way it was wrong" to be replaced by "The U.K. proposal suggested two fold standards, and, therefore, for that reason it could lead to misinterpretation".
- b) In the same paragraph, (No. 13), the following sentence beginning with the words "A number of delegates had referred" to be replaced by "He would like to draw the attention of the delegates to the various recommendations on the given question and to compare them with the figures given in paragraph (8) of Document 213".
- c) This amendment applies only to the Russian text.
- d) To add in paragraph (b) of paragraph 13, after the words "to reach this figure in all cases", the words "according to this the figure of 30 decibels is accepted as a standard minimum for these two ratios".

- e) In the paragraph immediately following sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 13, the second sentence, commencing with the words "It would be seen that the figure recommended", should be replaced by "Apparently it will be seen that the figures recommended by Working Group 4A are not only too low, but in fact are even somewhat higher than those figures quoted above. He asked why a number of delegates, contrary to sound technical principles, wished to increase the protection ratio. If the delegations of certain countries recommended a high protection ratio, which did not correspond to sound engineering practices, then it must be due to the reason indicated by Professor Siforov at yesterday's meeting. Professor Siforov had yesterday pointed out that the reason for the desire of certain countries to establish high standards of protection ratios is due to a desire to raise the power of transmitters, which would be most disadvantageous for the smaller countries. Smaller countries would have either to suffer considerable interference from high power transmitters used by the large countries, or else they themselves would be forced to acquire high power transmitters. Thus the increase of standards of protection ratio, which is technically unjustified, would result in a discrimination against smaller countries in favour of the egoistical interests of certain large countries".
- f) In paragraph 25, after the words "a protection ratio of 30 db" to add "as a standard minimum".
- (iii) At the request of the delegate of Italy the following amendment was included:-
- a) In paragraph 16 the words "the ground of economy" should be deleted.
- (iii) The delegate for Mexico, referring to this amendment, said that the Spanish translation did not entirely agree with the statement given by the delegate for Italy, and he requested that a new translation should be made in the Spanish text. The Chairman confirmed that the Secretariat would be asked to do this.
- (iv) At the request of Professor Siforov the following amendment was included:-
- a) In paragraph 21, after the words "affecting the decision," to add the words "concerning the solution of the given problem".

- (v) The delegate of Argentine then pointed out that in the Spanish text this paragraph had not been listed as No. 21.

5. The minutes of the 26th meeting (Document 398) were approved after the following drafting amendments had been agreed:-

- (i) At the request of the delegate of the U.S.S.R. the following amendments were included:-

- a) In paragraph 6 of the Russian text, amend the words "protection of ratios" to read "protection ratios".
- b) In the second sentence of the same paragraph, to replace the words "of the text recordings" by the words "of the audition of the records".
- c) In the same paragraph, the sentence beginning "The figures for the test recordings" to be amended to read "The figures obtained on the basis of the audition of the records should not be taken as absolute data, but should be used as a first indication material; and for that reason, taking into consideration other aspects of the Question, it should be necessary to confirm the standard of 34 db accepted by the Working Group. The addition of 4 db suggested by the delegate of the U.K. would not be very useful".
- d) In the same paragraph, No. 6, the sentence beginning "The procedure of giving absolute values etc." to be deleted, and the following substituted: "The second half of the U.K. proposal is quite indefinite and can lead to misinterpretation during the practical work of other committees".
- e) In paragraph 12, part 1, the last sentence beginning "This type of proposal" to be deleted.
- f) In the same paragraph, part 2, the word "mere" to be deleted.
- g) In paragraph 21, to amend the second sentence to read "The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. considered that in order to avoid arbitrary interpretation the figure of 34 db should be included in the report as a practical standard recommended for use in other committees".
- h) In paragraph 23 to replace the words "average value of signal" to the average value of atmospheric noise"

by the words "constant signal to average value of atmospheric interference".

- (ii) At the request of the delegate of Pakistan paragraph 7 was amended to read: "The Delegate of Pakistan referred to the statement of the delegate of Egypt and said that the increase of protection ratios might increase the number of frequencies to a particular reception area if the definition of reception area was based on the recommended protection ratios as in Document No. 274, page 4.

Only in the case of the approximate geometric definition of reception areas, the increase of protection ratios would not affect the number of frequency allocations to a particular area, and the delegate of Pakistan wished this point be made clear".

6. The minutes of the 27th meeting (Document 461) were approved.
7. The delegate of Pakistan asked the Chairman if he would put the Pakistan proposal on the agenda for the meeting to be held at 10.0 a.m. on the 20th January.
8. The Chairman said: (1) that the Committee would meet for a short time to discuss the Pakistan proposal, (2) that he would arrange for a joint meeting of Committees 4 and 6 to approved the minutes of the joint meetings, (3) that, as confirmed by Mr. Mercier, the agenda for the meeting of Working Group 4C on the 20th January would be the standardisation of recording.

The Reporter:

P. N. PARKER

The Chairman:

M. L. SASTRY

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 656-E

16 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

43rd Meeting

20 January 1949

(Morning)

1. The Chairman said that the meeting would be short in order to allow working Group 4C the time and place for a meeting. Mr. Sastry pointed out that the Technical Committee Report had been distributed as Document 490. This document contained no reservations but these would be issued separately as Annex 2 to Document 490.

The Chairman then asked the delegate of Pakistan to give his proposal.

2. The delegate of Pakistan dictated the following proposal:-

- (1) Committee 4 recognises that there are at present few receivers which can tune to the 26 Mc/s band and that the use of the 26 Mc/s band should be encouraged.
- (2) Committee 4 therefore recommends that as an exception to the general rule for the assignment of a single frequency for one programme per reception area that the simultaneous use of a frequency in the 21 Mc/s band be permitted whenever a frequency in the 26 Mc/s band is allotted.
- (3) This exception to the rule will be considered acceptable only during the life of the Plan accepted by the present Conference.

Continuing, the delegate of Pakistan said he would like to point out that the requirements in the 21 Mc/s band did not utilise all the channel hours available in that band. From the Geneva Planning Committee report it could be seen that approximately 500 channel hours had been requested out of the 696 available. In the 26 Mc/s band only 14 channel hours had been requested so the proposal would only increase the channel hours utilised in the 21 Mc/s, by 14 and there would still be 170 channel hours spare.



3. The Chairman asked delegates to keep their comments brief because this question had already been discussed at some length.

4. The delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. said he would like to inform Committee 4 that Committee 5 had, while using the OWF curves, used a uniform method of application of these curves. Thus every country had been given frequencies for these circuits in accordance with the frequencies indicated by the OWF curves.

The proposal of Pakistan covered individual cases of countries who were not satisfied with the frequencies recommended by 5B. In such cases it had been agreed that countries should submit to Committee 6 their requests to change the frequencies allocated them by Committee 5, together with any reasons for desiring the change. Committee 6 would then consider each case on its merits.

It was thought therefore that the proposal of the delegate of Pakistan should be submitted to Committee 6. It could not be used by Committee 4 as a directive to either Committees 5 or 6.

The delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. proposed that the proposal should not be considered at this time by Committee 4 because it was not a technical directive.

5. The delegate of the U.S.A. said he agreed with the Pakistan proposal in principle but it was worded in a negative way. The reference to the band loading as given in the Geneva Planning Report was correct but it was not known, with the modified requirements submitted to this Conference, what the position would be with regard to the loading of the 21 Mc/s band at June maximum.

Committee 4 had already adopted a text dealing with economy in the use of frequencies and the only new part of the Pakistan proposal was that section dealing with receivers. The delegate of the U.S.A. therefore proposed that this part of the Pakistan proposal could be covered by adding the following text to that given in paragraph 10, Chapter 7 of Document 490.

"Therefore single frequency assignments should not be made in the 26 Mc/s band unless requested or agreed to by the country concerned".

6. The delegate of the U.K. said that Committee 4 should be rather careful with the wording of this type of proposal. While it was a good idea to encourage the use of frequencies in the 26 Mc/s band, it was necessary to wait until the drafting of the assignment plan was nearing completion before adopting any suggestion which would overload the 21 Mc/s band. If however, it was the desire of this Committee to adopt such a proposal at this stage the U.K. delegation would suggest the adoption of the U.S.A. amendment with the replacement of the phrase:- "Unless requested or agreed to by the country concerned" by the phrase "where the country concerned will have difficulty in receiving on 26 Mc/s".

7. The delegates of Pakistan and U.S.A. accepted the U.K. amendment.

8. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the first part of the proposal was similar to the text adopted in Document 317 and his delegation did not oppose the idea contained in that part of the proposal.

The second part of the proposal was in no way within the competence of Committee 6.

What Mr. Fryer had said, that the loading in the 21 Mc/s band was not known was correct and so the proposal of the delegate of Pakistan could not be adopted until such information was available.

The delegate of the U.S.S.R. therefore proposed that this proposal should be left in abeyance and should be dealt with by Committee 6.

9. The Chairman said that there were three points which needed decisions:-

- (1) Whether the proposal was outside the terms of reference of Committee 4.
- (2) If it was decided that the proposal was not outside the terms of reference of Committee 4, then should the matter be left in abeyance until the loading of the 21 Mc/s band was known and then the question be taken up with Committee 4 or 6?
- (3) If both the first two procedures were unacceptable then the U.K. amendment would be voted upon.

10. By 13 votes to 10, with 11 abstentions, it was decided that the substance of the proposal was within the competence of Committee 4.

11. By 20 votes to 8, with 6 abstentions, it was decided to leave the question in abeyance until a later date.

12. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he had another proposal to submit which had been discussed at the 20th meeting and which it had been decided at the 41st meeting should be discussed after the final report was approved.

13. The Chairman agreed that it was in order to submit the proposal.

14. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said his first proposal concerned paragraph 7.IV(c) of document 490 and also paragraph 20.IV (c) of document 274. These paragraphs contained a working rule, recommended by Committee 4 to Committee 5, in regard to geometric reception areas.

Although Committee 4 had made it quite clear that the rules given in paragraph 20 (doc. 274) were not absolute, and that doubtful points

(Doc. No. 656-E)

should be decided after more detailed study, Committee 5 had applied the rules mechanically without taking any other rules or propagation aspects into consideration. This mechanical and formal application of the rules submitted by Committee 4, had led to wrong conclusions. As an example, 2 frequencies had been given to a requirement whose area of reception extended from 400-1000 km. This type of reception area was easily covered by one frequency and the interpretation of the rules was therefore contrary to the spirit of the recommendations. There were cases where due to the mechanical application of the rule, difficult circuits had been allocated one frequency and easy circuits had been allocated two frequencies.

In view of the misinterpretation of the rule in paragraph 20.IV (c), by Committee 5, the U.S.S.R. delegation proposed the addition of the phrase:

- I. "if the minimum distance between transmitter and reception area is not less than 800 km".

The second proposal also related to this same subject. Committee 5 had, in a number of cases, allocated two frequencies for a particular programme where a country had requested only one. This was contrary to the spirit in which Committee 4 had made the recommendations. The recommendations had been made merely to check whether a country, who had requested two frequencies for one programme, was entitled to those two frequencies. The recommendations had been made by Committee 4 with a view to reducing the number of requirements but Committee 5's interpretation and application had resulted in an increase in the requirements.

In order to prevent misinterpretation the U.S.S.R. delegation proposed the adoption of the following text:-

- II. "To make a recommendation to Committee 5 that the recommendation contained in paragraph 20 IV (c) Document 274 should serve only for verification of frequency requirements by countries and in no case should it be used as a basis for the increase in the number of frequencies, as compared to the number of frequencies indicated in the requirements of countries".

Continuing the delegate of the U.S.S.R. said his delegation felt that it was necessary to add a third point, on the lines proposed at the 20th meeting by the delegate of France, namely:-

- III. "To draw the attention of Committee 5 to the inadmissibility of a formal approach to the recommendations of Committee 4 and to draw the attention of Committee 5 to paragraph 3 of Document 274 and the discussion that took place in Committee 4 concerning this subject."

15. The Chairman said that the first point raised by the delegate of the U.S.S.R. needed serious consideration. As mentioned by the delegate of Egypt at an earlier meeting, it was necessary for a reception area extending for 100-1800 km to have two frequencies and this case was not covered by the U.S.S.R. proposal.

Continuing, Mr. Sastry said that the reporter, Mr. Parker, had suggested a curve showing the relationship between the minimum distance and the ratio, maximum distance/minimum distance. Mr. Sastry said he would like to put this suggestion forward as a compromise proposal for consideration.

16. The delegate of Egypt said he agreed that the rules as given in paragraph 20 of Document 274, were not complete but he felt that Committee 6 had competent engineers who could judge which requirements required two frequencies. If the rules were amended it was not necessary for 5B to do their work over again.

17. The Chairman said his idea was to make the recommendation technically complete and not for Committee 5 to do this work again.

18. The delegate of the U.S.A. said that certain points needed clarification. Committee 5 had not been given any definite recommendation or technically accurate rules.

The OWF curves and the rules for reception areas were both stated to be approximate and for practical application.

For this reason Committee 5 had no alternative but to use these recommendations as mechanical tools.

It was necessary to amend paragraph 20.IV (e) to be technically correct but this should not mean that 5B had to modify the work it had already completed.

The U.S.S.R. delegation had only recommended points II and III because they, and a few other countries, had prepared their requirements on the basis of these geometric rules. (At this point the Chairman interrupted the delegate to ask him to refrain from discussing work appropriate to other committees).

A number of small countries who did not have propagation experts, etc. had based their requirements on the reception reports that they obtained from listeners in the reception areas. It was not fair that these small countries should not get two frequencies for a programme if the application of the geometric rules indicated that two frequencies were necessary.

19. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he would like to point out to the delegate of the U.S.A. that the geometric rules were based upon the U.S.S.R. proposal which had been modified and amplified by various other delegations.

The U.S.S.R. delegation never had it in mind that Committee 5 would use these rules as a stamping machine or that they would increase countries' requirements when the countries concerned had not asked for the increases.

If a country had compiled its requirements incorrectly then Committee 5 had, with the assistance of that country, to correct the requirements but Committee 5 did not have any right to increase a country's requirements using rules that had been prepared merely to check that a country's requirements had not been overstated. In conclusion the delegate of the U.S.S.R. said, referring to the three parts of his proposal:-

- I. The minimum distance should be clarified in paragraph 20.IV (c) of Document 274. A graph as suggested by the Chairman would be acceptable to his delegation.
  - II. This part of the proposal was most important because the geometric rules had been prepared in order that Committee 5 could analyse the requirements - not increase them.
  - III. This part of the proposal was also very important.
20. Professor Siforov supported the three parts of the proposal suggested by the U.S.S.R. delegate and said he would like to suggest a fourth part:-
- IV. "The questions of reception areas and difficult circuits are most vital for the compilation of an assignment plan. Committee 4 therefore does not consider that the decisions taken so far are final and in view of the complexity of the subject these questions should be studied further".
21. The Chairman said he would like to clarify the position with regard to the four parts of the proposals:-

- (I) Using the basis of the compromise suggestion the following note could be added to paragraph 20.IV(c) of Document 274 and to Chapter 7. IV(c) of Document 490:-  
"The above rule does not apply to circuits where the minimum distance is less than 800 km. For minimum distances less than 800 km the ratio will be 6 for a minimum distance of 250 km reaching, linearly, the ratio of 2.5 for a minimum distance of 800 km".
- (II) In the opinion of the chair this question was appropriate to Committee 5 or the Plenary Assembly and not Committee 4.
- (III) This part of the proposal could go as an additional recommendation of Committee 4.

(IV) This part of the proposal could be added to the text of items requiring further study by the CCIR or some other appropriate body.

22. The delegate of the U.S.S.R., referring to the Chair's suggestion on Part I of the proposal, asked what would happen if the minimum distance was less than 250 km.

23. The Chairman suggested that the following sentence should be added to the original proposal of the chair:- "For minimum distances less than 250 km the maximum distance should be more than 1500 km, for eligibility to two frequencies".

24. The delegate of France proposed the following simple text to replace that suggested by the Chairman, for Part I of the U.S.S.R. proposal "For minimum distances less than 300 km the maximum distance must be 1200 km greater than the minimum distance. to permit the use of two frequencies for a single programme".

25. The delegate of the U.K. said he preferred the French proposal.

26. The delegate of Pakistan said that the report of Committee 5 to the Plenary Assembly had not mentioned any difficulties in using the recommendations of Committee 4. For this reason the delegate of Pakistan proposed that this question should be deferred until Committee 5 had supplied details showing how inconsistencies, if any, had arisen during the application of the rules recommended to them by Committee 4.

27. The delegate of Brazil said, "I cannot agree with point 2 of the Soviet proposal. Committee 5's functions were to make the requirement uniform.

"There were instances where countries had requested two frequencies and it was later proven that they needed only one. For that reason, there was some compensation for the cases where two frequencies instead of one might be assigned.

"The Report of Committee 5 had already been approved at the Plenary, for which reason only the Plenary could change it, as you have already stated.

"Committee 5, therefore, on the basis of this Committee's recommendations, had the right to increase or decrease the number of channel-hours in the requirements of the countries."

28. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the French proposal was not very different from the original text of paragraph 20.IV(d) Document 274. It only eliminated certain inconsistencies. With the French proposal a circuit of 100-1300 km or a circuit 0-1200 km would get two frequencies whereas only one was necessary.

29. The delegate of Italy said that, in general, the proposals were very complicated and would lead to critical results. Committee 5 had done a good job of work and any changes in the rules would only cause complication. For this reason his delegation insisted on the original rules being retained.

30. The delegate of Bielorussian S.S.R. said that when the letter from Committee 4 had been read to Working Group 5B, his delegation had raised the point that the recommendations were not complete because no minimum distance had been specified in paragraph 2.IV(c) of the letter. Mr. Walker, Chairman of Working Group 5B, had agreed that the point was not clear. This point was still not clear.

The Chairman of Committee 5, Mr. Faulkner, in his report to the Plenary Assembly had made it clear that no saving in frequencies had been attained when the requirements had been checked, although this had been the aim of Committee 5.

The delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. supported the U.S.S.R. proposal in order to ensure that the final report of Committee 4 was complete and that Committee 5 could rectify its misinterpretation of the rules.

31. The Chairman said that time was getting short and this point had been discussed in sufficient detail; so, he suggested putting the proposals to a vote.

32. In reply to the delegate of the U.S.A., the Chairman said he understood that this amendment, if approved, would only be used to make the recommendations of Committee 4 to the Plenary Assembly technically correct.

33. By 10 votes for, to 18 votes against, with 2 abstentions, the amendment as given in Part I of the U.S.S.R. proposal was rejected.

34. The vote on the French proposal was void because 17 out of the 32 delegates present, abstained from voting.

35. By 10 votes for to 14 against, with 8 abstentions a proposal, consisting of the original French proposal with the following phrase added: - "and on condition that the maximum distance is not less than 1500 km", was rejected.

36. The delegate of Mexico reminded the Chairman that the delegate of Pakistan had submitted a proposal which he would second.

37. The Chairman said that the Pakistan proposal only amended the text of the letter sent to Committee 5 and the purpose of the present discussion was to decide the text of the final report, as given in Document 490.

38. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked that the proposal of the Chair should be put to the vote.

39. The Chairman said that he had dropped his proposal because it did not obtain unanimity, but any delegation could put it forward as their own proposal.

40. The delegate of the U.S.S.R., supported by the delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R., put the proposal forward as a U.S.S.R. proposal.

41. The delegate of Pakistan, at the request of the Chairman, read out the following text for his proposal:-

"Committee 4 does not yet have sufficient data to change its previous recommendation with regard to the definition of geometric reception areas, and allocation of frequencies to such geometric reception areas. It therefore decides to defer this question for the present and requests Committee 5 to submit to Committee 4 the results of its findings in regard to any unjustifiable frequency recommendation on the basis of Technical recommendation as submitted by Committee 4".

42. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he thought that the Pakistan proposal was out of order.

43. By 17 votes for, to 10 against, with 3 abstentions it was decided that the Pakistan proposal was not out of order.

44. By 14 votes to 10, with 6 abstentions, it was decided to vote on the Pakistan proposal first.

45. The vote on the Pakistan proposal was 15 for, 15 against, with no abstentions. The Chairman said he would defer a decision on this question until the next meeting.

46. By 11 votes for, to 15 against, with 4 abstentions the U.S.S.R. proposal was rejected.

47. Point II of the U.S.S.R. proposal was rejected by 20 votes to 12 with no abstentions.

48. Point III of the U.S.S.R. proposal was accepted by 12 votes to 11 with 9 abstentions.

49. It was decided that this point should be added as an annex to the Final report of Document L-90.



50. Point IV was adopted unanimously and it was decided to add the following paragraph in Chapter 10 of the report:-

"The questions concerning geometric reception areas and difficult broadcasting circuits are very complex and could not be completely studied within the time available to this Committee. It is therefore recommended that further study be conducted on the above problems."

51. The Chairman said that this completed the work of Committee 4 in connection with the Final report and he would like to thank the assembly for their wholehearted cooperation.

The Reporter:

P. N. Parker

The Chairman:

M. L. Sastry

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 657-E

15 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

I N D I A

Proposed terms of reference

for

the Technical Working Group of the Plan Committee

- (1) Study of the Technical Questions in connection with the preparation of an assignment Plan with special reference to:-
  - (a) Simultaneous channel sharing
  - (b) Adjacent channel problem
  - (c) Use of duplicate frequencies
- (2) Preparation of the proposed Texts for:-
  - (a) General Technical Regulations
  - (b) Preamble to the Plan
  - (c) Technical Principles, standards and Recommendations to plan.

In the above work, the Working Group will take into consideration decisions already reached by the Plenary Assembly on the Report of Committee 4.

- (3) Completion of the work of Committee 4, particularly in connection with the standards of Recording.

M. L. SASTRY

Delegation of India.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 658-E

16th February, 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

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Joint Statement by the Delegation of the United Kingdom  
and the Delegation of the United Kingdom Colonies  
and Associated Territories

The purpose of the present statement is to eliminate any possibility of misunderstanding regarding the claim submitted to the Mexico City Conference for frequencies for high frequency broadcasting from the British Zone of Germany. Owing to a mistake the Form 4 on which this claim was submitted indicates that the claim should be included with those made on behalf of the United Kingdom Colonies and Associated Territories although the covering letter associated with the claim was signed on behalf of the Delegation of the United Kingdom. To clarify the position the Delegations of the United Kingdom and of the United Kingdom Colonies and Associated Territories ask the Conference to note that the claim in question was submitted on behalf of the Military Government of the British Zone of Germany, whose interests are represented, at the present Conference, by the Delegation of the United Kingdom. Moreover, the Delegations of the United Kingdom and of the United Kingdom Colonies and Associated Territories wish to emphasise that the offers made by those delegations to the interviewing Groups of Committee 6 to voluntarily reduce their requirements were made without taking into account the claim for the British Zone of Germany.

In other words the reduced totals of 522 1/2 channel-hours for the United Kingdom (including the U.K. relay stations at Georgetown and Singapore) and 325 channel-hours for the United Kingdom Colonies (excluding the relay stations at Georgetown and Singapore and excluding Ceylon) resulting from the offers made to the interviewing Group do not cater in any way for the requirement of the British Zone of Germany, which must be regarded as entirely separate from the requirements of the United Kingdom and of the United Kingdom Colonies and therefore as additional to the totals quoted above.

H. FAULKNER

Head of the Delegation of the United Kingdom

P. W. F. FRYER

Head of the Delegation of the United Kingdom  
Colonies and Associated Territories.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 659-E

15 February 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committee 7

INFORMATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING  
THE ORGANIZATION IN CHARGE OF IMPLEMENTATION AND  
APPLICATION OF THE PLAN FOR HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING

Established by the Chairman of Working Group 7 A

Working Group 7 A has recognised unanimously that:

- a) the organization in charge of the implementation and application of the Plan for high frequency broadcasting should be an organism of the I.T.U. and that:
- b) the Atlantic City Convention in its Recommendation concerning broadcasting (p.112) does not give our Conference the possibility of establishing a special broadcasting organization.

Recognizing the necessity of determining which organism of the Union would be the most suitable to achieve this task, Working Group 7 A charged its Chairman with the study of this problem, with the aid of the following documents:

- 1) Convention and Radio Regulations,
- 2) List of functions contained in point II of Document No. 627,
- 3) Documents Nos. 209, 626 and 633.

The following are the results of the study made by the Chairman of Working Group 7 A.

I. The functions listed in Document No. 627 do not deviate from the spirit of the Convention and the Radio Regulations. But, since they deal with a new subject, the application of the Plan established by our Conference from the moment of its implementation up to the next plenipotentiary Conference, it is only natural that they do not correspond word by word to the functions already attributed to the various organisms of the Union.

Conclusion: In our study of the problem we must not look for identity, but only for a parallel or analogy between the functions established in Document No. 627 and those already fixed by the Convention and Radio Regulations for the various organisms of the Union.

II. A comparison of the functions established by Document No. 627 and those of the organisms existing within the I.T.U., shows the following:

Function No. 1, as a whole, can be accomplished by:  
(Convention Art. 6, 1 a and b; RR par. 285, 286, 288, 295, 297, 327, 328, 329, 331, 352 - 359, 391, 401 - 411, Appendix C of the RR)

Function No. 1, (final part) can also be accomplished by C.C.I.R.  
(Convention Art. 8, 1 (3); RR 1058, 1059)  
General Secretariat: (Convention Art. 9, 2 K)

Function No. 2, can be accomplished by:

I.F.R.B. (RR 290, 292, 293, 352 - 359, 401 - 411,  
RR Appendix C, RR Recommendation No. 3, b).

Function No. 2 (1st para.); also by:  
C.C.I.R. (RR 402, 406, Recommendation No. 3).

Function No. 2 (3rd para.); also by:  
General Secretariat (RR 408)

Function No. 3 (The study of the 1st part); by:  
C.C.I.R. (RR Recommendation No. 1)

Function No. 3 (Information concerning the 1st part); by:  
General Secretariat (Convention Art. 9, 2)

Function No. 3 (2nd part); must be assigned by our Conference.

Function No. 4; can be accomplished as a whole by:  
I.F.R.B. (RR 289, 290, 293, 352 - 359, 403, 411)

Function No. 4 (para. 3) also by:  
General Secretariat (Convention Art. 9, 2 K)

Function No. 5; as a whole by:  
I.F.R.B. (Convention Art. 6, 1 b; RR 286, 314 - 325, 340 - 346).

Function No. 6: as a whole by:  
Administrative Council (Convention Art. 11, par. 3 (1) c).

Function No. 7; as a whole by:  
I.F.R.B. (RR 295)  
C.C.I.R. (RR 1073)

Function No. 8; as a whole by:  
I.F.R.B. (RR 293)

Function No. 9; as a whole by:  
I.F.R.B. (RR 293, 295)

Function No. 10; as a whole by:  
I.F.R.B. (RR 289)

General Secretariat (Convention Art. 9 - 2)

Function No. 11; must be assigned by our Conference.

Function No. 12; can be accomplished as a whole by:  
I.F.R.B. (RR 352 - 359)

Function No. 13; by:  
The entire organism of the I.T.U.

Conclusion: The I.F.R.B., the C.C.I.R., the General Secretariat and the Administrative Council each have attributions which coincide to a greater or lesser degree with the functions or part - functions mentioned in Document No. 627.

III. Common sense indicates that this division of functions between a number of organizations of the Union, without the establishment of a responsible coordinating organism would lead, as a result, to chaotic work and to a division of responsibilities in connection with the implementation and application of the Plan. It would be difficult for the Administrations to find a competent organism to which to apply in the case of any given demand or claim relating to the implementation and application of the Plan.

Questions would be raised as to the competence of such or such an organism to decide this or that question, on account of the interdependence of functions provided in Document No. 627.

The three Delegations, which have formulated proposals referring to the organization in charge of the implementation and application of the Plan, viz. the U.S.A. Delegation (Document No. 209), the U.S.S.R. Delegation (Document No. 626) and the Delegation of India (Document No. 623), are in agreement in recommending a single organization.

However, these Delegations contemplate different solutions. While the Delegations of the U.S.A. and of India propose that this task should be given to an organism directed by the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R.,

the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. recommends that these functions should be assigned to the I.F.R.B.

Conclusion: A single organization of the Union must be selected and made solely responsible for the implementation and application of the Plan. Even if this organization charges other organisms with partial tasks, it must coordinate them and remain the only body responsible for all the functions established in Document No. 627.

IV. With the object of arriving more easily at the selection of this organism, the following questions must be taken into account:

- 1) Which of the organisms of the Union has, owing to the general terms of reference, received from the Convention and from the Radio Regulations a task resembling most closely the terms of reference which we are studying, in other words that of watching over the implementation and application of the Plan?
- 2) Which organism of the Union has been charged by the Convention and Radio Regulations with specific functions resembling most closely those provided in Document No. 627?
- 3) Which organism of the Union has the best organization for watching over the implementation and application of the Plan?

The reply to the first question is clear. Since the C.C.I.R. is responsible only for that part of the functions which concerns measurements, observations and technical studies, and the General Secretariat only for the publication and distribution of Documents, it becomes absolutely clear that the I.F.R.B., which is responsible, not only for making a simple mechanical record of frequencies, but also for taking all measures necessary to avoid noise interference, is competent to take charge of the essential problem of the application of the Plan.

The reply to the second question is given by a statistical analysis of point II of this Document. The I.F.R.B. could accomplish the functions numbered 1,2,4,5,7,8,9,10,12 and 13, i.e. 10 of the 13 functions established.

The C.C.I.R. could fulfill in whole only functions 7 and 13, and in part functions 1,2 and 3.

The General Secretariat could fulfill in whole functions 10 and 13, and in part functions 1,2,3 and 4.

Thus we have seen that the I.F.R.B. is capable of fulfilling all essential functions for the implementation and application of the Plan.

The third question, concerning the structure of the organization, has been analyzed amply in Document No. 626 by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. Document No. 626 states that the organism in charge of the implementation of the Plan must be:

1. Absolutely objective, competent from a technical view point and invested with sufficient authority;
2. Directed by independent members coming from various countries, selected by the Administrative Conference of the I.T.U. and in equal number for each region of the world;
3. Capable of receiving at their meetings the representatives of the countries interested in the discussion of the proposals submitted by them.

Document No. 626 shows that the I.F.R.B. has a structural constitution which corresponds to the aforementioned requirements.

Another very important aspect of this problem is that of the uninterrupted activity of the organism charged with watching over the application of the Plan.

This organism will have to confront daily problems. The C.C.I.R. only meets once every two years, and the Administrative Council once every year. Admitting, as has been proposed in Document No. 623 that the C.C.I.R. might meet every year with the four broadcasting experts chosen from the three regions of the world, this would not offer a solution for the daily problems, or for the equitable representation of all the regions.

Furthermore, the fact that the C.C.I.R. could not be directly the organism in charge of watching over the application of the Plan has also been recognised by the U.S.A. Delegation, since it did not propose the C.C.I.R. in its Document No. 209, but only its Vice-Director, who was to act "completely separately and independently of the duties devolving on the C.C.I.R."

This interpretation raises the following problem. If it is decided that the Vice-President of the C.C.I.R., after having received the necessary personnel and a list of functions, is to constitute independently and separately from the C.C.I.R. the organization in charge of the implementation and application of the Plan, would not such a decision signify in practice the creation of a new organization, which would be contrary to the decisions of the Atlantic City Convention?

Conclusions: The I.F.R.B. is the organism of the I.T.U. best adapted to assume the task of watching over the implementation and application of the High Frequency Broadcasting Plan established by our Conference.



V. Taking into account the fact that all the delegations have stressed the necessity of making as many economies as possible, the I.F.R.B., if it is charged with the task of watching over the application of the Plan, should receive from our Conference the recommendation to resort in the accomplishment of its mission to all existing facilities. Particularly concerning observations, measurements and technical studies, the I.F.R.B. should resort to the means at the disposal of the C.C.I.R., the Administrations and the specialised regional organizations. Similarly in the case of the publication and distribution of documents, this organism should make use of the means at the disposal of the General Secretariat.

The Chairman of the Working Group 7 A

A. Lazareanu

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 660-E

17 February 1949

Mexico City, 1948-49

Original: FRENCH

SWISS CONFEDERATION

Compromise Proposal on Behalf of the

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED

CROSS

The High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of Mexico City,

considering the humanitarian tasks assigned to the International Committee of the Red Cross by the signatory States of the Geneva Conventions,

considering the necessity of placing at the disposal of the International Committee of the Red Cross the means of accomplishing these tasks,

considering, finally, the necessity for the International Committee of the Red Cross to be prepared at all times to render the assistance which war-stricken peoples might expect of it,

RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

- 1st. The Swiss Confederation shall be assigned 6 additional channel-hours to be placed at the disposal of the International Committee of the Red Cross.
- 2nd. This assignment shall be made on the condition that the Swiss Confederation in turn place a maximum of 6 channel-hours at the disposal of the International Committee of the Red Cross, to be deducted from the Swiss Confederation's own assignment. In this way a total of 12 channel-hours will be made available to the International Committee of the Red Cross in times of crisis.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico 1948/49

Document No. 661-E

17 February 1949

Original: SPANISH

Committee 6

P O R T U G A L

Corrections to Document No. 645 for the  
information of the special Group of Committee 6.

The Delegation of Portugal has noted Document No. 645 concerning the opinions of various delegations as to the American Plan.

This Delegation believes it must state that the comments which it submitted on 27 January in reply to the Questionnaire (Document No. 500) have not been properly interpreted by Working Group 6-A.

Actually, if the objections made to questions a) and b) can be considered of little importance, the replies and comments in the case of question c) "Total number of channel-hours assigned" cannot be classified in the same way. We indicated that this number was insufficient for our legitimate broadcasting needs and ended the document with the following:

"The Delegation of Portugal cannot accept the American Plan as a basis for discussion as long as the aforementioned points, as well as the observations submitted by the Delegation of the Portuguese Colonies, are not taken into consideration."

The minimum number of frequencies which we consider acceptable, according to statements made at the time, is 86 1/2.

Under these conditions, Document No. 645 must be corrected in accordance with what is mentioned above. Portugal must be eliminated from the second column, "Minor Objections", and placed in the fourth column, "In Complete Disagreement", with reference to question c).

The Delegation of Portugal

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948-49

Document No. 662-E

16 February 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committee 6

I T A L Y

Arithmetical means of High Frequency Assignments

A) EXPLANATION OF TABLE "B":

1. The data contained in columns 1, 2, 3 and 4 are the same as those in columns I, II, III and IV of Annexes II, III, IV and V of Document No. 577.
2. Column 5 contains the sum of the figures given in the four preceding columns and column 6, the arithmetical mean, has been obtained by multiplying this sum by 0.282, which represents the ratio of the 6000 channel hours available to 21, 274, the sum total of channel hours allocated by the four proposals taken into consideration in Document No. 577. The average percentage of the four allocations should have been calculated for each country; but the error thus incurred amounts to only a few channel hours for those countries which have presented requirements for several hundreds.
3. The block of 1535 channel hours which appears in Column IV of Annex II of Document No. 577 has been distributed amongst the interested countries in proportion to the allocations made in the U.S.A. Plan.
4. The data in Column 7 have been deduced from Document No. 605 and rectified as far as possible. Column 8 gives the percentage of the arithmetical mean (Column 6) in relation to the reduced requirements (Column 7).
5. Countries, in the case of which we have no information as to the reductions to which they have consented, are marked with an asterisk.
6. Six countries (underlined) have asked for a smaller number of channel hours than the respective mean. Hence a surplus of 77 channel hours.

B) TABLE OF ARITHMETICAL MEANS OF HIGH FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENTS.

Country	Prop. of INDIA	Plan of USSR	Plan of USA	Portu guese me- thod	Total Columns 1,2, 3,4, 5	Arith met- ical mean	Reduced requir.	% of sa tisfied requir.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Albania (P.R. of)	13	26	21	16	76	22	25	88
Afghanistan	29	38	16	25	108	30	76	40
Argentine Rep.	61	64	147	175	447	126	213	59
Australia (Common- wealth)	128	84	202	101	515	145	205	72
Austria	17	18	40	21	96	27	40	67
Belgium	56	17	37	29	139	39	56	70
Bielorussian SSR	20	49	25	32	126	35	54	71
Burma *	30	58	50	33	171	48	73	66
Bolivia	88	44	66	78	276	78	123,5	63
Brazil	135	84	129	153	501	142	214	66
Bulgaria (P.R. of)	15	42	37	13	107	30	44	68
Canada	153	130	160	92	535	151	204	74
Chile	27	39	103	122	291	82	133	62
China	340	185	172	116	813	230	268	86
Vatican City	17	12	43	38	110	31	42	74
Colombia (Rep. of)	40	57	60	71	228	64	90	71
Belgian Congo	46	54	83	78	276	78	112	70
Costa Rica	13	12	36	43	104	32	60	53
Cuba	30	20	82	97	229	65	261	26
Denmark	40	28	20	17	105	30	18	166
Dominican Rep.	20	17	43	51	131	37	92	40
Egypt	17	43	43	36	139	39	60	65
El Salvador	10	20	30	35	95	27	79	34
Ecuador *	27	51	47	56	181	51	649	8
U.S.A.	360	229	197	98	884	248	197	125
Ethiopia	34	48	35	34	151	42	59.5	70
Finland	25	33	30	17	105	30	33	90
France	203	152	144	118	617	174	308	57
Greece	13	10	17	10	50	14	7.5	187
Portuguese Col.	31	42	65	140	278	80	182	44
Guatemala	21	39	45	54	159	45	95	47
Haiti	20	35	37	44	136	38	87	44
Honduras (Rep. of)	8	12	24	29	73	21	60	35
Hungary	24	28	23	11	86	24	30	80
India	327	299	177	176	979	276	390.5	71
Indonesia	73	113	162	127	475	134	213	63
Iran	34	59	35	20	148	42	59	71
Iraq *	25	39	40	23	127	36	95	38
Ireland	22	15	19	20	76	21	29	110
Iceland	8	10	4	13	35	10	4	250
Italy	110	77	70	43	300	85	88	96
Lebanon *	10	7	22	10	49	14	19.5	72

B) TABLE OF ARITHMETICAL MEANS OF HIGH FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENTS (Cont)

Country	Prop. of INDIA	Plan of USSR	Plan of USA	Portu guese me- thod	Total Columns 1,2, 3,4	Arith met- ical mean	Reduced requir.	% of sa tisfied requir.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Liberia *	8	12	17	12	49	14	17	82
Luxembourg	12	9	23	18	63	18	29.5	61
Mexico	64	101	101	120	386	109	163	67
Monaco	8	2	23	21	54	15	28	53
Nicaragua	13	12	43	51	119	34	90	38
Norway	47	64	58	34	203	57	58	98
N.Zealand	24	14	29	21	88	25	35	71
Pakistan	66	121	105	114	406	104	178	58
Panama	19	16	59	70	164	46	70	65
Paraguay *	16	24	51	61	152	43	86	50
Netherlands	168	25	55	43	291	82	82)	100 )
Curacao & Surinam	8	9	18	23	58	18	)	)
Peru	36	58	58	69	221	62	167.75	37
Philippines	39	36	71	56	202	57	151	38
Poland (Rep.of)	27	100	54	40	221	65	117.5	55
Portugal	46	27	56	49	178	50	86.75	58
Morocco & Tunisia	40	37	27	50	154	43	54	80
Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) *	46	83	40	58	227	64	100	64
U.ainian SSR *	36	99	36	53	224	63	99	63
So.Rhodesia *	16	4	4	6	30	8	4	2,00
Roumania P.R. *	47	71	37	50	205	58	87	67
U.K.	370	249	251	210	1080	304	522.5	58
Col. U.K.	135	197	252	235	819	230	322	72
Siam	24	8	40	14	86	24	53.5	45
Sweden	36	46	40	20	142	40	65	62
Switzerland (Conf)	58	42	68	39	207	58	87.25	66
Syria	11	14	31	25	81	23	39	59
Czechoslovakia *	39	89	42	23	193	54	89	61
Terr.Pro. of								
France Overseas	208	257	216	285	966	272	446	61
Terr. USA *	21	20	40	33	114	32	40	80
Turkey	35	40	39	20	134	38	38	100
Un. So.Africa	35	36	67	76	214	60	67	89
USSR	440	816	294	330	1880	530	893	60
Uruguay *	31	34	77	92	224	63	107.3	59
Venezuela	23	16	54	64	157	44	123	36
Japan	110	18	68	55	251	71	77	92
Mongolia P.R.	45	60	56	86	247	69	80	82
U.N.O.	55	59	52	55	221	62	69	90
Germany	116	18	33	-	167			
Andorra	-	-	3					
S. Labia	31	16	2					
Israel	-	24	14					
Korea	19	38	15					
Palestine	-	-	17					
French Soudan	-	-	5					
Tangiers USA *	-	8	20				20	
Yemen	-	-	2					

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

                      
Mexico City, 1948/49

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17 February 1949

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Committee 4

UNITED NATIONS

The delegation of the United Nations, after having carefully studied the Report of the Technical Committee, which was accepted by the Plenary Assembly on January 25, 1949, regrets that it considers it necessary to reserve its position, concerning the decision referring to the conditions for the use of more than one frequency for the transmission of one programme.

G. F. van Dissel

United Nations Delegation

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

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Mexico 1948/49

Document No. 664-E

17 February 1949

NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT ON THE SUBJECT  
OF DOCUMENT No. 137

The draft text of the Minutes of the 6th Plenary Assembly of 5 November 1948 has been reproduced from points 1-53 to 1-75, for the purpose of information, to be submitted for study to the Plenary Assembly, and for decision by the latter on the subject of the request contained in the preliminary note to the said draft text.



INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 665-E

18 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

UNITED KINGDOM

Information regarding the voluntary reduction made in  
the total claim submitted on behalf of the U.K.

1. In view of the provisional allocation to the United Kingdom suggested by the Working Group of Committee 6, of 360 channel hours for all U.K. services from London, Singapore and Georgetown, the U.K. Delegation consider that information furnished to Interviewing Group 2 of Working Group B of Committee 6 should be made generally available to the Conference. The statements and statistics in this document cover the U.K. requirements for BBC services transmitted respectively from London, Singapore and Georgetown. They do not include or overlap with any requirements submitted on behalf of British Colonial Governments. Collectively they constitute a comprehensive and integrated "pattern" and have been studied and adjusted on that basis.
2. With the transmitters at present working in the U.K. and in Singapore the BBC has immediately available technical facilities (transmitters and horizontal dipole curtain arrays) for the efficient operation of at least 900 transmitter hours per day: with four transmitters proposed at Georgetown this figure would rise to 980. The original requirements submitted at Atlantic City for all BBC services were 858 which, by a rational use of synchronisation, could be reduced to 761  $\frac{3}{4}$  channel hours. It is relevant here to note that the U.K. has actually operated from London alone 761 transmitter hours per day which represented 725  $\frac{1}{2}$  channel hours after allowing for synchronisation. By integrating these services as mentioned above and by reducing some of the programme requirements both in number of programmes and in their duration, the U.K. Delegation is now prepared voluntarily to reduce the number of channel hours requested to 522  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
3. It should be noted that the probable figure for the U.K. claim as amended by Working Group 5B, taking into account all the decisions of the Technical Committee, would be approximately 900 channel hours. The term "probable figure" has been used because Working Group 5B has not, up to the present, re-examined the U.K.'s forms B2 since the comments of the delegation were made on them. The reduction now proposed in relation to this figure of 900 hours would total 42%.

4. The U.K. Delegation will be prepared at the appropriate time to discuss with the Planning Committee the modified schedule as contemplated to make this reduction possible. As a rough guide it can at present be said that of the hours saved, 14% are in the 6 Mc/s band, 10% in the 7 Mc/s band, 17% in the 9 Mc/s band, 25% in the 11 Mc/s band, 17% in the 15 Mc/s band, 10% in the 17 Mc/s band, and 7% in the 21 Mc/s band.

5. Experience has shown that the U.K. requirements of service to British and other communities cannot be met from one transmission point (London). Operations were accordingly started at Singapore about ten years ago. The installations are now being restored and developed since their destruction during the war, four of the six low power short-wave transmitters now in operation being replaced by high power (100 kW) senders. The projected installation at Georgetown has been under consideration for a similar period, but construction has been delayed by the war and its consequences.

6. This collective study of the U.K. requirements and the prospect of carefully interlocked schedules have made it possible to contemplate material reductions in the claim originally submitted. This takes into account the fullest use of Singapore and Georgetown as relay stations in passing on to some areas, (with change of frequency or direction as necessary), programmes of London origin. This ensures both some economy in frequencies and much greater efficiency of coverage.

7. A large part of this reduction has been made possible by the curtailment of the number of frequencies used to transmit any one programme. The U.K. Delegation is, however, not able to go as far in this latter respect as has been advocated by Committee 4 (see U.K. reservation contained in Document No. 572). The rational use of synchronisation causing the simultaneous transmission of a smaller number of programmes has also contributed to the contemplated reduction.

8. The U.K. Delegation points out that the substantial reduction now contemplated in the U.K. claim will necessitate a major modification of comprehensive services actually established during the past 21 years. It therefore feels justified in asking that the claims of other countries should be similarly modified with full regard for factors of synchronization and the other forms of programme adjustment.

9. In contemplating this modification of schedule, the U.K. Delegation assumes that there will, in the ultimate plan, be a suitable proportionate allocation of frequencies in the different bands. Further curtailment of the services which, as pointed out above, are already in operation and in some cases have been established for the whole of the 21 years, could not be contemplated. This would, however, not preclude the consideration of further minor adjustments of schedule in the context of a final plan.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948-49

Document No. 666-E

18 February 1949

Committee 10

Texts proposed by Working Group 10A and  
joint Group of Committees 7 and 10

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT (CONVENTION) ON HIGH FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENT

Concluded at Mexico City between the following countries:

1. The undersigned delegates of the above-mentioned countries, participants in the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of Mexico City, in conformity with the directives of the International Telecommunication Conference of Atlantic City, and pursuant to the recommendations made by the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of Atlantic City, have adopted, on behalf of their respective countries and subject to ratification or confirmation by the Governments thereof, the provisions concerning high frequency broadcasting which appear in this Agreement (Convention) and the plan annexed thereto:

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2.

ACCESSION TO THE AGREEMENT (CONVENTION)

Any country which is a member of the International Telecommunication Union may at any time accede to this Agreement (Convention) and to the plan annexed thereto.

Such accession shall contain no reservations. Notification of accession shall be addressed, either directly or through diplomatic channels, to the Secretary General of the Union, who shall keep it in his archives. It shall immediately be brought to the attention of all

N.B. In all these texts, the word "Agreement" has been followed by the word "Convention", in parenthesis, at the request of certain Delegations in order to allow for the possibility of a later choice between these terms to be made by the Plenary Assembly.

the Members of the Union, each of whom shall receive a certified true copy thereof. The accession shall become effective upon the date of its receipt by the General Secretariat of the I.T.U.

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3.

DENUNCIATION OF THE AGREEMENT (CONVENTION)

Any country which has agreed to apply this Agreement (Convention) and the Plan annexed thereto may denounce them at any time by an official communication sent, either directly or through diplomatic channels, to the Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union, who shall bring it to the attention of the Members of the Union.

Such denunciation shall become effective one year after the date of its receipt by the Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union.

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4.

RATIFICATION OR CONFIRMATION OF THE AGREEMENT (CONVENTION)

The signatory countries shall make known their ratification or confirmation of this Agreement (Convention) and the Plan annexed thereto as soon as possible.

The official communication concerning the ratification or confirmation shall be sent, either directly or through diplomatic channels, to the Secretary General of the Union, who shall keep it in his archives and shall send a certified copy to the Members of the Union.

This ratification or confirmation shall become effective on the date of its receipt by the General Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union.

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5.

FINAL PROVISIONS

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the duly authorized delegates of the above-named countries have signed this Agreement (Convention) in two identical copies each of which is in the English, Spanish, French and Russian languages. In the event of a dispute, the French text shall be authoritative.

One of these copies shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of Mexico. The other copy shall be transmitted through diplomatic channels to the Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union, who shall keep it in his archives and shall send a certified copy thereof to each of the signatory countries, and to those countries who may adhere thereto later.

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6.

ABROGATION OF THE AGREEMENT (CONVENTION) AND OF THE PLAN

This Agreement (Convention) and the Plan annexed thereto shall be abrogated between all the contracting countries upon the entry into force of a new Agreement (Convention). The Plan shall be abrogated upon the entry into force of a new plan.

In the event that a contracting country does not approve a new plan, the Agreement (Convention) would be abrogated in relation to that country upon the entry into force of a new plan.

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7.

REVISION OF THE AGREEMENT (CONVENTION) AND OF THE PLAN

This Agreement (Convention) and the Plan annexed thereto may be revised only by an Extraordinary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union on high frequency broadcasting. The said Conference should be convened as soon as possible and, at the latest, eighteen months after the close of the Radio Administrative Conference, unless decided otherwise by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

In addition, the revision of the Agreement (Convention) and of the plan annexed thereto may be undertaken by an Extraordinary Administrative Conference convened in accordance with sub-paragraphs b) or c) of paragraph 1, Section 3, Article 11 of the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City.

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8.

## MODIFICATION OF THE PLAN

- 1) Any country wishing to effect a change in this plan must follow the procedure stipulated in the following provisions of this Article:
- 2) The interested country shall inform the organization in charge of the implementation of the plan, which organization shall request an opinion on the proposed change from all countries which have signed or acceded to the Agreement (Convention) and the plan annexed thereto.
- 3) This organization shall take all necessary measures to ensure receipt of the communication by the above-mentioned countries. If, within a period of two months from date of receipt, no country opposes the proposed change, the proposal shall be considered adopted. The change may be put into force only after the organization has so notified the countries and has indicated the effective date of the change.
- 4) In the event that a country which has signed or acceded to the Agreement (Convention) and the plan annexed thereto does not accept the proposed change, because it would be prejudicial to its own high frequency broadcasting service, the change shall not be made.
- 5) If the country which requested a change has not obtained its approval it shall have the right to transmit through the organization, the same proposal to the next Extraordinary High Frequency Broadcasting Conference for examination and decision. In the latter case the proposed change shall not be put into effect before the proper decision has been taken by the said Conference.

9.

## ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE AGREEMENT (CONVENTION)

This Agreement (Convention) and the Plan annexed thereto shall enter into force on \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ hours G.M.T.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 667-E

17 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

REPORT OF TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

24th Meeting

11th January

(Morning Session)

1. The Chairman explained that it had been decided to approve the minutes of earlier meetings at the present meeting.
2. 17th Meeting, Document 322.

The delegate of the U.S.S.R. submitted a number of amendments to the Russian text in paragraphs 9(a), 9(h) and 47.

Document 322, with the amendments to the Russian text, was approved.

3. 18th Meeting, Document 330

In the Spanish, French and Russian documents two paragraphs each carry the number 17. The second of these should be numbered 18 and each subsequent number should be increased by one digit.

The delegate of the U.S.S.R. submitted the following amendments:-

- (I) In paragraph 11(b) delete the words "The second paragraph should read" and include the last sentence of paragraph 11(b) as part of paragraph one.
- (II) In paragraph 11(b) amend the words "The third paragraph" to read "The second paragraph".
- (III) Amend second part of paragraph 11(b) to read:-

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

- (IV) In paragraph 17 amend the words "but some alternative time should be suggested" to read "different hours should be proposed".
- (V) In paragraph 27 amend the words "were in complete agreement" to read "could be brought into agreement".
- (VI) In paragraphs 27, 42 and 44 (revised numbering) there were minor corrections to the Russian text.

Document 330, with the above amendments, was approved.

4. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that since certain of the amendments, just agreed, referred to the report of Working Group 4C he would like to draw the attention of Mr. Mercier to these amendments.

5. Mr. Mercier said that the French text of the final report of Working Group 4C, Document 408, agreed with the text approved by the Committee. He would, however, be glad to have the Russian text of Document 408 amended if it was found necessary.

6. 19th Meeting, Document 357

The delegate of the U.S.S.R. submitted the following amendments:-

- (I) In paragraph 18 the words "thereby to diminish" to read "with a view to diminishing".
- (II) In paragraph 27(a) amend the words "not doing so" to read "the preservation of such programmes".
- (III) In paragraph 27(e) delete the words "No amendment" and insert "amend the words, 'for ensuring internal services of a country 'to read', for the safeguarding of given services of a country'".
- (IV) In paragraph 27 (g) replace the existing words by "Add the words 'as far as possible' at the end of the second sentence".

Document 357, with the above amendments, was approved.

7. 20th Meeting, Document 387

The delegate of the U.S.S.R. submitted a number of amendments



to the Russian text in paragraphs 3(a), 3(b), 13, 15, 41, 46, 50 and 51 and pointed out that number 20 had been omitted in all texts when numbering the paragraphs.

7.1 The delegate of the Ukraine submitted the following amendments:

- (I) In paragraph 26 to amend the words "the economy of frequencies ..... increase of requirements" to read "the methods of economizing the use of frequencies. However the mechanical application by Committee 5 of the rules contained in the minutes of the 15th meeting lead to an increase of requirements".
- (II) In the second part of paragraph 26 to delete the words "could not increase a country's requirements" to read "should not increase the requirements of a country".

7.2 The delegate of Mexico submitted a number of amendments to the Spanish text: in paragraphs 50(d), 51(c) and 51(d)

Document 387, with the above amendments, was approved.

8. Minutes of 21st Meeting, Document 365

The delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed the following amendments:-

- (I) It was decided to leave amendments to paragraphs 3(a) and 4 until the final report of Working Group 4(C) was approved.
- (II) In 4th section of paragraph 8 to amend the Russian text only.
- (III) In paragraph 15 to amend the word "particulars" to read "indications".
- (IV) In paragraph 22 to amend the first entry of the word "antenna" to read "gain of the antenna".
- (V) In paragraph 25 to amend the word "efficiency" in the Russian text to read "co-efficient of useful activity".

Document 365, with the above amendments, was approved.

9. Minutes of 22nd Meeting, Document 393

The delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed the following amendments:-

- (I) It was decided to leave amendment to paragraph 4(d) and 7 until the final report was being drafted.
- (II) In paragraph 12 to amend the phrase "straight radiator" to read "straight line radiator".
- (III) In paragraph 24 to amend the phrase "most common type of antenna used by broadcasting", to read "most commonly used type of antenna".

9.1. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the reservation submitted by his delegation in connection with paragraph 31 had been omitted.

9.2. The Chairman said the reporter confirmed that no reservation had been received by him and also the U.S.S.R. delegate had not said at the meeting that he wished to submit a reservation.

9.3. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he had submitted a reservation but he was not sure to whom he had handed it.

9.4. It was agreed that a reservation would be included in the minutes of the present meeting if the delegate of the U.S.S.R. submitted it to the reporter.

9.5. Document 393, with the above amendments, was approved.

10. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that unfortunately in the minutes of Committee 4 the statements of the U.S.S.R. and other Russian speaking countries were included inaccurately and were in an abbreviated form. This was probably due to the difficulties of translation but the U.S.S.R. delegation thought it necessary to draw the attention of the Chairman and the reporter to this fact. It was thought that the necessary steps should be taken in future to see that the Russian statements were more accurate. This inaccuracy made it necessary for the Russian speaking delegates to read each set of minutes carefully and also caused a considerable amount of time to be wasted in the main committee. In order to save time the U.S.S.R. delegation suggested that the Secretariat should be asked to submit a draft of the Russian text to make sure that the translation into the Russian language had been carried out correctly.

11. The Chairman said that their difficulties obviously arose out of the translations into the Russian language because six reports had just been approved and no other delegates, except the Russian speaking delegates, had asked for any amendments.

Continuing, the Chairman said that the minutes were only intended to be summaries and these minutes were in fact usually very detailed. If the Russian speaking delegates wished statements to be included in full then they should hand in to the reporter copies of the statements.

In conclusion, the Chairman suggested that the Russian text might be checked by one of the Russian interpreters who could perhaps be made available in order to co-operate with the Secretariat.

12. It was decided to discuss the 8th and 9th reports of the Working Group 4A during the afternoon session.

13. The Chairman said that he proposed to set up a small drafting committee to prepare the final report of Committee 4. Continuing, Mr. Sastry said he proposed that the committee should be composed of the Chairman, and Vice Chairman of Committee 4, the chairman of the three Working Groups, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Parker.

14. Mr. Mercier said that he would try and arrange a meeting of his Working Group for Wednesday morning 12th January.

The Reporter:

P. N. Parker

The Chairman:

M. L. Sastry

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 668-E

18 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

REPORT OF THE PLAN COMMITTEE

22nd Meeting

16 February 1949

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1. The 22nd meeting of Committee 6 was opened at 1550 hours by the Chairman, Mr. Pedersen, assisted by the second Vice-Chairman, Mr. Trimmer.
2. The Agenda for the meeting given in Document No. 649 was approved by the Committee.
3. The first item of this Agenda concerned the reports of the 20th and 21st meetings of the Committee contained in Document Nos. 623 and 632; these reports were approved without amendment to the English, Russian and Spanish texts.
  - 3.1. The Delegate for Switzerland wished to make one small amendment to paragraph 6.1 of the French text of Document No. 632.
4. Regarding item (2) of the Agenda, the consideration of the reports of Working Group D (Documents Nos. 631 and 644), the Chairman wished to make a few opening remarks. He said that in the four months the Conference had been in session a great deal of valuable work had been accomplished with regard to both general and technical principles. The Conference had now reached the stage whereby it should be able to benefit from the experience gained. He considered that there were two main problems now facing the Conference:-
  - (a) How the channel hours were to be distributed, particularly in the higher bands which had a world wide range and must be subject to world wide distribution. This problem was of course at present being tackled by the joint meetings of Working Groups 6-A and 6-B.

- (b) The lower frequency bands which could not very well be subject to a world wide distribution, and this created a special problem in the 6 Mc/s band, with regard to the American region. This was caused by the decision of Atlantic City not to allow broadcasting in the 7 Mc/s band within the American Region.

It was proposed at this meeting to discuss the findings of Working Group D with regard to the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands. We had in total 450 kc/s of band space available in Regions 1 and 3 and only 250 kc/s of band space available in Region 2. This disadvantage, however, must be accepted by the countries of the American Region, and it must be understood that there would be no technical possibility of countries situated in Regions 1 and 3 giving up channels in order to alleviate the difficulties in Region 2. It was also apparent that the difficulties in the 6 Mc/s band would be far worse during the period of minimum sunspot activity. It was, of course, possible that the countries within the American Region would reconsider the allocation table at the Conference which would take place in Buenos Aires.<sup>#</sup> He proposed that the meeting should now hear the report of Working Group D which was dealing with one of these two serious problems.

4.1. Mr. Etulain, Chairman of Working Group D, then introduced the draft report of his group contained in Document No. 644 (Revised). He explained that Sub-Group 1, charged with the statistical analysis of the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands, had completed its work and the results had been submitted in Document No. 631. The Group had endeavoured to conduct interviews with the delegations regarding possible changes in the requirements for these two bands. However, certain delegations had not been available for consultation and therefore it was not known whether they were in agreement or not with the material produced by this working group. It was apparent to all, from the tables drawn up, that the problem of sharing was particularly difficult between midnight and 0400 GMT in Region D. The Group had commenced work with regard to sharing possibilities in these two bands, and had drawn up an allocation list in order to illustrate the possibilities of co-sharing within these bands. The allocations made in this illustration were in

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<sup>#</sup> It was however a regional question and at this Conference it would be natural for the interested countries to consider the possibility of increasing the number of channel hours by increasing the sharing, especially between low power stations.

conformity with the requirements submitted by the various countries. The methods followed were clearly set out in Document No. 644. However, this Document had been amended at the full meeting of the group and he proposed to read the amendments which had been made, as the revised document had not yet been published. (The revised form of this Document is now published under Document No. 644 (Revised)).

4.2. The Chairman thanked Mr. Etulain for the very interesting report and wished on behalf of the committee to congratulate the Chairman and the members of the Working Group for their fine efforts. He then proposed that the report be discussed.

4.3. Mr. Etulain said that a certain number of delegates had consulted the Working Group regarding the results so far achieved, and he would be grateful if a directive could be given for the Group to continue its work in consultation with those delegations who have not yet seen the preliminary draft which the Group had prepared.

4.4. The Delegate for Syria also wished to congratulate the Group on its fine work. However, he felt that there was a tendency to overload this particular Group with unnecessary work, as it was known that the original total of 12,000 channel hours must be reduced to 6,000. A basis was being prepared for the allocation of total channel hours, and the various delegations should attempt to revise their requirements on the basis of this reduction.

4.5. The Delegate for Indonesia said that the study of Document No. 644 showed surprising results particularly in Regions 1 and 3 where a satisfaction of more than 90% in the requirements had been obtained. He felt that these results should be closely examined by all the countries concerned. He also proposed that the special groups of 6-A and B should take note of these results when making the basic allocations to the various countries.

4.6. The Delegate for France also paid tribute to the work of this Group which he considered had been approached in a most realistic manner. He supported the Delegate of Indonesia regarding the forwarding of these results to the special working group. He also considered it necessary to give Working Group D the authority to continue the interviews with the various delegations.

4.7. The Delegate for the U.S.S.R. asked whether the Group considered the draft assignments so far made were for the purposes of illustration or as a basis for a preliminary draft plan. Also, in what manner was the work of this Group at present related to the work of Groups A and B.

4.8. The Chairman in reply said that these draft assignments should be taken only as an illustration of the sharing possibilities in these two bands. However, this work may be of value when the work of constructing a plan was undertaken. Regarding the second question it was quite clear from the last meeting that the report of this Group when completed should be passed to Working Group B.

4.9. The Delegate for the U.S.S.R. thanked the Chairman for his reply and continued by saying that they had briefly examined, in the short time available, the work of this Group and considered that it should be approached with great care as they noted that the coefficient of sharing in the 7 Mc/s band was approximately 2, whereas in the draft plans of the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. Delegations this had been only approximately 1.5. He understood that this sharing was based on the Circular No. 462 issued by the Bureau of Standards, and he would remind the assembly that his Delegation had pointed out several inaccuracies in this document. They could not, therefore, consider this document as a hopeful basis for sharing within any draft plan. He suggested that all countries should submit comments on the results obtained by this Group before passing these results to the special group.

4.10. The Delegate for India also wished to add his congratulations to those given by the previous speakers. He stated that he always believed that the separation of the problem of the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands from the problems of the other bands was most essential. He agreed with the Delegates for Indonesia and Syria that after study of this material a larger total of channel hours might be available than had been anticipated and this would influence the basic totals now being proposed for assignment. He asked whether it had been assumed that the transmitters sharing the same channels would radiate equal or approximately equal power, and secondly whether the distances of 400 and 800 km. had been assumed as the maximum range to be considered in these bands. Had there been a grouping of stations of equal power or of similar service area? He considered that a further two or three days should be given to the Group in order further to study the assignments made.

4.11. The Delegate for Brazil also wished to add his congratulations to those of the previous speakers and wished to make a small correction in Document No. 631 in which the channel hours for Brazil in the 6 Mc/s band were stated as being 70 instead of 80.

4.12. The Delegate for Morocco and Tunisia added his congratulations to those of the previous speakers and submitted a draft resolution for approval by the Committee which would give the Working Group the necessary authority to continue this work and to undertake the study of the problems in the 9 Mc/s band. (This draft resolution was subsequently withdrawn in favour of the resolution proposed by the Delegate for the United Kingdom contained in the Annex to this Report).

4.13. The Delegate for the Ukrainian S.S.R. wished to ask several questions relating to the report of this Group. He was not clear whether the percentages of satisfaction and also the distances referred to concerned both the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands. Also regarding paragraph V (c) had the assignments been made for all channels or only for 10 of the channels? Had the Group been guided by the requirements, and had it undertaken any change or reduction in these requirements?

4.14. The Delegate for Cuba supported the proposal that the work should continue and also that a study of the 9 Mc/s band should be undertaken. He did not agree that the work so far achieved should be referred to the special group.

4.15. This proposal was supported by the Delegate for Portugal who also congratulated the Group on the work so far achieved, and said that he was pleased to note that the suggestions made in the Portuguese proposal (Document No. 450) regarding the assignments to the Latin-American countries in the 6 Mc/s band had been followed.

4.16. The Delegate for Mexico was surprised to note that these two bands had been studied in some cases with a lower protection ratio than that agreed in the report of Committee 4. He did not think that the standards should be lowered in any way, even if it meant that more transmissions could be accommodated. However, he would give his comments after further study of the results so far obtained. He thought the Group should attempt to find a utilizeable factor for 9 Mc/s band sharing. He would again point out that the acceptance of a lower protection ratio than 40 db could be considered as a weakness on the part of the Latin American countries at the Conference.

4.17. The Chairman of Working Group D agreed that the work so far achieved should be examined by all the countries and revised in the light of their comments, and he would like the Committee to give the Group the necessary authority to proceed on these lines. Regarding the questions asked concerning the work of Group D (2) he would prefer to refer these to the Chairman of this Sub-Group, the Delegate for the French Overseas Territories.

4.18. The Delegate for the French Overseas Territories pointed out in reply to the Delegate from the U.S.S.R. that the sharing factor for the 7 Mc/s band of 2 had been achieved because it was felt within the Group that their task was to increase the existing sharing factor in order to provide maximum satisfaction



in consultation with the delegations.# He said that this work was merely preliminary and may be only as little as 10% correct, and it was the desire of all the Group to obtain constructive comments from all delegations in order to make the work as complete as possible. Assignments had been made in the last 15 channels of the 6 Mc/s band to countries in the American Region, but these were merely to serve as a possible example to these particular countries when they studied this section of the band. He proposed that the Group should be permitted to include a certain number of additional members from the Latin-American countries in order to achieve the greatest amount of satisfaction in their section of the 6 Mc/s band.

In reply to the Delegate for the Ukraine he stated that the distances used were equally applicable to both the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands and that the percentages of satisfaction obtained were also applicable to those bands. The requirements had been modified only as little as possible, and any major changes which might have been made were either in error or by the specific consent of the country concerned.

He then gave the percentages of satisfaction which had been obtained in the various regions, as follows:-

6 Mc/s band:

Europe and Africa - approximately 95%.

American zone (temporary and provisional) - 45%

Asia and Australasia - 95%.

7 Mc/s band:

Europe and Africa - 86%

Asia and Australasia - 96%

He agreed with those delegates who had spoken regarding the inadvisability of passing this work to the special working group at the present time.

4.19. The Chairman thanked the Delegate for these replies and

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# He would point out that the reduced protection ratio of 30 db had only been applied when the consent of the countries concerned had been obtained.

requested the assembly to propose some additional members from the Latin-American countries for Working Group D.

During the discussion, it was proposed to add to the composition of this Group the Delegations of Mexico, Uruguay and Brazil.

4.20. The Delegate for Morocco and Tunisia proposed that the Group should be given the necessary authority to hold regional meetings of delegations if it were found necessary.

4.21. The Delegate for the U.S.S.R. considered it necessary to complete and finalize the work in the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands before proceeding with any work on the 9 Mc/s band.

4.22. This statement by the Delegate for the U.S.S.R. was supported by the Delegates for the Bielorussian S.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R.

4.23. At this point the Delegate for the U.K. made an alternative proposal regarding the future work of the Group, which he thought would embrace the majority of the ideas expressed during the discussion. (This proposal was subsequently amended and approved, and is contained in the attached Annex).

4.24. One amendment was proposed by the Delegate for the U.S.S.R. to the effect that the work on the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands should be completed before commencing the work on the 9 Mc/s band.

After further discussion the Chairman proposed a further modification to the text and the resolution was then approved.

5. Regarding point 3 of the Agenda, which concerned the setting up of a Technical Group to draft certain texts and to study any technical questions in connection with the preparation of the frequency assignment plan, the Chairman expressed the wish that Mr. Sastry would agree to take the Chairmanship of this new group. He requested the Committee to put forward proposals regarding the terms of reference and the composition for this new group.

5.1. Mr. Sastry said that he would endeavour to carry out the task which would be assigned to his group to the best of his ability and he then put forward a proposal for the terms of reference.

5.2. After considerable discussion these terms of reference proposed by Mr. Sastry were withdrawn in favour of a proposal from the second Vice-Chairman, Mr. Trimmer. After slight

amendment this text was approved and reads as follows:-

"Working Group 6-E shall deal with items 11, 16 and 17 of Document No. 608 (Revised)."

The composition of this Working Group, under the Chairmanship of India, is as follows:-

Argentine	Mexico
Bielorussian S.S.R.	Pakistan
Canada	Turkey
Czechoslovakia	Roumania, P.R.
Brazil	U.K.
Egypt	Ukrainian S.S.R.
France	U.S.A.

6. Having completed the Agenda, the Chairman then closed the meeting at 8:30 p.m.

The Reporter:

R. A. Craig

The Chairman:

GUNNAR PEDERSEN

ANNEX

Committee 6 authorizes Working Group 6-D to revise the draft chart for channel sharing in the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands and to interview each country in order to ascertain the views on this draft chart for channel sharing with respect to:-

- (a) the total channel hours assigned;
- (b) the periods of the frequency allocations;
- (c) the protection ratio of the channel sharing.

Group D will then make such corrections and amendments which will improve the draft chart for channel sharing.

Committee 6 also authorizes Working Group D to undertake the statistical study of the 9 Mc/s band, after the conclusion of the work on the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands within the sub-groups. Committee 6 authorizes Working Group D to increase its membership by the addition of the Delegations of Mexico, Uruguay and Brazil, to deal specifically with the 6 Mc/s band.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 664-E

18 February 1949

Original: FRENCH

Mexico City, 1948/49

TEXTS OF TELEGRAMS EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE  
CONFERENCE AND MR. H. J. VAN DEN BROEK,  
HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF THE NETHERLANDS  
AND CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES  
COMMITTEE

H. J. VAN DEN BROEK  
NETHERLANDS INFORMATION BUREAU  
ROCKEFELLER CENTRE 10  
NEW YORK CITY

THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY OF THE INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE OF SATURDAY 29 JANUARY UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED A SERIES OF CONCLUSIONS HAVING THE CHARACTER OF GENERAL PRINCIPLES BASED UPON WORK AND DOCUMENTATION OF COMMITTEE 3 OVER WHICH YOU PRESIDED WITH SUCH DISTINCTION STOP THE ASSEMBLY ALSO APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY AND WITH APPLAUSE THE REPORT OF COMMITTEE 3 ADDING TO IT A SERIES OF RECOMMENDATIONS FORMULATED BY THE IBERO-AMERICAN COUNTRIES STOP FURTHERMORE THE ASSEMBLY DECIDED TO RECORD IN THE MINUTES ITS ENTHUSIASTIC APPROVAL OF THE WORK OF COMMITTEE 3 INSTRUCTING THE SECRETARY TO ADVISE YOU HEREWITH OF THESE DECISIONS STOP THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE AND THE VICE CHAIRMAN ADD THEIR PERSONAL CONGRATULATIONS TO THOSE OF THE ASSEMBLY AND I TAKE THE LIBERTY OF EXPRESSING MY SINCEREST PERSONAL CONGRATULATIONS

L. E. DOSTERT SECRETARY OF THE  
CONFERENCE

/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / /

CIRAF ESCUELA NORMAL MEXICOCITY

FOR PEREYRA BARAJAS AND DOSTERT STOP MANY THANKS YOUR CABLE AND CONGRATULATIONS STOP HIGHLY APPRECIATED ASSEMBLYS DECISION INFORMING ME OF LAST SATURDAYS VOTES AND RESOLUTIONS WHICH ARE OF GOOD PROMISE FOR FINAL OUTCOME CONFERENCE STOP BEST WISHES FOR YOUR FUTURE WORK

VANDENBROEK

# HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Document No. 670-E

19 February 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FROM 21 THROUGH 26 FEBRUARY

1949

Date &amp; Room

Mornings						
Com. or Wk. Grp.	Monday 21 Feb.	Tuesday 22 Feb.	Wednesday 23 Feb.	Thursday 24 February	Friday 25 Feb.	Saturday 26 Feb.
Comm. 7 & Comm. 10	PL					
Comm. 6				PL		
Plan Grp.	1	1				
Comm. 7A		2				
Comm. 6A&B			PL			
Comm. 10A & Comm. 7B		PL	2			
Comm. 7			1			
			Afternoons			
Plan Grp.	1	1				
Wrk. Grp. 6E		2	1			
Work Grp. Comm. 6			2			
Comm. 7	PL		PL			
Comm. 10A & Comm. 7 B		PL				
Comm. 7A	2					
Rooms 3, 4 and 5 reserved for Limited Groups of Committee 6 Room 6 reserved for Limited Groups of Committee 7.						

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 671-E

19 February 1949

Original: SPANISH

E C U A D O R

The Delegation of Ecuador, in accordance with the instructions it has received from its Government, begs to make the following corrections in the number of channel hours assigned to it in various documents of the Conference.

Ecuador originally submitted Requirements on Form 4, from which the Planning Committee made a selection, revised, which was attached to the first Requirements as submitted on Form 4.

Group 5-A, in specifying the Form 4 Requirements, made the (doubtless unintentional) mistake of taking the Requirements as shown on the original Forms 4, with the result that the original Requirements of Ecuador were shown as twice what she had really asked for.

The original Requirements of Ecuador, as submitted on Form 4, were 137 channel hours. There were, of course, certain errors in these Requirements in the matter of time-tables; and Ecuador accordingly, desiring as she did to cooperate (at great sacrifice on her own part) towards an understanding in the matter of the reduction of channel hours, decided - with a view to practical results calculated to obtain the support of the other delegations - to make a drastic reduction in her requirements, as shown in the present Annex.

The Delegation of Ecuador accordingly begs that it should be taken into account that in making her reductions Ecuador has had to introduce a number of revisions in the time-tables of the programmes left her, as shown in the present Annex, in which will be found particulars of the reductions and changes proposed.

ANNEX

E C U A D O R

<u>PROGRAMME</u>	<u>CHANGES</u>	
1 A	2200 - 0400	6
2 B	2200 - 0200	4
3 C	1900 - 2300	6
3 C	000 - 0200	2
4 D	1900 - 2300	4
5 E	2100 - 0100	4
6 F	2300 - 0300	4
7 G	000 - 0400	4
8 H	Cancelled	
9 I	Cancelled	
10 J	Cancelled	
11 K	2300 - 0300	4
12 L	1200 - 1400	2
13 M	2000 - 2200	2
14 N	Cancelled	
15 O	Cancelled	
16 P	Cancelled	
17 Q	Cancelled	
18 R	1800 - 0200	4
19 S	1900 - 2100	2
20 T	1600 - 1800	2



<u>PROGRAMME</u>	<u>CHANGES</u>	
21 U	1400 - 1600	2
22 V	1800 - 2000	2
23 W	1200 - 1600	4
24 X	1200 - 1400	2
25 Y	1100 - 1300	2
26 Z	1300 - 1500	2
27 AA	1700 - 1900	2
28 BB	1500 - 1700	2
29 CC	Cancelled	
		<hr/>
		68
		<hr/>

All the programmes thereafter following have been cancelled. The resulting figure of 68 (sixty-eight) channel hours is the minimum total of channel hours which Ecuador can accept - on the assumption that other countries as well reach agreement.

FRANCISCO BARONA ANDA,  
Delegate of Ecuador

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 672-E

19 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

COMMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES  
WITH RESPECT TO DOCUMENT NO. 580

In Document No. 580 the Delegation of the Soviet Union has submitted for the consideration of the Conference certain critical comments concerning the draft frequency assignment plan for high frequency broadcasting submitted by the Delegation of the United States of America. The draft assignment plan submitted by the United States of America in Document No. 465 and its annexes is familiar to the delegates present at this Conference. They are in a position to judge the proposal of the United States both on the basis of its intrinsic merits and in comparison with the draft frequency assignment plan submitted to the Conference by the Delegation of the Soviet Union. We would have little fear concerning such a comparison either from the viewpoint of engineering quality, equitable distribution of frequencies, or any other valid criterion for assessing the merits of a frequency assignment proposal such as those approved by the Plenary Session in Document No. 589, setting forth the conclusions of the Plenary Session with respect to "general principles".

Comment upon Document No. 580, in order to expose its true nature to the delegates present at this Conference, should be unnecessary. The lack of objectivity evidenced by the Soviet Delegation in that Document is undoubtedly apparent to the members of all except approximately eleven delegations present. However, since Document No. 580 enjoys the status of an official document of our Conference, which will be included among the permanent records of the Conference, the Delegation of the United States of America has considered it desirable to submit the comments contained in this Document.

The Soviet Union, in Document No. 580, has criticized the draft frequency assignment plan proposed by the United States of America. Such criticism, suggesting a fear that the countries present will recognize in the U.S.A. proposal a fairness and sincerity of purpose clearly lacking in the previously submitted Soviet proposal, may be divided among three basic arguments. The

Soviet Union berates what it believes to be the failure of the United States to develop a draft plan based on general principles. It charges that the plan submitted by the United States reflects serious political bias. And, it seeks to show that the proposal of the U.S.A. is utterly devoid of engineering merit. We shall comment upon these points in order.

The position of the Delegation of the United States with respect to the formulation of a plan based upon "general principles" has been made known to this Conference on many occasions. Both orally and in response to the Questionnaire (Document No. 265) submitted to the delegations present by Committee 3, we have made it abundantly clear that the Delegation of the United States of America has not opposed and does not oppose the adoption and use of general principles in the formulation of a frequency assignment plan. The Delegation of the U.S.A. has repeatedly endorsed such an approach. It has on many occasions made known its view that the factors to be taken into account in the formulation of a plan could and should be agreed upon, and, the draft assignment plan submitted by the U.S.A. is based upon precisely that approach. We are happy that in essence the factors taken into account in the formulation of our proposal are those subsequently recognized by unanimous vote of the Plenary Session - with the Delegation of the Soviet Union in attendance - to be appropriate for such purposes. This decision on the Plenary Session is found in Document No. 589.

The real complaint of the Soviet Union concerning the attitude of the United States regarding "general principles" is that we have opposed - and still oppose - adoption of certain particular principles for use in the formulation of a frequency assignment plan. For example, we have opposed the adoption of a formula such as that urged by the Soviet Union in order that the Soviet might obtain for itself an inordinately large share of available frequency assignments. And, in this respect, also, we are gratified that the Plenary Assembly of the Conference agreed unanimously - with the Delegation of the Soviet Union still in attendance - that our view in this respect was also correct. This decision, too, is set forth in Document No. 589. Reference to that document will show the decision of the Plenary that the factors urged by the Soviet Union as those which should determine the number of frequency hours to be assigned each country, i.e., area, population and number of official languages, are only three among the many factors to be considered. And, the same document contains the decision of the Plenary with respect to all of the factors that "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". The Soviet Union, in its criticism of the draft frequency assignment plan submitted by the U.S.A. has relied almost exclusively upon the formula urged by it

utilizing the area, population and number of official languages as the determinative factors in the distribution of frequency hours. It has thus ignored the fact that this Conference has repeatedly both in Committee and Plenary Assembly flatly rejected any such yardstick. The invalidity of criticism based upon such a rejected standard of evaluation is apparent.

In the statement submitted by the Delegation of the United States of America with its draft frequency assignment proposal (Document No. 465) it is indicated that the plan is not based upon any set of principles rigidly applied because "it is considered that any set of principles, if rigidly applied, would result in inequities against the various countries" (underlining added). The criticism by the Soviet Union of the failure to follow any particular set of universally applicable rigidly applied principles is, of course, not surprising. Such criticism, coming from the Delegation of the Soviet Union, nevertheless, must have been received with considerable amusement by those familiar with the manner in which that Delegation has seen fit to formulate the plan which it has submitted to this Conference. Those present at the Conference will long remember the lectures by Professor Siforov of the Soviet Delegation in Committee 3 of the Conference, and in joint meetings of Committees 4 and 6, at which time he spent days proving to the full satisfaction of many delegations - in our belief the large majority of the delegations - that the Soviet Union itself completely failed to follow the procedure so piously urged by it in Document No. 580. Professor Siforov made it abundantly clear that, despite the maze of mathematical formulas utilized by the Soviet Union in connection with its plan, and the repeated assertion that the plan is based upon general principles, the Soviet plan amounts in part to nothing more than a proposed empirical distribution of frequency hours, with a clear bias towards the Soviet Union and those countries which, with admirable discipline and precision repeat almost verbatim the views expressed by the Soviet Delegation on any problem that may arise.

The Delegation of the United States does not, of course, criticize the Soviet Union for its failure to follow any set of general universally and uniformly applicable general principles in the formulation of its frequency assignment plan. Indeed, as indicated above, it is the conviction of the Delegation of the United States, based upon its experience in the formulation of a plan, that such an approach would not permit a generally acceptable result. However, the Delegation of the United States of America does disagree most strongly with the distribution of frequency hours proposed in that plan. And the Delegation of the United States condemns most vigorously the efforts of the Soviet Delegation to mislead the Conference into the belief that the Soviet plan is based upon the general principle concept it has advocated.

The Soviet Delegation, in Document No. 580, berates the Delegation of the United States on the ground that its proposed draft plan is one which reflects "an obvious demonstration of political sympathies and dislikes". It is stated that "the countries included in the sphere of influence of the so-called 'Marshall Plan' receive the major portion of the frequency hours available". The delegates present have seen and examined the plan submitted by the United States of America, as well as the plan submitted by the Soviet Union. It would seem to be unnecessary to inquire which of these plans is more aptly described by the language of the Soviet Union concerning political bias.

The misstatement and distortion contained in the Soviet Document appear in connection with both non-technical and technical matters. We shall refer to the technical matters shortly. At this point a few examples of the other misstatements appearing in Document No. 580 will suffice to illustrate our point. (Many other examples will be readily apparent to those who read the Document). On page 7 of Document No. 580-E, the assignments in the draft U.S.A. plan for Japan are criticized and the statement is made that: "Japan has been assigned a great number of channels 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". In point of fact, the Form 4 for Japan, printed on pages 18-24 of Supplement No. 3 shows requests for 81 channel hours for international broadcasting in the 11, 15, 17 and 21 Mc/s bands - a figure considerably higher than that proposed in the draft U.S.A. plan.

Again, in the case of Germany, the Soviet has seen fit to disregard facts which must be known to it. On page 7 of Document No. 580, the statement is made that "The U.S.A. Draft Plan proposes for Germany three parallel channels although only two have been requested". In truth - although this appears to have been of little concern to the Soviet Union - the Forms 4 for Germany, printed on page 7 of the Supplement No. 3 and page 34 of Supplement No. 4-2 show requirements for eleven parallel channels. Were it necessary to cite further illustrations to substantiate our point, we could refer, for example, to the partial quotation of the provision concerning war damages found in the Atlantic City Convention which set out at page 7 of Document No. 580 in a manner which obviously distorts the true meaning of the paragraph from which the quotation is taken. We think, however, that our point is made and further illustration is unnecessary. We shall turn, therefore, to some of the technical considerations that may be of interest.

Does the U.S.A. Draft Plan conform to the technical standards and principles which have been approved by international conferences?

The understanding of the Delegation of the U.S.A. with respect to engineering principles and standards has been made known to this Conference. As we have indicated in the explanatory note accompanying the draft U.S.A. plan, as well as in the Committees and Plenary Assembly of the Conference, the standards urged by the Delegation of the U.S.A. have been those based upon the best available engineering data. These data indicate the standards necessary to render a reasonably good broadcast service and such data cannot be changed to meet the wishes of plan makers.

It is necessary as a practical matter to deviate from the standards adopted in order to provide for enough broadcasting to make a frequency assignment plan generally acceptable. We must, however, be sufficiently realistic to recognize what is happening and that in this process of deviation the quality of broadcasting service being provided for will suffer by comparison with that which would be obtained through strict adherence to the recognized standards for a reasonably good broadcast service. Moreover, standards showing clearly the technical conditions necessary for a satisfactory service provide information essential to the general improvement of broadcasting through increasingly better planned and efficient operation. The Delegation of the Soviet Union is undoubtedly aware of the considerations outline above even though its comment in Document No. 580 would hardly reflect any such knowledge.

The draft plan submitted by the Delegation of the United States is based upon a consideration of the technical standards advocated by the U.S.A. in this Conference, with such deviation as appeared to be essential in order to provide for an acceptable amount of broadcasting. That is, instead of a strict application of technical standards, there was also taken into account the particular circumstance pertaining to each country. The U.S.A. has supplied this Conference with full information concerning available propagation and other technical data. We believe this to be the greatest amount of such valuable data ever submitted by any country to an international conference. And we take a pardonable pride in this clear manifestation of international cooperation and good will. With this information and other data available to them, the delegates to this Conference have at their disposal the tools with which they can study in detail the technical adequacy of the draft plan submitted to the Conference by the Delegation of the U.S.A. Although changes in that plan may be warranted -- and we

recognized that in the explanatory note to the plan -- we are confident that they would fade into insignificance if compared with the changes that might be required to repair the deficiencies of the Soviet Plan. Although we do not intend to comment in detail upon the Soviet tirade concerning the technical merits of the draft USA plan, it may be of interest to consider briefly a number of the Soviet comments reflecting the not unexpected departures from fact throughout Document No. 580.

1. Reception Areas.

In every case the U.S. Plan is based on the requirements which indicate the actual location, transmitter power, antenna type, etc. The U. S. Plan does not contain such ridiculous mistakes with regard to reception areas as that in the Soviet Plan providing for use of the 7 Mc/s band for broadcasting to an area where the band is not allocated to broadcasting but is used by other services. The U.S.S.R. Plan contains several errors of a similar nature.

2. Choice of frequency.

The U.S.S.R. Delegation cites five examples of the improper choice of a frequency in the U.S.A. Plan. One of the examples also is contained in the U.S.S.R. Plan. In two of the other cases cited, the U.S.S.R. for the same time and circuit chose a frequency above the OWF.

3. Field Intensity.

The Soviet Union cites certain examples of low field intensity provided for in the U.S.A. Plan. In some cases the citations are inaccurate. In others, the low field intensities can be corrected by a small increase in transmitter power or antenna gain. The U.S. Delegation remains firmly of the view that a field intensity of 500  $\mu\text{v/m}$  or more is required to provide good broadcast service.

4. Power of Transmitters.

Maintenance of specified interference ratios depends on equality of radiated powers. There is no information available to this Conference to indicate that a 10 to 1 variation in transmitter power is generally detrimental to high frequency broadcasting planning.

5. Directive Antennas.

It has not been shown that, in practice, the theoretical directivity of an antenna can be relied upon for protection.

6. Frequency Stability.

The U.S.S.R. has expounded at length and inaccurately with regard to frequency stability. No further comments are necessary.

7. Modulation Band Width.

The United States Delegation has pointed out the adjacent channel interference difficulties and recommended to this Conference the restriction of the modulation band width.

8. Protection Ratio.

In the draft U.S.A. plan the 40 db protection ratio is not fully adhered to over parts of some reception areas and for a portion of the time. If the countries concerned desire they may reduce the sharing time to correct these ratios.

9. Number of frequencies per programme.

The U.S.S.R. Delegation cites examples of the assignment of a number of frequencies per program. Reference to the requirements of these countries will show that they have requests for a greater number of programs than the peak number of frequencies included in the plan.

10. Possibility for stations to operate simultaneously on one frequency and total number of channel hours.

See item 8.

Does the U.S.S.R. approve of the Draft U.S.A. Plan?

From page 18 to page 21 of Document No. 580-E the U.S.S.R. explains that it does not like the draft U.S. Plan. The United States proposal was one in which a fair and objective distribution of frequency hours was the guiding purpose. We are not surprised that the U.S.S.R. does not like the United States Plan.

Walter H. Thurston  
Ambassador of the United States to Mexico  
Chairman of the Delegation of the United  
States of America to the High Frequency  
Broadcasting Conference, Mexico City.

s/ Walter H. Thurston



INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 673-E

19 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

CORRECTIONS TO DOCUMENT NO. 645

The following corrections were presented:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Question</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Transfer from</u> <u>Category to Category</u>	
China	c)	4	B	C
Cuba	a)	2	E	A
"	b)	3	E	A
"	c)	4	E	C
Czechoslovakia	a)	2	C	D
"	c)	4	C	D
Switzerland	a)	2	E	A
"	b)	3	E	A
"	c)	4	E	B
"	d)	5	E	B
Morocco and Tunisia	c)	4	C	D
Portugal	c)	4	B	D

On Behalf of the Chairman  
of the Plan Committee:

Prof. L. Sacco

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 674-E

16 February 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

MINUTES OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Twenty-Eighth Session

15 February 1949 (afternoon)

The Chairman, Mr. Miguel Pereyra, opened the meeting at 3.45 p.m.

Delegations present: People's Republic of Albania, Argentine (Republic), Australia, (Commonwealth), Austria, Belgium, Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Burma, (represented by Pakistan), Bolivia, Brazil, Popular Republic of Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, 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, El Salvador (temporarily represented by Uruguay), Ecuador (temporarily represented by Brazil), United States of America, Finland, France, Guatemala (temporarily represented by Cuba), Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (represented by Switzerland), Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Liberia (represented by the United States of America), Luxembourg (temporarily represented by the Netherlands), Mexico, Monaco (represented by France), Nicaragua, Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Netherlands, Poland, (Republic), Portugal, French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, People's Federal Popular Republic of Yugoslavia, United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, Popular Republic of Roumania, Siam (represented by the Overseas Territories of the French Republic), Sweden, Switzerland (Confederation), Syria, Territories of the United States of America, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, 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. Hernández Catá y Galt of the IFRB.

The following were represented by observers: Israel, Popular Republic of Mongolia, OIR, United Nations, SCAP, UNESCO.

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

Mr. Fontaine (Uruguay) made the following statement:

"As the first speaker this afternoon I should like to take opportunity, and I hope that the other Delegations present here will grant it to me, to tell you how pleased we are, Mr. Chairman, to see you back again working at the Conference. During your absence, the performance of Mr. Barajas, Vice-Chairman of the Conference, was not wanting at any moment. However, since we are in any case a big family, we are always glad to see one of the members of the family return to the fold.

"I would now like to make a number of general remarks on the reasons which caused the Delegations who signed the request to call this session to take this step.

"A number of resolutions were recently passed which have somewhat worried us. Even if we recognize that they were moved by a practical purpose to assist the smooth running of the work of the Conference and **to save time, we nevertheless feel that the procedure to a certain extent constitutes the ignoring of the existence of those Delegations who do not take part in the Steering Committee.** Naturally, our anxiety caused a certain confusion amongst several Delegations present at the Conference and we understand full well their confusion and nervousness. Our character and temperament are rather turbulent and independent, a little revolutionary and this fact perhaps gave rise to some people thinking that we were capable of bringing about a collapse of the work of the Conference.

"It is undeniable that we still know very little the citizens of the world. We - I speak in the name of the Ibero-American countries - still have the independent character of the horses of our plains and of the condor of the Andes; but this does not mean that we are in any way blind to understand, to reason on, and to enter into, certain details which are not hidden to any human being and which are the product of intelligence which is common to all of us.

"It would be advisable, if they did not cost so much, for these Conferences to meet more frequently so that we might get to know better the men who live in this troubled world. We would not then judge so much in advance the movements or the acts of our fellow citizens in the world.

"The anxiety which made us request the calling of this Plenary Session is the result of our desire to legalize certain resolutions of the Steering Committee by means of the supreme organ of the Conference, which is ~~this~~ <sup>is</sup> Assembly. We mean particularly the resolution referring to ~~the~~ postponement of the Plenary Session which we had decided, in our session on January 24th, to hold on February 12th, in order to decide on the fate of the Conference.

"The other specific point is that referring to the authorization granted to the Secretariat to request the Swiss Government to continue advancing the weekly sums necessary to sustain the work of the Conference.

"The third point relates to the desire of the Delegations to be kept informed of the work being carried out by the special group of the Plan Committee.

"These are the facts in summary form which moved the 20-odd Delegations who signed the document to ask that this special session be called. We do not propose to reproach, condemn or pass judgment on the Committees or those who composed them. We simply wish to ensure that the Conference again follows the procedure which it had followed in the past and that we as members of this Conference should be, as it were, vindicated not only as representatives of our governments but also as men. We wish to make certain that within the harmony and the purpose which inspire us, we may be able to continue our work within the same spirit of the family and of friendship which has animated us hitherto".

I. CONSIDERATION OF POINT ONE OF THE AGENDA: POSTPONEMENT OF THE PLENARY SESSION FIXED FOR FEBRUARY 12TH, 1949.

1.1 The Chairman stated that, since the three main points of the Agenda had been established, the debate was now open. However, he considered that the second point was connected with a decision previously taken by the Assembly and he therefore asked the Secretary to give the Assembly such explanations as he considered necessary.

1.2 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) thought that the second point brought forward by the Delegate of Uruguay referred to a question put by the Secretary to the Steering Committee on February 11th. The sole aim of this question had been to ensure recognition by the Committee of a decision previously approved by the Plenary Assembly.

In this respect he drew the Assembly's attention to the Minutes of the 13th session (doc. 420) held on Thursday, December 23rd. At the proposal of Mr. Arkadiev (USSR) the following resolution had been passed at that session after a somewhat lengthy discussion.

"To authorize the Secretary, Mr. Dostert, to inform the Secretary-General of the ITU of the amount of weekly expenses required in case the Conference should extend beyond February 15th".

Finally, "The Assembly unanimously approved the Report of the Budget Committee with the amendment proposed by the Delegate of the USSR".

1.3 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) asked the Secretary to reserve his

statement until the second point of the Agenda was debated; he proposed that the Chairman open the debate on the first point of the Agenda.

- 1.4       The Chairman declared that he had asked Mr. Dostert to give these explanations in the hope that they would prove satisfactory to the Delegations and that the second point of the Agenda could thereby be deleted.
- 1.5       Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom) said that he wished to make a number of comments as member of the Steering Committee which had taken the decision to postpone the Plenary Session fixed for February 12th. It must be admitted that there had been a certain deviation from the correct procedure. However, the decision had been made in good faith and with the understanding that it would be to the benefit of the Conference since it helped to accelerate the work. Clearly, if some Delegations did not share this opinion, they were perfectly justified to ask that this special session of the Assembly be called, but the United Kingdom Delegation must make it clear that it did not consider the decision to be mistaken.
- 1.6       On the contrary, he considered the decision correct because the Committee had at its disposal information from Mr. Pedersen, Chairman of Committee 6, which had stated that the Plan Committee's special group had not yet completed the list of channel hours which it had been recommended to draw up. This had not been possible although the group had been working very intensively and until late in the night.
- Therefore, the Steering Committee had considered it prudent and reasonable to postpone the Plenary Session due to take place on February 12th, taking this step on the grounds that the specific work to which this session was to be devoted could not be handed in by that date.
- The United Kingdom Delegation therefore proposed that the Assembly ratify the decision taken by Committee 10.
- 1.7       Mr. Autelli (Argentine) made the following statement:
- "The Argentine Delegation has asked for the floor to discuss a point which, at first sight, appears purely formal but which in fact involves serious questions of substance which touch the very essence of the Conference and even go beyond its limits. We will explain this later, but first we will say what this point is. Gentlemen, we refer to the systematic and therefore wanton failure to observe the target dates. This practice became habitual in this Mexico City Conference. Consequently, the Argentine Delegation,

as soon as it became aware of the first intention of postponing the target dates, made the full weight of its disagreement felt and brought forward its arguments at an opportune ~~moment~~, hoping that the majority would understand them and realize the gravity of the problem. We must confess that we were mistaken, because our warning found no echo.

"These systematic postponements - we insist upon this term - of the target dates took root from the early days of this Conference. They blossomed forth at what were perhaps decisive stages of its work and we may have to face them again in the future. We consider this matter of the highest importance and, at the risk of wearying this Assembly, we are going to repeat here some objections to the procedure against which we fought, and we do this in the hope that now perhaps our words will not fall on deaf ears.

"At the beginning of this statement we said that the problem was outside the competence of this Conference. Unfortunately, there are real examples within the ITU which constitute what, in our opinion, are unfortunate precedents **for the failure to comply** with the target dates established for completing the work of our Conference. However, although such precedents are, as we say, unfortunate we can nevertheless profit from them, not by imitating them but by taking counsel from them, in order that the Mexico Conference may not add to this series of bad precedents. At the Plenary Session of November 24th, 1948 the voice of the Argentine Delegation was raised in opposition to the first threat of postponement. We called to mind the case of **the Aeronautical Radio** Conference which met in Geneva in the summer of 1948; it was due to last 6 weeks but sat for 5 months without even obtaining a positive result. We mentioned the case of the PFB which has been meeting since January last year; who knows whether it will finish its task during the summer of this year although November 15th, 1948 was fixed at Atlantic City as the date for the conclusion of its work. We mention now the case of the Atlantic City Conferences which were due to last about 3 months but which were prolonged to almost 5 months. All these examples, all these bad antecedents should not be overlooked. As we said earlier on, a very bad habit is being created within our Union and, for many and very serious reasons, this habit must be eliminated.

"In the drawing up of the subject matter of our Conferences it presumed that there are experienced people available who can calculate, at least approximately, the time necessary to complete the work in a profitable manner. It is admissible that the calculations may be erroneous but the error should not be so large that we have to double or treble the allotted time.

"The Delegations which take part in the Conferences held under the auspices of the ITU are composed, as is natural, by technical or specialized personnel who in their respective countries discharge useful and specific functions which cannot easily be discharged during the absence of such persons. If it is estimated that a Delegation has to be absent for 6 weeks, for instance, a series of measures are taken for this period which are aimed to provide substitution for those absent. However, when the 6 weeks become 12 or 24, those measures begin to be insufficient and additional measures have to be taken which often cause upsets in the sphere where they are taken.

"There are reasons of another character and of even greater weight which we would like to bring forward. The performance of a Delegation, such as those present, is followed at every step by the public opinion in its own country. Journalistic information or that given by the Delegation itself keeps the peoples informed - at least that is so in our case - of what takes place in these international assemblies. We set aside the possibility that all representatives present here have had, or have, the same preoccupation as ours have. It is senseless that we should have to inform our administrations periodically and regularly that the Mexico City Conference needs two weeks more to complete its labours, because the work has suffered from delay. Well then, when the two weeks are about to expire, or have expired, we again say that the postponement was insufficient and had not been correctly estimated and that a new postponement was necessary. The worst of it is that we have repeated this informal procedure time and again. Gentlemen, you cannot but understand that the public opinion of a country should not be exposed to the confusion which may logically arise from this procedure which we called wanton at the beginning of this statement, when perhaps the Delegates did not succeed in understanding the reason for this affirmation.

"There are other considerations, Mr. Chairman. In our country, according to the constitution, the people itself approve its contributions in blood and money by means of direct representation in the Lower Chamber of our Parliament. The Argentine Delegation is maintained in Mexico by the resources of its people and it must render account of the good or bad use to which it puts these resources. Our responsibility is great; according to that responsibility we could not remain silent at that session of November 24th, 1948 nor in that of January 24th, 1949 nor in the more recent one of February 11th.

"We did not fail to see, and we said this on November 24th last year, that it was only for very well founded reasons that

an increase could be made of the sum estimated for the Mexico Conference, this sum having been fixed initially for the period up to December 15th, 1948. At that time, we did not think that there were such reasons and we said so, as is testified by Document No. 280, the Minutes of that Session. Indeed, the patrimony of the Union must be jealously guarded for it is a common patrimony, not of any one individually but of all its members.

"We will not speak much more upon this matter. However, before ending, we wish to say that nobody understood us, or nobody wished to understand us, when for the first time we went to the root of this matter which, we insist, is fundamental for our Conference. Several Delegations who spoke after our at the prophetic Plenary Session of November 24th, 1948, when we were supported only by the Delegations of Brazil and Colombia, referred to the imperious necessity of obtaining a Plan. We understood at the time that indirectly we were called defeatists and we were confirmed in this impression when other Delegations, who were more specific, mentioned our point of view and said that they were confident and optimistic with regard to the future of the Conference.

"Our Delegation and, we think, all other Delegations who have asked that this Session be called, were animated by the same desire to achieve this just and equitable plan of which we speak so much. The proof is evident and we have it in front of us. If it was not thus, we would not be here, offering our cooperation so that the ship of the CIRAF may again follow the right course, which it seemed to have lost for a time. If it had not been so, we would not have been in Mexico for almost 4 months, cooperating with an ample spirit of conciliation, to the best of our ability and with all our good will, in every Committee and in almost all the working groups of the Conference.

"Mr. Chairman, much could be said on the point which we have examined. Here we leave this matter for today, convinced that our words do not fall this time upon deaf ears, but disposed to return to this matter every time that circumstances bring us to the same crossroads.

"The United Kingdom Delegate told us a moment ago that the Steering Committee had acted in all good faith. Our Delegation, and we think that all others will think alike, never for a moment thought that the Committee's decision could have been in bad faith; but we do consider it mistaken.



"For all these reasons our Delegation maintains that it is imperatively necessary to include, as the first point in the agenda of the Plenary Session to be held on February 19th, the examination of the conclusions at which the special working group has arrived on the basis of the global number of channel hours assigned to each country. This proposal is made so that we may know once and for all what point we have reached on the path which will enable us to obtain the Plan we so anxiously desire and in search of which we came to Mexico City.

"In this manner, we expressly submit our practical proposal."

- 1.8 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) felt that it was normal for the Plenary Session to have been called with the aim of obtaining explanations, which were necessary and more than ever indispensable, concerning the recommendations of the Plan and the Steering Committees.

As Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom) had pointed out, no aspersions could be cast on the good faith of the Steering Committee. Its right to take this decision might be discussed, as far as the form was concerned, but in the opinion of the French Delegation the attributes of the Steering Committee gave it that right. If this was not the case, then the Assembly should be more explicit with regard to the attributes of Committee 10 which was formerly called Steering Committee and which, according to an official Conference document, was called the Organisation Committee.

- 1.9 Whatever its name might be, the sole preoccupation of Committee 10 had been to speed the work of the Conference. The misunderstanding, if there was one, lay in the fact that the Delegations were not acquainted with the decisions taken by this Committee and that the Report (Doc. No. 647) which had been distributed did not bring out with sufficient clarity points which were, however, very important.

The Delegation of France renewed its earlier proposal which had not been mentioned in the Report, although its aim was to accelerate appreciably the Conference's work. The purpose of this proposal was, as an exceptional measure, to hold a joint meeting of the Plan Committee and the Plenary Assembly which would discuss the work accomplished by the special working group when such work had been completed.

- 1.10 He also proposed that the list of channel hour assignments should be posted on the blackboard so that all Delegations might rapidly be acquainted with them and so that a debate could immediately take place in the Plenary Assembly.

This would also help save a good deal of time.

1.11 Mr. Sastry (India) said that, like other Delegations, he was anxious to speed the work of the Conference as much as possible. It had been precisely with the object of saving time that he had supported in the Steering Committee the proposal to postpone the Plenary Session fixed for February 12th in order to give the Plan Committee and its working groups time to present something substantial and concrete. The Delegation of India therefore considered that the decision of the Steering Committee had been correct and he wished to second the United Kingdom proposal.

1.12 Referring to the statement by Mr. Autelli (Argentine), Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) said that examples had been quoted of various international conferences whose target dates had been set back; but it was not sufficient to talk only of postponements and delays. The essential thing was to act in a spirit of international cooperation. In the course of this Conference, the U.S.S.R. Delegation had insisted on the necessity to speed the work and for that reason it had made a considerable contribution to the Conference, but without maintaining that the Conference must end in an excessively short period of time. On the contrary, his Delegation had proposed that the target date be January 31st and had submitted various proposals to enable this date to be respected.

1.13 It was as well to point out, as various Delegations had already done, that on February 11th the work of Committees 6 and 7 had not been completed, as was also the case with the draft text of the agreement. Consequently, the Steering Committee had thought it advisable to postpone the session of the Plenary Assembly and there was no doubt that this decision had been in the correct manner.

For all these reasons, the USSR Delegation seconded the United Kingdom proposal.

1.14 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) said that it was quite true, as the Delegate of Argentine had stated, that the systematic postponement of the dates previously fixed had become an established practice. His Delegation had on numerous occasions expressed its disagreement with this procedure and had asked that urgent measures be taken to put an end to this situation. In fact, his Delegation had found itself obliged to decline any responsibility for the prolongation of the Conference.

1.15           However, he could not share the anxiety shown by certain Delegations and at this stage of the Conference his Delegation was ready to prolong its stay in Mexico in an effort to find the answer to the problems entrusted to this Conference by the Atlantic City Plenipotentiary Conference.

              With regard to the proposal of France, he considered that this proposal was not pertinent and should only be taken into account after the decision of the Steering Committee had been approved.

1.16           Mr. Machado (Brazil) stated that in his opinion the Steering Committee had acted in good faith when it took the decision to postpone the Plenary Session. However, it must be emphasized and made quite clear that, despite this good faith, this decision was contrary to the juridical and statutory principles which should prevail at this time in an international assembly.

              The Plenary Assembly on January 24th had agreed to hold a session fixed for February 12th with a precise and clear-cut object in view. It had been said that either there would be a Plan on February 12th or the Conference would have to take a decision on that day with regard to its closure. This was a resolution of major importance and only the Plenary Assembly had authority to modify it.

1.17           If the Steering Committee, composed of 14 countries, could decide that a resolution passed by the Plenary Assembly could be modified without prior consultation of the Assembly, then the Delegation of Brazil could not understand what statutory principles were going to be respected.

              There was an important point which must be made clear. It was not only the Ibero-American countries which had asked that this Session be called; a certain number of other Delegations had signed the request. This was in conformity with the desire of the Delegations to know what work was being carried out by the special group and, especially, in what state this work was. This information was required in order to be able to inform public opinion in the various countries.

1.18           Therefore, the Delegation of Brazil fully supported the proposal of Argentina to include as first point of the agenda for the Plenary Session on February 19th the examination of the conclusions reached by the special working group of the Plan Committee, on the basis of the global number of channel hours assigned to each country.

1.19           Captain Meda (Nicaragua) also supported the Argentine proposal and associated himself with the statement made by the Delegates of Uruguay and Brazil.

1.20           Mr. Jablin ( P.R. of Bulgaria) said that he, like all Delegates present at the Conference, would have to report to his government and his country with regard to the work of the Conference. He wondered if it would be better to return without a result, after 4 months of work and enormous expenditure or if it would not be more acceptable to stay a few more days and return to his country with definite results.

With regard to the decision of the Steering Committee which had given rise to the calling of this Plenary Session, his Delegation considered this decision as judicious and hoped that the Assembly would ratify it. Indeed, his Delegation would have lodged charges against the Steering Committee if it had not taken this decision, for it would have been unjustifiable to call a Plenary Session to discuss a draft plan which had not yet been completed.

1.21           Mr. Gross (P.R. of Roumania) was also in favour of the decision of the Steering Committee. The title of this Committee was Organisation or Steering Committee and these titles permitted it to take decisions relating to the organisation of the work of the Conference. If the object of the Plenary Session called for February 12th was to examine the draft plan drawn up by the Plan Committee's special group and this draft plan was not ready by that date, then it was logical to postpone the Plenary Session.

In conclusion, his Delegation asked that the Assembly ratify the Committee's decision which, he was sure, would have been the same if the matter had been referred instead to the Plenary Assembly.

1.22           Mr. Pedersen (Denmark) spoke as chairman of the Plan Committee.

With respect to the statement by Mr. Autolli (Argentine), Mr. Pedersen stated that he had found himself obliged to request the Steering Committee for the postponement of the session fixed for February 12th.

He wished to point out that the preliminary stage of the work of the Conference had only finished on January 29th so that the drawing up of the Plan could only be begun on January 31st. If 3 months had been spent on the initial

work, he considered that the Plan Committee could be allowed at least 3 weeks for drawing up a draft assignment plan by country and by band, this work being without any doubt the most difficult work at the Conference.

- 1.23 The Delegation of Argentina had proposed that the next Plenary Session, due to take place on February 19th, should examine a list of global assignments. The Plan Committee, which was composed of specialists and technicians, had concluded that a global list by countries would not be of much practical use and had therefore decided to give special directives to the Plan Group to draw up a list of channel hours by countries and by bands.

He firmly supported the proposal of the Delegation of France to hold a joint meeting of the Plan Committee and the Plenary Assembly.

- 1.24 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) stated that he was surprised at the attitude of certain Delegations who, though not represented in the Steering Committee, had approved the fact that this Committee had passed a resolution in the name of all the countries present at the Conference.

The juridical rights of all Delegations were identical and should be unanimously recognized not only by the Plenary Assembly but by all the organs of the Conference. It was inadmissible that a decision taken by 67 countries should be ignored by a Committee in which only 14 delegations were represented.

- 1.25 His Delegation insisted, in the name of the countries who had requested the calling of this Plenary Session, that the results of the work of the special group be published. These Delegations wished to be duly informed of the progress of this work. He also wished to support the Argentine proposal to consider the global list of assignments by countries at the Session on February 19th. If this was done, it would be some sort of vindication of the Plenary Assembly's decision of January 24th which had been entirely ignored by the Steering Committee.

- 1.26 The Chairman stated that he would put to the vote the United Kingdom proposal to ratify the decision taken in the Steering Committee. This decision had been published in the second report of this Committee (doc. 647).

- 1.27 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) read the text of this decision with the following amendment by the Delegate of France: add the words "and immediately afterwards at a Plenary Session" at the end of the text.

A debate then took place on procedure, since various Delegations asserted that the Argentine proposal, being an amendment which excluded the United Kingdom proposal, should first be put to the vote.

1.28 Dr. Arboleda (Colombia) asked that the text of the Argentine proposal be read.

1.29 The Chairman stated that a compromise text had been drafted and this was read by Mr. Dostert (Secretary).

1.30 Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom) was in agreement with the text proposed by the Chair and withdrew the United Kingdom proposal in favour of the compromise text.

1.31 Mr. Autelli (Argentine) did not agree with the compromise text and said that he maintained his proposal made earlier during the session.

1.32 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) then read the text of the Argentine proposal which was as follows:

"To include in the agenda of the Plenary Session called for February 19th, as the first point, the examination of the results achieved by the special working group on the basis of the global number of channel hours assigned to each country."

1.33 This text was put to a vote by roll call with the following results :

Delegations present: 67  
In favour of the proposal: 29 votes  
Against: 33 votes  
Abstentions: 3

The Assembly thereby rejected the Argentine proposal.

1.34 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) then read the compromise text which, with a minor amendment by Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia), was as follows:

"The Plenary Assembly decides:

1. that the special working group of the Plan Committee will complete the preliminary draft assignment plan by countries and by bands during the afternoon of February 19th, 1949;
2. that this preliminary draft plan shall be distributed to the Delegations on Monday, February 21st;
3. that the comments on this draft may be received up to the evening of Wednesday, February 23rd;
4. that the draft assignment list and the comments will be examined in the Plan Committee on Thursday, February 24th in the afternoon;
5. that this meeting of the Plan Committee may at any time transform itself into a Plenary Session of the Conference."

1.35 This proposal was put to the vote by roll call with the following results:

Delegations present: 66  
in favour of the proposal: 40  
against: 21  
abstentions: 5

The Assembly approved the compromise text of the Chair.

The session was suspended at 7.20 p.m. and resumed at 8 p.m.

II CONSIDERATION OF POINT TWO OF THE AGENDA : REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL CREDITS FROM THE SWISS GOVERNMENT.

- 2.1 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) referred to Section IV of Document No. 647 (Second Report of the Steering Committee). He considered that the Steering Committee had undertaken a task not within its terms of reference when it concerned itself with the budget question to which section IV referred. The Plenary Assembly had decided previously at its session on December 23rd to refer this question for consideration at a session to be held on February 12th. This question was exclusively within the competence of the Plenary Assembly and not of the Steering Committee which was composed of a limited number of Delegations and which according to its terms of reference was not entitled to consider budget questions.

He protested against the decision taken by the Steering Committee and proposed that this question be placed on the agenda of the next Plenary Session which was to take place on February 19th.

- 2.2 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) said that a decision must be taken quickly in order that the salaries of the Secretariat personnel might be paid; budget estimates had only been made for the period up to February 15th. However, the Assembly had also agreed to the principle of a weekly budget as from that date.
- 2.3 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) moved that point 2 should be struck off the agenda of this session since the Plenary Assembly had already taken a decision with regard to the weekly budget of the Conference from February 15th onwards.
- 2.4 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) said that he would therefore, with the General Secretariat of the Union as intermediary, ask the Swiss Government for the necessary credits to cover the period up to the end of the month.
- 2.5 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) seconded the proposal of Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) and expressed approval with the procedure recommended by Mr. Dostert.

The Assembly approved the proposal of the Delegate of Uruguay.

III CONSIDERATION OF POINT THREE OF THE AGENDA: RESULT OF THE WORK OF THE SPECIAL GROUP SET UP BY THE PLAN COMMITTEE.

- 3.1 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay), speaking on behalf of several Delegations, declared that the latter wished to be kept regularly informed of the results of the work of the Plan Committee's special group; he agreed however that it would be unwise to hinder the work of this group in any manner.

He proposed that the provisional assignments made by this group should be posted on a blackboard every day so that the Delegations might be kept informed.

- 3.2 Mr. Arkadiev (U.S.S.R.), as chairman of the special group, declared that Mr. Fontaina's wish was quite legitimate. However, in view of the limited number of channel hours available for allocation, the assignments made by the special group were not only provisional but also subject to constant revision and modification. Consequently, the procedure proposed by Mr. Fontaina did not seem desirable.
- 3.3 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) moved that the Assembly take a decision which would incorporate all the points made by the U.S.S.R. Delegate in his statement. Such a decision should explain the precise value of the information given by the special working group and then this information could be posted on the blackboard by the group every day.
- 3.4 Mr. Albuquerque (Brazil) asked for publication of the information available from the working group prior to the date of the session.
- 3.5 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) stated that the provisional information which the special group could provide, might give rise to confusion or misunderstanding amongst the Delegations. The special group would in any case publish this information when its work was completed and he was not in favour of Mr. Fontaina's proposal.
- 3.6 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) said that the discussion was not within the Agenda since point 3, which was **now under debate** and had been proposed by Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay), only referred to the approval of the work of the special group. The Assembly had in fact given this approval in the discussion of point 1 of the Agenda. Any new decision would be a contradiction of that already taken and would therefore violate all the regulations adopted by the Conference. The Assembly should limit itself to confirming the decision already taken.
- 3.7 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) did not share the opinions of the Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. The decision already taken consisted in the Plenary Assembly, and not the Delegations, taking note of the information supplied by the special group. The right of Delegations to be kept informed should be respected. He supported the proposals of Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) and Mr. Albuquerque (Brazil).
- 3.8 The Chairman said that if the Assembly approved the proposal to publish the information given by the special group, this would establish a precedent contrary to the rules of procedure hitherto followed by the Assembly.



- 3.9 Mr. Machado (Brazil) also supported Mr. Fontaina's proposal which he considered practical. It would be quite illogical for the Plenary Assembly to decide at one session to inform Delegations on questions of vital interest to them, and then at another session to decide not to furnish this information.
- 3.10 Mr. Arboleda (Colombia) supported the proposal of Uruguay as amended by Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) and moved that the Delegations formally agree to consider as provisional only the information given them every day on the blackboard.
- 3.11 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) then proposed a compromise text to which he felt the Assembly could give unanimous approval. With a minor amendment by Mr. Machado (Brazil), the text read as follows:
- "The Plenary Assembly decides:
1. that the special group will give a daily account of the result of its work and will also give information on the work completed up to date.
  2. that the special group will, in a separate document, inform the Delegations that all results of its work only constitute work of a preliminary character, such work being subject to revision. This procedure will be followed in order to avoid misunderstandings, interventions and premature dissatisfaction on the part of the various Delegations.
- 3.12 Mr. Lazarcanu (P.R. of Roumania) stated that this decision, if approved, should not constitute a precedent for other working groups.

The Assembly approved the proposal of Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) unanimously and with acclamation.

The session ended at 9.20 p.m.

The Assistant Secretary:  
T. Wettstein

The Secretary:  
L.E. Dostert

APPROVED:  
The Chairman  
M. Pereyra

The Rapporteurs:

J.E. Castaingt  
G.H. Campbell  
E. Sánchez Lafaurie

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 675-E

21 February 1949

Original: FRENCH

A G E N D A

PLENARY ASSEMBLY.

Session of 24 February 1949

1. Report of Committee 6:
  - a) Draft assignment of channel-hours by country and by band, with reactions of the various countries concerning this draft;
  - b) General possibilities of agreement.
2. Decision of the Plenary Assembly on the future work of the Conference.
3. Consideration, if need be, of the Cuban Proposal (Doc. No. 616).
4. Draft resolution proposed by UNESCO.  
Modified Proposal. (Doc. No. 673 replacing Doc. No. 278)
5. Approval, if need be, of the Report of the Budget Committee.
6. Report of Committee 10.
7. Report of Committee 7.
8. Approval of the Minutes of Sessions No. 22 (Doc. No. 600), No. 24 (Doc. No. 641) No. 25 (Doc. No. 636); No. 26 (Doc. No. 637), No. 27 (Doc. No. 638) and No. 28 (Extraordinary Session) (Doc. No. 674).

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 676-E

21 February 1949

Original: FRENCH

This Document replaces  
Document No. 278-E

U.N.E.S.C.O.

Draft Resolution Submitted to the Plenary Assembly

For Consideration at its next Meeting.

The Plenary Assembly of the International High Frequency  
Broadcasting Conference,

CONSIDERING

That it is highly desirable that high frequency broad-  
casts should contribute to the development of international co-  
operation and peace to the greatest possible extent, and

Being inspired by the terms of the "International Con-  
vention Concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Interest of Peace"  
signed at Geneva in 1936 by twenty-two countries, as well as by the  
proposals made by U.N.E.S.C.O.,

R E C O M M E N D S

That the frequencies to be assigned by the Conference  
should not be used for purposes contrary to mutual understanding  
and tolerance, and

That all appropriate steps should be taken to the end  
that this resolution is followed by practical measures on the part  
of the Governments concerned, and that such measures are brought to  
the attention of the International Telecommunication Union, U.N.O.  
and U.N.E.S.C.O. by the countries members of these organizations.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

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Document No. 677-E

21 February 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARIAT

In accordance with instructions from the Chairman of the Conference, and in order to avoid in the future any misunderstanding concerning changes of schedules, the only persons authorized to make any changes on the blackboard (at the request of the Chairmen of Committees or Working Groups), are the Secretary of the Conference or the Secretary in charge of Technical Services.

L. E. Dostert,  
Secretary of the Conference.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 678-E

21 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

REVISED LIST OF REQUIREMENTS

Revision based on modifications made by several Delegations  
(# Countries requesting modifications).

Countries	Original Req'ments	Total Mini- mum Agreed	6	7	Mc/s 9	Band 11	15	17	21
Afghanistan	75	76	-	-	25	-	3	22	26
Albania P.R.	29	25	5	-	4	11	5	-	-
Saudi Arabia									
Argentina	239	213	76	-	63	42	19	9	4
Australia	249-1/2	205-1/2	62 1/2	27 1/2	34	50 1/4	20 1/2	6 1/4	4
Austria	62	40	12	8	10	2	-	8	-
Belgium	79-1/2	56	-	6	13	31	6	-	-
# Bielorussian SSR	80	54	-	7	19	14	14	-	-
# Burma	114	72-1/2	8	-	9	15	20	17	3
# Bolivia	123-1/4	123-1/4	82	-	29 1/4	6	6	7	-
Brazil	302	214	80	-	41	20	60	11	2
Bulgaria P.R.	76	44	15	5	8	9	6	1	-
Canada	268	204	86 1/2	-	36 1/2	38	31	12	-
# Chile	296	160	60	-	33	50	17 1/2	-	-
China	286	268	14	34	39	55	72	33	2
Vatican City	84	42	12	2	9	9	4	6	-
Colombia	217	90	25	-	49	10	3	3	-

Countries	Original Req'ments	Total Mini- mum Agreed	6	7	9	11	15	17	21
Port.Col.	248½	182	10½	85½	40	9	6½	14	16½
# Col. etc.U.K. (exc.Ceylon) 3)	522	322	83½	121	81½	21	—	15	—
Col. etc. Fr.Ovs.	792½	446	173½	77	74½	58	32½	27½	3
Belgian Congo	157	112	23	32	30	12	15	—	—
Costa Rica	50	60	44	—	16	—	—	—	—
Cuba	349	251	66	—	80	43	39	23	—
# Denmark	23	18	3	—	5	8	—	2	—
Domin. Rep.	119	92	75	—	17	—	—	—	—
Egypt	88	60	4	9	11	15	15	2	4
El Salvador	166	79	6	—	51	—	—	22	—
# Ecuador	137	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A.	392½	197	—	—	21	38	78	42	13
Ethiopia	78	59½	9½	—	44	—	6	—	—
Finland	34	33	11	—	8	6	5	3	—
France	468½	308	83½	3½	43½	65	69	43	½
Greece	7½	7½	1	1	1	1½	1½	1½	—
Guatemala	182	95	77	—	5	—	7	6	—
Haiti	262	87	24	6	48	—	6	—	3
Honduras	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungary P.R.	35	30	18	—	3	3	6	—	—
India	462	390½	29	75½	78	63½	44	82	18
# Indonesia	272	213	85	57	32	13	10	3	—
# Iran	59	59	14	3½	8	16½	3½	11	2
Iraq	146	95	24	23	18	20	2	2	6
Ireland	27	19	6	—	—	8	5	—	—

Countries	Original Req <sup>u</sup> irements	Total Mini mun Agreed	6	7	Mc/s Band		15	17	21
Iceland	4	4	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Italy	196	88	10	9	31	25	2	10	1
Lebanon	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	7	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	-
Liberia	17	17	-	-	-	7	10	-	-
Luxembourg	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	-	6	7	4	-
Mexico	649	163	54	-	63	15	16	9	6
Monaco	56	28	15	-	11	2	-	-	-
Nicaragua	305	90	73	-	17	-	-	-	-
Norway	64	58	7	8	19	6	12	6	-
N. Zealand	49	35	8	-	11	5	8	-	3
Pakistan	230 2)	178	1	65	21	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
Panama	283 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	40	-	21	5	-	4	-
Paraguay	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands, Curaçao & Surinam	211	82	34	-	6	6	17	10	9
Peru	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	167 $\frac{3}{4}$	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	5
Philippines	313	151	16	48	80	-	2	3	2
Poland	163 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	15	12	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	7	-
Portugal	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	83 4)	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	10	22	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Morocco & Tunisia	68	54	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	3	-
Yugoslavia F.P.R.	171	100	22	4	14	11	25	19	-
Ukrainian S.S.R.	108	99	-	33	7	18	38	1	2
So. Rhodesia	4	4	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
Roumania P.R.	110	87	17	17	16	20	12	5	-
U.K. 3)	858	522 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	105 $\frac{1}{4}$	104	86 $\frac{3}{4}$	89	55

Countries	Original Req'ments	Total Mini- mum Agreed	6	7	Mc/s Band 9	11	15	17	21
Siam	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	2	1	1	-
Sweden	45	65	18	-	-	31	15	1	-
# Switzerland	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	22	-
Syria	51	39	4	10	10	4	4	7	-
Czechoslovakia	102	89	14	-	8	22	25	20	-
Terr. U.S.A.	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	40	-	-	-	7	18	11	4
Turkey	40	33	-	-	1	5	9	20	3
Un.S. Africa	170 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	-	51	2	1	-	4	6
U.S.S.R.	1079	893	16	90	189	172	212	116	98
Uruguay	118	107.3	47.3	-	29	4	5	22	-
Venezuela	201 $\frac{1}{2}$	123	-	-	111	3	2	2	-
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
# Ceylon	104	60	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mongolia P.R.	244	80	40	16	14	6	4	-	-
Israel	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNO/UNESCO	118	69	13	-	8	11	24	13	-
#SCAP (Japan)	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{5}{5}$ )	18	44	-	2	5	6	2
Germany	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenland	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
#Germany (Brit.Z.) <sup>3)</sup>	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tangier (USA)	20	20	-	-	3	9	8	-	-



REMARKS

- 1) Number reduced to the minimum of our most important needs in Bolivia's national and international broadcasting.
- 2) It is confirmed that the figure of 230 channel-hours for our original requirements, as shown in Document No. 652, is correct but it is pointed out we accepted the figure of 178 channel-hours for our reduced requirements subject to:
  - a) uniform application of the principles of one frequency per programme per target
  - b) provision of two frequencies for difficult circuits vide Document No. 605.
- 3) The total of 858 channel hours and 626 channel hours shown for the United Kingdom and the United Kingdom Colonies respectively, do not include the requirements for the British Zone of Germany, which totals 84 channel hours. It is therefore requested that this requirement be added to the table as a separate item.
- 4) The Delegation of Portugal submits herewith a revision of its requirements in which it has been possible to bring its former minimum requirements from 86 3/4 to 83.

This Delegation thinks that changing some of its requirements from the higher bands to the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands by a re-adjustment of its former schedules it is possible to reduce the requirements in the 9, 11 and 15 Mc/s bands by 17,5 frequency-hours allowing at the same time a small reduction in the total.
- 5) It is desired to point out, as was done at the time of the interview, that the minimum requirements of SCAP (Japan), for the June Median Period, are 208-1/2 channel hours, but SCAP being desirous of cooperating to the greatest degree possible, would accept a total of 77 channel hours, distributed in the bands as indicated in Document No. 653. It is further pointed out that 6 Mc/s in lieu of 7 Mc/s would be accepted for 36 of the 44 channel hours listed in the 7 Mc/s band, and 9 Mc/s rather than 7 Mc/s is desired (but not insisted upon) for the remaining 8 channel hours listed in the 7 Mc/s band.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 679-E (Revised)

24 February 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committees 7 & 10

REPORT

of the First Joint Meeting of the Implementation  
and Steering Committees.

21 February 1949.

After having declared the Meeting open at 10.40, the Chairman, Mr. M. Lalić, called the attention of the Meeting to an error in the notice on the blackboard concerning the schedule of meetings for the day. Instead of announcing the Joint Meeting of Committees 7 and 10, as established in the Schedule published in Document No. 670, the blackboard indicated a joint meeting of Working Groups 7B and 10A.

In view of the fact that many delegates had been misled by the said notice, the Chairman asked whether the Meeting wished to consider itself a joint meeting of the two Committees or whether, on the contrary, it preferred to adjourn, and invite Working Groups 7B and 10A to hold their joint meeting.

Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) said that, since the Plenary Assembly had decided that Committees 7 and 10 were to hold a Joint Meeting during the morning, the members present should commence the work which had been assigned to them. On the other hand, it would be reasonable to adopt as agenda the common points of the two Working Groups, with the object of facilitating the discussion of the pending questions, as well as of those which were indicated in the enlarged terms of reference of the two Groups. A mistake made by the Secretariat should not, in his opinion, influence the progress of the work outlined by the Plenary Assembly.

Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) seconded the point of view of Mr. Jacques Meyer.

The Chairman decided that the Meeting should consider itself as a Joint Meeting of Committees 7 and 10, and commence the task which it had been assigned.

Mr. Lazareanu (P.R. of Roumania), seconded by Mr. Goroshkin (U.S.S.R.) and by Col. de Albuquerque (Brazil), thought it better that Working Groups 7B and 10A should meet and finish their work, since it would not be possible to gather a quorum.

Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) said that there was nothing in the Rules of Procedure concerning a quorum for Committee meetings.

The Chairman observed that opinions were divided. Mr. Jacques Meyer was no doubt right. But, taking into account the fact that absent delegates had trusted the notice on the blackboard, he thought it preferable to adjourn the Joint Committee Meeting, and to inaugurate immediately a Joint Meeting of Working Groups 7B and 10A under the chairmanship of the Delegate of France.

Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) did not share that opinion. The schedule of meetings for the week had been distributed (Document No. 670), and the fact that the notice on the daily schedule blackboard had been erroneous did not constitute a sufficient excuse for the delegates who had not seen fit to attend the Meeting. He saw several delegates in the room who did not form part of the Working Groups, and who had come to attend the Joint Committee Meeting. If the meeting was adjourned, such an act would only strengthen the position of those who had not attended; and under these conditions, the Delegation of France would not take part in the Joint Committee Meeting, nor would he assume the Chairmanship of the meeting of the Working Groups.

Mr. Lazareanu (P.R. of Roumania), while acknowledging that Mr. Jacques Meyer's observation concerning the Rules of Procedure was well-founded, nevertheless thought that a Joint Meeting of Committees 7 and 10 had more of an official character than one of an ordinary Committee, and that without doubt the Articles of the Rules of Procedure referring to Plenary Assemblies could be applied. He therefore asked Mr. Jacques Meyer to reconsider his decision, and to finish that very morning under his Chairmanship the work of Groups 7B and 10A.

Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) thanked Mr. Lazareanu. He expressed his astonishment at the system which had made such a change in the schedule of meetings possible. Sharing the Roumanian Delegate's viewpoint, he also thought it preferable that the texts which were to be prepared by Working Groups 7B and 10A should be approved before the Meeting commenced the detailed discussion of the questions.

Mr. Goroshkin (U.S.S.R.) seconded the viewpoint of Mr. Jacques Meyer. It was inadmissible that changes should be introduced into the work schedules without valid reasons. Working Groups 7B and 10A should meet immediately in joint session.

Mr. Melgar (Mexico) thought that the only official schedule was that published in Document No. 670. It was in virtue of that document that he was attending the meeting.

Col. de Albuquerque (Brazil) believed it more useful to have the Working Groups meet immediately.

The Chairman invited the Meeting to take a decision. In his opinion it was preferable to adjourn the meeting.

Mr. Lazareanu (P.R. of Roumania) suggested that, before taking a decision, it might be well to ascertain whether the delegations present were inferior in number to those absent.

The Chairman said that no quorum was required for Committee Meetings, and the Rules of Procedure did not establish anything concerning joint meetings.

Mr. Lazareanu (P.R. of Roumania) proposed that the first proposal of Mr. Jacques Meyer, to consider the meeting a joint Committee meeting, should be put to the vote.

The proposal of Mr. Jacques Meyer was put to the vote.

13 delegations were in favour of its adoption, 10 against with 8 abstentions. A roll call showed that 36 delegations were absent.

The Chairman decided that the proposal of Mr. Jacques Meyer had been rejected.

The Rev. F. Soccorsi (Vatican City) said that absent delegations were absent and not voters, and consequently the simple majority had been in favour of the adoption of the proposal of Mr. Jacques Meyer. This viewpoint was shared by Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) and by the Chairman, although the latter asked the Meeting if it thought it reasonable to start the work in the absence of 36 delegates.

Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) pointed out that, if 36 delegates were absent, 30 were present. The Rules of Procedure were clear: there was no need to have a quorum for Committee meetings. Therefore, the vote just taken was valid.

Mr. Lazareanu (P.R. of Roumania) and Mr. Goroshkin (U.S.S.R.), as well as the Delegate of Cuba, thought, on the contrary, that the Meeting could not reasonably discuss the text of the agreement in the absence of 36 of its members, who assuredly would have attended the Meeting, if the daily schedule inscribed on the blackboard had not been contradictory to the weekly working schedule. The vote had shown that only 13 delegations out of 67, present or absent, had been in favour of continuing the work of the Joint Committee Meeting under these conditions. The decisions which might be taken by the latter would certainly be questioned by the absent delegations who, in order to justify their position, would not fail to insist upon their good faith.

Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) pointed out that it was almost noon, Hence, in order that the delegations present should not be wasting their time any longer, he proposed:

1. That the Meeting should protest against the regrettable mistake which had been committed in the announcement of the day's schedule;
2. that the Meeting should protest against the procedure which consisted in introducing changes in the schedule without valid reasons;
3. that the Meeting should acknowledge that a vote had been taken, and that the said vote was valid in spite of the absence of a great number of delegates;
4. that the Meeting should agree to a joint meeting of Groups 7B and 10A without ascertaining that all members of these Groups were then present at that meeting.

Referring to paragraph 4 of his proposal, he stated that he was withdrawing his previous proposal.

The Chairman asked the Meeting whether it accepted the solution proposed by Mr. Jacques Meyer, and agreed to adjourn, in order to allow the Working Group to do at least some useful work during the morning.

Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) saw no objection, but asked the Chairman for a statement that the Rules of Procedure had been properly applied, since in his opinion they had not.

The Delegate of Cuba congratulated Mr. Jacques Meyer upon his proposal, but wished the Minutes of the Meeting to record that the decision of adjourning had taken into account the error committed in the announcement of the daily schedule.

The Chairman suggested that the meeting should be adjourned in accordance with the proposal of Mr. Jacques Meyer.

Col. Simson (U.S.A.) rallied to the proposal of the Chairman, and to the previous statement of the Delegate of the U.K.

Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) asked that the proposal of Mr. Jacques Meyer should be considered as emanating from Committees 7 and 10 in joint session.

The Chairman, not seeing any objections to doing so, announced that the resolution of Mr. Jacques Meyer would appear in the report.

- 5 -  
(Doc. No. 679-E)

He decided to adjourn the Meeting, and asked the Chairman of Working Groups 7B and 10A to gather their members.

The Meeting was adjourned at 12.10.

The Reporter:

Jean Millot

The Chairman:

Milan Lalić.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 679-E

22 February 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committees 7 & 10

REPORT

of the First Joint Meeting of the Implementation  
and Steering Committees.

21 February 1949.

After having declared the Meeting open at 10.40, the Chairman, Mr. M. Lalić, called the attention of the Meeting to an error in the notice on the blackboard concerning the schedule of meetings for the day. Instead of announcing the Joint Meeting of Committees 7 and 10, as established in the Schedule published in Document No. 670, the blackboard indicated a joint meeting of Working Groups 7B and 10A.

In view of the fact that many delegates had been misled by the said notice, the Chairman asked whether the Meeting wished to consider itself a joint meeting of the two Committees or whether, on the contrary, it preferred to adjourn, and invite Working Groups 7B and 10A to hold their joint meeting.

Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) said that, since the Plenary Assembly had decided that Committees 7 and 10 were to hold a Joint Meeting during the morning, the members present should commence the work which had been assigned to them. On the other hand, it would be reasonable to adopt as agenda the common points of the two Working Groups, with the object of facilitating the discussion of the pending questions, as well as of those which were indicated in the enlarged terms of reference of the two Groups. A mistake made by the Secretariat should not, in his opinion, influence the progress of the work outlined by the Plenary Assembly.

Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) seconded the point of view of Mr. Jacques Meyer.

The Chairman decided that the Meeting should consider itself as a Joint Meeting of Committees 7 and 10, and commence the task which it had been assigned.

Mr. Lazareanu (P.R. of Roumania), seconded by Mr. Goroshkin (U.S.S.R.) and by Col. de Albuquerque (Brazil), thought it better that Working Groups 7B and 10A should meet and finish their work.

since it would not be possible to gather a quorum.

Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) said that there was nothing in the Rules of Procedure concerning a quorum for Committee meetings.

The Chairman observed that opinions were divided. Mr. Jacques Meyer was no doubt right. But, taking into account the fact that absent delegates had trusted the notice on the black-board, he thought it preferable to adjourn the Joint Committee Meeting, and to inaugurate immediately a Joint Meeting of Working Groups 7B and 10A under the chairmanship of the Delegate of France.

Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) did not share that opinion. The schedule of meetings for the week had been distributed (Document No. 670), and the fact that the notice on the daily schedule black-board had been erroneous did not constitute a sufficient excuse for the delegates who had not seen fit to attend the Meeting. He saw several delegates in the room who did not form part of the Working Groups, and who had come to attend the Joint Committee Meeting. If the meeting was adjourned, such an act would only strengthen the position of those who had not attended; and under these conditions, the Delegation of France would not take part in the Joint Committee Meeting, nor would he assume the Chairmanship of the meeting of the Working Groups.

Mr. Lazareanu (P.R. of Roumania), while acknowledging that Mr. Jacques Meyer's observation concerning the Rules of Procedure was well-founded, nevertheless thought that a Joint Meeting of Committees 7 and 10 had more of an official character than one of an ordinary Committee, and that without doubt the Articles of the Rules of Procedure referring to Plenary Assemblies could be applied. He therefore asked Mr. Jacques Meyer to reconsider his decision, and to finish that very morning under his Chairmanship the work of Groups 7B and 10A.

Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) thanked Mr. Lazareanu. He expressed his astonishment at the system which had made such a change in the schedule of meetings possible. Sharing the Roumanian Delegate's viewpoint, he also thought it preferable that the texts which were to be prepared by Working Groups 7B and 10A should be approved before the Meeting commenced the detailed discussion of the questions.

Mr. Goroshkin (U.S.S.R.) seconded the viewpoint of Mr. Jacques Meyer. It was inadmissible that changes should be introduced into the work schedules without valid reasons. Working Groups 7B and 10A should meet immediately in joint session.

Mr. Melgar (Mexico) thought that the only official schedule



was that published in Document No. 670. It was in virtue of that document that he was attending the meeting.

Col. de Albuquerque (Brazil) believed it more useful to have the Working Groups meet immediately.

The Chairman invited the Meeting to take a decision. In his opinion it was preferable to adjourn the meeting.

Mr. Lazareanu (P.R. of Roumania) suggested that, before taking a decision, it might be well to ascertain whether the delegations present were inferior in number to those absent.

The Chairman said that no quorum was required for Committee Meetings, and the Rules of Procedure did not establish anything concerning joint meetings.

Mr. Lazareanu (P.R. of Roumania) proposed that the first proposal of Mr. Jacques Meyer, to consider the meeting a joint Committee meeting, should be put to the vote.

The proposal of Mr. Jacques Meyer was put to the vote.

13 delegations were in favour of its adoption, 10 against with 8 abstentions. A roll call showed that 36 delegations were absent.

The Chairman decided that the proposal of Mr. Jacques Meyer had been rejected.

The Rev. F. Soccorsi (Vatican City) said that absent delegations were absent and not voters, and consequently the simple majority had been in favour of the adoption of the proposal of Mr. Jacques Meyer. This viewpoint was shared by Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) and by the Chairman, although the latter asked the Meeting if it thought it reasonable to start the work in the absence of 36 delegates.

Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) pointed out that, if 36 delegates were absent, 30 were present. The Rules of Procedure were clear: there was no need to have a quorum for Committee meetings. Therefore, the vote just taken was valid.

Mr. Lazareanu (P.R. of Roumania) and Mr. Goroshkin (U.S.S.R.), as well as the Delegate of Cuba, thought, on the contrary, that the Meeting could not reasonably discuss the text of the agreement in the absence of 36 of its members, who assuredly would have to

attended the Meeting, if the daily schedule inscribed on the black-board had not been contradictory to the weekly working schedule. The vote had shown that only 13 delegations out of 67, present or absent, had been in favour of continuing the work of the Joint Committee Meeting under these conditions. The decisions which might be taken by the latter would certainly be questioned by the absent delegations who, in order to justify their position, would not fail to insist upon their good faith.

Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) pointed out that it was almost noon. Hence, in order that the delegations present should not be wasting their time any longer, he proposed:

1. That the Meeting should protest against the regrettable mistake which had been committed in the announcement of the day's schedule.
2. that the Meeting should protest against the procedure which consisted in introducing changes in the use of the time without valid reasons;
3. that the Meeting should acknowledge that a vote had been taken, and that the said vote was valid in spite of the absence of a great number of delegates;
4. that the Meeting should accept a gathering of Groups 7B and 10A without all members of the latter being present.

Referring to paragraph 4 of his proposal, he stated that he was withdrawing his previous proposal.

The Chairman asked the Meeting whether it accepted the resolution proposed by Mr. Jacques Meyer, and agreed to adjourn, in order to allow the Working Group to do at least some useful work during the morning.

Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) saw no objection, but asked the Chairman for a statement that the Rules of Procedure had been properly applied, since in his opinion they had not.

The Delegate of Cuba congratulated Mr. Jacques Meyer upon his proposal, but wished the Minutes of the Meeting to record that the decision of adjourning had taken into account the error committed in the announcement of the daily schedule.

The Chairman suggested that the meeting should be adjourned, in accordance with the proposal of Mr. Jacques Meyer.

Col. Simson (U.S.A.) rallied to the proposal of the Chairman, and to the previous statement of the Delegate of the U.K.

Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) asked that the proposal of Mr. Jacques Meyer should be considered as emanating from Committees 7 and 10 in joint session.

The Chairman, not seeing any objections to doing so, announced that the resolution of Mr. Jacques Meyer would appear in the Report. He decided to adjourn the Meeting, and asked the Chairman of Working Groups 7B and 10A to gather their members.

The Meeting was adjourned at 12.10.

The Reporter:

Jean Millot

The Chairman:

Milan Lalić.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 680-E

22 February 1949

Original: SPANISH

Committee 6

TELEGRAM OF THE DELEGATION OF GUATEMALA

"Please take note that the Delegation of Guatemala does not accept the planned total assignment of forty-three channel hours. I have maintained repeatedly that short waves are essential to my country. Russian Plan and American Plan are unacceptable for my Delegation precisely because they infringe sovereignty of my country. Planned assignment is equivalent to closure of broadcasting stations contrary to civil rights guaranteed by Guatemala Constitution. Excepting **case** of assignments for Europe in channels requested, Guatemala, if she could establish low power transmitters to cover her territory, might perhaps accept reduction of her requirements. If not, the same anarchy prevailing today in high frequencies would continue. Kindly reconsider measures taken and, if remnant of 800 channel hours are available, I beg you to take into account increase of Guatemala's reasonable assignments compatible with indispensable requirements. We are not demanding excesses but real needs. Thanking you, wish to congratulate colleagues of delegations in general. Yours sincerely.

FELIX P. MONTEAGUDO

Delegation of Guatemala"

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 681-E (Revised)

24 February 1949

Original: FRENCH

Mexico City, 1948/49

SWISS CONFEDERATION  
PROPOSAL FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK  
OF THE CONFERENCE

The Conference has now entered its fifth month; and it is advisable for a great many reasons to consider the situation objectively, and to map out the organization of the work remaining to be accomplished.

In the following considerations we exclude at the outset any possibility of complete disagreement or even failure of the Conference, believing as we do that any arrangement, however poor, is still preferable to complete chaos.

Accordingly, what we need is a Plan. How is it to be had?

In organizing its future work, the Conference cannot close its eyes to the following facts:

- I.
  - a) After having worked for more than four months, the Conference shows signs of fatigue. The loss of time as a consequence of the regrettable lack of discipline of the delegates is becoming more and more notorious.
  - b) The total cost of the Conference increases at the rate of 108,000 Swiss francs a week. The expenses of the delegations, on the other hand, continue to accumulate.
  - c) The Administrations, especially those of the smaller countries, are faced with endless and growing difficulties as a result of the prolonged absence of specialized engineers and higher officials. This situation is becoming intolerable.
- II.

At the present time, there is reason to believe:

  - a) That the texts of the Agreement (Convention) will be ready for submission to the Plenary Assembly at the beginning of March;
  - b) That a draft plan for overall distribution by band and by country for the June median will be available at the same date;

III. The work to be done at the beginning of March should be limited to the strict minimum necessary. Assuming a Plan to become effective at the autumn of 1950 and to be operative until 1953 (duration limited on account of probable changes in the frequency bands by the Buenos Aires Conference), it follows that we must elaborate:

- 1st. A Plan for the June median.
- 2nd. A Plan for the median equinox.
- 3rd. A Plan for the winter median.
- 4th. One or two seasons of minimum activity.

The experience of the authors of draft plans shows that under the best working conditions a minimum of three or four months must be allowed for the preparation of such plans. This estimate is not lightly made and cannot be refuted by considerations of a capricious nature or by an optimism devoid of all foundation.

The facts enumerated in paragraphs I to III lead us to make the following proposals:

- 1) Suspend the Conference as soon as the Agreement (Convention) has been adopted by the Plenary Assembly and the work at present in process in the Special Plan Group has been submitted. Once the overall distribution by country and by band is submitted to the delegations, the latter must conscientiously review their attitude to the draft as a whole and, if possible, agree to a final sacrifice.
- 2) The Special Plan Group, whose numbers might possibly be increased for the occasion, would then proceed to the preparation of the plans to which paragraph III relates. The overall distribution accepted by the countries would serve as a working basis. The delegations in this way having said their last word under 1) above, the Group should be authorized to settle all the requirements for channel hours on the basis of the technical standards indicated under these conditions, taking care in so doing that all countries are treated in the same way.
- 3) In order to reduce the expenses of the Secretariat the Special Plan Group should be transferred either:
  - a) to the place of the Inter-American Conference to be opened shortly in Washington, or
  - b) to the seat of the Union in Geneva, where the permanent Secretariat is available.

4) The results of the Special Working Group should be communicated to the Administrations upon completion.

The final drafts of the plans should be submitted to the representatives of the countries at the special Administrative Conference to be convoked in Geneva next October for approval of the general frequency list.

5) Although the Plan in its final form may not actually be prepared in Mexico City, it should nevertheless carry the name of "Mexico City Plan".

6) In any case, and especially for technical reasons, the Plan must be considered a trial plan.

7) The procedure proposed in paragraph 2) will assure a maximum number of accessions to the Plan. This is essential. A substantial number of non-signatories would deprove the Agreement of all practical value, and would thus condemn the whole effort to certain failure. It is important that delegations, in making their final decision, should be fully conscious of this risk.

24 February 1949.

Mexico City, 1948/49

Original: FRENCH

SWISS CONFEDERATION

PROPOSAL FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE

WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

The Conference has now entered on its fifth month; and it is advisable for a great many reasons to consider the situation objectively, and to map out the organization of the work remaining to be accomplished.

In the following considerations we exclude at the outset any possibility of complete disagreement or even failure of the Conference, believing as we do that any arrangement, however poor, is still preferable to complete chaos.

Accordingly, what we need is a Plan. How is it to be had?

In organizing its future work, the Conference cannot close its eyes to the following facts:

I.

a) After having worked for more than four months, the Conference shows signs of fatigue. The loss of time as a consequence of the regrettable lack of discipline of the delegates is becoming more and more notorious.

b) The total cost of the Conference increases at the rate of 108,000 Swiss francs a week. The expenses of the delegations, on the other hand, continue to accumulate.

c) The Administrations, especially those of the smaller countries, are faced with endless and growing difficulties as a result of the prolonged absence of specialized engineers and higher officials. This situation is becoming intolerable.

II.

At the present time, there is reason to believe:

a) That the texts of the Agreement (Convention) will be ready for submission to the Plenary Assembly at the beginning of March;

b) That a draft plan for overall distribution by band and by country for the June median will be available at the same date;



date;

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1) Suspend the Conference as soon as the Agreement (Convention) has been adopted by the Plenary Assembly and the work at present in process in the special Plan Group has been submitted. Once the overall distribution by country and by band is submitted to the delegations, the latter must conscientiously review their attitude to the draft as a whole and, if possible, agree to a final sacrifice.

2) The Special Plan Group, whose numbers might possibly be increased for the occasion, would then proceed to the preparation of the plans to which paragraph III relates. The overall distribution accepted by the countries would serve as a working basis. The delegations in this way having said their last word under 1) above, the Group should be authorized to settle all the requirements for channel hours on the basis of the technical standards indicated under these conditions, taking care in so doing that all countries are treated in the same way.

3) In order to reduce the expenses of the Secretariat the Special Plan Group should be transferred either:

a) to the place of the Inter-American Conference to be opened shortly in Washington, or

b) to the seat of the Union in Geneva, where the permanent Secretariat is available.

(Doc. No. 681-E)

4) The results of the Special Working Group should be submitted to the representatives of the countries at the special Administrative Conference to be convoked in Geneva next October for approval of the general frequency list.

5) Although the Plan in its final form may not actually be prepared in Mexico City, it should nevertheless carry the name of "Mexico City Plan".

6) In any case, and especially for technical reasons, the Plan must be considered a trial plan.

7) The procedure proposed in paragraph 2) will assure a maximum number of accessions to the Plan. This is essential. A substantial number of non-signatories would deprive the Agreement of all practical value, and would thus condemn the whole effort to a certain failure. It is important that delegations, in making their final decision, should be fully conscious of this risk.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 682-E

24 February 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

Original: ENGLISH

REPUBLIC OF CHINA

COMMENTS

On the Provisional Trial Channel Hour Assignment  
of the Special Group of Committee 6 posted  
on the blackboard on February 16, 1949

It is in a very cooperative spirit that the Delegation of the Republic of China would like to make its attitude known so as to facilitate the future work of the Conference.

This Delegation wishes to express that the 172 provisional trial channel hour assignment to China is both inadequate and unacceptable. The Delegation of China has repeatedly emphasized the fact that China has had fourteen years of war against Axis aggression: during which period not only her cities, schools, hospitals and communication systems were devastated but also many of her means of furthering her cultural development were destroyed. The vast task of rehabilitation and reconstruction, together with the development of education for medical, cultural, and scientific progress makes high frequency domestic broadcasting indispensable. Furthermore, the large area and population and the diversity of languages and dialects add to the necessity for high frequency broadcasting in order to obtain unified communication among the people. Consequently, all the above facts should be taken into account in considering the number of channel hours that China requires for national broadcasts. It is also of great importance, due to the long historic background of China, that China needs a sufficient number of channel hours in her international broadcasts for promoting goodwill and understanding among nations and for procuring closer cultural and commercial relations with the other nations of the world. In addition, China has over ten millions of nationals living abroad.

The Delegation of China wishes to draw the attention of the Conference to the current political situation in China which has aroused skepticism among some delegations. We wish to clarify that this delegation is appointed by the Central Government of the Republic of China. The Government of the Republic of China is participating in the United Nations as a permanent member of the Security Council. The requirements submitted by this Delegation covers the needs of the whole country, and all the channel hours

which ultimately will be assigned to China by this Conference will be under the control of the Central Government of the Republic of China. Since this Conference is of a technical nature, the Delegation of China does not wish any delegation to over-emphasize the current political situation and overlook the great necessity of channel hours for China's need as specified by this delegation.

Therefore, the minimum requirements of China of 286 channel hours as originally submitted are only reasonable. The Delegation of China reduced 18 channel hours from its already minimum requirements of 286 channel hours and reduced ten simultaneous programmes in her evening hours during the interview with the Sub-Group I of Working Group 6B in a very cooperative spirit. The reduced requirements of 268 channel hours are the absolute minimum (See Annex). The Delegation of China came to this Conference with full faith of its success. This delegation requested only the very minimum of its country's needs. Thus 172 channel hours allotted provisionally by the Special Working Group of Committee 6 are inadequate and unacceptable.

On the Provisional Trial Channel Hour Assignment of the Special  
Group of Committee 6 published on the Blackboard on  
February 16, 1949

of the

Delegation of the Republic of China

The following are the reasons why China's requirements are reasonable and moderate and cannot be further reduced in the actual assignment of Channel Hours by the Planning Committee.

- (1) It was pointed out by Professor Sidorov in one of his lectures on the general principles underlying the USSR Draft Plan that China should be entitled to have 489 channel hours. China submitted only 286 channel hours as her original requirements. This clearly shows that China had considerably reduced her requirements before the submission to this present Conference. This is a fact which should be taken into account in actually assigning Channel hours to countries by the Planning Committee, as a result of the unanimous adoption of the opinions expressed by the majority of the delegations answering Questions 11 (a) and 11 (b) of Document 265 in the Plenary Assembly of February 19, 1949.
- (2) It should be noted that after the calculations and standardizations by the Working Group 5B taking into account all of the decisions of the Technical Committee, the standardized requirements for China are about 338 channel hours.
- (3) According to the Proposal of the Chairman of the Plan Committee, which is contained in Document 577, China should be assigned 381 channel hours.
- (4) According to the Document 662, "Arithmetical Means of High Frequency Assignments", submitted by the Italian Delegation, the arithmetical mean for China is 230 channel hours. However, this figure is not correct for the following two reasons:
  - a.) That the final suggested assignment to China according to the Portuguese Method is 166 channel hours (See Document No. 629).
  - b.) That the USSR Draft Plan was not based on the correct submitted requirements of China. Should the USSR delegation base it on the accurate figure of 286 channel hours, it must assign a much higher figure than 185, say by proportion 240 channel hours, to China.

Should these two errors be corrected, the arithmetical mean value will be approximately equal to our reduced requirements of 268 channel hours.

Perhaps an explanation on our reduced requirements is helpful. We reduced 35 channel hours from our international broadcast services. These channel hours are usually more difficult to be accommodated. We also reduced ten simultaneous programs in our evening hours from our national programs. As it was pointed out in the Document No. 634, "Report of Group D of the Plan Committee", that "It is not so much the number of channel hours asked for that is important as the number of simultaneous channels asked for in the morning or evening". The two great sacrifices on our part suffice to show the sincere cooperation we have for the success of the Conference.

However, after the hasty reduction which we made during the interview with the Sub-Group I of the Working Group 6 B, the smooth operation of our broadcasting system was upset. We did re-arrange our whole requirements after the above mentioned reduction, in order to restore the smooth operation of the system. A copy of the Charts for the Reduced International Requirements and Re-arranged National Requirements for China was presented to the Sub-Group I of the Working Group 6 B by a covering letter dated January 28, 1949. The cases where two frequencies are indicated on the charts for our international broadcasts for a program requirement from Nanking should not be mistaken for the simultaneous use of two frequencies for one program. Actually they are different programs from the different cities. This can be made clear by an inspection of the table of "Comparison of Reduction" which accompanied the above mentioned letter dated January 28, 1949 to the Sub-Group I of Working Group 6 B. Furthermore, we do not agree with the decision taken by the Plenary Assembly on the 25th of January, 1949, on the subject of the use of more than one frequency for the transmission of one program, as many delegations have already expressed their reservations regarding this decision.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 683-E

22 February 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committee 10

Mexico City, 1948/49

THIRD REPORT OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE

Meeting of 18 February 1949

In the absence of the Chairman of the Conference, Mr. Metzler (Switzerland), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, declared the meeting open at 4.50 p.m.

Mr. Arkadiev (U.S.S.R.) deeply regretted that the Committee was beginning its work 50 minutes late. He thought that was an abnormal situation which should be corrected. He was of the opinion that the meeting should be adjourned.

Mr. Meyer (France) joined in Mr. Arkadiev's protest.

Mr. Metzler said, first, that notwithstanding a contrary communication received that very morning, there were good reasons for believing that Mr. Percyra would be able to take the Chair, and, second, that he had considered the presence of the Secretary of the Conference at the meetings of the Steering Committee absolutely necessary. Accordingly, he had continued to await the arrival of those two gentlemen, and had even sent for them, but unfortunately without success. Hence the delay in the opening of the meeting.

He then proposed the following Agenda:

1. Confirmation of the Agenda for the Plenary Assembly for the following day, February 19, (Document No. 643).
2. Report of the Chairman of Working Group 10A.
3. Study of the general situation with a view to taking all useful measures.
4. Establishment of the working schedule for the following week.
5. Approval of the Minutes (Documents Nos. 619 and 647).

Mr. Arkadiyev (U.S.S.R.) withdrew his opposition to the meeting of the Committee, but thought that point 3 should be struck from the Agenda.

Agreed.

I.

Mr. Lalić (F.P.R. of Yugoslavia) wished point 2 in Document No. 643-A to be struck out, since Committee 7 had not yet finished its work.

Agreed.

II.

Mr. Meyer, Chairman of Working Group 10A, wished to point out, first of all, 1) that Working Group 10A had finished its task within the time limit set, and 2) that the verbal Report presented to Committee 10 was of purely provisional character. The texts resulting from the work of the Group could be found in Document No. 666. His explanations concerning the work of the Group referred, above all, to three points: the divergences of opinions which had arisen within the Group, the mention of the word "convention" appearing in brackets after the word "agreement", and the possibility of giving the Group additional terms of reference for certain matters.

A. Concerning the Article referring to "accession", Col. Simpson had raised the extremely important question of the possibility of the accession of non-members of the I.T.U. The Working Group was unanimous as to not incorporating provisions which would leave that possibility open, but felt at the same time the need of receiving additional terms of reference in order to be able to discuss the problem more thoroughly.

Regarding the article on "revision", serious divergences had arisen, and several delegations had expressed their intention to make reservations concerning the text approved by the majority.

B. The word "convention" appeared in the text at the request of the U.S.S.R. Delegation, in order to meet any possible change of opinion of the Plenary Assembly concerning the character of the Conference and of the text or texts emanating from it.

C. The matter of the supplementary terms of reference could be divided into three points:

a) The first one referred to the suggestion of Col. Simpson, already mentioned.



b) The second one referred to the question of arbitration and arose from the discussion of the article referring to modification of the Plan. A certain number of the members of the Group thought that the possibility offered by the Convention, referring to arbitration was not sufficiently dealt with by the Article on the modification of the Plan. However, even a superficial discussion had shown that such a provision would interfere with the functions of the organism in charge of the implementation of the Plan. It seemed that an understanding could be achieved more easily if, instead of an arbitration in the single case of a modification of the Plan, the insertion of a general clause on arbitration, to be discussed jointly by Groups 10A and 7B, was taken into consideration.

c) The third point referred to the possibility of modifications of minor importance and of temporary character to be introduced into the Plan under bilateral agreements between interested members of the Union. (Suggestion by Mr. Faulkner).

Mr. Metzler thanked Mr. Meyer for his explanation, and asked him to formulate the supplementary terms of reference to which he had referred in his Report.

Mr. Meyer drafted the following text for the terms of reference:

"Committee 10, after having taken note of the preliminary (verbal) Report of the Chairman of Working Group 10A, presented, first, on behalf of the Group and, secondly, (for the texts prepared jointly) on behalf of Groups 10A and 7B, decides to authorise these Groups to study, in their future meetings, the following points:

1. Participation in the Plan of countries which are not members of the I.T.U. (Group 10A).
2. General Clause on arbitration (Groups 10A and 7B).
3. Possibility of bilateral modifications, partial or temporary, of the Plan (Groups 10A and 7B)."

The Committee approved the above terms of reference.

Mr. Arkadiy (U.S.S.R.) wished the following statement to be inserted in the Report:

"Referring to the consideration of the text of the Agreement (Convention) prepared jointly by Groups 7 B and 10 A and separately by Group 10 A, contained in Document No. 666, the U.S.S.R. Delegation has serious objections regarding Articles 2 and 7. It further reserves the right to raise the question of revision of Articles 2 and 7 of the above-mentioned text

in the Working Groups, as well as in Committees 7 and 10, and at the Plenary Assembly of the Conference.

"Taking into account the fact that the Working Group has decided to reconsider the said Articles and the other proposals submitted by various delegations, the U.S.S.R. Delegation likewise reserves the right to make any appropriate modifications in the proposals."

Mr. Metzler raised the question of the procedure to be followed in the case of the Articles of Document No. 666, which had been studied jointly by the two Working Groups.

Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) suggested that these texts should be revised in a joint meeting of Committees 7 and 10.

Agreed.

Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) read the following statement:

"At the Joint Meeting of Groups 7 B and 10 A, the Delegation of the S.S.R. of Bielorussia had already reserved its point of view regarding the text of Article 7 of the draft Agreement (Convention), since the text was nothing more than a copy of the corresponding article of the Convention of the Telecommunication Union, and in fact did not correspond to the actual conditions for the application of a high frequency broadcasting Plan. We reserve the right to insist upon reconsideration of the Article, and upon the necessity for the convocation of an extraordinary conference of the RHF, on the justifiable request of 10 countries signatories of the Convention and of the high frequency broadcasting Plan.

"Taking into account the preceding, the Delegation of the S.S.R. of Bielorussia submits the question to the meeting of Committee 10, and, if necessary, reserves the right to resubmit it to the Plenary Assembly of the Conference."

A long discussion ensued over the question of who should be in charge of reconsidering the 2nd paragraph of the Article on revision. A proposal of the U.S.S.R. to refer the said paragraph back to Groups 7B and 10A jointly was rejected by 7 votes to 3.

Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) came back to the original proposal of Mr. Metzler, and asked that the paragraph in question should also be dealt with in a joint meeting of Committees 7 and 10.

Agreed.

Mr. Metzler put for consideration those parts of Document No. 666 which fell within the competence of Committee 10.

Texts Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5 were approved. Concerning text No. 2 (question of accession) no agreement could be reached, and the entire Article was referred back to Groups 7B and 10A for reconsideration.

### III.

On the next point of the Agenda (Working Schedule for the week through 21 - 26 February) the presence of the Secretary of the Conference was, in the opinion of the Committee, indispensable.

In view of Mr. Dostert's absence, for reasons of health, the work of the Committee could not be finished.

The Secretary:

A. Wolf

The Acting Chairman:

Dr. E. Metzler

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

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Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 684-E

24 February 1949

Original: SPANISH

PROPOSED A G E N D A

For the Session of the Plenary Assembly of

24 February 1949, 3:30 p.m.

1. Partial Report of the Chairman of Committee 6
2. Proposal of the Chairman of the Conference regarding the organization of the immediate work thereof, and date of closure.
3. Questions transmitted to the Plenary Assembly by the Plan Group.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 685-E

24 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

DRAFT REPORT OF PLANNING GROUP  
OF WORKING GROUPS 6-A AND 6-B.

1. During the joint session of Working Groups A and B of Committee 6, held on February 8, 1949, it was decided to form a planning group composed of the Delegations of Colombia, France, India, U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., with the basic task of preparing a list of assignments per band and per country which would give the maximum amount of satisfaction to each country.
- 1.1. The Group was given the authorization to conduct interviews with the different delegations, and was guided in the distribution of channel hours by the unanimous decision adopted at the Plenary Assembly of the Conference on the 29th January 1949, as set out in Document No. 589.
2. The Group met daily starting from February 9, 1949. At its first session the Group elected as Chairman Mr. Arkadiev of the U.S.S.R. Delegation, Chairman of Group 6-A. Unfortunately, in view of the fact that on the 18th of February, 1949 (due to ill health), Mr. Arkadiev found it necessary to retire, the Chairmanship was then taken over by Mr. Pedersen for the interim period until the unanimous election of Mr. Van Dissel, representing the United Nations, to the chairmanship of the Group.
3. The Group made use of the following basic material contained in the Documents listed below:
  - a) Document No. 589.
  - b) Document No. 605 and the results obtained from the first series of interviews.
  - c) The forms received from the various countries containing the band by band distribution of their reduced requirements.
  - d) The plans and methods of approach presented to the Conference by the Delegations of the U.S.S.R., U.S.A. and India.

4. The Group then prepared a generally agreed list of provisional assignments to be made to each country. These assignments were subsequently divided into the various bands, and it was proposed to revise this list of assignments following the second review of these assignments. However, many difficulties had become apparent during the first attempt at making these assignments which were amplified during the attempts at revision. It was found impossible to obtain unanimous final agreement on a fairly large number of these proposed assignments. It was, therefore, decided to publish in toto the list obtained following the first attempt at these assignments. (This is attached as Annex A to the Report, and the reserves formulated by the members of the Group are contained in Annex B of this Report).
- 4.1. Annex A does not contain data concerning the assignment of channel hours for S.C.A.P. (Japan), Germany and Spain, the Group having considered it necessary first to obtain a decision on principle from the Plenary Assembly.
- 4.2. The difficulties mentioned above are consequent on the text of Document No. 589 being written in general terms. As a result of this, each member of the group could interpret it in a different manner during the examination of each particular case and considerable differences thus occurred in the evaluation of the needs of countries.
5. The Group would like to point out that it could not obtain from Working Group 6-D the precise results on the sharing possibilities in the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands.
- 5.1. Therefore, the group restricted itself to approximate figures and considers that it has not been able to give an accurate picture of all the possibilities in these bands. A revision will therefore be necessary in certain cases, when the more precise information from Working Group 6-D becomes available.
- 5.2. The assignments proposed in the 9 and 11 Mc/s bands, and to a lesser extent in the 15 and 17 Mc/s bands are somewhat greater than the possibilities. The Working Group has been unable, due to the shortage of time, to readjust the assignments in these bands.
- 5.3. It will be seen from the above that the work of the Group is, as yet, incomplete.

6. The Group unanimously expresses its gratitude to the Chairman of Committee 6, Mr. Pedersen, for his constant help and his undeviating desire to help by all means the success of the work of this group.
- 6.1. The group further unanimously regretted the departure of Mr. Arkadiev, and would like to set down an expression of gratitude for his efficient and impartial chairmanship which he maintained through many difficult periods.

Annexes A and B

ANNEX A

		<u>Band in Megacycles</u>						
	<u>Total</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>21</u>
AFGHANISTAN	20	9	-	4	-	3	-	4
ALBANIA	23	5	-	4	9	5	-	-
SAUDI ARABIA	* 2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARGENTINA	120	60	-	32	12	6	6	4
AUSTRALIA	145	60	27	17	20	10	6	5
AUSTRIA	28	12	8	4	2	-	2	-
BELGIUM	40	-	6	13	15	6	-	-
BIELORUSSIAN S.S.R.	43	-	7	11	11	14	-	-
BURMA	44	17	7	5	4	5	4	2
BOLIVIA	60	44	-	10	3	3	-	-
BRAZIL	121	60	-	16	15	20	8	2
BULGARIA, P.R.	32	9	4	6	6	6	1	-
CANADA	140	70	-	15	20	20	11	4
CHILE	75	46	-	9	15	5	-	-
CHINA	172	14	30	30	27	35	15	21
VATICAN CITY	38	11	2	8	8	4	5	-
COLOMBIA	80	24	-	35	10	3	3	5
PORTUGUESE COLONIES	85	10	35	12	4	6	6	12

\* These are token assignments, made to countries which did not submit requirements but which are believed to engage in high frequency broadcasting.



ANNEX A  
(cont'd.)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Band in Megacycles</u>						
		<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>21</u>
U.K. COL. excl. CEYLON	295	78	100	80	22	-	15	-
FRANCE OVERSEAS	300	110	60	45	37	25	20	3
BELGIAN CONGO	75	20	24	16	8	7	-	-
COSTA RICA	25	19	-	6	-	-	-	-
CUBA	70	40	-	8	7	8	7	-
DENMARK	18	3	-	5	8	-	2	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	28	23	-	5	-	-	-	-
EGYPT	50	3	8	10	12	11	2	4
EL SALVADOR	25	6	-	14	-	-	5	-
ECUADOR	45	20	-	6	6	3	5	5
U.S.A.	197	-	-	21	38	78	42	18
ETHIOPIA	37	16	9	7	-	5	-	-
FINLAND	30	11	-	7	5	5	2	-
FRANCE	240	65	4	39	49	50	32	1
GREECE	8	3	-	2	1	2	-	-
GUATEMALA	43	36	-	2	-	3	2	-
HAITI	35	22	-	5	-	5	-	3
HONDURAS	15	10	-	5	-	-	-	-
HUNGARY	27	16	-	3	3	5	-	-
INDIA	285	20	50	55	50	50	45	15

ANNEX A  
(cont'd.)

		<u>Band in Megacycles</u>						
	<u>Total</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>21</u>
INDONESIA	140	60	40	18	11	8	3	-
IRAN	35	12	3	5	6	3	4	2
IRAQ	30	8	8	4	4	2	2	2
IRELAND	17	6	-	-	7	4	-	-
ICELAND	4	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
ITALY	70	10	9	23	17	2	8	1
LEBANON	11	7	-	-	-	3	1	-
LIBERIA	14	-	-	-	6	8	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	13	3	4	-	2	2	2	-
MEXICO	101	30	-	25	15	16	9	6
MONACO	10	6	-	3	1	-	-	-
NICARAGUA	40	33	-	7	-	-	-	-
NORWAY	54	7	8	15	6	12	6	-
NEW ZEALAND	29	8	-	7	4	7	-	3
PAKISTAN	125	1	60	11	15	21	12	5
PANAMA	40	26	-	7	3	4	-	-
PARAGUAY	35	24	-	5	6	-	-	-
NETHERLANDS	38	6	-	4	4	9	7	8
SURINAM	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
CURACAO	14	10	-	-	-	4	-	-

ANNEX A  
(cont'd.)

		<u>Band in Megacycles</u>						
	<u>Total</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>21</u>
PERU	60	40	-	20	-	-	-	-
PHILIPPINES	60	16	20	17	-	2	3	2
POLAND	70	21	-	8	20	15	6	-
PORTUGAL	50	-	-	10	15	12	10	3
MOROCCO AND TUNISIA	35	10	9	3	7	4	2	-
YUGOSLAVIA	65	17	4	8	9	14	8	5
UKRAINIAN S.S.R.	78	-	26	6	15	28	1	2
SOUTHERN RHODESIA	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
ROUMANIA	55	11	10	8	12	10	4	-
U.K.	310	27	39	65	60	43	40	36
U.K. RELAYS	50	-	-	8-1/2	14	14-1/2	6	7
SIAM	35	5	22	5	1	1	1	-
SWEDEN	43	15	-	-	16	11	1	-
SWITZERLAND	55+6	8	0+3	12	13	10+3	12	-
SYRIA	27	3	6	7	3	3	5	-
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	58-1/2	12	-	7	15-1/2	14	10	-
U.S.A. TERRITORIES	32	-	-	-	5	15	9	3
TURKEY	34	8	-	8	5	3	7	3
UNION OF S. AFRICA	55	10	32	2	1	-	4	6
U.S.S.R. (14 Allied Republics, incl. Russian Soc. Fed. Rep.)	460	10	50	100	80	110	55	55

ANNEX A  
(Cont'd)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Band in Megacycles</u>						
		<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>21</u>
URUGUAY	40	18	-	10	3	3	6	-
VENEZUELA	30	11	-	10	5	2	2	-
YEMEN	x 2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
CEYLON	40	-	4	7	10	4	3	12
MONGOLIA RP	60	33	13	6	5	3	-	-
ISRAEL	14	8	4	2	-	-	-	-
UNO (& UNESCO)	60	12	-	8	10	19	11	-
SCAP (JAPAN)								
GERMANY								
SPAIN								
KOREA	20	10	8	2	-	-	-	-
TANGIERS USA	14	-	-	3	6	5	-	-
ANDORRA	x 2	2						
SOUDAN	x 2	2						

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 686-E

24 February 1949

Original: SPANISH

Committee 6

REPORT OF GROUP 6-D

In accordance with its terms of reference, Working Group 6-D has interviewed the representatives of each country regarding the draft chart for channel sharing in the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands. The Group has considered carefully the opinions put forward by each country and has endeavoured, within the limited time available, to take those views into account in revising the channel sharing chart. The revised chart for the 6 Mc/s band has been completed, and is attached to this Report as Annex A. The revised chart for the 7 Mc/s band is in course of preparation and will be published shortly.

With reference to Annex A, the Group draws attention to the following points:

This chart should not be considered as a draft assignment plan. The chart should be considered as a practical method of showing:

- a) The number of channel hours that can be accommodated in the band on the basis of the actual requirements submitted.
- b) The effects of lowering the protection ratios in zones where the requirements are high.
- c) The percentage of satisfaction attained by the above measures.

The Group feels that this work should be of use to Working Group B of Committee 6 in the preparation of a draft assignment plan for 6 and 7 Mc/s bands.

Annex A should be considered in conjunction with Annex B, which gives the opinion of each country with regard to:

- a) The total hours assigned,
- b) The periods assigned,
- c) The protection ratio of the channel sharing.

### PROTECTION RATIO

In the matter of the protection ratio the Working Group desires to record the following observations:

- 1) The Group is in general in agreement with the decision of Committee 4 to maintain a protection ratio of 40 db between the wanted and unwanted signal in the same channel.
- 2) Nevertheless, in order to increase the possibilities of sharing, the Group has made provision in certain cases for allocations in such a form that the protection ratios obtained in the desired service areas are less than 40 db. But in the majority of such cases the changes have not been made without the consent of the countries concerned.

### DEFECTS

Group 6-D is well aware that the results of this first study are not without their defects. They represent an attempt at sharing between the quality requested by a number of countries as a sequel to observations of the standards laid down by Committee 4 and the quantity of channel hours requested by the countries with a view to satisfying in particular the minimum requirements of their internal broadcasting. In this connection the Group desires to state:

- 1) That material errors may have arisen in connection with the preparation of the Group's work in these respects, and we look to each particular country to point out such errors.
- 2) That certain allocations were made on a basis of a quality of service inferior to that which might be wished, but in general with the assent of the country concerned.
- 3) That some countries have not received total satisfaction of their requirements, and some of them have accepted the reductions proposed, while others have not. As it is not a question of a draft plan, but of a practical study of the possibilities of sharing in the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands, it is for Committee 6 in plenary meeting, or for Group 6-B to determine definitively, in the light of the decisions of the Special Group, to what extent certain requirements should be reduced in order to give greater satisfaction to other countries.

% OF SATISFACTION BY AREAS IN THE 6 MC/S BAND.

AREA W	86 %
AREA E	85 %
AREA I	73 %

Julio J. Etulain,  
Chairman of Group 6-D.

9 MC/S BAND

The statistical analysis of the requirements in the 9 Mc/s band is almost complete. The representatives of each delegation have been consulted in regard to:

- a) operation schedules,
- b) service area,
- c) power of transmitter,
- d) gain and directivity of antenna.

The particulars on these points have been tabulated for every country with requirements in respect of the 9 Mc/s band.

There are, however, 8 countries which it has not been possible to consult, and 17 countries which have not submitted full details on the characteristics of their antennas.

A preliminary study has been made of the requirements with a view to determining the possibilities of sharing channels in the 9 Mc/s band. But it shows that the maximum load during certain hours is much greater than the possibilities of satisfaction within the 27 channels available.

The analytical study of the requirements, which is being continued for the period 1900-2100 GMT will show the extent of the reductions necessary before the detailed work on channel-sharing can go further.

Requirements for channels in the period 1900-2100 GMT:

Less than 1 kW	5
1 kW to 10 kW	49
10 kW to 120 kW	70
Power unknown	<u>4</u>
	128

The geographical distribution of these 128 channels is as follows:

The Americas	Europe and Africa	The East and the Pacific
<u>64</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>14</u>

The Group hopes to make a complete analysis of the requirements in a day or two.



ANNEX B

Working Group 6-D

Results of interviews on the draft chart of sharing in the 6 Mc/s band -  
W Zone

Country	Country's Comments				
	Actual requirements after reductions	Total no. hours fitted in chart	Total hours assigned	Period of transmission	Sharing
Argentina	76	76	agree	agree	agree
Bolivia	82	43	agree	agree	agree
Brazil	80	80	agree	agree	agree
Canada	86-1/2	86.5	agree	agree	agree
Chile	60	60	agree	agree	agree
Colombia	25	19	agree	agree	agree
			(reserve pending assignment on 9 Mc/s and 11 Mc/s)		
U.K. Colonies	83-1/2	39	disagree	disagree	agree
Cuba	66	46	agree	same	same
			(reserve pending assignment 9 Mc/s)		
Dominican Republic	75	22	pending instructions	agree	agree
El Salvador	6	25	no opinion as yet from country	same	same
Ecuador		34	agree	pending instructions	agree
Guatemala	77	44	agree	agree	agree
			(with reserve)		
Honduras		22	agreement pending instructions from government		
Mexico	54	53	agree	agree	agree
Nicaragua	73	43	agree	agree	agree
Panama	40	27	agree	agree	agree
Paraguay		36	agree	agree	agree
Dutch Colonies	34	28	agree	agree	agree
Uruguay	47.3	47	agree	agree	agree
France	83-1/2	22	agree	agree	agree
Venezuela		38	agree	agree	agree
Costa Rica	44	18	has not appeared for interviews		
Peru	109-1/4	41	no delegation accredited at Conference		
Haiti	24	13	no delegation accredited at Conference		
Average Total	86%		70% agreement 15% agree with reserve 5% disagree 10% pending instructions	85% agreement 5% agree with reserve 5% disagree 5% pending instructions	90% agreement 10% pending instructions

ANNEX B  
(cont'd.)

Working Group 6-D

Results of interviews on the draft chart of sharing in the 6 Mc/s band -  
I Zone

Country	Actual requirements after reductions	Total no. hours fitted in chart	Total hours assigned	Country's Comments	
				Period of trans- mission	Sharing
Albania	5	5	agree	agree	agree
Austria	12	12	agree	agree	agree
Belgian Congo	23	18	reserve	agree	reserve
Bulgaria	15	14	reserve	reserve	reserve
Denmark	3	3	agree	agree	agree
Egypt	4	3-1/2	reserve	reserve	reserve
Finland	11	11	agree	agree	agree
France	46	33-1/2	reserve	agree	agree
Hungary	15	12	reserve	agree	agree
Iran	7	6-1/2	agree	agree	agree
Italy	10	10	agree	agree	agree
Ireland	6	6	agree	agree	agree
Luxembourg	4	3	agree	agree	agree
Monaco	15	15	agree	agree	agree
Morocco and Tunisia	14	11-1/2	reserve	agree	agree
Holland	8	8	agree	agree	agree
Norway	8	8	agree	agree	agree
Portuguese Colonies	25	22	reserve	reserve	reserve
Poland	19	19	agree	agree	agree
Portugal	6-1/2	0(1)	-	-	-
Roumania, P.R.	17	15	reserve	reserve	reserve
Sweden	18	18	agree	agree	agree
Switzerland	9-3/4	8	agree	agree	agree
Syria	4	4	agree	agree	reserve
Czechoslovakia	14	14	agree	agree	agree
Fr. Overseas	84	119(2)	agree	agree	reserve
U.K.	35	35	agree	agree	agree
U.K. Colonies	14	14	agree	agree	reserve
U.N.O.	13	13	agree	agree	agree
Vatican City	12	11	agree	agree	reserve
Yugoslavia	22	16(3)	reserve	reserve	reserve
Ukraine	-	2(4)	-	-	-
<b>Aggregate Total</b>	<b>73.3%</b>	<b>AGREEMENT</b>	<b>70 %</b>	<b>83 %</b>	<b>67 %</b>

(1) Changed requirement from 9 Mc/s to 6 Mc/s band. Revised claim received after chart prepared.

(2) This figure includes some channel hours transferred from 7 Mc/s band.

(3) Claim received after chart prepared.

(4) No interview.

ANNEX B  
(cont'd.)

Working Group 6-D

Results of interviews on the draft chart of sharing in the 6 Mc/s band -  
E Zone

					Country's Comments
Country	Actual requirements after reductions	Total no. hours fitted in chart	Total hours assigned	Period of transmission	Sharing
Australia	60	60	agree	agree	agree
Burma	8	8	agree	agree	agree
Ceylon	4-1/2	4-1/2	agree	agree	agree
				(requests transfer to 7 Mc/s if possible)	
China	14	14	agree	agree	agree
<u>Fr. Overseas,</u>					
New Caledonia	13	13	agree	agree	agree
Indochina	56	56	agree	agree	agree
Tahiti	14	14	agree	agree	agree
India	29	29	agree	agree	agree
Indonesia	85	70-1/2	agree	agree	agree
			(reserves right to reopen in Committee 6 or Plenary)		(except for one program)
<u>Port. Colonies</u>					
Goa	6-1/2	6-1/2	agree	agree	agree
Macao	4-1/2	4-1/2	agree	agree	agree
New Zealand	8	8	agree	agree	agree
Pakistan	1	1	agree	agree	agree
S.C.A.P.	18	18	agree	agree	agree
Siam	7	6	agree	agree	agree
<u>U.K. Colonies</u>					
Malaya	7-1/2	7-1/2	agree	agree	agree
Borneo	4	4	agree	agree	agree
Fiji	9	8	agree	agree	agree
U.K. for					
Singapore	13	13	agree	agree	agree
U.S.S.R.	16	16	agree	agree	agree
Mongolia, P.R.			Has not come in for interviews.		
	AGREEMENT		95 %	95 %	95 %

85% agree completely and 15% agree with reservations.

In the case of New Zealand, a slight modification of half an hour has been made in the timetable after the interview. Group 6-D would like to know if the New Zealand Delegation could accept the modification.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 687-E

25 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

PLAN COMMITTEE

Agenda for the 23rd Meeting to be held at 10 a.m.

28th February 1949

1. Approval of the Report of 22nd Meeting of the Committee (Document No. 668).
2. Consideration of proposals for the organization of the work of the Conference (Proposal of the Chairman of the Conference, items 7-9 in Document without number, and Proposal of Swiss Confederation in Document No. 681).
3. Consideration of Report of Working Group D (Document No. 686).
4. Report of Planning Group (Document No. 685).
5. Miscellaneous.

Gunnar Pedersen  
Chairman of Plan Committee

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

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Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 688-E

26 February 1949

Original: FRENCH

A G E N D A

Plenary Assembly of 3 March 1949, 3:30 p.m.

1. Report of Committee 6, in conformity with decisions taken by the Plenary Assembly on 24 February 1949.
2. Consideration, if need be, of the Cuban Proposal to fix maximum total assignments per country. (Document No. 616).
3. Consideration, if need be, of the Report of Committee 9 (Budget).
4. Report of Committee 7 (Implementation).
5. Report of Committee 10 (Steering).
6. Reconsideration of the U.N.E.S.CO. Proposal (Document No. 676).
7. Approval of the Minutes of Plenary Assembly Sessions - No. 22 (Document No. 600), No. 24 (Document No. 641), No. 25 (Document No. 636), No. 26 (Document No. 637), No. 27 (Document No. 638), No. 28 (Document No. 674) and No. 29 (Document No. 689).

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 689-E

20 February 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

MINUTES OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Twenty-Ninth Session

19 February 1949 (Morning)

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

Delegations present: People's Republic of Albania, Argentine (Republic), Australia (Commonwealth of), Austria, Belgium, Bielorussian S.S.R., Burma (represented by Pakistan), Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, 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, Egypt, El Salvador (represented by Uruguay), Ecuador (represented by Brazil), United States of America, Finland, France, Guatemala (represented by Cuba), Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (represented by Switzerland), Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Liberia (represented by the United States of America), Mexico, Monaco (represented by France), Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Poland (Republic of), Portugal, French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, People's Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Ukrainian S.S.R., Southern Rhodesia, Popular Republic of Roumania, United Kingdom, Siam (represented by Overseas Territories of the French Republic), Sweden, Switzerland (Confederation), Syria, Czechoslovakia, Territories of the United States of America, 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. Hernández Catá y Galt of the I.F.R.B.

The following were represented by observers: Popular Republic of Mongolia, O.I.R., United Nations, S.C.A.P. and U.N.E.S.C.O.

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

I. CONSIDERATION OF POINTS ONE AND TWO OF THE AGENDA: REPORT OF COMMITTEE TEN ON THE TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT TO ACCOMPANY THE PLAN; FIRST REPORT OF COMMITTEE SEVEN.

1.1 After a brief debate, the Assembly decided to delete these two points from the Agenda of this Session.

1.2 After proposals by Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian SSR) and Mr. Kito (P.R. of Albania), the Assembly decided not to consider under point 8 of the Agenda the approval of the following Minutes: Sessions Nos. 22 (Doc. 630), 24 (Doc. 641), 25 (Doc. 636), 26 (Doc. 637), 27 (Doc. 638). These Minutes had been distributed on February 19th only.

1.3 At the proposal of Mr. Dostert (Secretary), it was decided to consider under point 8 the draft addendum to Doc. 137 (Minutes of the 6th Plenary Session).

II. CONSIDERATION OF POINT THREE OF THE AGENDA: PROPOSAL OF THE SOUTH AFRICA UNION (DOC. 585).

2.1 Mr. Patrick (Union of South Africa) made the following statement:

"The proposal of the Delegation of the Union of South Africa is concisely stated in Section 7 point 1 of our Document No. 585. We propose that:

"Every application for an international service shall be accompanied by proof of the consent of the receiving country."

"Full reasons in support of this statement are given in the document and I need not weary you by repeating them here. I should, however, like to give briefly some of the reasons and ideas which lead to the production of the document at this particular time.

"On looking through this document many delegates may have thought that my country had suddenly become jealous of its national sovereignty; that it wished to exercise a strict and jealous control over transmissions directed towards it. Now sir, while we do think it would be more courteous for a transmitting country to ask our permission first, we have no stern and partial outlook towards incoming transmissions. I need only state that during the recent war, South Africa was one of those countries where the listener could, and did, listen to enemy propaganda in perfect freedom. Why then, should we wish to establish, in this time of peace, an important principle, that the receiving country shall consent to the service?

"Our proposal, sir, sprang from the hard and unpleasant facts that: firstly, there were applications before this Conference for far more services than could ever be accommodated in the bands; and secondly, that 15 weeks had already been spent in argument before a practical plan had even been attempted. If our proposal had been applied from the start, it is possible that this Conference would have had to deal, not with 16,000 channel hours, but with only 6 or 7 thousand. Even at this stage the Conference is faced with

demands for many more channel hours than we can accomodate. At last compulsory reductions are being made.

"And while this stress and strain continues, most of us seem to have missed a very important statement that was made by the delegation of New Zealand. I refer to their Document No. 613. In this document it is stated that the primary consideration shall be the needs and requirements of the listener. Now, sir, I should like to know if the special working group of Committee 6 is considering the needs of the humble listener as it chops and lops our requirements? When considering a service, do the members of this group ask themselves that very important question: who is going to listen to this service?

"Now, sir, I am getting to the real reason for introducing the South African proposal at this stage. We would like each and every delegate at this Conference to ask himself that very important question: who is going to listen to my broadcast programme? It may be found difficult to answer this question oneself; but who is in a better position to provide the facts than the receiving country? If, sir, those applicants for services to the Union of South Africa had cared to consult us first, we could have told them within quite close limits, what audience could be expected in our contry. And in assessing each application, we should have used those very important nine points in Section 3 point 1 of our proposal.

"I wish, sir, to commend to your attention and to that of this august assembly, these nine points, for they strike at the heart of the problem that still confronts us after four months of work. These nine points can be used to measure the success that a proposed international service is likely to have. And I must emphasize that not one of these points is political. They are morely the practical points that must be considered by a business-like broadcaster before he spends money on costly transmitters and even more costly programmes.

"If I were to chosse any of the nine points to illustrate the case, I think I should go directly to the fifth point. Before starting an international service, let us answer this question: have we the funds and facilities to create a programme that will draw the listeners away from other programmes at their disposal?

"I think, sir, that I can supply a partial answer to this question now. After all these years, there are not more than three shortwave programmes entering the Union of South Africa which are capable of drawing listeners away from our national services. May I request the 21 countries, who propose broadcasting to South Africa to take careful note of this fact? If they continue with their schemes, at least half of them are going to waste a great deal of money in broadcasting to empty space. We in the Union are so



convinced of the basic uselessness of most international shortwave services, that we have asked for only 13 channel hours for external transmissions. In this respect it was pleasant to see our ideas confirmed and strengthened by the New Zealand Document No. 613.

"It remains for me, sir, to suggest to this august assembly the way in which the South African proposal may be of some small help to our Conference.

"Firstly sir, I do not think that the time is ripe for discussion and vote on the basic principle of the consent of the receiving country. I would suggest that this proposal be kept in reserve. For should present methods for producing a plan fail, our proposal might be adopted. There could then be a period of six or eight months for negotiation between governments and finally we could reassemble to be faced with requirements for only 6 or 7 thousand channel hours.

"In the second place, sir, I do feel that it would be helpful for us to examine all applications in the light of the nine points I have mentioned. Perhaps this may be done voluntarily, but it might be preferable to carry out the investigation in a working group. In this way we should find out now what the prospects of success are for each proposed transmission. If this is to be done, I would suggest that the advice of the delegate of the receiving country be obtained in each case. There are still applications before us for services that will never be satisfactory and it would save a great deal of money if these services could be eliminated now.

"In conclusion, Mr. Chairman I must thank you for giving me this opportunity to present our proposal and I thank the assembly for having the patience to listen to it."

2.2

Mr. Kito (P.R. of Albania) stated that he did not agree with Document 585. It was very late now to return to the subject of general principles and, moreover, the Assembly had passed a resolution on this subject after examining the Report of the General Principles Committee. He disagreed with the document of the South African Delegation because the proposal in Section 7 (Conclusion) was unacceptable; he protested against such a proposal of a political character which prevented the free circulation of ideas. The Assembly should take no decision on this document and the proposal in Section 7 of the document should be rejected.

2.3

Mr. Dostert (Secretary) read the text of two proposals from the Chair:

"1. The Plenary Assembly of this Conference, having examined the proposal of the Delegation of South Africa concerning the principle of the consent of the part of the receiving country in the assignment of high frequencies to the various countries, decides:

- a) to request the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. to transmit the text of the South African Delegation's proposal to the member countries of the I.T.U.;
- b) to invite the member countries of the I.T.U. to send to the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. their comments and proposals on this point, if they deem it useful, in order that the latter may be examined, if need arise, at the next Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U."

The second proposal contained a preamble identical to the first, with the following paragraph immediately after the preamble:

- "a) to refer this document to the Plan Committee for study and recommendations."

2.4 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) felt that the questions raised in Document No. 585 of the South African Delegation were very important and serious from the point of view of the organization of international broadcasting. They drew attention to the need for order in transmissions directed towards other countries.

2.5 Certain countries received a very large number of international programmes and it was clear that listeners in such countries were not in a position to listen to 20 or 30 programmes simultaneously. Document No. 585 gave rise to the conclusion that programmes intended for other countries must, to a certain extent, be limited to enable the receiving country to listen to a number of programmes which was reasonable. In view of the limits imposed by the frequency spectrum, economy of frequencies was a matter requiring serious study by everyone.

2.6 Document No. 585 raised another important point which he considered, in principle, to be the following: in high frequency broadcasting the primary aim should be the satisfaction of national needs and international services should take second place. This question had, of course, been reflected in the questionnaire of Committee 3; 16 countries had been in favour of giving priority to national broadcasting, and 9 countries had wished to give priority to international services.

2.7 With regard to the proposal contained in Section 7 of Document No. 585, he did not think that it could be accepted in the manner in which it was set forth in the document, as it would not lead to any positive results. However, he wished to support the second proposal which had been made by the Chair. While practical work was being carried out on the drawing up of the Plan, it was

both useful and indispensable to take into account the main ideas contained in Document No. 585. To refer the document to some other body immediately would make it impossible to consider the document in relation to the Plan.

- 2.8 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) considered that Document No. 585 was of particular interest not only for the delegations but also for their administrations and governments. However, it had arrived too late to affect or to guide the assignment of frequencies and, even if it had arrived sooner, it would still have raised considerable objections because of the question of competence. Question 9 of the questionnaire of the General Principles Committee had raised a very similar question and, in the replies to question 9, almost all of the delegations had said that the Mexico Conference was not competent to tackle this problem. Therefore, he must immediately reject the suggestion that this document be referred to the Plan Committee. Nevertheless, he recalled that in the reply to question 9, at least 10 countries, including his own, had declared that, although the Mexico Conference was not competent in the matter, some other organization was. There was an existing organization - the United Nations - which had already dealt with parallel problems in its debates on freedom of information. It was perfectly right for this Conference to refer this problem to a higher organization which was fully qualified to tackle problems of international law; indeed, the United Nations had concerned itself with such problems in the sphere of the press.
- 2.9 In 1936, the League of Nations, whose successor was the United Nations, had passed a resolution which already outlined the voluntary and reciprocal limitation of national sovereignty with respect to radio transmissions. 22 countries had signed that resolution and many of these signatories were represented at this Conference.
- 2.10 He accepted the principle of the first proposal made by the Chairman, but it was to a certain extent platonic to ask the I.T.U. to put this question on the Agenda of the next Plenipotentiary Conference at Buenos Aires. The terms of reference of the Buenos Aires Conference would probably not permit it to deal with questions of a juridical, international and political character.
- 2.11 He proposed the following addition to the first proposal of the Chairman: after the words "their comments and proposals on this point" add a third paragraph to the proposal. This would read "to communicate Document No. 585 of this Conference immediately to the United Nations".

- 2.12 He drew attention to the Annex of the Convention relating to the agreement between the I.T.U. and the United Nations, of which the former was now a specialized agency; the relevant Article was Article V and it was on the basis of that Article that he had proposed this amendment.
- 2.13 Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan) said that he was much impressed by Document No. 585. It was inspired by various practical considerations, in particular, by a method of reducing excessive and, at present, unsatisfiable requirements; it was also inspired by very high moral principles of international cooperation.
- 2.14 However, there were practical difficulties with respect to its consideration. For instance, he doubted whether the Conference was competent to take a decision upon this document. Some members of the Conference were, by reason of their international experience, certainly qualified to tackle the problems which the document raised; however, although the majority of the delegates were highly qualified engineers, very competent to discuss problems of technical interference, he doubted if they could discuss what amounted to spiritual interference.
- 2.15 Mr. Patrick (South Africa) had referred to the Aerial Navigation Conference and had attempted to draw certain conclusions from its findings. That Conference had dealt with the freedom and sovereignty of air space and, since broadcasting was concerned with ether space, the analogy of the sovereignty of air space could not apply. The fundamental question was the intricate question of national sovereignty. The present concept of sovereignty included the right of various nations to forbid entry into their territory of persons, goods and diseases coming from other countries. It might be that at some future date international broadcasting would be included amongst diseases which countries were entitled to prevent from entering their territories. However, while there were technical means to stop an aeroplane, for instance, from entering into a country, there were no means to prevent the entry of a broadcast. Indeed, experience had shown that no national sovereignty was firmly established in the world unless there were practical and material means for safeguarding that sovereignty.

For these reasons, the proposal of the South African Delegation was not practical, though he regretted that it had not been put before the Conference earlier. While he did not have particular objections to referring this document to the Plan Committee, he thought it preferable to refer it either to the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. or directly to the United Nations.

2.16 Mr. Sterling (U.S.A.) said that he recognized that there was great merit in the proposal of the South African Delegation. He felt, however, that the proposal did not take into account realistically the facts of high frequency broadcasting and that it did not represent a principle acceptable to the countries present at the Conference. He referred to question 9 a) of the questionnaire of the General Principles Committee; only 8 countries had replied affirmatively to this question as to whether any country had the right to refuse broadcasts directed to it by another country.

2.17 The question raised in Document No. 585 went right to the heart of the United Nations debate on freedom of information. He agreed with Mr. Meyer (France) that this question was not within the competence of the Conference; indeed, the difficulties of the Conference were complex enough without it seeking to enter into the broad field of international law, as the proposal of South Africa suggested.

The United States Delegation would strongly oppose any effort by the Assembly to approve the proposal in Document No. 585 and wished to support the first proposal made by the Chair.

2.18 Mr. Rapp (United Kingdom) was in general agreement with the opinions expressed by the Delegates of France and Pakistan. While paying tribute to the value of the document, which reflected great credit upon its author, he thought that this was not the time nor the place to debate this important problem. The General Principles Committee had, in fact, discussed the problem and the opinion of the majority of delegations could be studied by turning to Document No. 375; but their answers had not provided a decision to the question raised and no concrete proposal could be based upon these answers.

The Conference was really not competent to deal with the proposal of the South African Delegation. He thought that it was not the purpose of the South African Delegation to have a resolution passed by the Conference with respect to their proposal and it would be best for that Delegation to withdraw its proposal. It could submit the document to the next Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U., but a better course would be to refer the proposal to the United Nations, since the matter was closely connected with the whole question of freedom of information.

2.19 He therefore proposed the following amendment to the first proposal of the Chairman: "the Plenary Assembly having debated Document No. 585 of the South African Delegation regards this document as outside its competence and leaves it to the Government of South Africa to refer the proposal to the competent international body".

- 2.20 Mr. Albuquerque (Brazil) considered that the Conference should not consider Document No. 585 in detail and that detailed examination of the proposal should wait until the next Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U. The proposal should be studied by the member countries of the I.T.U. since it was essential for governments to hear the opinions of their own Delegates on this matter and then later present their views.

When the document was forwarded to the I.T.U. for communication to the member countries, the opinions of the Delegations at this Conference could also be included.

- 2.21 Mr. Lazareanu (P. R. of Roumania) considered that there were two aspects of Document No. 585 which must be distinguished: 1) an international, juridical aspect which was not within the competence of the Conference; and 2) a practical aspect which exactly reflected the question with which the Conference was concerned.

The second aspect was of great interest for the Plan Committee because it had immediate bearing upon the question of voluntary reductions which countries might make in their international services after taking into account the opinions of countries to whom such services were directed. His Delegation considered that the needs of national broadcasting should have priority over those of international services. After a brief debate on the problem raised by Document No. 585, the Plan Committee could take new measures to reduce the requirements of the countries for international transmissions; and this task would not prolong unduly the work of the Conference. If the Committee could take such measures it would be a valuable contribution to the Conference and would assist the drawing up of a Plan acceptable to all delegations. He therefore supported the second proposal of the Chair.

- 2.22 Mr. Da Costa (Portugal) said that the South African Delegation had raised a problem of international law and that his Delegation had already drawn the attention of the Conference to this problem in proposing that question 9 be included in the questionnaire of the General Principles Committee. The Conference was not the appropriate place to debate the South African proposal which should be referred to the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. in order that it might later be presented to an organization of experts or to some special body.

He supported the first proposal of the Chairman. The final part of this proposal should be replaced by the following text: "the I.T.U. shall make a preliminary study of this question in order that it may be examined either by the next Plenipotentiary Conference or by a competent international organization".

2.23 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) considered that the statements made by previous speakers contained obvious contradictions. Some speakers had stated that the problem raised by Document No. 585 should be studied on a world level by an international organization; but they had also said that the document had certain defects, that it was not yet "ripe". Clearly, in its present form, this document was not yet suitable for reference to international organizations or to the next Plenipotentiary Conference. For this reason, it would be more logical to take into account the statement made by the U.S.S.R. Delegate who had said that the Conclusion in Section 7 of the document had not been drawn up in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) had been quite right in proposing that the document should be examined in the Plan Committee and that it should be amended before consideration by the Plenary Assembly which could then refer it in its new form to the I.T.U. for further study. Subsequently, it could be referred to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

2.24 The Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. completely supported the viewpoint of Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) and considered that a decision must be taken upon the South African proposal either in this Conference or in the next Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U.

2.25 Mr. Machado (Brazil) on the occasion of his leaving the Conference to return to his country, wished to express his warm thanks to the Mexican Government for their kindness to him during his 4 months of work at the Conference. He also thanked the Secretariat, through Mr. Dostert, for the devoted service which had been offered to him by the Secretariat personnel. (Applause)

The session was adjourned at 1:15 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

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 690-E

21 February 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

MINUTES OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Thirtieth Session

19 February 1949 (Afternoon)

The Chairman, Mr. Miguel Pereyra, declared the session open at 3.45 p.m. The same delegates, members and observers were present as took part in the 29th Session in the morning.

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

The Chairman expressed his satisfaction and that of the whole Conference at the presence of Mr. Charles Hebert, Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, who had been recently appointed Ambassador of Canada to Mexico.

Mr. Hebert (Canada) thanked the Chairman for his kind remarks and stated that he had the most pleasant memories of his Cuban friends.

Immediately thereafter the discussion of Item 3 of the Agenda was resumed.

I. CONTINUATION OF THE CONSIDERATION OF THE PROPOSAL OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN UNION (DOCUMENT NO. 585)

- 1.1 Professor Sacco (Italy) expressed his appreciation of the merits of the South African proposal concerning the reduction in requirements of channel hours, but wondered whether the amount of channel hours which it attempted to save was worth the trouble. On the other hand, the difficulties of a legal nature in the question under consideration were apparent. The Italian Delegation in that connection supported the observations of the Delegations of France, Pakistan and the United Kingdom.

Furthermore, there were practical difficulties in the application of the South African proposal. If a country asked permission to carry out transmissions to



Italy, the Delegation of Italy would have difficulty in replying without first consulting its Government. Also, there were difficulties involved, when requests were made for transmissions to such relatively isolated regions as, for example, South Africa, the Near East, Central America, etc.

In short, the Italian Delegation could not support the proposal in Document No. 585 and suggested that it should not be referred to Committee 6, but should be passed on to the competent higher organizations.

1.2 Mr. Pedersen (Denmark) also disagreed with the principal points in Document No. 585. As Chairman of Committee 6, he was somewhat concerned at the possibility of the Document referred to being sent to his Committee, inasmuch as the subject to be considered was outside the province of Committee 6.

1.3 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) said that the object of the proposal of the South African Union was clearly to facilitate the preparation of the Plan. Some countries had suggested that it was unfriendly to refuse transmissions from other countries. It had also been contended that there was no time to consider the South African Document. The Yugoslavian Delegation did not share either of those two opinions.

1.4 Finally, he wished to amend his second alternative proposal to read as follows:

"The Plenary Assembly decides to refer Document No. 585 to Committee 6, in order that the latter may, if possible, arrive at conclusions of a practical nature with a view to reducing the requirements of the various countries and to expediting the drawing up of the Plan."

The above proposal was concerned specifically with the practical aspects of Document No. 585. On the other points raised in that Document, the Yugoslavian Delegation shared the opinion of the French Delegation that the whole proposal of the South African Union should be referred to the Administrative Council for consideration, to be included in the Agenda of the latter's session in August 1949.

1.5 Mr. Kito (Albanian F.R.) made the following statement:

"After having listened attentively to the discussions concerning the South African Union's document, I subscribe to the opinion of the Delegate of the Roumanian P.R., to the effect that the document has two aspects: the political and the practical. I stated previously that I did not agree with Document No. 585. I did so on the ground that

the South African Delegation, notwithstanding the care and good faith exercised in the preparation of this Document, ended its considerations with a proposal which departs from the practical and goes into the political field.

"My Delegation cannot agree with the proposal in paragraph 7 (Conclusion) of Document No. 585, because it has the defect of giving countries the right to refuse transmissions from other countries for capricious reasons and reasons other than those of a technical and practical nature. However, if we ignore the political aspect, that is, the final proposal of Document No. 585, after thoroughly studying the rest of the Document we can make an effective and practical recommendation and one likely to lead to economizing frequencies and to bringing order to the ether. This would be in the national interest of each country.

"My Delegation will not object to Document No. 585 being referred to Committee 6 for consideration, with the exception of the proposal in paragraph 7 (Conclusion). The latter paragraph should be referred to the competent organizations as being outside the province of this Conference."

1.6 Mr. Fryer (Colonies of the U.K.) supported the British suggestion to treat the proposal of the South African Union as beyond the jurisdiction of the Conference.

1.7 Dr. Metzler (Switzerland) commended the undeniable merit of the Delegation of the South African Union in bringing up a legal question of such international importance.

The proposal of the South African Union was a statement of numerous problems and of a special situation with regard to long and medium wave transmissions as well as to short wave broadcasts. Actually, even though the long and medium wave transmissions were essentially intended for the listening public within the transmitter country, it was normal for the transmissions to be heard over large areas of a neighboring country. A similar question, although different in certain respects, arose in connection with radiotelephonic and radio services.

1.8 With regard to the substance of the question, the Swiss Delegation considered that the present Administrative Conference was not empowered to initiate a discussion of a problem involving so many points of international law. The Swiss Delegation, therefore, would be compelled to refer to its Government before engaging in a discussion regarding the matter.

In order to avoid the Conference reaching an impasse, the Swiss Delegation agreed that the question should be referred to the appropriate bodies for consideration and solution. The U.K. proposal as well as that of the French Delegation could count on the support of the Swiss Delegation.

- 1.9 Mr. Ouspenskii (Ukrainian S.S.R.) felt that some practical use should be made of the proposal in Document No. 585, in order to economize frequencies and make use of such economy for the purposes of the Conference. Accordingly, the Ukrainian Delegation supported the proposal of the South African Union and thought that the Document should be referred to Committee 6 for consideration. He proposed the following text for approval:

"The Plenary Assembly of the C.I.R.A.F., having considered Document No. 585, DECIDES:

1. To refer the Document in question to Committee 6 for consideration from the point of view of the practical results and recommendations of the Conference with respect to high frequency assignments.
2. In considering Document No. 585, Committee 6 shall make recommendations regarding those points which it is essential to refer to the Administrative Council for consideration."

The Administrative Council should ask the various countries for their comments and should then refer them, together with its own opinion, to the U.N. for consideration.

- 1.10 Mr. Huth (U.N.E.S.C.O.) also thought there were two different aspects of Document No. 585 - one, which might be called positive and the other negative. The basis of the considerations in the Document was the principle of international cooperation and bilateral and multilateral agreements for an active interchange of programmes. The idea seemed very sensible.

On the other hand, so far as there was a question of limiting or reducing international transmissions, U.N.E.S.C.O. had opposed, and would continue most actively to oppose any attempt to restrict the freedom of information. The absolute need of some countries for national broadcasting was well known, especially countries with a vast area; but to seek to eliminate international broadcasting for that reason appeared inconceivable to him.

In conclusion, he was of the opinion that the constructive part of the proposal submitted by the South African Union should be retained, such as, for example, the part referring to bilateral agreements; but on the other hand any draft resolution, which sought to restrict the development of international broadcasting, should be rejected.

1.11        Mr. Morales (Cuba) said that the proposal of the South African Union had been discussed at length; but it had been put forward somewhat late. He shared the opinion of the Swiss Delegation that this Conference was not competent to decide the matter.

Accordingly, the Cuban Delegation supported the first proposal of the Chairman submitted at the morning session.

1.12        Mr. Patrick (Union of South Africa) made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman, in thanking you for allowing me to reply to the speakers who have taken part in the debate, may I also say how deeply grateful I am for the kind and courteous consideration which all of them have given to our proposal. I am keenly conscious of the honour done to my Delegation by the sincerity and interest which has been shown in this Assembly today.

"In the first place may I reply to the points raised in the debate.

"I had prepared a somewhat lengthy reply to the Delegate of Albania but his second statement has caught me unawares. The Delegate has referred to the right of refusing a broadcast in a capricious and arbitrary manner. Perhaps he was influenced by his experience in Mexico outside the Conference. I would like to suggest to him that either in the Conference or outside that a little persuasion will eventually procure agreement.

"U.S.S.R. - I was delighted to find that the Hon. Delegate of the Soviet Union was in general agreement with our proposal, and I hasten gratefully to add 170 million Russians to the 13 odd million South Africans on the credit side of my ledger. I must agree when Mr. Stoyanov deduces that broadcasts must first be directed towards the satisfaction of national needs. I must also agree with him when he says that our proposal needs discussion and subsequent improvement.

"France - The Hon. Delegate for France has, with his wide knowledge of international affairs, given a most acceptable treatment for the legal question we have raised. It is with pleasure that I accept his amendment: to the effect that this matter should be sent without delay to the United Nations.

"Pakistan - I thank the Honourable Delegate for Pakistan for referring to our high moral principles for international cooperation, and I should like to deal with some of the practical difficulties he foresees:

"Professor Bokhari has drawn a distinction between the air space and the ether space. As a technician, I dislike both terms. The fundamental fact is that both aircraft and radio waves affect physical conditions in the country they enter. The electro-magnetic energy in the radio wave is just as much an invader as the aircraft. It is merely another form of energy. Both should be controlled.

"It is just because there are no decisive technical means for stopping international broadcasts from entering a country, that we are met here to form a plan... I must point out, however, that if an unwanted radio wave has entered a country, it can very easily be rendered ineffective by technical means. But that is a destructive way of looking at the problem.

"I accept with thanks Prof. Bokhari's support for the proposal to send our document to the United Nations.

"U.S.A. - The Honourable Delegate of the United States of America has referred to the fact that this matter was decided by question 9 a) of Document No. 265. It was precisely because we say that 35 Delegations had not voted yes or no to this question, that we decided to put the matter explicitly in our Document. We submit that this question was not decided by the replies to 9 a).

"As the U.S. Delegation strongly opposes any effort to adopt this principle here, I hope it will not oppose the French proposal to send it on to the United Nations.

"United Kingdom - I would request the Honourable Delegate for the United Kingdom not to insist that the proposal shall be handled only by the South African Government. This proposal is bound up with technical aspects, and it would be much better if it were forwarded to the ITU by this Conference.

"Roumania - The Honourable Delegate of the P. R. of Roumania has, I think, summed up the matter very nicely, when he suggests that only the practical, that is non-legal, points in Document No. 585 be referred to Committee 6. I would request you, sir, to make the necessary amendments to your second proposal. At this time, may I ask that the house vote on the two points of the proposal separately.

"Portugal - I have no comment on the remarks made by the Honourable Delegate of Portugal. But I would like to

state publicly that our proposal owes a great deal to earlier statements made by his Delegation. I might even say that I regard him as the originator of the idea - my Delegation has merely supplied the trimmings.

"Italy - The Delegate of Italy has asked if it is possible to economize frequencies by applying our principle. I would like to refer to the figures given in Document No. 585, where I said that the 155 channel hours directed to South Africa might with convenience be reduced to 60. This is a reduction of 60%. He also mentioned the delay necessary to consult governments. We do not wish to obtain an agreement from the governments but only the opinion of the local Delegations.

"Denmark - Mr. Pedersen, both as Chairman of Committee 6 and as Delegate from Denmark, has said that we cannot refer this question to the Plan Committee as it concerns international law; whereas the Chairman's second proposal - as it stands now - does not concern international law at all and I personally think that the 9 points in our proposal might be very useful in the Plan Committee.

"I have already referred to Mr. Lalić's excellent amendment and I need not repeat that again.

"UNESCO - The observer of UNESCO has made some very interesting comments. I would particularly agree with him in his request that we should intensify the exchange of programmes. This is a matter in which the broadcasting organisation in South Africa is very interested and we would welcome recorded programme from other countries. He also said that our proposal may limit the free flow of information. I need only reply that information flows freely into South Africa. He also says that it is inconceivable to limit international broadcasting; but we are forced here to limit it, because we have 16,000 channel hours, with applications for a total of 6000 available channel hours.

"Cuba - The Delegate of Cuba has stated that our proposal is somewhat late. I must agree with him. However, I would say that it is due to circumstances entirely beyond our control. I arrived here late due to an unfortunate accident to the first Delegate and my inexperience in these matters has led me to delay this proposal, because I thought that the time was not ripe - I may have been wrong there.

"I would like to thank you, Mr. Chairman, and the Assembly for the very kind and considerate treatment which you have given to our proposal."

- 1.13 In reply to a question of the Chairman, Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom) stated that his Delegation upheld the amendment which it had proposed originally, because it felt that it was the most correct way to deal with the subject under discussion. He wished his amendment to be put to the vote.
- 1.14 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) was of the opinion that the proposal submitted by the Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. summarized the Chairman's first and second proposal. It was, therefore, a compromise text, which also included the French Delegation's amendment, in the sense that the subjects other than the purely technical questions dealt with in Document No. 585 would be referred to the U.N. for consideration.
- Accordingly, he supported the proposal of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Delegation.
- 1.15 The Chairman agreed that the Ukrainian proposal in a certain sense summarized the two types of proposals which had been made; but he added that the U.K. proposal excluded the others, since it was the one which was most different from the proposals originally submitted.
- 1.16 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) read the text of the U.K. proposal, which with a minor amendment proposed by Mr. Rapp, read as follows:
- "The Plenary Assembly of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, having examined the proposal of the Delegation of the Union of South Africa contained in Document No. 585, considers it as outside its competence, and leaves it to the South African Government to submit it to the appropriate international organization, if that government so desires."
- 1.17 Mr. Patrick (South African Union) had no objection to the U.K. proposal being put to the vote; but he wished to make clear that his instructions were to submit the proposal in Document No. 585 to the Conference.
- 1.18 Mr. Corteil (Belgian Congo) proposed to limit the U.K. amendment to the first part, as follows:
- "The Plenary Assembly, having examined the question raised by Document No. 585, considers it as outside its competence."
- Mr. Corteil's amendment was accepted by the U.K. Delegation.

- 1.19 Mr. Lazareanu (Roumanian P. R.) in turn proposed to amend the British text as follows:

"The Plenary Assembly, having examined the proposal of the Union of South Africa appearing in Document No. 585, considers THE PARTS THEREOF RELATING TO QUESTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW beyond its province, etc."

- 1.20 The amendment proposed by Mr. Lazareanu was rejected by Mr. Rapp (U.K.). Accordingly, in conformity with the Rules of Procedure, the Chairman put to the vote the amendment of the Roumanian P.R., with the following result: In favor of the amendment - 12 votes; against - 36 votes - abstentions - 12.

The amendment proposed by the P. R. of Roumania was rejected.

- 1.21 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) wished to state that he had not taken part in the voting, because he had not known whether the modified text of the Belgian Delegation excluded the first proposal by the Chair, as had been the case with the original British proposal.

- 1.22 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) read the following compromise text:

"The Plenary Assembly having discussed the proposal of the Union of South Africa, considers this proposal as outside its competence and does not take any steps with regard to it."

- 1.23 In this form the proposal retained its exclusive character

Since the U.K. Delegation was in agreement with the suggested amendment, the Chairman put this text to the vote by roll call with the following result: Delegations present - 67; in favour of the text - 27 votes; against - 27 votes; abstentions - 8; not voted - 1.

In accordance with the Rules of Procedure, the U.K. proposal was rejected.

- 1.24 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) then read the compromise proposal of the Delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R.

- 1.25 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) wished to state that he would vote against the text proposed by the Ukrainian S.S.R. Delegations should not have to recall that there were International Agreements, signed at Plenipotentiary Conferences, such as the Geneva Conference and the Mexico City Conference which had produced the Chapultepec Act. Consequently, if the Ukrainian proposal was adopted, the consultation of the Government of Uruguay by the Administrative Council should be omitted.



1.26 Mr. Sterling (U.S.A.) thought that there was absolutely no reason for referring Document No. 585 to Committee 6 for study. He therefore supported the first proposal made by the Chair during the morning session.

1.27 Mr. Patrick (Union of South Africa) proposed that the Ukrainian proposal should be voted on in parts, beginning with the first paragraph. This suggestion was accepted by the Chairman, who put to the vote immediately paragraph I of the Ukrainian proposal, with the following result by roll-call: Delegations present - 64; in favour of the amendment - 11 votes; against - 49 votes; abstentions - 4.

The first paragraph of the Ukrainian S.S.R. proposal was thus rejected.

1.28 The second paragraph of the Ukrainian S.S.R. proposal was put to the vote with the following results: Delegations present - 64; in favour - 10 votes; against - 49 votes; abstentions - 5.

In accordance with these results, the second paragraph, and consequently the entire proposal, of the Ukrainian S.S.R. was rejected.

1.29 The Chairman stated that he was going to put to the vote the first proposal presented by the Chair during the morning session, with the amendment suggested by the Delegation of France.

1.30 Mr. Autelli (Argentine) proposed a slight amendment, after which the Secretary read the text of the first paragraph which was to be voted on, and which in its final form read as follows:

"The Plenary Assembly of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, having studied the proposal of the Union of South Africa, contained in Document No. 585, DECIDES:

1. To invite the Administrative Council to consider if it would be possible to transmit, through the General Secretariat of the Union, to all members of the same, the proposal of the Union of South Africa, contained in the Document referred to."

1.31 The result of the vote was as follows: In favour - 35 votes; against - 13 votes; abstentions - 13.

The first paragraph of the compromise proposal of the Chair was thus approved.

1.32      The text of the second paragraph was finally worded thus:

"2. To invite the Administrative Council to study the possibility of asking Countries Members of the Union to send their respective comments on this proposal, in order that they may be studied at the next Plenipotentiary Conference."

The result of the voting was as follows: In favour - 30 votes; against - 10 votes; abstentions - 20.

The second paragraph was thus approved

1.33      Finally, the third paragraph (amendment of the Delegation of France), worded as follows, was put to the vote:

"3. And to invite it to transmit the document in question to the U.N., for all useful purposes, in conformity with the Agreement between the U.N. and the I.T.U."

1.34      The vote showed the following result: In favour - 46 votes; against - 6 votes; abstentions - 12.

Thus the third and last paragraph of the Compromise proposal of the Chairman was approved.

1.35      Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) and Mr. Naranjo Concao (Venezuela) stated that they had voted against the Chairman's proposal because they considered that the matter was outside the competence of the Conference.

II.      CONSIDERATION OF POINT 4 OF THE AGENDA. (PROPOSAL OF SWITZERLAND CONCERNING THE ASSIGNMENT OF FREQUENCIES TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS). (DOCUMENT No. 603).

2.1      Father Soccorsi (Vatican City) wished to express his firm support of the Swiss proposal. He recalled the great number of abstentions registered when the same matter had been brought up on a previous occasion. This number was no doubt due to the scant information on the services rendered by the I.C.R.C. and he drew the attention of the Assembly to the useful and humanitarian services rendered by the International Red Cross during the last war. These services had been restricted owing to the limited resources of the I.C.R.C.

Now, with the ample information supplied by the Delegate

of Switzerland, the Delegation of the Vatican City hoped that a unanimous vote in favour of the application of the International Red Cross would be obtained.

- 2.2 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) recalled that during the previous discussion of the subject, he had abstained from voting. Now, however, in view of the ample information supplied by the Delegation of Switzerland, he wished to support formally the application of the International Red Cross and to express his admiration for the Swiss nation, which had decided to cede to the International Red Cross 6 channel hours out of those assigned to Switzerland, in order that the International Red Cross might dispose of the 12 channel hours which it had requested.
- 2.3 Referring to the statement by Father Soccorsi, Mr. Lazareanu (P.R. of Roumania) asked if, in the case of war, any assignment plan could be considered as being in force.
- 2.4 Dr. Metzler (Switzerland) thanked the Delegations of the Vatican City and of Uruguay for their statements. In reply to the question raised by the Delegation of Roumania he called the attention of the Meeting to Document No. 603, page 2 of which contained some remarks concerning the use of the 6 additional channel hours in times of peace. His Delegation, in its desire to clarify the remarks contained in Document No. 91, had published Document No. 603. Later on, with the object of avoiding possible juridical differences which might arise, the Delegation of Switzerland had published Doc. No. 660, in which the application of the I.C.R.C. had been reduced to 6 channel hours. Switzerland, out of its own assignment, offered to place at the disposal of the International Red Cross an additional 6 channel hours. This was one more step in the decisive cooperation which the Swiss Government had always given the International Red Cross, having placed at its disposal during the past years not only channel hours but also all the radio installations of the Swiss Government.
- 2.5 Dr. Metzler then read a list of the countries forming part of the International Red Cross, saying that he had limited himself to mentioning only those present at this Conference. Finally, he appealed for acceptance of the proposed assignment.
- 2.6 Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) thought that there were divergences between Documents Nos. 603 and 660. He also thought that the assignment of 12 channel hours was excessive, since some countries had been assigned only 8, 6 and even 4 channel hours. Therefore, the Soviet Delegation suggested that the Plenary Assembly should decide whether or not to assign frequencies to the International Red Cross Committee, without mentioning the number. Determination of the latter should be left to the Committee in charge of making the assignments.
- 2.7 The Chairman put to vote the proposals contained in Documents Nos. 603 and 660, with the following results: In favour - 44 votes; against - 0; abstentions - 17.

Thus the proposal of Switzerland referring to the assignment of channel hours to the International Red Cross Committee was approved.

2.8

Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) wished to state that, in principle, he was in agreement with the assignment of channel hours to the International Red Cross, as expressed in Document No. 248. He proposed, in view of the decision taken, that the Plenary Assembly should recommend the I.C.R.C. to establish its own broadcasting service.

2.9

The Chairman asked the Assembly if there were any objections to this proposal and, there being none, he considered the proposal to be approved.

2.10

Mr. Lazareanu (P.R. of Roumania) wished to state that he had abstained from voting because he agreed with the arguments brought forward by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. and because the explanation given by Dr. Metzler had not been satisfactory.

2.11

Mr. Rapp (U.K.) expressed his disagreement with the proposal of Mr. Lalić, since Document No. 660 showed clearly that the channel hours were to be assigned to the Swiss Government in order that the latter might place them at the disposal of the Red Cross. For this reason, the U.K. Delegation asked that the proposal of Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) be put to the vote.

2.12

Mr. Dostert (Secretary) read the text of a draft recommendation in accordance with the proposal of the Delegation of Yugoslavia. The text was as follows:

"The Plenary Assembly suggests to the I.C.R.C. that it should develop its own means for the use of the channel hours placed at its disposal by the Conference."

2.13

The result of the vote was as follows: In favour of the proposal of Yugoslavia, 2 votes; Against, 42 votes; Abstentions, 12.

The proposal of Yugoslavia was thus rejected.

2.14

Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) wished to express his disagreement with the vote taken. When the Chairman had asked the Assembly if there were any objections to the proposal of Yugoslavia, no delegations had made comments, this showed that the proposal had been approved.

III

CONSIDERATION OF POINT 5 OF THE AGENDA. - DRAFT RESOLUTION PROPOSED BY U.N.E.S.C.O. (DOCUMENT NO. 278).

3.1 Mr. Huth (U.N.E.S.C.O.) stated that he intended to submit in the name of the U.N.E.S.C.O. the proposal contained in Document No. 278 for discussion. However, after a careful study of the text of the draft Recommendation, it seemed to him that the wording was outside the competence of an administrative conference. He therefore wished to submit a new text.

3.2 The Chairman asked Mr. Huth to present the new text of his draft Resolution in the form of an official document of the Conference, in order that it might be studied at a future plenary session.

The Assembly agreed to adjourn the consideration of Document 278.

IV. CONSIDERATION OF POINT 6 OF THE AGENDA.-PROPOSAL OF CUBA CONCERNING A MAXIMUM ASSIGNMENT FOR EACH COUNTRY (DOCUMENT NO. 616).

4.1 Mr. Morales (Cuba) made a brief statement in which he said that his country had requested more than 300 channel hours, taking into account that at present it was operating 208 and had important projects for the next five years. Cuba had reduced its requirements considerably and now proposed through Document No. 616, that no country should be assigned more than 300 channel hours.

4.2 The Chairman suspended the session at 7 p.m. and it was resumed at 7:30 p.m.

4.3 Mr. Morales (Cuba) continued his explanation of Document No. 616, which had been presented by the Delegation of Cuba with the hope that it would be taken into consideration at the moment of drawing up the plan. However, the time limit for the completion of the lists of channel hours was about to expire, and he thought that, if Document No. 616 was approved, it would cause delays in the work of the Committee and, consequently, of the Conference.

He therefore proposed that the discussion of Document No. 616 should be adjourned until the draft plan had been considered. If the latter were approved, the Cuban Document would be annulled. However, if the draft plan were rejected, Document No. 616 would at once be examined at the same Plenary Session.

4.4 Mr. Chien (China) stated that he was not going to refer to Document No. 616, which had been withdrawn, but that he wished to mention a very general principle, which never had been discussed within the General Principles Committee:

The principle of moderation.

Confucius had asked the people of China to act with moderation in its private and its national life, since moderation was the only principle which could make everybody happy.

The Delegation of China hoped that the remembrance of this principle of Confucius would bind closer all the delegations who attended this Conference and allow them to end it with a positive result and with final success. (Applause)

- 4.5      The Assembly agreed to adjourn the discussion of Document No. 616 until a subsequent plenary session on the understanding that it would automatically be submitted for consideration if the draft plan were rejected.

V.      CONSIDERATION OF POINT 7 OF THE AGENDA. - PROPOSAL OF URUGUAY CONCERNING A REDUCTION OF THE REQUIREMENTS MADE BEFORE THEIR PRESENTATION TO COMMITTEE 5 (DOCUMENT NO. 581).

- 5.1      Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) recalled that question 11 of the Questionnaire of Committee 3 had been proposed by his Delegation. Practical reasons had shown the convenience of transferring the very replies considered as negative to the adoption of that principle, to the column of affirmative replies; this was a somewhat arbitrary procedure, but it obeyed the desire to finish the task assigned as soon as possible. Later there was included in the Report of the General Principles Committee a recommendation to give special consideration, when the plan was drawn up, to those countries who at this Conference had reduced the requirements originally presented at Atlantic City and Geneva.

Mr. Meyer had suggested an amendment to the **text** which appeared in the Report of the General Principles Committee and, later, had proposed the deletion of the corresponding paragraph. This had been approved. However, the Delegation of Uruguay thought it extremely important to include a recommendation similar to that which it had presented to the General Principles Committee. It now proposed to the Plenary Assembly that sub-paragraph a), paragraph 3 of the so-called "long document" be again included.

- 5.2      Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) proposed the adoption of a compromise text recommending the Working Group of Committee 6, to take into consideration the reductions made by the countries in relation to their former requirements. He asked the Secretary to draw up the text.

5.3 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) read a compromise text which was not accepted by the Delegations of Portugal and China.

5.4 Mr. Dostert then drafted a new text as follows:

"The Plenary Assembly, having examined the proposal of Uruguay, contained in Document No. 591, DECIDES:  
To recommend the Plan Group, when it draws up the final draft assignment plan, to take into consideration the modesty of the original requirements and the true reductions made by the countries before submitting their requirements to Committee 5."

5.5 This text was approved unanimously.

The Chairman adjourned the session at 8.15 p.m.

The Assistant Secretary:

Th. Wettstein

The Secretary:

L. E. Dostert

APPROVED:

The Chairman,

M. Percyra

The Reporter:

E. Sánchez LaFaurie

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 691-E

21 February 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

MINUTES OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Thirty-First Session

20 February 1949 (Morning)

The Chairman, Mr. Miguel Pereyra, declared the meeting open at 10.40 a.m.

Delegations present: People's Republic of Albania, Argentine (Republic), Australia (Commonwealth), Austria, Bie-lorussian SSR, Burma (represented by Pakistan), Bolivia, Brazil, Popular Republic of Bulgaria, Canada, China, Vatican City, Colombia (Republic), Colonies, Protectorates and Overseas Territories of the United Kingdom, Overseas Territories of the French Republic, Cuba, El Salvador (Republic), Ecuador (temporarily represented by Brazil), United States of America, Guatemala (temporarily represented by Cuba), Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Iran (represented by Switzerland), Liberia (represented by the United States of America), Mexico (temporarily represented by Ireland), Nicaragua, Norway, New Zealand (temporarily represented by the Union of South Africa), Pakistan, Paraguay, Poland (Republic), Portugal, French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, FPR of Yugoslavia, Ukrainian SSR, P.R. of Roumania, United Kingdom, Switzerland (Confederation), Czechoslovakia, Territories of the United States of America, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay (Oriental Republic of).

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

The following were represented by observers: P.R. of Mongolia, SCAP and UNESCO.

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

- I. CONSIDERATION OF POINT 8 OF THE AGENDA: APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF PLENARY SESSIONS NO. 14 (doc. 583), 15 (doc. 593), 16 (doc. 594), 17 (doc. 595), 18 (doc. 596), 19 (doc. 597), 20 (doc. 598), 21 (doc. 599) and 23 (doc. 630).



Document 583.

1.1 Mr. Sterling (USA) said that for item 1.32 his name should be replaced by that of Mr. Thurston.

1.2 With this amendment the Assembly approved document 583.

Document 593.

1.3 Mr. Lazareanu (P.R. of Roumania) asked that certain additions should be made to items 3.22 and 3.23 of document 593. After checking the oral statement with the recording, the Secretariat submitted the following text to Mr. Lazareanu who accepted it:

1.4 Item 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.

Three arguments had been brought forward in support of the admission of a Japanese technical expert to this Conference:

1. that Japan was a member of the ITU,
2. that every Delegation was free to determine its composition as it thought fit,
3. that Japan was a democratic country.

He did not wish to dwell, any more than had Mr. Jacques Meyer (France), on the first argument, which could not be advanced since Japan was not at the moment a member of the ITU.

If it was true that the Atlantic City Convention provided that each Delegation was free to determine its composition as it wished, the Assembly was not thereby obliged to accept any member of a Delegation. Moreover, everybody knew that a peace treaty had not yet been signed with Japan. It was only when the Japanese nation had been absolved of its crimes that its representatives could claim the right to attend international conferences. The fact that a person had been recommended by the Supreme Command of the Allied Powers did not give that person the right to be admitted to an international conference, since a Supreme Command could, as everybody knew, make mistakes at times.

1.5 Item 3.23: The Chairman interrupted Mr. Lazareanu, pointing out that his statement went outside the agenda which he was asked to observe".

The remainder of the text would follow as given in item 3.23 of doc. 593.

- 1.6 Col. Johnson (SCAP) asked that the full text of his statement, which had been reproduced as item 3.1, should be included in the Minutes of this session. This statement was as follows:
- 1.7 "It is felt lengthy debate on this question should not be necessary as all Delegates are aware of the arguments which were advanced in the long discussions during the 6th meeting of the Credentials Committee on 4 November 1948 and again during the 6th and 7th sessions of the Plenary Assembly on the 5th and 8th of November 1948.
- 1.8 "However, as some Delegates probably are not thoroughly familiar with some of the principal facts having a bearing on this question it is felt the following brief clarifications are necessary.
- 1.9 "1. On January 23 1948 the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers sent a member of his staff accompanied by a Japanese technical adviser to Geneva to participate in the proceedings of the Provisional Frequency Board. Both of these representatives, as several Delegates present in this room well know, have for nearly a year regularly attended meetings and participated actively in the work of the Provisional Frequency Board.
- 1.10 "2. Later the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers' action in including a Japanese technical adviser in his Delegation to Geneva was discussed and approved 3 to 1 by the Allied Council for Japan. Subsequently, on 9 June 1948, by a vote of 10 to 0 with 1 abstention, the Far Eastern Commission approved attendance at inter-governmental conferences by members of SCAP's staff, accompanied by Japanese technical advisers. This decision is the policy decision of the Far Eastern Commission which is mentioned in paragraph 3 d of Document No. 388; and a copy of which is contained in Annex C of Document No. 68.
- 1.11 "3. As regards the accession of Japan to the International Telecommunications Conference of Atlantic City, 1947, the Convention provides, through Additional Protocol II, that Japan may accede to the Convention by fulfilling the provisions of Article 17 at such time as the responsible authorities consider such accession appropriate, and that the formalities prescribed by Article I of said Convention shall not apply.
- 1.12 "4. On 1 September 1948 SCAP, the responsible authority, issued a directive to the Japanese Government permitting it to

take the steps required by Additional Protocol II, to accede to the Convention. However, as the Japanese now have a democratic constitution, the Japanese Government was not able to act upon S.C.A.P.'s permissive directive until the Diet, that is the legislative organ of the government, had approved. Hence, it was not until December 3, 1948, that the Instrument of Accession was dispatched through the appropriate diplomatic channels to the Secretary of the International Telecommunications Union.

- 1.13 "5. The Observer for S.C.A.P. is anxious to bring to bear all the technical facilities and knowledge of his Delegation, to the end that any plan produced by the Conference will take into account, in an equitable manner the needs and technical views of S.C.A.P. This is necessary in order that the Observer will be in the best possible position to recommend wholeheartedly that S.C.A.P. bring about Japan's adherence to such agreements and plan as may emerge from this Conference."
- 1.14 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) regretted that he must state that the Minutes were often drawn up in an unsatisfactory manner. Passages were some times left out altogether, so that the statements of the various Delegations were incorrectly reproduced; in addition, there were a large number of grammatical errors which had not been corrected. The Minutes were not drawn up coherently and logically and some sentences had no sense at all. The text of item 2.29 in Document No. 593 was unsatisfactory and this applied to other documents also.
- He asked that the following corrections be made to certain paragraphs of Document No. 593:
- 1.15 a) - item 1.23: the following sentence had been omitted after the first sentence of this item: "since the Roumanian proposal had been rejected, the question arose as to why the majority did not wish to tackle questions concerning the date fixed for the closure of the work of the Conference".
- 1.16 b) - item 1.26: after the words "did not accept its text" add: "since it did not reflect the actual situation existing at the Conference". Then the text should continue as given in Document No. 593.
- 1.17 Mr. Egorov requested that an amendment be made to item 3.56. After checking the oral statement with the recording, the Secretariat submitted the following text which was accepted by Mr. Egorov:

"I must repeat what I have already said before. I warn the Conference against taking such a hasty decision, inasmuch as this decision has a purely formal character. The Document which has just been read out does not give us any formal basis on which to take a decision with regard to the admission to the Conference of a technical adviser to the Observer of S.C.A.P. Such a decision will only give rise to the need to examine this matter on the basis of documents and for this reason we shall have to decide again upon this question. Therefore, I insist that such a decision should not be taken now inasmuch as there is no basis for taking it; the document read by Col. Johnson does not provide any basis for the Conference to take such a decision."

- 1.18       The Chairman asked Mr. Egorov to submit in writing the text of the corrections which he wished to have made to the above items, so that these corrections might be checked with the recording and the notes of the stenotypists. The first correction requested by Mr. Egorov should not apply to the Spanish text which was perfectly correct and coherent.
- 1.19       Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) asked that his statement, reproduced as item 3.2, should be included "in extenso" by means of the recordings, as he had requested in writing. (See the annex to this document).
- 1.20       He stated that he wished to associate himself with the statement of Mr. Stoyanov (U.S.S.R.) which appeared as item 3.60 of Document No. 593.
- 1.21       Mr. Kito (P.R. of Albania) declared that the Minutes contained no mention of the names of countries who had voted for or against a motion or who had abstained when the Assembly at various times had taken a decision by a roll call vote.
- 1.22       Mr. Dostert (Secretary) proposed that, if a request was made, the Minutes should in the future mention the names of countries whose Delegations had taken part in a roll call vote. This was agreed.
- 1.23       The Assembly approved Document No. 593 taking into account the corrections requested which would be checked with the recordings and the notes taken by the stenotypists.  
Document No. 594.
- 1.24       Mr. Egorov (Belorussian S.S.R.) asked that items 2.58 and 2.59 be drafted as follows:

2.58: "The Delegation of the Belorussian S.S.R. had insisted on numerous occasions, at meetings of the Requirements Committee and its Working Groups, on the need to analyze the requirements of the various countries in order to ensure that they

conformed to the recommendations of Atlantic City. His Delegation had also insisted on the need for a technically correct definition of the number of frequencies required for the different radio circuits, in accordance with the recommendations made by the Technical Committee."

- 1.25        2.59: "In the second sentence after the words "statistical work", replace the remainder of the sentence by "with regard to the list of requirements submitted by the countries on Forms A, B2 and C". The text would then continue: "This method had eliminated the possibility of analyzing the requirements in such a manner as to ensure that they conformed to the conditions laid down at Atlantic City. The application of this same method had led to a mechanical definition of the optimum working frequencies, as deduced from the curves of the U.S.A. Delegation, without the propagation conditions being taken into account. The same procedure was applied to the frequencies required for certain radio circuits. The conclusion must be drawn that the Requirements Committee had not in fact analyzed the requirements of the various countries to see if they conformed to the Atlantic City Recommendations although this task was included in the terms of reference of the Committee."
- 1.26        The second sentence of item 2.62 should read: "No attempt had been made to make these recommendations for frequencies tally with the experience acquired during many years".
- 1.27        Item 2.63: In the first sentence after the words "correctness of frequencies" add: "recommended by Working Group 5-B", the word "assigned" being deleted. He requested further corrections to this item, but these did not concern the English text.
- 1.28        Mr. Egorov (Belorussian S.S.R.) asked that an amendment be made to item 2.65. After checking the oral statement with the recording, the Secretariat submitted the following text which was accepted by Mr. Egorov:
- "The Delegation of the Belorussian S.S.R. entirely supports the proposals which have been submitted during today's session by the Soviet Delegation, and considers that later on Committee 5, and perhaps also Committee 6, will have to carry out a revision, to make a detailed analysis and to exclude those requirements which do not correspond to the propagation conditions". This text should replace the second and third sentences of this item.
- 1.29        Item 2.86: In the second sentence after the words "by them" replace the remainder of this sentence by "this had led them to protest against the use of the OMF curves made by Working Group 5-B". The third paragraph should read: "Mr. Egorov mentioned the case of Brazil which had received 542 channel hours whereas it had requested 306 on Form 4".

The final paragraph should read: "Finally, he recommended that the curves presented by the USA Delegation should be used for the other seasons in a reasonable manner together with other data relating to the ionospheric conditions. In this manner, it would be possible to determine the optimum working frequencies and avoid the serious error committed by the Requirements Committee for the June median season. He asked that the Soviet proposal be put to the vote."

1.30. The Chairman declared that most of the corrections already requested seemed unnecessary because the sense could easily be deduced from the context.

Mr. Dostert (Secretary) stated that :

"the consideration of reports on technical matters was a long, complex and difficult job especially when translation was carried out in 4 languages. Frequently, speakers did not respect the rules of procedure which instructed them to speak slowly and clearly; therefore the Secretariat, when it reproduced by means of the recording the statements made in the original language, was obliged to modify these statements so that they should be correct from the point of view of grammar and style. For this purpose, the Secretariat employed parliamentary stenographers who took down the statements made in English, Spanish and French. The rapporteurs then drew up the Minutes summarizing the statements made. A text in the 4 languages was then drawn up with the aid of all these facilities. The translations were revised with respect to their form and style and were then submitted to engineers who also revised them in English, Spanish and French. The Secretariat did not have available a technical reviser for the Russian language but had asked the USSR Delegation to lend its assistance to overcome certain technical difficulties; this moreover had been done.

He wished especially to point out to the Delegate of the Bielorussian SSR that the amendments requested, which were purely of a drafting character, would involve considerable work, would immobilize an important number of personnel and would cause very high additional costs.

Therefore, he urgently asked the Delegates to limit their corrections to errors which were really of substance; in order to avoid the considerable loss of time caused by these minor amendments, he proposed that requests for corrections should be handed in to the Secretariat in writing<sup>n</sup>

- 1.31 The Chairman associated himself with this statement and asked the Delegations to limit their requests for corrections to corrections of substance likely to modify the sense of a statement. They should not insist upon corrections for which, in most cases, adjustments could be made with a little good will and understanding.
- 1.32 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) declared that he agreed entirely with the Chairman and Mr. Dostert. However, the corrections which his Delegation had requested were not of a minor character and he gave further explanations to this effect.
- 1.33 The Assembly approved Document No. 594 with the amendments requested which were to be checked with the recordings.

Document No. 595.

- 1.34 Dr. Metzler (Switzerland) asked that corrections be made to item 2.50, involving the following corrections to the English text: in the second sentence, after "inadmissible", delete "for frequencies in the 9 Mc/s band".
- 1.35 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.), referring to item 2.44, asked that a correction be made involving no changes in the English text.
- 1.36 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) said that his country's name had not been correctly reproduced in the Minutes and he asked that note be taken of this in the future.
- 1.37 Mr. Doronin (U.S.S.R.) requested correction of a typographical error in item 2.39 and further asked that in its paragraph 3 the words "inaccurate correction factor of 17 db" be replaced by "total correction of 17 db".
- 1.38 The Assembly approved Document No. 595 with these amendments which were to be checked with the recordings.

Document No. 596.

- 1.39 Mr. Albuquerque (Brazil) stated that the vote of congratulations to the Technical Committee had not been included in this document.

- 1.40 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) said that the consideration of the report of the Technical Committee had not been completed at the 18th Plenary Session and that it would not, therefore, be appropriate to include a vote of congratulations in these Minutes.
- 1.41 Mr. Albuquerque (Brazil) asked that this vote of congratulations appear in the Minutes of the corresponding session. The statement in question was: "Mr. Albuquerque (Brazil) proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, rapporteur and the Chairmen of Working Groups of the Technical Committee for the report and for the manner in which they had conducted the work of this Committee".
- 1.42 Mr. Lazareanu (P.R. of Roumania) asked for corrections to be made to items 1.1 and 1.13; these corrections did not affect the English text.
- 1.43 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) asked that a correction be made to item 1.12. After checking this statement with the recording, the Secretariat submitted the following text which was accepted by Mr. Egorov:

"First I wish to thank Mr. Veatch for making such a soothing speech and leading us to believe that we can fix standards with the sole aim of informing the peoples of the world about the protection ratios that should be used in broadcasting. Our Delegation regards this question in a rather different manner.

"We cannot establish standards which we can afterwards look at but not put into practice, or standards which, in the words of Mr. Faulkner we will be able to change at will in the Plan Committee. We are more logical, we consider this question and the work we are doing here in a more serious manner. When we established the Technical Committee and drew up its terms of reference, we did not include in its directives that it should lay down for us ideal standards which would only be real and practical at some time in the future; we gave it directives to lay down standards for us on the basis of which we could create a plan for high frequency broadcasting. If we consider the question from this point of view, we will be perplexed by the decision now presented to this Plenary Session.

"Only yesterday the Chairman of Committee 4 gave us one set of standards, today he wishes to give us different, higher standards and if we wait till tomorrow then clearly we shall be presented with still higher standards. This is done, not on the



basis of a technical analysis but simply on Mr. Sastry's wish to have it this way. The question of the signal to atmospheric noise ratio cannot be examined as lightly as it has been done recently, - on the basis of hearing the recordings. I will not concern myself with details since we have discussed them here long enough. I will only say that we must establish standards as near to reality as possible and which will give us good results in drawing up a plan. The figure of 34-db was discussed at great length by the Working Group of the Technical Committee, it was confirmed by a large number of experts and a decision was taken that it was an appropriate standard fully sufficient for our present work. There are no reasons now to raise this standard on the basis of the facile arguments by which some Delegates support their desire to increase the standard. My Delegation supports the proposal to establish a standard of 34 db and considers that this standard should be considered as the best for present conditions."

- 1.44 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) said that Mr. Mercier (France), who was unable to be present, wished the following corrections to be made to items 1.4 and 1.29:

Item 1.4: in line 8, page 2 of the English text the word "not" to be inserted after "could".

In the third paragraph of item 1.4 a full stop should be placed after "recommended" and the remainder of the text should constitute one sentence.

- 1.45 Item 1.29: the correction requested did not apply to the English text.

- 1.46 The assembly approved Document No. 596 with these corrections which were to be checked by the Secretariat.

Document No. 597.

- 1.47 Dr. Metzler (Switzerland) wished the third sentence of item 1.55 to be altered as follows: "However, it insisted that this 60% of satisfied listeners could not refer to paragraphs 11 and 12". Dr. Metzler requested a further correction which did not apply to the English text.

- 1.48 Mr. Albuquerque (Brazil) referring to item 1.67 said that this statement was made by himself and not by Mr. Machado.

- 1.49 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) stated that, at the request of the Delegate of France, who was unable to be present, a correction should be made to the last sentence of item 1.70. This correction did not concern the English text. A second correction, relating to the last sentence but one, also did not concern the English text.
- 1.50 Mr. Ouspenskii (Ukrainian S.S.R.) said that the first sentence of item 1.13 was not clear in the Russian text. It should read as follows: "Mr. Ouspenskii (Ukrainian S.S.R.) recalled that Document No. 490 had been adopted by a majority decision and he protested against the reconsideration, etc....."
- 1.51 Mr. Egorov (Belorussian S.S.R.) asked that the words "protection standard" in the second sentence of item 1.40 should be replaced by "protection ratio".
- 1.52 The Assembly approved Document No. 597 with these amendments which were to be checked by the Secretariat.
- 1.53 Document No. 598 was approved without amendment.
- Document No. 599.
- 1.54 Mr. Aziz (Burma) said that for items 1.2 and 1.15 his name should replace that of Mr. Bokhari.
- 1.55 Mr. Albuquerque (Brazil) asked that, in the future, when a vote took place, the Minutes should mention the number of Delegates who had taken part in the vote.
- 1.56 With these amendments, Document No. 599 was approved.
- Document No. 630.
- 1.57 Dr. Metzler (Switzerland) asked that the third paragraph of item 1.24 be deleted.
- 1.58 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) requested that an amendment be made at the beginning of item 1.33. After checking this statement with the recording, the Secretariat submitted the following text which was accepted by Mr. Lalić:
- "Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) did not share the opinions of those Delegations who were surprised at, or who had protested against, the United Kingdom proposal (Document No. 560). On the contrary, he felt he must thank the U.K. Delegation for presenting this document which clearly showed that the technical standards adopted by the majority of countries and called "reasonable", were in practice not applicable."

- 1.59 Mr. Doronin (U.S.S.R.) said that he would submit in writing his requests for corrections.
- 1.60 Referring to item 1.38, Mr. Aziz (Burma) stated that his name should replace that of Mr. Bokhari.
- 1.61 Mr. Ouspenskii (Ukrainian S.S.R.) asked that the end of the second paragraph of item 1.30 should read as follows: "Finally, the total correction which could be accepted for long and short period fading had been fixed at 17 db...". He requested a further correction to item 1.31 but this did not concern the English text.
- 1.62 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) asked that the beginning of item 1.27, paragraph 2 read as follows: "therefore he considered inadmissible the United Kingdom proposal...."
- 1.63 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) said that the Delegate of France, who was unable to be present, wished item 1.29 to be drafted as follows:

"After requesting a drafting correction of the French text of Document No. 560, Mr. Mercier (France) said that the document of the U.K. Delegation was very important since it shed light on the whole philosophy of the work which a Technical Committee could accomplish in a frequency assignment conference. Such problems should be studied, not during the course of a Conference, but by the C.C.I.R.

"The French Delegation was one of those which had most often been opposed to various standards which it considered as very high. These standards were in fact ideal, and not practical standards. His Delegation would have been more satisfied by the approval of minimum standards and regretted that only ideal, unpractical standards had been approved. However, it must be recognized that the problems submitted to the Technical Committee were very complex and amongst the most difficult in radio. If results of a more practical nature had not been obtained, it was perhaps because the Technical Committee had possessed insufficient material to obtain such results.

"Therefore, the French Delegation did not share the opinion of the Romanian Delegation insofar as the latter blamed the Technical Committee. On the contrary, he considered that the Technical Committee, under the guidance of its distinguished Chairman, Mr. Sastry, had accomplished remarkable work. With respect to Document No. 560, he thought that it contained a very practical proposal. However, it should not appear in the Technical Committee; it should constitute an independent recommendation, separate from the report addressed to the Plan Committee by the Plenary Assembly."

- 1.64 The Assembly approved Document No. 630 with the above corrections which were to be checked by the Secretariat.

II. CONSIDERATION OF POINT TWO OF THE AGENDA:

Doc. No. 664 (Note of the Secretariat) and the Addendum to Doc. No. 137.

2.1 Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) made the following statement:

"The U.K. Delegation was worried by the title of this Document since it was not correct. Once Minutes of this Plenary Assembly have been approved and signed no additions, alterations or deletions can be made without the consent of the Plenary. This has now to some extent been corrected and the question of additions to the Minutes or not is to be decided by the Plenary.

2.2 "Certain observations cannot be avoided. What we have here, from the text that follows, is evidently not an addition to the Minutes (for no one has any power to do that) but a conference document submitted by three delegations, which reproduces the text of Minutes which the Plenary had decided should be deleted from the record and not published.

There are two questions which arise from the publication of this document:

2.3 "In the first place should it ever have been published by the Secretariat? I have the greatest sympathy for our overworked, Secretary General, who must clearly publish any document that is submitted to him for publication by any delegation so long as it bears directly on the work of the Conference, and it was no doubt for this reason that the present document was published. However, the U.K. Delegation feels that owing to the special circumstances of this case there should have been a discussion between the Secretary, the President of the Conference and the delegations concerned before publication as it was a matter directly affecting the prerogatives of this Plenary Assembly.

The second question is as to whether such a document should have ever been submitted for publication to the Secretariat? Here the U.K. Delegation has no doubts whatsoever. It should not. The Plenary Assembly had decided that the Minutes in question should not be published and if any delegations had revised their opinions it was for them to bring up the matter at the next Plenary and ask that the decision be reversed. What they did, in effect, was to take upon themselves the responsibility of reversing the decision of the Plenary and without any sort of justification to publish the document we are discussing.

2.4 "In other words (to be frank) their action was incorrect. The note by the Secretariat does not in any way alter this fact, the dignity and prerogatives of the Conference as a

whole have been badly slighted and there is only one appropriate answer. To suppress the document now before us and to maintain our previous decision that the deletion from the minutes of the passages in question be maintained. And in order that this incident may do nothing to mar the general harmony of the Conference and the friendly feelings that animate all of us I would suggest that only the decisions taken as a result of this debate be recorded in the minutes and that the whole matter be then consigned to oblivion.

2.5 "The U.K. Delegation therefore formally moves that this Plenary Assembly reaffirms its previous decision in regard to this matter and that the document in question should be suppressed."

2.6 Mr. Goroshkin (U.S.S.R.) made the following statement:

"I wish to reply to the statement of Mr. Faulkner, Head of the U.K. Delegation, who favored the deletion of the Addendum to Document No. 137, containing the statement of various delegations concerning the admission of a Japanese national, official representative of the Japanese Administration, as technical adviser to the Representative of S.C.A.P. It is necessary to reconstruct the exact factual situation, and to explain to the Delegates why the Delegations of the U.S.S.R., the Ukrainian S.S.R. and the Bielorussian S.S.R. have requested the Chairman of the Conference to publish the Addendum to Document No. 137.

2.7 "As everyone knows, the question of the admission of a Japanese national as an expert adviser to the Observer of S.C.A.P. has been decided on two occasions. It was first examined during the 6th Plenary Session on 5 November 1948, and was again examined during the 15th Plenary Session on 14 January 1949. It is also well known that, during the consideration of the above question on 5 November 1948, no positive decision was taken in favor of S.C.A.P., because most of the Delegations had not expressed agreement on the admission of the Japanese technical adviser to the Conference, and in general had not wished to express an opinion on this matter. Thirty delegations abstained from voting, 14 voted for admission, and 11 against.

2.8 "Taking this situation into account, the Representatives of S.C.A.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Conference stating that he was withdrawing from the Agenda the question of the admission of a Japanese national as technical adviser to the Observer of S.C.A.P.

2.9 "As you can see, according to the decision taken on this question on 5 November 1948, the person of Japanese nationality has not been admitted to our Conference as an expert technical adviser to the Observer of S.C.A.P.. During that same session, the Head of the U.S.A. Delegation, in view of the situation which

had been created and the energetic opposition which had been manifested during the discussion of this question, desiring that the statements of the delegations be left out of the text of the Minutes of the 6th Plenary Session of the Conference.

- 2.10 "The Soviet Delegation, desirous of cooperating with the other delegations and of avoiding a prolongation of the Conference, made no objection to its statements, intended to prevent the admission of the Japanese national as adviser to the Observer of S.C.A.P. being omitted from the Minutes of the Plenary Session of 5 November 1948.
- 2.11 "But what happened later? Just what many delegations, and among them that of the U.S.S.R., would have wished to avoid. After more than two months, on 14 January 1949, the question of the admission of a Japanese national as expert technical adviser to the Observer of S.C.A.P. was again raised, with the request for reexamination of the decision previously taken by the Plenary Assembly. This was done in violation of the Rules of Procedure of our Conference and on the initiative of the Representative of S.C.A.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, and with the support of the Delegations of the U.S.A., the U.K. and others.
- 2.12 "As you know, the Soviet Delegation and many others opposed the reexamination of this question, for nothing warranted such an action. However, in conformity with the decision of the majority, during the 15th Plenary Session, the official representative of the Japanese Administration, Mr. Amishima, was admitted to the Conference as an expert technical adviser to the Observer of S.C.A.P.. Could the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. possibly accept the action of the Representative of S.C.A.P., the Delegations of the U.S.A., the U.K. and others in insisting on an illegal reconsideration of the decision taken in this matter in a manner which suited their wishes and, moreover, without publication of the texts of the statements in the documents of the Conference? Of course not. As a consequence of such conduct by certain delegations, the Soviet Delegation has not been able to maintain its agreement not to reproduce the discussion of such a serious question in the Minutes of the Conference. The Delegation of the U.S.S.R., as well as those of the Ukrainian S.S.R. and the Bielorussian S.S.R., therefore addressed a letter to Mr. Percyra, Chairman of the Conference, on 23 January 1949. Unfortunately, this letter has not been published. In this letter addressed to Mr. Percyra the Delegations of the U.S.S.R., the Ukrainian S.S.R. and the Bielorussian S.S.R. invited Mr. Percyra:
- 2.13 "1. To ask, in the name of the Conference, the Supreme Command of the Allied Powers to make it clear whether or not the Japanese citizen, Director of Japanese Broadcasting in the Ministry of Communications of Japan, Mr. Tsuyoshi Amishima, is or is not, the official representative of the Supreme Command of the Allied Powers.

- 2.14 "2. To inform the United Nations of the presence at the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference at Mexico City of a person of Japanese nationality in the position of technical adviser to the Observer of S.C.A.P., the said person being the official representative of the Ministry of Communications of Japan. To ask Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, to explain whether it is legal and in conformity with the U.N. Charter for a Japanese national, official representative of the Ministry of Communications of Japan, to be present at, and participate in, the work of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of Mexico City, before the Allied Powers have settled the question of peace with Japan.
- 2.15 "3. To publish in their entirety, in the Minutes of the 6th Plenary Session on 5 November 1948, the statements of the Delegations of the U.S.S.R., the Bielorussian S.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. and of the other delegations which participated in the discussion concerning the admission of the Observers of S.C.A.P.. These statements were omitted at the request of the U.S.A. Delegation and with the consent of the countries, as the result of the first decision that a person of Japanese nationality was not to be admitted to our Conference.
- 2.16 "4. To refer to the United Nations all the accounts of the discussion, i.e. the Minutes of the 6th and 15th Plenary Sessions, the statements of the Observer of S.C.A.P. and those of the General Secretariat concerning the discussion of the question of the admission of a Japanese national among the Observers of S.C.A.P.
- 2.17 "To recognize that, before receiving these official explanations from both the United Nations and S.C.A.P., our Delegations cannot accept the presence at this Conference of a representative of Japan in the person of Mr. Tsuyoshi Amishima, Director of Broadcasting in the Ministry of Communications of Japan.
- 2.18 "No one can accuse the Delegations of the U.S.S.R., the Bielorussian S.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. of having acted incorrectly in asking for explanations of the said questions, as indicated in the above letter. The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. acted in all fairness and justice in addressing such a letter to the Chairman of the Conference.
- 2.19 "Certain delegations, for example that of the U.K., accuse us of trying to impose our will on the Secretariat, saying that publication of this document constitutes an error, etc. All this is rejected by the Soviet Delegation as having nothing to do with the position consistently adopted from the very beginning to the very end by the Soviet Delegation concerning the solution of this

question. If the U.S.A. and U.K. Delegations had not resorted in this instance to a violation of procedure, the U.S.S.R. Delegation would not have requested the Chairman to publish the texts of its statements. Unfortunately, we must express our amazement that the Representative of S.C.A.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, as well as the U.S.A. and U.K. Delegations have insisted on the revision of the decision taken in this matter. Why does the Representative of S.C.A.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, who represents the United States in the Allied Control Council for Japan, insist on the presence of a person of Japanese nationality, representative of a country which has been an aggressor and which has inflicted unspeakable suffering on the people of my country and of other countries, while my Delegation, which represents a country participating in the Allied Control Council for Japan, opposes the presence of a person of Japanese nationality. This opposition constitutes a fact which should have been taken into consideration by the Representative of S.C.A.P., as well as by the U.S.A. and U.K. Delegations and the other delegations which support them.

- 2.20 "The Soviet Union follows a consistent policy of peace and international security; our positions are those of humanity and of justice and at the same time we have rigorously observed our obligations to other countries. Our country has not forgotten that militaristic Japan has often tried to encroach upon the sovereignty of our fatherland. We have not forgotten Nussan, Khilkin Gol, or the fact that during the last war an elite army of a million men, the Army of Kwantung, was massed on the frontiers of my fatherland, ready to launch at the opportune moment a treacherous attack. Mr. Chairman, all this has been said in relation to the fact that certain other delegations, including those of the U.S.A. and the U.K., have taken a different position in this matter.
- 2.21 "The Delegation of the Soviet Union believes that Japan will be able to participate in conferences of the International Telecommunication Union only after the signing of a peace treaty with Japan, when Japan becomes a member of the United Nations.
- 2.22 "The Soviet Delegation does not insist on the revision of the question concerning the admission of a person of Japanese nationality as a technical adviser to the Observer of S.C.A.P.; but it is concerned that its rights should not be impugned in the course of this Conference. Each delegation has the legitimate and perfectly just right to require that its statements be reproduced in the documents of this Conference. This right cannot be refused to any delegation. The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. insist on the Addendum to the Minutes of Document No. 137 being maintained, and believes that all the statements contained therein must be amplified and completed in conformity with the stenographic record, so that they may reflect the real situation of the question. In addition my Delegation insists that all material relative to the question



of the admission of a Japanese national as technical adviser to the Observer of S.C.A.P. should be forwarded through official channels to the United Nations. We consider as incorrect the U.K. proposal to treat as an error the publication of material relative to the admission of a Japanese national among the observers of S.C.A.P. and to annul the Addendum to Document No. 137. Under the Rules of Procedure no such decision can be taken except by unanimity."

2.23 The Chairman interrupted Mr. Goroschk'in at one point to tell him that his statement was clearly departing from the Agenda, which was concerned only with the decision as to whether the Plenary Assembly was, or was not, to accept the Addendum to Document No. 137.

2.24 Mr. Acton (Canada) supported the formal proposal of the Delegate of the U.K.

2.25 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) said that the essence of the problem consisted in accepting or rejecting the Addendum to Document No. 137, and he insisted on the irregularity of its publication. It was not a document of the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R., the Delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R., or the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. It was an official document of the Conference. He proposed that it be rejected. It was sufficiently regrettable that it had been published at all.

2.26 Mr. Sterling (U.S.A.) made the following statement:

"We have listened with interest to the explanation given by the Soviet Delegation concerning Document No. 664 and the Addendum which has been suggested for Document No. 137.

"In our opinion the explanation furnished is completely lacking in merit. The fact is that the Plenary Assembly had decided that the material in question was not to be published. If the Delegation of the Soviet Union later decided that it was advisable to modify this decision, it should have requested the Plenary Assembly to reconsider the question. In taking upon itself the responsibility of not doing so it has ignored, in a very characteristic manner, the authority and the dignity of the Plenary Assembly.

"The Delegation of the U.S.A. completely supports the proposal of the U.K. even more, the Delegation of the U.S.A. proposes that the efforts of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. to reopen the discussions on the question of S.C.A.P. at this time-after this question has already been completely examined by the Plenary Assembly - should be rejected categorically. I may point out that, contrary to the declaration of the Soviet Union, my Delegation has not requested

reconsideration of the question of S.C.A.P. It has supported the request of the S.C.A.P. Observer in common with the majority of the delegations.

"I repeat, the Delegation of the U.S.A. supports the proposal of the U.K.; and, as I have indicated, we are categorically opposed to any reopening of the discussion on the question of S.C.A.P."

2.27

Mr. Kito (P.R. of Albania) then made the following statement:

"I wish to emphasize the fact that during the Sixth Session of the Plenary Assembly I opposed from the very first the proposal of the U.S.A. Delegation to delete from the Minutes the discussions and the results thereof regarding the admission of the Japanese technical adviser. However, in a spirit of comprehension, in order not to provoke a vote and considering the the letter of Colonel Johnson had settled once and for all the question of the admission of the Japanese technical adviser, I withdrew my objection, and accepted the summary drafted by the Chair for inclusion in the Minutes. Since this Conference has returned to the question of the Japanese national, and since he has been admitted by the majority of our Conference, the Delegation of the P.R. of Albania considers that the decision of the Sixth Plenary Session is automatically annulled, and it strongly supports accordingly the thesis of the U.S.S.R. Delegation, the Bielorussian S.S.R. Delegation and the Ukrainian S.S.R. Delegation. I am now convinced that the proposal made at the Sixth Plenary Session by the U.S.A. Delegation had a very definite purpose, viz: to conceal the statements and the position taken in the voting by certain countries, in order to facilitate later on their change of position in favor of the admission of the Japanese technical adviser. I feel that it is not fair to conceal what happened from the very beginning to the very end in this matter of the admission of the Japanese national. If certain delegations have later changed their opinion on this subject in relation to their position as indicated at the Sixth Plenary Session, such is their right; but this change of view must not be hidden. Our Conference is an open Conference and not a Conference behind closed doors. All the peoples of the world ought to know what happens here. The Delegation of the People's Republic of Albania strongly supports the maintenance of the Addendum to Document No. 137, and also supports the proposal of the U.S.S.R. Delegation for the official notification of the United Nations as to the discussions and the results thereof concerning the admission of Japanese nationals to our Conference. Moreover, my Delegation wishes the results of the vote in paragraphs 1-71 of the Addendum to Document No. 137 to be published, including the names of the countries, and the same in the case of the vote in paragraphs 3-58 of

Document No. 593. If this procedure is not accepted, the Delegation of the People's Republic of Albania reserves the right to publish a separate document on this subject."

2.28

Mr. Ouspenskii (Ukrainian S.S.R.) made the following statement:

"Our Delegation rejects categorically the accusation made against us by the Delegate of Uruguay in the course of his previous statement that we had acted incorrectly in demanding the publication of Document No. 137. Our Delegation believes that the statements made by the Delegates of the United Kingdom, of Canada, of Uruguay and of the United States are fundamentally wrong. These statements only reflect one aspect of the question, viz. the fact that it was previously decided not to publish the discussions which took place during the Sixth Plenary Session concerning the admission to the Conference of a Japanese citizen, in the capacity of a technical adviser. These Delegates have forgotten entirely that the reason why this decision was taken was the fact that the question of the admission of a Japanese citizen had been eliminated from the Agenda, and that a Japanese at that time had been forbidden entry to the Conference. For this reason our Delegation, owing to the satisfactory solution of this problem, then supported the U.S.A. proposal not to publish the discussions which had taken place on the subject. However, as you know, this decision was later annulled. After two and a half months the question of the admission of a Japanese citizen was raised again; and with the support of the aforementioned delegations it was decided by a majority of votes to admit to our Conference a Japanese citizen with the character of technical adviser to the Observer of S.C.A.P. Our Delegation considers that this decision was neither correct nor legal. Automatically it entailed the cancellation of the previous agreement in the matter. The same applies to the decision taken as to not publishing the discussions referring to the subject, which took place during the Sixth Plenary Session.

2.29

"It cannot therefore be said that it is our Delegation which places this matter again on the Agenda. It is the aforementioned Delegations which, in spite of a satisfactory solution previously given to the problem, bring it up again and support the request presented by S.C.A.P. to have a Japanese admitted to the Conference. Under these conditions, our Delegation believes that the Minutes of the Conference should plainly state that the question of the admission of a Japanese citizen has been raised twice, insistently, in the course of our Conference, and that the first time, viz, at the Sixth Session of the Plenary Assembly, the admission of a Japanese citizen was rejected by a strong opposition namely 14 votes to 11 with 30 abstentions.

- 2.30 "It was this vote which led to the representative of S.C.A.P. publishing a statement withdrawing the question from the Agenda; and it was for this reason that our Delegation did not oppose the demand for the non-publication in the Minutes of the discussions which had taken place on the point.
- 2.31 "Today we see that we were mistaken. After two months and a half the representative of the S.C.A.P. again included this matter on the Agenda for the 15th Plenary Session. Ignoring the previous agreements, this question has been solved in manifest contradiction to earlier decisions. Our Delegation believes it necessary that this question should figure in the Minutes of the Conference, exactly as it was discussed.
- 2.32 "We desire, and this desire is justified from any viewpoint, that the documents of the Conference should reproduce integrally every stage in the evolution of the problem of the admission of a Japanese citizen to the Conference, in the character of a technical adviser to the Observer of the S.C.A.P.
- 2.33 "Nobody can prohibit the publication of Minutes which refer to subjects which have been the matter of discussion and of precise decisions.
- 2.34 "We desire public opinion to know that the problem of the admission of a Japanese technical adviser to our Conference was solved with great effort; that in the first instance the proposal was turned down on account of the doubts of a considerable number of delegates as to the legality of such an admission; and that two and a half months later, toward the end of the Conference, this question was again brought up for discussion without any valid reason.
- 2.35 "Furthermore, we insist categorically that the names of the delegations which pressed for the admission of a Japanese citizen to our Conference should be indicated in the Minutes of the Conference, as well as the names of those delegations which have opposed it categorically.
- 2.36 "If Delegates take decisions of any kind, or advocate their adoption, they must expect to find their observations recorded in the Minutes. It seems difficult to us to understand how anyone can object to this being done.
- 2.37 "No argument can be advanced in favor of the exclusion from the Minutes of the record of the discussions which took place on the subject of the admission of a Japanese technical adviser. These discussions have taken place for a second

time and the decision taken has been modified by a vote, not by an agreement, and in spite of the solid opposition of numerous delegations both during the first and during the second phase of the debates.

2.38 "The Rules of Procedure of our Conference do not contain any provision prohibiting the publication in the Minutes of discussions which take place in the course of Plenary Sessions of the Conference. A decision not to publish this or that part of a debate can only be taken unanimously, and not by a simple majority. Otherwise the majority would always be able to eliminate those view points of the minority which it considers undesirable.

2.39 "We believe, now as before, that the decision taken concerning the admission of a Japanese citizen to our Conference in the character of technical adviser to the Observer of the S.C.A.P. is incorrect. We demand that the U.N. should be consulted as to the legality of this decision. We insist upon this consultation, since neither Japanese nor German advisers participate in the work of the sessions of the United Nations or its organs."

2.40 Mr. Autelli (Argentine) moved that the proposal of the United Kingdom, excluding that of the U.S.S.R., should be put to a vote immediately.

2.41 Mr. Morales (Cuba) seconded the proposal made by the Delegation of Argentine. He proposed that the Assembly should take a decision as to the continuance of the discussion.

2.42 The Chairman put to the vote the proposal submitted by the Delegation of Cuba for a decision as to whether the discussion should be closed.

The result of the vote was as follows: 27 votes in favor of closing the debate, 10 votes against and 3 abstentions.

2.43 The debate was accordingly closed.

2.44 The Chairman put to the vote, by roll call, the proposal of the Argentine, with the following results: 43 Delegations took part in the voting, 30 voted in favor of the proposal, viz. the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Burma, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Vatican City, Colombia, Colonies and Proctorates of the United Kingdom, Cuba, Equador, United States of America, Guatemala, India, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Portugal, Morocco and Tunisia, United Kingdom, Territories of the United States, Oversea French Territories, Union of South Africa. Against it voted: Albania, Bielorussian S.S.R., P.R. of Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, F.P.R. of Yugoslavia,

Ukrainian S.S.R., P.R. of Roumania, Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R.,  
There were three abstentions: Bolivia, El Salvador, Uruguay.  
Twenty-four Delegations were absent.

2.45 The proposal of the Delegation of Argentine to reject the Addendum to Document No. 137 was thus adopted.

2.46 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) raised the question whether a unanimous vote would not be necessary to annul a decision which had previously been taken by unanimity.

2.47 Mr. Kittner (United States) pointed out that Document No. 137 with its references to the question under discussion had been adopted unanimously. Could a single delegation demand the inclusion of a statement in the Minutes?

2.48 The Chairman said that only the Plenary Assembly could decide that point. In the present case it was a matter of revoking a decision taken unanimously by the Plenary Assembly, and the doubt subsisted as to the necessity of a unanimous vote to reject a decision already taken unanimously.

2.49 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) then made the following statement:

"The Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. raises its formal protest against the arbitrary interruption of the discussions of the present session by means of a vote.

"Our Delegation at the same time reserves the right to submit in writing its views on the questions arising in connection with Document No. 137 and its Addendum, as well as on Document No. 664, for insertion in the Minutes of today's Session. It also reserves the right to take other decisions on the subject of the admission of a Japanese citizen as technical adviser to S.C.A.P. at this Conference.

2.50 "With reference to the discussions which have taken place in the Plenary Assembly of the Conference on the subject of Document No. 664 and the Addendum to Document No. 137, the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. wishes to make the following statement:

2.51 "1. The Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. rejects categorically the attempts made here by the U.S.A. and U.K. Delegations to eliminate the Addendum to Document No. 137 on the pretext that its publication is not justified.

2.52 "It was not on our initiative, but on the initiative of Lt. Colonel Johnson (S.C.A.P.), supported by the U.S.A. and U.K. Delegations, that the decision adopted unanimously by the Assembly in November 1948 not to admit to the Sessions

of the Conference a technical adviser of Japanese nationality, has been reversed.

- 2.53 "These Delegations and the majority which is faithful to them, after a new study of the question of S.C.A.P. approved a decision on 14 January 1949, to admit to the Sessions of the Mexico City Conference a Japanese citizen, official representative of Japan, a country with which peace has not yet been concluded and which, as a Fascist aggressor, is not a member of the United Nations.
- 2.54 "The decision taken by the Plenary Assembly on 14 January 1949 constitutes a grave infringement of the provisions of the Atlantic City Convention concerning Japan, and of the earlier decision on the subject of S.C.A.P., adopted unanimously on 6 November 1948. This situation automatically entitles our Delegation to insist upon the publication of all documents and Minutes of the sessions which have taken place from the date on which the question of the S.C.A.P. was raised.
- 2.55 "We can only regret that the Addendum to Document No. 137 has been published in an abbreviated form, which does not offer a truthful image of the discussions which took place on 6 November 1948. Once more we reserve the right to ask the Secretariat to publish the stenographic notes of the Plenary Session of 6 November 1948, and to take any later steps on the subject of this painful precedent in connection with the admission of an official representative of Japan to an International Conference.
- 2.56 "The Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. also expresses its astonishment at the fact that the U.N. should not so far have been consulted on the subject of the admission of an official representative of Japan to the C.I.R.A.F., as demanded by numerous delegations. It insists on this information being sent immediately, and on an official statement on the subject being obtained from U.N."
- 2.57 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) recalled that he had previously made a proposal. He asked the Delegate of the United Kingdom to add to the proposal presented by the U.K. Delegation a statement to the effect "that the publication of the Addendum to Document No. 137 is a regrettable occurrence!"
- 2.58 Mr. Lalić (F.P.R. of Yugoslavia) stated formally that his Delegation agreed completely with the statement of the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R., and also reserved the same rights for itself as those which had been reserved by the latter Delegation.

2.59 Mr. Jablin (P.R. of Bulgaria) said that it had not been possible for the minority of the Assembly to express its opinion at the present Session. Consequently he reserved the right to submit in writing all his reservations on the subject.

2.60 The Chairman said that the Assembly would now take a decision on the subject of the proposal of the United Kingdom Delegation and Mr. Dostert (Secretary) proceeded thereupon to read the text of this proposal, reworded to take into account the proposal of the Delegation of Uruguay, as follows:

"The Plenary Assembly regrets the publication of the Addendum to Document No. 137, and decides to ratify the decisions taken at the Sixth Plenary Session to omit these points from the Minutes of that session."

2.61 Mr. Goroschkin (U.S.S.R.) was not satisfied with the reply of the Secretary. Personally he thought a unanimous vote was essential. Under the Rules of Procedure any Delegation could submit amendments or statements for insertion in the Minutes.

He therefore proposed:

1. To retain Document No. 137 with the addition of the statements made by the various delegations.
2. To communicate all Documents referring to the admission of a Japanese citizen as technical adviser to the Observer of the S.C.A.P. to the U.N. through the official channels.

2.62 The Chairman said that he now proposed to submit to the decision of the Plenary Assembly the proposal which had been read by the Secretary.

2.63 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) then made the following statement:

"The Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. supports unconditionally the statement made by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. Further, it considers the decision adopted by a simple majority to withdraw the Addendum to Document No. 137, as published by the Secretariat, as unacceptable. The said decision is contrary to the Rules of Procedure of the Conference, and constitutes a discrimination to the detriment of the minority at the International Conference of Mexico City, which minority is thereby obstructed in the exercise of its rights."

2.64 The Chairman replied to Mr. Egorov that any proposal submitted to the Assembly could be made the object of a decision by a majority.



He proposed to put to a vote by roll call the proposal of the Delegation of the U.K., modified by the Delegation of Uruguay.

The result of the voting was as follows: 43 Delegations present; 32 delegations in favor of the proposal, viz. the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Burma, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Vatican City, Colombia, Colonies and Protectorates of the United Kingdom, Cuba, El Salvador, Ecuador, United States, Guatemala, India, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Portugal, Morocco and Tunisia, United Kingdom, Territories of the United States, Oversea French Territories, Union of South Africa, Uruguay.

10 votes against; Albania, Belorussian S.S.R., P.R. of Bulgaria, P.R. of Hungary, Poland, F.P.R. of Yugoslavia, Ukrainian S.S.R., P.R. of Roumania, Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R.

1 abstention: China.

2.65 The proposal of the U.K. Delegation as amended by the Delegation of Uruguay was thus adopted.

2.66 Mr. Lazareanu (P.R. of Roumania) made the following statement:

"The Delegation of the People's Republic of Roumania considers that the delegations which have demanded the publication of the Addendum to Document No. 137 referring to the question of the admission of a member, have acted in the full exercise of their rights, and that the Secretariat has done the same, by publishing the said Addendum.

"The decision of the Plenary Assembly to omit the paragraphs in question was the direct consequence of the undertaking of the representative of the S.C.A.P., to desist from asking our Conference to admit a technical adviser of Japanese nationality.

"In consideration of this decision of the representative of the S.C.A.P., which was received with unanimous approval by the Plenary Assembly, the Assembly accepted the proposal of the Delegate of the United States not to include in the Minutes of the preceding session the speeches of the Delegates or the result of the vote taken on that occasion, which vote was unfavorable to the admission of a member of Japanese nationality. The agreement thus reached ceased to be valid from the moment when the representative of S.C.A.P. asked that the admission of a technical expert of Japanese nationality should be reconsidered.

"From that moment, the entire question was reopened.

"For these reasons the Delegation of the People's Republic of Roumania considers that the decision taken by this Plenary Assembly to conceal the discussions and

the result of the first vote taken on the subject is contrary to the Rules of Procedure of our Conference, and the Delegation of the People's Republic of Roumania reserves all its rights on the subject."

2.67 Mr. Kito (P.R. of Albania) made the following statement:

"The Delegate of the P.R. of Albania demands that notice shall be taken in the Minutes of the fact that his delegation protests categorically against the decision taken to annul the Addendum to Document No. 137. It considers that this decision has no legal basis, and is in flagrant contradiction to Article 18 of the Rules of Procedure and to the open and public character of this Conference."

2.68 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) pointed out that the decision just adopted by the Plenary Assembly excluded the first point of the proposal of the U.S.S.R. Delegation. The Assembly had now to take a decision on the second point of the U.S.S.R. proposal.

2.69 Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) and Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay), seconded by Mr. Morales (Cuba), pointed out that the second point of the proposal of the U.S.S.R. had been omitted from the Agenda of the present Session.

2.70 Col. Johnson (S.C.A.P.) remarked that at the Plenary Session of January 14 the Delegation of S.C.A.P. was the only one to ask for the reconsideration of the question.

2.71 Mr. Goroshkin (U.S.S.R.) thought that the decision just taken by vote had no value at all, as being in contradiction to the Rules of Procedure. He agreed that the second point of the proposal of the U.S.S.R. Delegation should be put to the vote.

2.72 The Chairman said that the Assembly would now take a decision on the motion of Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) and of Mr. Morales (Cuba) as to the desirability of taking into consideration the second point of the proposal of the Soviet Delegation.

The result of the vote, which was by a show of hands, was as follows: Delegations present 47; 10 votes in favor of the adoption of the second point of the Soviet proposal; 37 votes against; no abstentions.

2.73 It was accordingly decided that the documents relating to the admission of a Japanese citizen as adviser to the Observer of the S.C.A.P. should not be communicated to the United Nations Organization through the official channels.

The session was suspended at 1.56 p.m.

The Assistant Secretary:

Th. Wettstein.

The Secretary:

L.E. Dostert.

APPROVED:

The Chairman

The Reporter:

J.E. Castaingt.

M. Percyra.

ANNEX

15th Plenary Session

14 January 1949 (Afternoon)

Verbatim statement of Mr. Lalić (P.F.R. of Yugoslavia)  
concerning S.C.A.P.

"I do not for a moment share the view of the representative of S.C.A.P. that this question should not be discussed. It is necessary to discuss it, and to discuss it thoroughly. As the author of a practical proposal to solve this question, I take the liberty of making an analysis of the proposal of S.C.A.P. I shall present my observations on the subject of each of the points in Document No. 388. I wish to clarify the problem in its different aspects.

"Document No. 388 says (a) that it is necessary, and (b) that it is desirable, that the Japanese broadcasting expert should take part in this Conference, and (c) that he has a right to do so. I propose to deal with these three points in succession.

"First point: is the presence of this expert of Japanese nationality necessary for our Conference? I should like to divide this question into two: is it necessary for the Conference, and is it necessary for the adequate representation of S.C.A.P.? It is evident, Mr. Chairman, taking into account the fact that there are at least a hundred broadcasting experts from all the world taking part in the work of our Conference, that the participation of one Japanese expert will not contribute greatly to the final success of our Conference, and that his presence is not necessary to achieve that success. So the presence of this Japanese is not necessary for the Conference.

"Is it necessary for the adequate representation of S.C.A.P.? Again my reply is "No".

"I see that the Delegate of S.C.A.P. has said in his document that it is necessary to enable him to have always in mind the numerous technical details. I venture to quote the case of a number of delegations, members of our Union, which have no broadcasting experts attached to them - for example, the Delegation of Bolivia, represented by Mr. Bilbao la Vieja, Ambassador of Bolivia in Mexico; the Vatican City, represented by the Rev. Father Soccorsi, - I apologize if I am mistaken, but I do not believe the Delegate of the Vatican City is an expert -; the Dominican Republic, represented by the Counsellor of the Dominican Ambassador in Mexico; Ecuador, represented by the First Secretary of the Embassy in Mexico; Honduras, represented by its Consul in Mexico; Iran, which has confided its representation to Dr. Metzler (who will, I am sure, effectively defend

its interests); Monaco, represented by Mr. Grovotto, Counsellor of the Legation; Panama, represented by the First Secretary of the Embassy of Panama; Paraguay, and further Yugoslavia. All these Delegations, members of our Union, have not had the possibility of including broadcasting experts amongst their number.

"I do not know why these Delegations have no broadcasting experts to enable them to keep constantly in mind the numerous technical details; but I can tell you that the reason why the Delegation of Yugoslavia also has no broadcasting experts is that the Nazis of Fascist Germany and the Japanese have killed two-thirds of the engineers of Yugoslavia. Is this right, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen? We see that at least ten Delegations of the countries members of our Union, democratic countries, have no possibility of having broadcasting experts at their disposal. Is it necessary to allow the Observer of S.C.A.P. to have an expert of Japanese nationality? No! The representative of S.C.A.P. has no need of this expert of Japanese nationality, and his presence is not necessary to our Conference.

"Since, however, I have taken the liberty of quoting examples, I shall make a comparison between the situation of the Delegations mentioned, including my own Delegation, and the situation of the Observer of S.C.A.P. All these Delegations are unable, I am quite sure, to keep in their minds the technical details, and they find themselves obliged accordingly to send costly telegrams to their Administrations in order to obtain the necessary advice and directives. The representative of S.C.A.P. is not compelled to send telegrams. He simply takes the telephone and calls up his Japanese adviser in the hotel right here in Mexico City.

"I also wish to point out that the entry permit for this Japanese, granted from a feeling of courtesy, is not without its significance. The reservation of the Mexican Government, expressed by the words "courtesy permit", is worthy of note in all democratic countries; and I take advantage of this occasion to repeat once more the gratitude of my Delegation to the Mexican Government.

"In paragraph 3 of Document No. 388, point c), the representative of S.C.A.P. says that the instrument of accession of Japan to the Convention has been presented, etc.....All of you know that document. The fact that the instrument of the accession of Japan has been presented does not in any way change the situation of Japan. Japan after that accession will have all the rights except that of being represented at international conferences. This is clear to everyone; and I am somewhat astonished that it should not be clear to the representative of S.C.A.P. The situation of Japan will be changed, and can only be changed, by a decision of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization. The argument in point c) is therefore no argument at all.

"The argument in point d) that the Supreme Command has the uncontestable right to choose its own representative according to its own will does not, in the opinion of the Delegation of Yugoslavia, constitute any obligation for the International Telecommunication Union. It is the equally uncontestable right of the International Telecommunication Union to take up the same position, and to decide which uncontestable rights of international organizations are reconcilable with the Agreement between the United Nations and its subsidiary organizations and our Union; and whether these rights do, or do not, obstruct the work of our Union.

"As to point e), the Delegation of Yugoslavia does not contest the argument that the decision of S.C.A.P. is in conformity with the decision of the Far Eastern Commission; but we contest the argument that its decision is in conformity with the decision of the Administrative Council of our Union. My Delegation considers that the Supreme Command and its Observer should take into account, not only the decisions of the Far Eastern Commission, but also the decisions of the Administrative Council.

"As for the arguments in point 9, the Delegation of Yugoslavia does not believe that any definition to be found in Annex d) of our Convention is applicable to the Observer of S.C.A.P. I do not wish to quote to you all the definitions. It was precisely for this reason that the Delegation of Yugoslavia in its proposal asked the Conference to invite the Administrative Council to draft its decision in conformity with Article 48, Chapter 6, Annex D of the Atlantic City Convention. The contention of the representative of S.C.A.P. that the proposal of my Delegation would signify an act contrary to the spirit of cooperation is, in the opinion of my Delegation, the culminating point of this lovely proposal. It seems to me, on the contrary, that if this Plenary Assembly should admit this Japanese expert to our Conference, it would be an act completely contrary to the spirit of international cooperation invoked by the Observer of S.C.A.P., to the good functioning of the International Telecommunication Union and to the aims and general policy of our Union. I am convinced that no Delegation shares the viewpoint of the representative of S.C.A.P.; and I take the liberty of saying that it is, to say the least, pretentious on his part to contend that the spirit of collaboration and the work of our Union are imperilled, if the Japanese was not present at the conferences of our Union. On the contrary, the presence of a Japanese at the work of the conferences of our Union will destroy the spirit of collaboration, will obstruct the work of our Union, and will be contrary to the aims of the general policy of our Union. As far as my Delegation is concerned, this proposal constitutes nothing but an attempt to obstruct the work of our Conference, and to divert us from the real tasks with which the Conference has been charged. The Delegation of Yugoslavia opposes categorically the acceptance of this proposal.

"I hope I have shown clearly in the course of my remarks that the presence of this Japanese is not necessary, either to our Conference or to the representative of S.C.A.P., and also that it is not desirable in view of the fact that peace has not yet been signed with Japan, and that Japan is not yet a democratic country. I also hope to have shown that the admission of a Japanese would constitute a violation of the decision of the Administrative Council. It is absolutely evident that his admission would destroy the spirit of collaboration of our Conference, that it would destroy the understanding of the delegations of the democratic countries, and that it would constitute a direct and inadmissible affront to all democratic countries of the world. Without prejudice to the attitude of the different delegations, I take the liberty of saying that this admission may prevent various delegations of the democratic countries from participating in the work of our Conference. Finally, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I beg you to reject this proposal, and to approve in this Assembly of our Conference the proposal of my Delegation."

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 692-E

25 February 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

Original: SPANISH

MINUTES OF THE PLEMARY ASSEMBLY

Thirty-second Session

24 February 1949 (Afternoon)

The Chairman, Mr. Miguel Pereyra, declared the session open at 3.45 p.m.. The following delegations were present:

P.R. of Albania, Argentine Republic, Commonwealth of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bielorussian S.S.R., Burma (temporarily represented by Pakistan), Bolivia, Brazil, P.R. of Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Vatican City, Republic of Colombia, Portuguese Colonies, Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under Mandate of the United Kingdom, the Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador (temporarily represented by Uruguay), Ecuador (temporarily represented by Brazil), United States of America, Finland, France, Guatemala (temporarily represented by Cuba), Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (represented by Switzerland), Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Liberia (represented by the United States of America), Luxembourg (represented by the Netherlands), Mexico, Monaco (represented by France), Nicaragua, Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama (temporarily represented by the Republic of Colombia), Paraguay, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Morocco and Tunisia, F.P.R. of Yugoslavia, Ukrainian S.S.R., Southern Rhodesia, Roumanian P.R., United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Siam (represented by France Overseas), Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Czechoslovakia, Territories of the United States of America, Oversea Territories of the French Republic, Turkey, Union of South Africa, U. S.S.R., Uruguay (Oriental Republic of), and the United States of Venezuela.

There were also present: Mr. L. Barajas, Vice-Chairman of the Conference, Mr. A. Hernández Catá y Galt of the I.F.R.B., and the Observers of Israel, the Mongolian P.R., the I.E.O., U.N.O., S.C.A.P. and U.N.E.S.C.O.

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

The Chairman informed the delegates that the Agenda had been changed and he proposed in its place the acceptance of Document No. 684, containing three items only.

R.T.

The Plenary Assembly approved Document No. 684.

I. CONSIDERATION OF ITEM 1 OF THE AGENDA (Partial Report of the Chairman of Committee 6).

- 1.1 Mr. Pedersen (Denmark), as Chairman of Committee 6, recalled that, in conformity with the decision previously adopted by the Plenary Assembly, his Committee was to inform the delegations with respect to the list of channel hours by country and by band, and also as to the comments of the various countries.

The first of these obligations had been fulfilled by the list of channel hours which was shown on the blackboard. The résumé of the replies would, he thought, be ready by the afternoon of Friday the 25th. But the list of channel hours was entirely provisional for two reasons - first, because no figure whatsoever had been fixed for the assignments to Germany, Spain and Japan, and secondly, because the Plan Group had not had available the exact conclusions of Group 6-D concerning the possibilities of sharing in the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands.

That was, briefly, the state of affairs at present prevailing in Committee 6.

- 1.2 Mr. Van Dissel (U.N.O.) Chairman of the Plan Group, confirmed the information given by Mr. Pedersen. He added that his own Group's Report was short, and was already in the possession of the Secretariat. The Report included two Annexes: Annex A, with the list of channels as indicated on the blackboard, with slight modifications, and Annex B, containing the reservations of some of the members of the Group. There were also certain countries (Saudi Arabia, the Yemen, Andorra and the Sudan), which had not submitted requirements, though broadcasting stations were in operation on their territory.

Since particulars for the establishment of exact figures were not available, it was decided to use token figures until the requisite data were furnished and exact figures could be included in the list.

- 1.3 Mr. Etulain (Argentine) said that the work assigned to Group 6-D, with regard to the draft of channel sharing in the 6 Mc/s band, was about to be finished. The tables showing the names of the countries, the hours assigned them, the total assigned, and the Agreement with the respective country had already been prepared. In some cases the observations and indications of disagreement by certain countries also appeared.

In general, in each of the 3 zones of the 6 Mc/s band, agreement had been more or less satisfactory to the extent of about 80 or 90 %.



- 1.4 The Plenary Assembly considered that it had been sufficiently informed as to the position of the work in Committee 6 and its Groups and decided to proceed to Item 2 of the Agenda.

The session was suspended from 4:15 p.m. until 4:45 p.m.

II. CONSIDERATION OF ITEM 2 OF THE AGENDA (Proposal of the Chairman of the Conference regarding the organization of the immediate work thereof, and date of closure).

- 2.1 Mr. Sterling (United States of America) proposed to divide the document containing the Chairman's proposal into three parts, as follows:

First part: paragraphs 1 to 4, inclusive;

Second part: paragraphs 5 and 6; and

Third part: paragraphs 7 to 9, inclusive.

In accordance with the preceding division, he was in agreement with the substance of the first part. He had only one reservation to make concerning the participation of the I.F.R.B. Expert in the Revision Group, because he construed that Mr. Hernandez Catá's position would be difficult, considering his position as Observer of an international organization. Although the U.S.A. Delegate made no formal objection, he was compelled to make the reservation for reasons of principle.

- 2.2 Mr. Rapp (U.K.) favored dividing the document into two parts, as follows: the first part, from paragraph 1 to 6, inclusive, to be studied by the Plenary Assembly; the second part comprising paragraphs 7 to 9 to be sent to Committee 6 for study and comment. He submitted the latter as his Delegation's specific proposal.

- 2.3 The Delegations of Egypt, Poland and the U.S.S.R. shared the opinion of the U.K. Delegate.

- 2.4 Mr. Arkadiev (U.S.S.R.) recalled that Document No. 681, which originated with the Swiss Delegation and in which certain considerations concerning the future work of the Conference and the date of closure had been made, had been distributed.

Accordingly, the Soviet Delegation was of the opinion that the Swiss Document could be considered in Committee 6 simultaneously with paragraphs 7 to 9 of the Chairman's proposal.

- 2.5 Messrs. Metzler (Switzerland) and Rapp (U.K. supported the Soviet proposal.

2.6 The Chairman put to the vote the proposal to discuss paragraphs 1 to 6 and to refer paragraphs 7 to 9 to Committee 6.

2.7 The proposal was unanimously approved.

DISCUSSION OF PARAGRAPHS 1 TO 6 OF THE CHAIRMAN'S PROPOSAL.

Paragraph 1:

2.8 Colonel Albuquerque (Brazil) made certain observations concerning the dates of future conferences and recalled that the Washington Aeronautical Conference was scheduled for March 15. Accordingly, it should be made very clear that the deadlines given in the Chairman's proposal should be strictly maintained.

2.9 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) thought that the exact date of closure of the Conference should have been fixed in the Document and requested the Chairman to fix the date, if he thought it advisable.

2.10 The Chairman explained that in a document originating from the Chair, it was not a matter of fixing an exact date for closure, since it was impossible for the inviting country to make any determination in that regard. In that respect he recalled that the President of the Republic, on behalf of the Mexican Government, thought it advisable to inform the Heads of Delegations that there was no limitation as to time.

On the other hand, paragraph 7 of the proposal suggested a period of 10 days after the Plenary Assembly of March 3 to finish the work. In any case, it was a matter for the Plenary Assembly itself to decide.

2.11 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) agreed with Mr. Meyer (France) that the date of closure should be determined.

2.12 Mr. Drohojowski (Poland) also shared the above opinion and said that his Delegation had a limit specified by his Government for remaining at the Conference. It was necessary to know when the Plan Revision Group, the creation of which was provided in paragraph 1 now under discussion, would begin its work.

2.13 The Chairman thought that the Group would be able to begin work immediately, inasmuch as the proposal provided that Group 6-D's findings would be sent to the Plan Revision Group as they became available.

- 2.14 Mr. O'Duffy (Ireland) felt that sub-paragraph a) in itself constituted the directive of the Plan Revision Group and that sub-paragraphs b) and c) indicated the procedure to be followed. He therefore proposed to eliminate sub-paragraph a), which would become paragraph 1, and to maintain sub-paragraphs b) and c) as a) and b).
- 2.15 Mr. Kito (Albania) requested a correction in wording. In sub-paragraph a) the word "verify" should be changed to "revise" (French text).
- 2.16 Mr. Arkadiyev (U.S.S.R.) suggested the name "Special Plan Group" instead of Plan Revision Group. Furthermore, it should be recommended that the Group take into consideration the factors defined in Document No. 589, which was unanimously approved by the Plenary Assembly at its previous session.
- 2.17 Mr. Sastry (India) proposed an amendment which consisted of converting sub-paragraph b) into paragraph 1, converting sub-paragraph c) into paragraph 2, and prefixing the words "in the light of".
- In that way the procedure would be left to the discretion of the Group itself.
- 2.18 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) read the following compromise text:
- "1. To create a Group called the 'Plan Revision Group' which will revise the assignments proposed by the Plan Group, taking into consideration, as much as possible, the following:
- "a) The comments made by the various delegations regarding the Plan Group's proposals;
- "b) The results which Working Group 6-D will furnish directly to the 'Plan Revision Group' as they become available, and
- "c) All the factors defined in Document No. 589."
- 2.19 The preceding text was unanimously approved.

Paragraph 2.

- 2.20 Mr. Bardai (Egypt) was of the opinion that the work relating to the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands was somewhat different from that of the 9 and 11 Mc/s bands. In the former, the Group was guided by principles applicable to many countries, which could not be done in the latter case. Accordingly, it appeared that the matter should be referred to Committee 6 for solution.
- 2.21 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay), on the contrary, was of the opinion that the Group could apply the same procedure which it used for the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands in the work to be accomplished with respect to the other bands. Although the work actually was different, the Group had already had sufficient practice. The Uruguayan Delegation favored the Chairman's original text.
- 2.22 Mr. Arkadiev (U.S.S.R.) shared Mr. Bardai's (Egypt) opinion, whereas Mr. Autelli (Argentine) adhered to the opinion expressed by Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay).
- 2.23 Mr. Pedersen (Denmark) wished to clarify the position of Group 6-D. In that respect, he began by reading the directives given to Group 6-D by Committee 6. He stated that in accordance with those directives the Group could not limit itself to the work relating to the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands but would naturally have to consider the 9 and 11 Mc/s bands as well.

A decision was taken in Committee 6 which was published in the Annex to Document No. 668, as follows:

"Committee 6 also authorizes Working Group D to undertake the statistical study of the 9 Mc/s band after the conclusion of the work on the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands within the sub-groups."

Accordingly, he considered that the Group's directives were sufficiently clear but that it was desirable for the Plenary Assembly to specify that the work on the 9 and 11 Mc/s bands should be accomplished.

- 2.24 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) read a compromise text, after which Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) proposed the following:

"To invite Group 6-D to prepare and send to the Plan Revision Group the statistics relating to the 9 and 11 Mc/s bands, and subsequently the statistics relating to the following bands."

- 2.25 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) shared the opinion of Mr. Arkadiev (U.S.S.R.) in the sense that the problem of the 6

and 7 Mc/s bands was different from that pertaining to the 9, 11, 15 and 17 Mc/s bands.

When the directives of Group 6-D were formulated, the Committee had in mind channel-sharing in the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands. However, the result of those labors had not been approved by the Committee nor had it even been studied, and, as no report resulted, the delegations had not submitted their comments.

Accordingly, he thought it was absolutely necessary to take into account the first part of the work, to study the results in the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands and subsequently, on that basis, to formulate recommendations with regard to the work on the other bands.

For those reasons the Delegations of the Bielorussian S.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. firmly supported the U.S.S.R. proposal. With regard to the text of paragraph 2 of the Chairman's proposal which had been read, he thought it should not be approved.

2.26 Mr. Podersen (Denmark), Chairman of Committee 6, was of the opinion that at the time of making a list of channel hours by band the total channel hours which could be assigned within each band should be determined. Committee 4's Report stated that the exact meaning of the possibilities of channel sharing could be understood only by means of an analysis of actual cases of stations sharing the same channel. This meant that it would be impossible to obtain the total number of channel hours within a band until some sort of draft Plan was made. Group 6-D had been carrying out that task.

2.27 Mr. Van Dissel (U.N.), in his capacity as Chairman of the Plan Group, first of all wished to register his formal protest at the fact that he had not been given the floor even though he had requested it before various delegates who had spoken.

He stated that the Plan Group had not received information from Group 6-D, which evidenced a lack of coordination between the two Groups. He favored the proposal of Mr. Meyer (France) and suggested adding the following phrase to the proposed French text: "... and to make daily reports of its work to the Revision Group."

2.28 Mr. Salah (Syria) was of the opinion that Committee 6 should fix exact directives for Group 6-D in order to avoid a repetition of what occurred in Committee 5, which made assignments and studies on the basis of Requirements amounting to 16,000 channel hours. He added that the Group was at present working on the basis of exaggerated Requirements which amounted to 12,000 channel hours.

- 2.29 Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) thought that the work realized by Group 6-D in regard to the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands had been of great value and that it should be continued with respect to the other bands:-

As the Chairman of Committee 6 had stated, the Group had studied the possibilities of channel sharing. Therefore, he suggested an amendment to the text proposed by the French Delegation which consisted in adding after the word "statistics" the phrase ". . . and possibilities of sharing".

- 2.30 Mr. Sterling (U.S.A.) stated that his Delegation supported the text proposed by the French Delegation, as amended by the U.K. Delegation.
- 2.31 Mr. Bardai (Egypt) stated his agreement with the proposed text, as amended, and he therefore withdrew his own proposal.
- 2.32 The proposal of Mr. Arkadiev (U.S.S.R.), in second place, was submitted by the Chairman to a vote, after the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had given the precise text as follows:

"To entrust Group 6D, after it finishes the study of frequency sharing in the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands and after approval of the results by Committee 6, with the task of studying the possibilities of frequency sharing in the 9 and 11 Mc/s bands. The results obtained shall then be passed on to the Group in charge of the Revision of the Plan in the form of statistics".

- 2.33 The results of the vote were: 13 votes in favor of the text, 46 votes against it and 5 abstentions.

The proposal of the U.S.S.R. was thus rejected.

- 2.34 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) read the text of the proposal of the Delegation of France with the amendments proposed by Mr. Van Dissel (U.N.) and Mr. Faulkner (U.K.), as follows:

"To charge Working Group 6-D with preparing and sending to the 'Plan Revision Group' the statistical information AND SHARING POSSIBILITIES with reference to the 9 and 11 Mc/s bands and subsequently with reference to the higher bands. GROUP 6-D SHALL MAKE A DAILY REPORT OF ITS WORK TO THE 'PLAN REVISION GROUP'."

- 2.35 The foregoing text having been put to a vote, the result was as follows: 47 votes in favor, 12 votes against and 3 abstentions.

The text proposed by the Delegation of France for paragraph 2 of the Document submitted by the Chairman was thus approved.

Paragraph 3

- 2.36 In the discussion of paragraph 3 of the proposal of the Chairman, Mr. Sterling (U.S.A.) supported the proposal previously formulated by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. in the sense that the Revision Plan Group should be composed of small countries. He again insisted that owing to the delicate tasks of international character with which he was charged, the expert of the I.F.R.B. should not form part of the Revision Group, especially in view of the fact that later on this might create difficulties for the said expert.

- 2.37 Mr. Lalić (F.P.R. of Yugoslavia) thought that the Plan Revision Group should be composed of countries of the four Regions, and suggested the following:

For the First Region: Canada and Uruguay.  
For the Second Region: **Belgium** and Italy.  
For the Third Region: Bielorussian S.S.R. and P.R. of Roumania.  
For the Fourth Region: India and Egypt.

- 2.38 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) read the list of countries proposed by the Chair in the Document under discussion, as follows:

United States of America, France, India, Mexico, Pakistan, Portugal, United Kingdom, P.R. of Roumania, U.S.S.R. and Uruguay.

- 2.39 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) stated that, in his opinion, it was contrary to practice and to common sense not to include the delegates of the countries which already had played an important part and whose work had satisfied all delegations. He was in favor of the original proposal of the Chair as contained in the document under discussion.

- 2.40 The Chairman put to a vote the list of the countries appearing in the document and which had been read by the Secretary.
- 2.41 The following result was obtained: in favor, 36 votes; against, 9 votes; abstentions, 11.
- The composition of the "Revision Group" thus was approved in accordance with the proposal of the Chair.
- 2.41 Mr. Morales (Cuba) protested in behalf of his own delegation and that of Guatemala because he had been denied the floor prior to the voting, when he had wished to submit a compromise proposal to the consideration of the Assembly.
- 2.42 Mr. Arkadiev (U.S.S.R.) seconded the opinion of the Delegation of Cuba and added that no opportunity had been given the various delegations to express their viewpoints, for which reason he felt obliged to ask for a second vote, this one by ballot.
- 2.43 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) seconded the Soviet proposal of repeating the vote, while Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) opposed it, citing paragraph 13, Article 16, of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference to the effect that a secret ballot may be requested before voting, but in no case after the vote has been taken.
- 2.44 Mr. Saleh (Syria) added his protest to that of Cuba for not having been granted the floor before the vote was taken. He also thought that the vote should be taken again.
- 2.45 Mr. Morales (Cuba) thanked the Soviet Delegation for its support of the Cuban protest, but asked Mr. Arkadiev to withdraw his request for a ballot, in order to gain time.
- 2.46 Mr. Arkadiev (U.S.S.R.) stated that he maintained his proposal; but, in consideration of the request just made by Mr. Morales (Cuba), he would agree to a vote by roll-call instead of a secret ballot.
- 2.47 The Chairman acceded and put the matter to the vote again, by roll call, with the following result: Delegations present, 65; in favor, 41 votes; against, 16 votes; abstentions, 8; distributed as follows:

In favor: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Brazil, Chile, China, Vatican City, Portuguese Colonies, Colonies and Protectorates of the U.K., Belgian Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, U.S.A., Finland, France, India, Indonesia,



Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Nicaragua, Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Netherlands, Portugal, Morocco and Tunisia, Southern Rhodesia, United Kingdom, Siam, Territories of the U.S.A., Oversea Territories of the French Republic, Union of South Africa, Venezuela.

Negative votes: P.R. of Albania, Argentine, Bielorussian S.S.R., P.R. of Bulgaria, Colombia, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, P.R. of Hungary, Poland, F.P.R. of Yugoslavia, Ukrainian S.S.R., P.R. of Roumania, Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R., Uruguay.

Abstentions: Canada, Egypt, Iran, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey.

2.48 In view of the result of the vote by roll call, the previous vote on the composition of the Group for the Revision of the Plan was accordingly confirmed.

2.49 Referring to the second part of paragraph 3, the Chairman stated that he was in favor of four or five delegations of those composing the Group, occupying the Chair by turns, to be designated by drawing lots. In this manner, there would be five Chairmen for the approximate five days' duration of the work.

2.50 Mr. Arkadiev (U.S.S.R.) proposed that the Chairman of the Conference should also occupy the Chair of the Group for the Revision of the Plan.

2.51 This opinion was shared by Mr. Meyer (France), and the entire Assembly applauded the proposal.

2.52 The Chairman thanked the Assembly for its courtesy, but pressed his proposal that five Chairmen should be appointed; on which Mr. Morales (Cuba) proposed the designation of Mexico, Pakistan, Portugal, P.R. of Roumania and Uruguay.

2.53 The list proposed by Cuba was seconded by the Delegations of Nicaragua and of the P.R. of Albania.

2.54 Finally, the Plenary Assembly approved unanimously the following text for the second part of paragraph 3 of the proposal of the Chair:

"The permanent Chairmanship of the Revision Group shall rest with the Chairman of the Conference. In his absence, the Chair shall be occupied in rotation and in alphabetical order by: Pakistan, Portugal, P.R. of Roumania, Uruguay. Mr. Van Dissel (U.N.O.) and Mr. A. Hernández Catá (I.F.R.B.) are designated Vice-Chairmen and Advisors to the Chair. Mr. Van Dissel shall be in charge of liaison work with Working Group 6D. Furthermore, the Chairman of Committee 6 shall act as Assessor to the Revision Group".

The Session was suspended from 7.40 to 8.30 p.m.

2.55 Mr. Autelli (Argentine) made the following statement:

"The Delegation of Argentine gave the Document of the Chairman the same reception as the unanimous Assembly, because it once more wished to harbor hopes for this last attempt to arrive at a Plan capable of satisfying all countries.

"For this reason, our Delegation has admitted the resolution taken on this date by this Plenary Assembly, approving unanimously point 1 of the Document of the Chair. However, it is not possible for our Delegation to assent without reservations to today's decision, which implies a new delay of the Mexico City Conference, a new lack of observance of the time limits, and a new lack of obedience to our own resolutions.

2.56 "Today we should have met to consider a definite report and to hear the respective reactions of the countries attending this Conference, which report has not been presented. We therefore ask, and we believe not without a certain justice after the long and repeated experience acquired since 22 October 1948, whether we are or are not entitled to doubt the possibility of paying attention to the resolutions which we have taken, even though these be unanimous.

"Our Delegation, in the Plenary Session of the 15th of this month, presented a definite proposal for the presentation by Saturday, the 19th, of a Report of the Plan Group, with the distribution of channel hours to the countries, without the necessity of specifying the bands. This proposal was based on the knowledge that the number of hours assigned to each country up till then had not been accepted by the majority of the countries, even though these figures represented the best bands and the best hours. That proposal was rejected. But once more the facts have shown that we were right, as we have been ever since November 24, when our Delegation rose in opposition to the first delay.

2.57 "This circumstance compels us to enter a formal reservation concerning this new postponement of a deadline. But we must be coherent and logical in regard to what our Delegation has approved today, when, sharing the general viewpoint, it accepted the adoption of Item 1 of the Document in question. Nevertheless, our reservation holds because, without wishing to appear unnecessarily pessimistic, we cannot but entertain fears that the

deadlines which we are going to fix will not even be maintained in these circumstances.

"Consequently, and as set forth above, we wish the Minutes of the Plenary Assembly of this date to record that the Argentine Delegation has accepted a decision which promptly received the general assent of the Plenary Assembly, but that it (the Argentine Delegation) cannot accept without comment a compromise which to a certain extent implies a contradiction of a point of view which we consider practical and constructive, and which we have consistently maintained at this Conference, although from the turn which the Chairman's proposal has taken, it was not opportune at the moment. These are the reasons for our reservation.

2.58 "Finally, the Argentine Delegation wishes the Plenary Assembly to consult carefully all the members of the delegations who are going to intervene directly in the important and decisive work to be undertaken beginning today, in order that the results thereof may be considered at the earliest possible date, and that the time consumed from this moment on may be most usefully and profitably employed.

2.59 Mr. Arkadiev (U.S.S.R.) proposed the following text for paragraph 4 of the Chairman's Document:

"4. The Plan Revision Group shall submit its draft assignment of channel hours by countries and by bands to the Delegations on Wednesday morning, March 2, and the draft shall be considered at the Plenary Assembly on Thursday afternoon, March 3."

The preceding text was unanimously approved.

Paragraph 5 - Plenary Assembly of March 3.

2.60 Dr. Metzler (Switzerland) said that the Plenary Assembly of March 3 would determine whether or not there was an assignment Plan. Accordingly, delegations should again review their situation and consider the possibility of making a final effort at reduction of Requirements. He proposed the inclusion of a sentence to that effect.

2.61 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) suggested a text to be included in sub-paragraph b) of paragraph 5, worded as follows:

" . . . and to indicate the maximum sacrifices which his country is prepared to make in order to facilitate the formulation of a Plan."

- 2.62 Mr. Arkadiev (U.S.S.R.) proposed to divide the 15 minutes mentioned in the Chairman's proposal into two stages, the first 10 minutes for the exposition of the comments and the second five minutes for the answer to the remaining delegations.
- 2.63 Mr. Henderickx (Belgium) proposed to follow the French alphabetical order at the Plenary Session of March 3, beginning with a letter chosen by drawing lots.
- 2.64 Mr. Sastry (India) proposed that the text should read:  
". . . during a total period not to exceed 15 minutes. ."
- 2.65 Accordingly, using the Chairman's text as a basis and taking into consideration the preceding suggestions, Mr. Dostert (Secretary) drafted the following text:  
"a) Each country, in French alphabetical order and beginning with a letter to be determined by drawing lots, shall take the floor for a total period not to exceed 15 minutes, ten (10) of which may be devoted to the preliminary statement and the five (5) remaining to a final statement."  
The preceding text was unanimously approved.
- 2.66 Mr. Kito (P.R. of Albania) felt that ~~sub-paragraph b)~~ restricted the rights of delegations, inasmuch as it gave them no opportunity to discuss the assignments made to other countries.
- 2.67 The Chairman disagreed with Mr. Kito's observation. It would be impossible to refuse the right of rebuttal, and the resulting discussion would become interminable.
- 2.68 Mr. Sastry (India) proposed that a categorical affirmative or negative reply should be given with regard to the assignments at the March 3 Session. He thought it would no longer be advisable for each delegation to enter into a discussion of the sacrifices which it was prepared to make. He therefore opposed the Swiss proposal.
- 2.69 Dr. Metzler (Switzerland) explained that he had submitted the proposal thinking it would be easier to take a decision after seeing the whole draft. But, he added, if delegations could submit their reports to the Group on the subject before seeing the draft, then the Swiss Delegation subscribed to the opinion of India, and limited itself to inviting delegations to announce their maximum sacrifices on March 1.

- 2.70 Mr. Arkadiev (U.S.S.R.) thought that a categorical reply as proposed by Mr. Sastry would be impractical. The Soviet Delegation understood that delegations could submit reservations, unless that was expressly prohibited in which case the U.S.S.R. Delegation felt that the rights of the delegations would be infringed. He wondered if it would not be advisable to omit sub-paragraph b).
- 2.71 Messrs. Kito (P.R. of Albania), Lalić (F.P.R. of Yugoslavia), Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) and Jablin (P.R. of Bulgaria) shared Mr. Arkadiev's opinion.
- 2.72 Mr. Sastry (India), in turn, proposed to consolidate sub-paragraphs a) and b). Mr. Morales (Cuba) supported the Indian proposal, whereas Mr. Schaeffer (Morocco and Tunisia) favored the inclusion of a definite sentence, for example:  
" . . . If, in support of its argument, a country mentions another one, the latter shall have no right to reply."
- The session was adjourned from 9.30 p.m. until 10 p.m.
- 2.73 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) supported the Indian proposal. What was most important, he thought, was to make it clear that it was not a question of limiting the freedom of speech of the delegations but of restricting the points of disagreement or agreement.
- 2.74 Mr. Kito (P.R. of Albania) stated that he had not come to the Conference solely to protect the rights of his own country, but to arrive at a fair and equitable distribution of the channel hours among all the countries. Therefore, he concluded that delegations had a right to comment upon the assignments made to other countries.
- 2.75 Mr. Henderickx (Belgium) proposed to add the following phrase: " . . . with the right to submit comments in writing with respect to the assignments to other countries."
- 2.76 Mr. Sastry (India) suggested keeping only sub-paragraph a) and converting sub-paragraphs b) and c) into sections 1 and 2.
- 2.77 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) asked for the U.S.S.R. proposal for deletion of sub-paragraph b) to be put to the vote immediately on the grounds that it was the proposal which was most remote from the original.
- 2.78 The Chairman agreeing, a vote was taken with the following result: In favor of deleting sub-paragraph b) 16 votes, against 42 votes and abstentions 3.

Accordingly, the U.S.S.R. proposal was rejected, and the original text of the Chairman was therefore approved.

- 2.79. Mr. Arkadiev (U.S.S.R.) said that the text approved limited the sovereign rights of delegations, which were entitled to express their points of view whenever they chose to do so. Therefore, the U.S.S.R. Delegation reserved the right to express its opinions with regard to its own assignments as well as with reference to the assignments of other countries, inasmuch as the assignments as a whole formed the Plan. Consequently, the U.S.S.R. Delegation did not feel bound by the decision taken because it considered that its lawful rights were protected by the Convention.
- 2.80. Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) did not understand that the freedom of expression of the delegations had been limited. On the contrary, the various delegations were free to make any reservations they deemed appropriate and publish any documents they considered necessary.
- 2.81. Referring to the proposal of Mr. Henderickx (Belgium) to add a clause to the effect that delegations should submit their comments with respect to the assignments to other countries in writing and that these comments should be published as "Annexes to the Minutes of the Session", Mr. Arkadiev (U.S.S.R.) was of the opinion that the clause was superfluous, inasmuch as the right to submit such comments was provided by the Convention.
- 2.82. Mr. Dostert (Secretary) reminded delegates that the Plenary Assembly had adopted a decision to the effect that only speeches made in the Session would be included in the Minutes. In the absence therefore of the Belgian amendment, the proposed comments could not be included as Annexes to the Minutes.
- 2.83. Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) and Mr. Ouspenskii (Ukrainian S.S.R.) made the following statement:

"With reference to the decision adopted regarding sub-paragraph-b), paragraph 5 of the Chairman's proposal, the Delegations of the Bielorussian S.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. deem it necessary to state as follows:

"The Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. have never in the course of any international conference had their rights to the free expression of their points of view on any subject limited. In view of the precedent

established at this Conference, we are compelled to state that:

"The Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. do not consider themselves bound by the decision which denies them the free expression of their points of view at this Conference, with regard to the High Frequency Broadcasting Plan prepared at Mexico City."

2.84 Mr. Jablin (P.R. of Bulgaria) in turn made the following statement:

"With respect to the decision taken as to paragraph 5, sub-paragraph b) of the Chairman's proposal, the Delegation of the P.R. of Bulgaria cannot permit, nor does it agree to, a nation being deprived of its sovereign right to the free expression of its opinions concerning the decisions or the work of the Conference. Therefore, it does not consider itself bound by the decision in question."

2.85 Mr. Lazareanu (Roumanian P.R.) stated that his Delegation could not accept the limitation which restricted delegations to a strict reference to their own cases, and deprived them of the right to comment upon the assignments to other countries.

2.86 The Chairman immediately put to the vote the text of sub-paragraph c), which, he said, in accordance with the amendment proposed by India, would become paragraph 2, with the addition of the words "constitutional or otherwise" after the word "disagreement".

2.87 Mr. Dostert (Secretary) read the text finally resulting as follows:

"2. These statements shall express the official point of view of each delegation as well as the bases therefore, and they shall be transcribed in their entirety in the Minutes of the same Plenary Sessions as evidence of their agreement or disagreement, conditional or otherwise, with the proposed assignments."

The result of the vote was as follows: In favor, 52 votes; Against, 3 votes; Abstentions 3.

The text of Section II, sub-paragraph a) of paragraph 5 of the Chairman's document was thus approved.

- 2.88 After lengthy discussion, Mr. Dostert (Secretary) drafted a compromise text relating to the comments on other assignments, including the amendments proposed by Mr. Meyer (France), Mr. Henderickx (Belgium) and Mr. Sastry (India), the same to appear as Section III of sub-paragraph a) of paragraph 5. The compromise text was as follows:

"III. As an exceptional measure, the delegations which desire to comment upon the assignments proposed for other countries may do so in writing; and evidence of their statements shall become Annexes to the proceedings of the Plenary Assembly. In this case the delegations affected by the above statements shall have the right to reply, and their replies shall likewise appear as Annexes to the proceedings of the Plenary Assembly."

- 2.89 The preceding text was put to the vote with the following result: In favor, 48 votes; Against, 0 Votes; Abstentions, 7 votes; Not participating in the voting, 6.

The text of Section III, sub-paragraph a), paragraph 5, of the Chairman's proposal was thus approved.

Paragraph 6

- 2.90 In paragraph 6 of the Chairman's proposal, Mr. Hendrickx (Belgium) proposed to delete from the original text the words "... or closure..." and to substitute therefore the phrase "... of the work of the Conference..." and to add the words: "... which decision will be taken by secret vote."



- 2.91 Colonel Albuquerque (Brazil) was not in agreement with the proposed amendment, since he was of the opinion that the closure of the Conference should be mentioned.
- 2.92 Mr. Sastry (India) proposed to read: "...concerning the future work of the Conference". His amendment was supported by the Belgian Delegation, but rejected by Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay), who said that in mentioning "future work" the idea of closure was automatically eliminated. He (Mr. Fontaina) spoke also on behalf of the Delegation of El Salvador, and was supported by Colonel Albuquerque (Brazil) and by Captain Medal (Nicaragua).
- 2.93 The Chairman decided to put his own text to the vote, adding to it the amendment proposed by Belgium concerning the secret vote. The text read as follows:
- "6. In the light of these statements, the Plenary Assembly of March 3 shall, in conclusion, decide as to the continuation or closure of the Conference. THIS DECISION SHALL BE TAKEN BY SECRET VOTE."
- 2.94 The result of the vote was as follows: In favor of the text, 61 votes; Against, 0; Abstentions, 2.
- The text of paragraph 6 of the Chairman's proposal was thus approved, and discussion thereof terminated.
- 2.95 The Plenary Assembly accepted without objection Mr. Dostert's suggestion to publish in a separate document the decisions adopted at the present Session.
- 2.96 The Plenary Assembly approved the Agenda for the Plenary Session of Friday, February 25, after which the Chairman adjourned the Session at 12.30 p.m.

The Assistant Secretary

Th. Wettstein

Secretary

L. E. Dostert

A P P R O V E D:

The Chairman

M. Percyra

The Reporter

E. Sánchez La-Faurie

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 693-E

25 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

This Document supersedes  
Document No. 685-E

REPORT OF PLANNING GROUP  
OF WORKING GROUPS 6-A AND 6-B.

1. During the joint session of Working Groups A and B of Committee 6, held on February 8, 1949, it was decided to form a planning group composed of the Delegations of Colombia, France, India, U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., with the basic task of preparing a list of assignments per band and per country which would give the maximum amount of satisfaction to each country.
  - 1.1. The Group was given the authorization to conduct interviews with the different delegations, and was guided in the distribution of channel hours by the unanimous decision adopted at the Plenary Assembly of the Conference on the 29th January 1949, as set out in Document No. 589.
2. The Group met daily starting from February 9, 1949. At its first session the Group elected as Chairman, Mr. Arkadiev, of the U.S.S.R. Delegation, Chairman of Group 6-A. Unfortunately, in view of the fact that on the 18th of February, 1949, Mr. Arkadiev found it necessary to retire, the Chairmanship was then taken over by Mr. Pedersen for the interim period until the unanimous election of Mr. Van Dissel, representing the United Nations, to the Chairmanship of the Group.
3. The Group made use of the following basic material contained in the documents listed below:
  - a) Document No. 589.
  - b) Document No. 605 and the results obtained from the first series of interviews.
  - c) The forms received from the various countries containing the band by band distribution of their reduced requirements.
  - d) The plans and methods of approach presented to the Conference by the Delegations of the U.S.S.R., U.S.A. and India.

4. The Group then prepared a generally agreed list of provisional assignments to be made to each country. These assignments were subsequently divided into the various bands, and it was proposed to revise this list of assignments following the second review of these assignments. However, many difficulties had become apparent during the first attempt at making these assignments which were amplified during the attempts at revision. It was found impossible to obtain unanimous final agreement on a fairly large number of these proposed assignments. It was, therefore, decided to publish in toto the list obtained following the first attempt at these assignments. (This is attached as Annex A to the Report, and the reserves formulated by the members of the Group are contained in Annex B of this Report).
- 4.1. Annex A does not contain data concerning the assignment of channel hours for S.C.A.P. (Japan), Germany and Spain, the Group having considered it necessary first to obtain a decision on principle from the Plenary Assembly.
- 4.2. The difficulties mentioned above are consequent on the text of Document No. 589 being written in general terms. As a result of this, each member of the group could interpret it in a different manner during the examination of each particular case and considerable differences thus occurred in the evaluation of the needs of countries.
5. The Group would like to point out that it could not obtain from Working Group 6-D the precise results on the sharing possibilities in the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands.
- 5.1. Therefore, the group restricted itself to approximate figures and considers that it has not been able to give an accurate picture of all the possibilities in these bands. A revision will therefore be necessary in certain cases, when the more precise information from Working Group 6-D becomes available.
- 5.2. The assignments proposed in the 9 and 11 Mc/s bands, and to a lesser extent in the 15 and 17 Mc/s bands are somewhat greater than the possibilities. The Working Group has been unable, due to the shortage of time, to readjust the assignments in these bands.
- 5.3. It will be seen from the above that the work of the Group is, as yet, incomplete.

6. The Group unanimously expresses its gratitude to the Chairman of Committee 6, Mr. Pedersen, for his constant help and his undeviating desire to help by all means the success of the work of this group.
- 6.1 The group further unanimously regretted the departure of Mr. Arkadiev, and would like to set down an expression of gratitude for his efficient and impartial chairmanship which he maintained through many difficult periods.

The Chairman:

G. F. van Dissel

ANNEXES A and B

ANNEX A

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Band in Megacycles</u>						
		<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>21</u>
AFGHANISTAN	20	9	-	4	-	3	-	4
ALBANIA	23	5	-	4	9	5	-	-
SAUDI ARABIA	* 2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARGENTINA	120	60	-	32	12	6	6	4
AUSTRALIA	145	60	27	17	20	10	6	5
AUSTRIA	28	12	8	4	2	-	2	-
BELGIUM	40	-	6	13	15	6	-	-
IELORUSSIAN S.S.R.	43	-	7	11	11	14	-	-
BURMA	44	17	7	5	4	5	4	2
BOLIVIA	60	44	-	10	3	3	-	-
BRAZIL	121	60	-	16	15	20	8	2
BULGARIA, P.R.	32	9	4	6	6	6	1	-
CANADA	140	70	-	15	20	20	11	4
CHILE	75	46	-	9	15	5	-	-
CHINA	172	14	30	30	27	35	15	21
VATICAN CITY	38	11	2	8	8	4	5	-
COLOMBIA	80	24	-	35	10	3	3	5
PORTUGUESE COLONIES	85	10	35	12	4	6	6	12

\* These are token assignments, made to countries which did not submit requirements but which are believed to engage in high frequency broadcasting.

ANNEX A  
(cont'd.)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Band in Megacycles</u>						
		<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>21</u>
U.K. COL. excl. CEYLON	295	78	100	80	22	-	15	-
FRANCE OVERSEAS	300	110	60	45	37	25	20	3
BELGIAN CONGO	75	20	24	16	8	7	-	-
COSTA RICA	25	19	-	6	-	-	-	-
CUBA	70	40	-	8	7	8	7	-
DENMARK	18	3	-	5	8	-	2	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	28	23	-	5	-	-	-	-
EGYPT	50	3	8	10	12	11	2	4
EL SALVADOR	25	6	-	14	-	-	5	-
ECUADOR	45	20	-	6	6	3	5	5
U.S.A.	197	-	-	21	38	78	42	18
ETHIOPIA	37	16	9	7	-	5	-	-
FINLAND	30	11	-	7	5	5	2	-
FRANCE	240	65	4	39	49	50	32	1
GREECE	8	3	-	2	1	2	-	-
GUATEMALA	43	36	-	2	-	3	2	-
HAITI	35	22	-	5	-	5	-	3
HONDURAS	15	10	-	5	-	-	-	-
HUNGARY	27	16	-	3	3	5	-	-
INDIA	285	20	50	55	50	50	45	15

ANNEX A  
(cont'd.)

		<u>Band in Megacycles</u>						
	<u>Total</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>21</u>
INDONESIA	140	60	40	18	11	8	3	-
IRAN	35	12	3	5	6	3	4	2
IRAQ	30	8	8	4	4	2	2	2
IRELAND	17	6	-	-	7	4	-	-
ICELAND	4	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
ITALY	70	10	9	23	17	2	8	1
LEBANON	11	7	-	-	-	3	1	-
LIBERIA	14	-	-	-	6	8	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	13	3	4	-	2	2	2	-
MEXICO	101	30	-	25	15	16	9	6
MONACO	10	6	-	3	1	-	-	-
NICARAGUA	40	33	-	7	-	-	-	-
NORWAY	54	7	8	15	6	12	6	-
NEW ZEALAND	29	8	-	7	4	7	-	3
PAKISTAN	125	1	60	11	15	21	12	5
PANAMA	40	26	-	7	3	4	-	-
PARAGUAY	35	24	-	5	6	-	-	-
NETHERLANDS	38	6	-	4	4	9	7	8
SURINAM	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
CURACAO	14	10	-	-	-	4	-	-

ANNEX A  
(cont'd.)

		<u>Band in Megacycles</u>						
	<u>Total</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>21</u>
PERU	60	40	-	20	-	-	-	-
PHILIPPINES	60	16	20	17	-	2	3	2
POLAND	70	21	-	8	20	15	6	-
PORTUGAL	50	-	-	10	15	12	10	3
MOROCCO AND TUNISIA	35	10	9	3	7	4	2	-
YUGOSLAVIA	65	17	4	8	9	14	8	5
UKRAINIAN S.S.R.	78	-	26	6	15	28	1	2
SOUTHERN RHODESIA	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
ROUMANIA	55	11	10	8	12	10	4	-
U.K.	310	27	39	65	60	43	40	36
U.K. RELAYS	50	-	-	8-1/2	14	14-1/2	6	7
SIAM	35	5	22	5	1	1	1	-
SWEDEN	43	15	-	-	16	11	1	-
SWITZERLAND	55+6	8	0+3	12	13	10+3	12	-
SYRIA	27	3	6	7	3	3	5	-
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	58-1/2	12	-	7	15-1/2	14	10	-
U.S.A. TERRITORIES	32	-	-	-	5	15	9	3
TURKEY	34	8	-	8	5	3	7	3
UNION OF S. AFRICA	55	10	32	2	1	-	4	6
U.S.S.R. (14 Allied Republics, incl. Russian Soc. Fed. Rep.)	460	10	50	100	80	110	55	55



ANNEX A  
(cont'd.)

		<u>Band in Megacycles</u>						
	<u>Total</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>21</u>
URUGUAY	40	18	-	10	3	3	6	-
VENEZUELA	30	11	-	10	5	2	2	-
YEMEN	* 2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
CEYLON	40	-	4	7	10	4	3	12
MONGOLIA, P.R.	60	33	13	6	5	3	-	-
ISRAEL	14	8	4	2	-	-	-	-
U.N.O. (and U.N.E.S.C.O.)	60	12	-	8	10	19	11	-
S.C.A.P. (JAPAN)								
GERMANY								
SPAIN								
KOREA	20	10	8	2	-	-	-	-
TANGIERS U.S.A.	14	-	-	3	6	5	-	-
PALESTINE	14	8	4	2	-	-	-	-
ANDORRA	* 2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUDAN	* 2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

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\* These are token assignments, made to countries which did not submit requirements but which are believed to engage in high frequency broadcasting.

ANNEX B

RESERVATIONS

COLOMBIA

As a member of the Working Group of Committee 6, the Delegation of Colombia desires to make its reservations explicitly clear concerning the preliminary assignments to certain countries, which assignments in its opinion can and must be increased. The said reservations refer specifically to the following countries:

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela and Vatican City.

The Delegation of Colombia also points out that broadcasts existing at the present time must be taken into account and that an attempt must be made to make logical assignments to enable the broadcasts to be channeled in such a way that their use is not prejudicial to the rest of the member-nations of the Union.

FRANCE

The French Delegation pointed out during the first part of the work of the Special Working Group that the assignments proposed for certain countries were too low and that they would not answer the needs of those countries. However, in order not to delay the Group's work, the French Delegation consented to the quite temporary inclusion of the figures agreed to by the whole Group, at the same time stating that it reserved the right to return to those allocations at the time of revision thereof. The countries concerned, in particular, were the Portuguese Colonies, the Belgian Congo, Italy, Monaco, the Netherlands, Portugal, Morocco and Tunisia, Siam, Syria, South Africa and Venezuela.

The French Delegation regrets that circumstances prevented the Special Working Group from effecting the revisions anticipated, and reserves the right to return to this matter at subsequent meetings of this or a similar group.

ANNEX B  
(cont'd.)

INDIA

The Delegation of India did not participate in the work of the Working Group when the case of India was being discussed. The Delegation of India wishes to state the case of India was not dealt with in an equitable or just manner and records its dissent with recommendation of the Working Group in this respect.

The other case in which the Delegation of India did not agree with the decisions of the Working Group were mentioned to the Group during the course of its work.

UNITED KINGDOM

The member of the group from the United Kingdom wishes to state, in reference to the preliminary list of assignments contained in Annex A, that he considers in the case of certain countries the allocations made could and should be increased, as has been stated during the discussions concerning these allocations. These countries are listed as follows:

Belgian Congo  
Portugal  
Syria  
South Africa  
New Zealand

It was considered that this increase could be partially effected in the case of the Belgian Congo, Syria and South Africa by utilizing the sharing possibilities available in the lower frequency bands particularly applicable to those countries.

The member of the group from the United Kingdom also felt that maximum allocations could have been made to all countries in the band of 21 Mc/s, as the requirements for the band do not exceed the possibilities of satisfaction.

Regarding the confusion which apparently existed in the minds of certain members of the Group concerning the requirements submitted for the U.K., the U.K. Relay Stations of Georgetown and Singapore, on behalf of the U.K. Colonial Governments and Ceylon, the member of the group from the United Kingdom would point out

ANNEX B  
(cont'd.)

that the situation was explained several times in order to clarify any misunderstanding. It was made quite clear when considering the U.K. Colonies reduced requirements, that these did not include requirements for either Ceylon or the U.K. Relay Stations, but only for those colonial territories listed in Document No. 588. It was also explained when considering the U.K. requirements that these included requirements for the two relay stations of Georgetown and Singapore which are an integral part of the United Kingdom services and are not in any way connected with the requirements of Colonial Governments. It was also stressed that these relay stations were for the purpose of increasing the technical efficiency of the United Kingdom services and had no connection with the local broadcasting needs of either British Guiana or Malaya.

U.S.S.R.

I. The U.S.S.R. Delegation, when it agreed to form part of the Working Group - and before the distribution of channel hours had begun - had consistently urged the elaboration of an universal and objective method of approach to the problem of allocating channel hours to all the countries of the world. Such an universal and objective method should be based upon the unanimous decision of the Plenary Session of January 29, as recorded in Document No. 589, where it was suggested that the factors common to all the countries of the world (area of the country, population and number of official State languages) should be taken into account, together with the special conditions of particular countries and other factors, e.g., the number of transmitters in operation and the extent of the destruction and losses occasioned during the late war, etc.

The refusal of the Working Group to entertain such an universal and objective approach towards all countries has given rise to considerable difficulties in the work of the Group, and has made it impossible to arrive at an objective, unbiased and, therefore, equitable distribution of channel hours among the countries.

As a consequence, the meetings of the Working Group have not taken the form of business-like discussions based upon an objective and unbiased approach to the problem and taking into account

ANNEX B  
(cont'd.)

the calculated number of channel hours deriving from the three general factors, but have developed into an unprincipled squabble, in the course of which certain members of the Group mentioned obviously arbitrary numbers, based on nothing definite and certainly not on any factor.

As a result of this absolutely incorrect, unobjective and biased approach to the problem, and in spite of the bitter opposition of the U.S.S.R. Delegation, the majority voted exaggeratedly high assignments in favour of the United Kingdom and France and their Colonies and also in favour of a number of other countries which, on the basis of their weightage, ought to receive a much smaller share.

As a consequence of the fact that a general and unbiased approach to all countries without exception had not been applied during the distribution of channel hours, the Group lacked unanimity and the U.S.S.R. Delegation is compelled to submit its reservation to the Working Group's Report, in which it expresses its categorical disagreement both with a number of superfluous assignments made by the Group and with a number of absolutely arbitrary reductions of the vital needs of some countries in short wave broadcasting.

The example of the Committee 6 Working Group's work has proved once again to the U.S.S.R. Delegation that the absence of clearly formulated general principles and of a mathematical formula based upon the three common factors, does not allow of an equitable distribution of channel hours, hinders the elaboration of the Plan, and makes it impossible to achieve an agreement.

The methods used by the Group for the distribution of channel hours have nothing in common with the principles of international cooperation and are very remote from the decisions of the Plenary Session of January 29.

II. Examples of incorrect assignments

The assignment of 655 channel hours made in favour of the United Kingdom and its colonies, is the most unjust of all and exaggeratedly high. If one takes into account the three factors, Great Britain itself should receive 50 and the U.K. Colonies 206 channel hours. Taking into account additional factors and through a reduction of assignments in favour of the Colonies, the Draft Plan of the U.S.S.R. Delegation provided for the allocation of

ANNEX B  
(cont'd.)

249 channel hours for Great Britain and of 197 channel hours for the U.K. Colonies. Therefore, the optimum assignment for the United Kingdom and its Colonies should be contained within the limits of 400-420 channel hours.

Nevertheless, the United Kingdom Delegation has succeeded in obtaining from the Group an exaggeratedly high assignment: - first, for the parent State, 310 channel hours, then for the Colonies, 295 channel hours and, apart from that, 50 other channel hours for the relay stations of Singapore and Georgetown.

The U.S.S.R. Delegation categorically protests against the exaggerated assignments made in favour of the United Kingdom and its Colonies and esteems that the relay stations should receive their channel hours from the total number allocated to the U.K. Colonies in whose territories they are located.

The task of the Conference is to allocate channel hours to countries and it cannot make separate assignments for relay stations.

We must point out that in the allocation of channel hours made in the Plan of the U.S.S.R. Delegation for the United Kingdom and its Colonies, Ceylon and Palestine (in accordance with the indications contained in the original requirements of the United Kingdom) were considered as being part of the United Kingdom Colonies, so that the figures of 249 channel hours for the United Kingdom and of 197 channel hours for the Colonies comprise the needs of both Ceylon and Palestine.

Our Delegation cannot agree to these additional and exaggeratedly high assignments made by the Working Group in favour of the United Kingdom.

Exaggeratedly high assignments have been made also in favour of France and its Colonies.

France, together with its Colonies, has received a total of 540 channel hours, 240 for the parent State and 300 for the Colonies. According to the "three-factors" formula, taking as starting points area, population and languages, France itself should receive only 132 channel hours and the Colonies 200 channel hours. According to the Plan of the U.S.S.R. Delegation, after

ANNEX B  
(cont'd.)

taking into account additional factors, France, together with the Colonies, was assigned 409 channel hours and, according to the U.S.A. Plan, she was assigned 360 channel hours. Therefore, the Working Group had no reason for granting such a large measure of additional assignments in favour of France.

Especially unjust was the approach of the Working Group towards the countries of popular democracy. Their quite modest requirements were subject to further reductions, which were obviously based on prejudice and had no particular practical sense, as the economy thus obtained represents but an insignificant part of the total number of channel hours. The Working Group did not take into consideration the necessity of giving assistance to these countries because they had suffered in the struggle against fascism and had to endure enormous devastation as a result of the fascist occupation.

Our Delegation insists on the unfailing execution of the recommendations of the Plenary Assembly of this Conference concerning practical assistance to be given to countries devastated by the war, to countries which suffered in the struggle against fascism.

Unexpectedly generous and unjustifiably high was the assignment made by the Group to the Vatican City - 38 channel hours!

Our Delegation considers it unfeasible to allocate such a large number of channel hours to the Vatican City.

Other examples show that very high assignments were made to Portugal and its Colonies, namely 135 hours instead of the 87 due to them on the basis of general factors; to Siam - 35 channel hours, instead of 8; to Colombia - 80 channel hours instead of 37; to Cuba - 70 channel hours instead of the 34 which should have been given on the basis of general factors; and to Panama - 40 channel hours, instead of 16. The case of the Bielorussian S.S.R., which received 43 channel hours, and of Panama, which received 40 channel hours, shows again that the Group disregarded the decision of the Plenary Assembly, dated January 29, about taking into consideration the general factors.

The Bielorussian S.S.R. has an area four times as large, and a population 12 times as numerous, as those of Panama. What additional factors and special circumstances were counted in the case of Panama in order to allot to it a number of channel hours approximately equal to the number allotted to the Bielorussian S.S.R.?

ANNEX B  
(cont'd.)

There were no additional factors or special circumstances in the case of Panama, except sympathy on the part of some of the members of the Group; in the case of Bielorussian S.S.R. there were losses and destruction caused by war, frightful consequences of the fascist invasion, but nothing was taken into consideration in order to assist, at least morally, the Bielorussian people and to satisfy the minimum needs amounting to 52 channel hours.

This example shows that the unwillingness of some delegations to accept general principles and their refusal to apply mathematical formulas based on the three general factors served only for the purpose of carrying out an unfair and partial distribution of channel hours, in order to hide, to veil by means of piling up numerous additional factors, the arbitrariness in their distribution of channel hours.

III. Arbitrary reduction of the number of channel hours for the U.S.S.R.

Particularly partial and unfair was the approach of the Working Group to the requirements of the U.S.S.R.

Territorially, the U.S.S.R. occupies 1/6 of the land area of the world. The population of the U.S.S.R. (not counting the Ukrainian S.S.R. and the Bielorussian S.S.R.) is 142 million. 16 official languages are spoken in the Soviet Union and over 100 languages are used by different peoples having their own national autonomous republics, autonomous regions and districts.

The U.S.S.R. (without the Ukrainian S.S.R. and the B.S.S.R.) is composed of 14 allied republics, none of which is exceeded in size by many European and American countries of medium size.

The requirements of the Soviet Union reflect the minimum needs for internal broadcasting from the capital of the U.S.S.R. to the allied republics, as well as between the allied republics themselves. After voluntarily reducing its requirements, the Soviet Union has left as a final and minimum requirement the number of 893 channel hours.

Judging the weightage and basing calculations on the three general factors - area, population and languages, the Soviet Union should be allotted 825 channel hours. Nevertheless, the Working Groups of Committee 6, disregarding decisions made by the Plenary Assembly on January 29, assigned to the Soviet Union and unacceptably low number - 460 channel hours.



ANNEX B  
(cont'd.)

In order to show the full unfairness of the decision of the Working Groups in respect to the Soviet Union, it should be mentioned that, on the average, the share of each of the allied republics amounts only to about 30 channel hours.

If we compare the assignment made to the United Kingdom and its Colonies - 655 channel hours - and if, taking into consideration the general factors, we apply them to the Soviet Union, then the result would be that the Soviet Union, by an analogy with the U.K. and its Colonies, should receive 1760 channel hours. If we make the same comparison with France and its Colonies, then the Soviet Union would have received about 1200 channel hours.

The same comparison with the U.S.A. and its Territories will give the U.S.S.R. about 900 channel hours. These examples show that the Working Group of Committee 6 was not guided by the decisions of the Plenary Assembly concerning general principles and allowed an unfair distribution of channel hours, giving excessive assignments to the U.K. and its Colonies and to France and its Colonies, primarily at the expense of the Soviet Union.

The Delegation of the Soviet Union has refused to participate in the further distribution in the bands of this negligibly low number of 460 channel hours.

The Delegation of the Soviet Union reserves the right to express its protest against this unjust decision of the Working Group at the next Plenary Session of the Conference.

#### IV. Conclusions

1. The Delegation of the Soviet Union considers that the Working Group, by refusing to elaborate and apply an **uniform** method for determination of the number of channel hours for all countries of the world (area, population, number of official state languages), has carried out an incorrect distribution of channel hours, often allowing an arbitrary and biased treatment towards some countries.

The Delegation of the Soviet Union refuses all responsibility for the incorrect distribution of channel hours which was allowed by the Group.

ANNEX B  
(cont'd.)

Consequently, Mr. Arkadiev, representative of the U.S.S.R., who at first presided over the Group, was compelled to **resign his** post.

2. The results of the work of this Working Group once again show most convincingly that it is impossible to carry out an objective and just distribution of channel hours, and therefore an elaboration of a plan, without the application of general principles based on the three general factors (area, population, official state languages) which impartially, objectively and, therefore, justly determine the weightage of one country among the other countries of the world.

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 694-E

25 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Mexico City, 1948-49

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FROM 28 FEBRUARY THROUGH 5 MARCH 1949

Date and Room

Mornings

Comm.or Wk. Grp.	Monday 28 Feb.	Tuesday 1 March	Wednesday 2 March	Thursday 3 March	Friday 4 March	Saturday 5 March	Remarks
Comm.6	PL		PL	PL			
Revisn.Grp	1	1	1	1			
Comr 10		PL			Y R Y	Y R Y	
Comm.10A	2				E N A R Y	E N A R Y	
Comm.7 or Wk.Grp.			2		P L E N A R Y	P L E N A R Y	
Comm.7A		2					

Afternoons

Comm.6 or Wk.Grp.	PL	PL					
Revisn. Grp.	1	1	1	Y R Y	Y R Y	Y R Y	
Comm.7B		2	2	P L E N A R Y	P L E N A R Y	P L E N A R Y	
Comm.6E	2		PL	P L E N A R Y	P L E N A R Y	P L E N A R Y	

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948-49

Document No. 695-E

23 February 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committees 7 and 10

REPORT OF THE SECOND JOINT MEETING  
OF THE IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE AND THE STEERING COMMITTEE

22 February 1949

The meeting was declared open at 4 p.m. by the Chairman, Mr. Pe-reyra, assisted by Mr. Lalić, Chairman of Committee 7, who acted as Vice-Chairman, and by Mr. Dostert, Secretary of the Conference.

The Chairman immediately invited Mr. Jacques Meyer to make a report to the Assembly on the activities of the joint meeting of Working Groups 7 B and 10 A, of which he was Chairman.

Mr. Jacques Meyer stated that during the meeting of the Working Groups prior to the Meeting of Friday, February 18, the draft International Agreement (Convention) on High Frequency Broadcasting (Document No. 666) had been submitted. Only Articles 6, 7, 8 and 9 formed a part of the terms of reference of Groups 7 B and 10 A.

The texts of the Articles had been unanimously adopted, with the exception, however, of Article 7. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had reserved the right to return to Article 7 at a full meeting of the Joint Committee. Regarding Article 8, paragraph (5), two points appeared in the supplementary terms of reference:

- the introduction of an arbitration clause;
- the modification of the plan, according to a proposal of the U.K. Delegation.

Mr. Jacques Meyer said that the Groups had met twice and had succeeded in unanimously settling the question of arbitration. The amendments proposed by the U.K. Delegation had only been approached. The joint meeting of Groups 7 B and 10 A should discuss the amendments during the meeting anticipated for the morning of February 23. The text of Article 8, subject to the amendments of the U.K. Delegation, was accordingly submitted as follows: (the parts underlined were added to the text of Document No. 666):

"Article 8.

- (5) If the country which requested a change has not obtained its approval, notwithstanding attempts at conciliation, it shall have the right to transmit, through the intermediary of the organization charged with the implementation of the Plan, the same request for arbitration in accordance with Annex 3 of the Atlantic City Convention or to the next Extraordinary High Frequency Broadcasting Conference for examination and decision. In the latter case, the proposed change shall not be put into effect before the proper decision has been taken by the said Conference."

Mr. Jacques Meyer concluded his report by requesting the delegates to be kind enough to take a decision as to the two modifications made in Article 8, paragraph (5).

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The Chairman said that the Committee would undertake the analysis, paragraph by paragraph, of the text submitted in Document No. 666. Articles 1 to 5 having been approved by Committee 10, since they were within the province thereof, the discussion would begin with Article 6.

ARTICLE 6 - Abrogation of the Agreement (Convention) and of the Plan.

Mr. Goroshkin (U.S.S.R.) called attention to an error in the Russian text of Document No. 666. The word "abrogated" had been rendered in Russian as if the French text had said "validated".

The Chairman pointed out that the words "and the Plan annexed thereto" had not been translated in the Spanish text.

Following an exchange of views between the Delegates of the Bielorussian S.S.R., Cuba, France and the U.K., in which the Chairman as well as the Chairman of Committee 7 took part, concerning the advisability of a slight addition intended by some delegates to make the text of Article 6 clearer, the latter text was unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 7 - Revision of the Agreement (Convention) and of the Plan.

Following a short statement by Colonel de Albuquerque (Brazil) concerning a certain wording, Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) proposed that the following be added at the end of Article 7 (after "of Atlantic City, (1947)")::

"or by ten signatory countries of the present Agreement (Convention) and Plan or who have acceded thereto".

He recalled that Groups 7 B and 10 A had done nothing more than go back to Article 11, paragraph (3) of the Atlantic City Convention. In the opinion of the members of the above-mentioned groups, the Mexico City Convention should coincide with the previous Conventions of the Union, so that an Extraordinary Conference could be convened only at the request of at least one-third of the members who signed the Mexico City Convention.

He said that his Delegation, which was far from convinced by such arguments, reserved the right to re-open the discussion on the subject.

In his opinion, if the Convention of Mexico City did nothing more than reproduce the Convention of Atlantic City, it was of no use. The Conference had deemed that a new article which did not exist in the Atlantic City Convention was necessary, since the Plan which was prepared at Mexico City involved special conditions.

Actually, it was the first time that a plan for short wave broadcasting was prepared. Accordingly, the drafting of the Plan should be carefully studied so that no delicate situation would arise at the time the Plan was put into operation. On the other hand, the Plan would be founded on a great many hypotheses, which in turn would be based on theoretical calculations and not verified by experience. It might be that such a Plan would prove to be inoperative for at least one region of the globe. Accordingly, the Mexico City Convention, in order to protect the rights of its signatories, should be sufficiently flexible to assure protection of the interests of any region where detrimental interference might occur. It was understood that at the present time it could not be foreseen in what region of the globe such difficulties might arise, but what the Agreement should anticipate was precisely that those difficulties might arise and that the countries concerned could request the revision of the Plan, hence the convocation of an Extraordinary Administrative Conference.

Furthermore, the convocation of such a Conference should not be dependent upon the request of twenty members, since it is possible that only a few might be interested in a revision. For this reason, the Delegation of Bielorussia proposed an amendment to reduce that number to one half.

Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) thought that the proposal by Mr. Egorov was in contradiction with the very text of Article 7. The first sentence mentioned the convocation of an extraordinary administrative conference, based upon the Atlantic City Convention, which established expressly that "at least twenty members of the Union" should join in requesting an extraordinary conference. Then, the second sentence, as amended by the

Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R., mentioned "ten countries". These two phrases thus established a flagrant contradiction and consequently could not appear in the same article.

Studying the essence of the Bielorussian proposal, Mr. Faulkner pointed out that the conditions under which an extraordinary administrative conference might be called were clearly defined in article 11 (3) of the International Telecommunication Convention. The present Conference, which had been convened in conformity with those regulations, was a perfect example. In his opinion, it was impossible to deviate from that Convention, and for this reason the second paragraph of article 7 of the Agreement had been worded in the form proposed by Working Groups 7 B and 10 A. On the other hand, if a country thought that the Plan were inoperative in its territory, it assuredly would not experience any difficulties in enlisting the aid of twenty members of the Union in order to present a request to the Administrative Council.

He further pointed out that only the Plenipotentiary Conference was authorized to study a modification of the Telecommunication Convention and that the Bielorussian proposal, being contradictory to the latter, should not be discussed, in accordance, moreover, with the Rules of Procedure of the Conference.

Col. Simson (U.S.A.) recalled that, since the Atlantic City Convention had been signed and ratified by the U.S.A. Government, he thought it out of place to ask the latter to adopt a measure which was contradictory to a ratified document which at the present time had legal validity in his country. He too thought that as the Mexico City Conference had been convened in accordance with the regulations of the Atlantic City Convention, it was impossible to take into consideration the proposal of Mr. Egorov.

Mr. Lazareanu (P.R. of Roumania) thought that the Bielorussian proposal was in agreement with the Telecommunication Convention and that, on the contrary, article 7 was contradictory to the same.

Article 11 (3) of the Convention was quite clear; in other words, an Extraordinary Administrative Conference could be called only in three clearly defined cases. The Mexico City Conference was neither a Plenipotentiary Conference nor, even less, the Administrative Council. It followed, therefore, that article 7 of the Mexico Agreement was incompatible with article 11 of the Atlantic City Convention.

However, if Mr. Egorov's proposal were worded in the conditional, the two paragraphs of article 7 would be in accord; since the second sentence of the first paragraph begins, "The said conference should be convened....." Thus article 7 would no longer be in contradiction with the Convention.

He therefore proposed to add to the second paragraph, after "Atlantic City (1947)":

"or which should be convened at the request of ten signatory countries of the present Agreement (Convention) and of the Plan or which have acceded to the same."

Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) recognized that the use of the conditional eliminated all imperative character and that it transformed the clause into an opinion. But, he pointed out to the delegates who seconded Mr. Egorov's proposal, the Plenipotentiary Conference would remain entirely at liberty to observe or to ignore such an opinion. Though it was natural to express an opinion concerning the date for convening the Extraordinary Conference (first paragraph of article 7), it was dangerous to express a much more important opinion which might undermine both the Agreement and the Plan (second paragraph).

Mr. Kito (P.R. of Albania) thought that the Conference should take into account the particular aspects of the Agreement and of the Plan which will surely present difficulties in application. The Bielorussian amendment would only facilitate a revision of both these documents, and he therefore seconded it.

Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) wished to add some observations to the arguments presented by Mr. Jacques Meyer. Since the Mexico Agreement was to be signed by more than twenty countries, this Conference was entitled to convene a special conference (first paragraph of article 7). But this Conference could not define the circumstances for convening that special conference according to the intention of the amendment of the second paragraph.

Mr. Lalić (Chairman of Committee 7) thought that **it was** difficult to refute, from a legal viewpoint, the arguments developed by Col. Simson and Mr. Faulkner, since the convention had established the conditions under which Extraordinary Administrative Conferences should be convened. Nevertheless, the question which arose was this: Was it possible to initiate a plan if among the signatory countries there were ten which thought it inoperative in their regions and requested its revision?

According to him, the answer to this question was categorically in the negative. In support of this point of view, he mentioned that the Provisional Frequency Board at Geneva had had long discussions in order to find out if it would really be possible to apply the Plan if a country did not present its requirements, or if it did not agree to comply with the provisions of the Agreement and the Plan. He insisted on the fact that, when this question had been discussed, the majority of countries had come to an agreement that the P.F.B. should invite



Spain (indirectly, through the mediation of a bordering country) to present her requirements, although the Spanish problem did not present itself exclusively under its practical aspect, and in spite of the statements of many delegations which thought that the Union could not enter into any sort of relations with Spain.

If the fact that a country had not submitted its requirements constituted a sufficient reason to consider that the Plan could not be applied in practice, was it then logical to believe that, if ten countries explained the difficulties met with in the operation of the Plan, this would not constitute a sufficient reason to provide the means of asking that a conference be convened with the object of revising and improving the Plan?

The delegates to the Plenipotentiary Conference of Atlantic City could not foresee all the cases which might arise, and especially the very peculiar circumstances of high frequency broadcasting. The formal provisions of the Convention could not, in all fairness, prevail when ten countries demanded the revision of a Plan.

The amendment of Mr. Egorov was the only one which faced reality and which allowed the countries that felt the necessity of a revision to demand that an extraordinary conference be convened for that purpose.

Mr. Lazareanu (P.R. of Roumania) pointed out to Mr. Faulkner that he had not meant to say that the first paragraph of Article 7 was contradictory to the Convention. If this Conference comprised twenty plenipotentiaries, it had the right to ask the Administrative Council to convene a new conference. That, precisely, was the object of the Bielorussian amendment. The delegations which had stated their opposition to the latter had not thoroughly studied the problem, which was of knowing when and how the Plan could be revised. In his opinion, if the Assembly would discard the form and consider only the essence of the question, it could accept the proposal of Mr. Egorov, since it should not be overlooked that ten countries might constitute, at times, an entire continent; and it would seem difficult to refuse an entire continent the opportunity of obtaining the revision of a plan which it thought it operative.

Mr. Goroshkin (U.S.S.R.), after having called the attention of the delegates to the fact that the Russian text of Article 7 differed from the French text, expressed his astonishment that constant allusions should be made to Article 11 of the Convention. In this regard, the said Article lacked flexibility, which could lead to grave misunderstandings, owing to the great number of interpretations which might be given it. To indicate in the text of Article 7 that ten countries might request the convocation of a special conference did not seem to be in contradiction with the Convention, and the delegates should agree that a small number of countries has the right to demand the revision of a

plan whose provisions do not allow them to operate their broadcasting services under favourable conditions. For these reasons, Mr. Goroshkin thought that the proposal of the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. was logical, equitable, and the only one which allowed the correct operation of the Plan. If this proposal did not find the support of the delegates who considered only the form of the problem, the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. would reserve the right to raise this question before the Plenary Assembly of the Conference.

The Chairman observed that paragraph 3 of Article 11 of the Convention referred specifically to the different procedures of convening Extraordinary Administrative Conferences and that, consequently, Mr. Egorov's amendment could not be put to a vote.

Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) could not share the Chairman's viewpoint. The Mexico City Agreement should be worded in a practical spirit and contain a special clause concerning the procedure to be followed for convening Extraordinary Short Wave Broadcasting Conferences.

Pointing to the fact that the said Agreement was to be signed by 67 countries, he asked if it would not be preferable to give the latter an opportunity to accept it without reservations.

The Chairman asked Mr. Egorov whether he would be willing to accept the amendment proposed by Mr. Lazareanu, and he replied that he did not see where the text submitted by his Delegation differed from the Roumanian amendment. In order to clear up this point, he read it as follows:

"Article 7 (second paragraph)

In addition, the revision of the Agreement (Convention) ..... Atlantic City (1947), or at the well-founded request emanating from ten countries, signatories of the present Agreement (Convention) and of the Plan or which have acceded thereto."

The Chairman stated that this amendment could not be put to vote, since it still was contradictory to Article 11 of the Convention, which was not the case of the amendment proposed by Mr. Lazareanu.

Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) considered indisputable the right of the signatories of the Mexico City Agreement to demand the revision of the said Agreement and of the Plan annexed thereto. Other conferences, and notably that of Copenhagen, had been able to establish special rulings, and he could not understand why the Mexico City Conference should not offer the same possibilities.

Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) pointed out that the case of regional conferences had been provided for in Article 41 of the International Telecommunication Convention. The Mexico Conference, being an Administrative Conference, was not covered by Article 41, but by Article 11.

The Chairman then proposed the following compromise text:

Resolution.

"The Plenary Assembly, having studied the proposals of several countries aimed at allowing the convocation of an Extrarodinary Administrative Conference for the revision of the Agreement (Convention) and of the Plan upon the demand of ten countries which have ratified or confirmed the Agreement (Convention) or which have acceded thereto, invites the Administrative Council, after consultation with the I.F.R.B., to consider the convocation of an Extraordinary Administrative Conference for the revision of the Agreement (Convention) and of the Plan, even in the case that the number of countries which demand such a conference should be inferior to the number prescribed in Article 11, 3 (1), b) and c)."

Mr. Lazareanu (P.R. of Roumania) after having cited Article 41 of the Convention, pointed out that it ended with the following sentence:

"However, such agreements must not be in conflict with this Convention."

He would be disposed to accept the resolution proposed by the Chair if it was adopted unanimously and with the following amendments:

"to consider the convocation", should be replaced by: "to take the necessary measures for the convocation"; the entire last part of the sentence, from the words "even in the case that ...", should be deleted.

Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) also thought that this latter part of the resolution proposed by the Chair was useless, but the first part of the amendment which Mr. Lazareanu wished to make constituted, in the opinion of his Delegation, a sufficient reason for not accepting this compromise text.

Mr. Lalić (Chairman of Committee 7) thought that the text of the Chair provided the means of avoiding difficulties which might arise from the provisions of the Atlantic City Convention, and that it would be better not to insist on the amendment proposed by Mr. Lazareanu. If the Administrative Council were given the possibility of consulting

the I.F.R.B., there would be no need to invite the former "to take the necessary measures for the convocation of a conference".

If Mr. Egorov was ready to accept the compromise text proposed by the Chair, the delegates could adopt it unanimously.

Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) said that he would support the resolution proposed by the Chair if the authors of the other proposals accepted it. He thought that it constituted a very great concession to the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R.

Mr. Egorov (Bielorussian S.S.R.) thought that he had understood that the text submitted by the Chair was a new article to be included in the Mexico City Agreement. Informed that it was a resolution to be presented for approval to the Plenary Assembly, and that there could be no question of including a resolution in the text of an Agreement, he stated that he could not accept it, since it did not refer directly to Article 7. In his opinion, the delegates assembled to study the text of the Mexico City Agreement should not be restricted to expressing opinions. He asked the Chairman to put to discussion the amendment of Mr. Lazareanu, and to incorporate it in Article 7 if it were adopted.

The Chairman stated that under these conditions he withdrew his proposal and invited the assembly to vote on the amendment of the Roumanian Delegation, which the Secretary read for the last time:

".... or which should be convened at the request of ten signatory countries of the present Agreement (Convention) and of the Plan, or which have acceded thereto."

Ten (10) delegations pronounced themselves in favour of the adoption of this amendment, 25 against it, and 3 delegations abstained from voting.

The amendment of the Roumanian Delegation was thus rejected.

The text of Article 7 (wording of Document No. 666) was then submitted to vote and adopted by 26 votes against 10, with 2 abstentions.

#### ARTICLE 8 - Modification of the Plan

Paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 were adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 5, with the amendments proposed by Mr. Jacques Meyer at the beginning of the meeting, was submitted for approval.

Mr. Lazareanu (P.R. of Roumania) observed that the text would be clearer if the two amendments were grouped as follows:

"(5) If the country which requested a change has not obtained its approval it shall have the right to transmit, through the intermediary of the organization, charged with the implementation of the Plan, the same request, notwithstanding attempts at conciliation or, in accordance with Annex 3 of the Atlantic City Convention, for arbitration, or ... for examination and decision."

The Rev. Soccorsi (Vatican City) shared this viewpoint. The text, thus worded, seemed clearer to him.

Mr. Jacques Meyer also thought that the amendment of Mr. Lazareanu gave more clarity to the text. However, he believed that since the Assembly was in agreement as to the essence, it was only a matter of wording and that it would be preferable to entrust a few persons with the task of bringing the text into agreement with the observation which had just been made.

Mr. Kito and Mr. Metzler were charged with the wording of the text, to be submitted to the next Joint Committee Meeting set for 23 February.

Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) requested that the Report mention the fact that an additional clause to Article 8 had been proposed by his Delegation, but that the final decision had been postponed to a later date.

#### ARTICLE 9 - Entry into Force of the Agreement.

Article 9 was adopted unanimously.

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After a discussion concerning the organization of the work for the following day, for Groups 7B and 10A, for Committee 7 and for the Joint Committee, in which discussion the Delegates of the Bielorussian S.S.R., of the U.S.A., of the P.R. of Roumania, of Switzerland as well as the Chairman of Committee 7, the Chairman of the Joint Meeting of Groups 7B and 10A and the Secretary of the Conference took part, the meeting was adjourned at 8:10 p.m.

The Reporter

Jean Millot

The Chairman

M. Pereyra

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 696-E

26 February 1949

Original: SPANISH

DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY  
OF THE CONFERENCE DURING ITS 32ND SESSION

(Thursday, 24 February 1949)

In order to determine the future work of the Conference and the date of closure thereof, and on the basis of the nine-point proposal made by the Chairman, the Plenary Assembly decided:

To turn over points 7, 8 and 9 to Committee 6 for study and comment.

With reference to points 1 to 6, the following decisions were adopted:

1. To create a Group called the "Plan Revision Group", which will revise the assignments proposed by the Plan Group, taking into consideration, as much as possible, the following:
  - a) The comments made by the different delegations regarding the Plan Group's proposals;
  - b) The results which Working Group 6-D will furnish directly to the "Plan Revision Group" as they become available, and
  - c) All the factors defined in Document No. 589.
2. To charge Working Group 6-D with preparing and sending to the "Plan Revision Group" the statistical information and possibilities of sharing with reference to the 9 and 11 Mc/s bands and subsequently with regard to the higher bands. Group 6-D shall make a daily report of its work to the "Plan Revision Group".
3. The "Plan Revision Group" referred to in paragraph 1 shall be composed of the following countries: United States of America, France, India, Mexico, Pakistan, Portugal, United Kingdom, P. R. of Roumania, U.S.S.R. and Uruguay.

The Chairman of the Conference shall be the permanent Chairman of the Revision Group. In the absence of the former, the following shall act as Chairman by a system of rotation and in alphabetical order:

Pakistan, Portugal, P. R. of Roumania, Uruguay.

Furthermore, Messrs. Van Dissel (U.N.O.) and A. Hernández Catá (I.F.R.B.) are appointed Vice-Chairmen to act as Advisors to the Chairman. Mr. Van Dissel will ensure liaison with Working Group 6-D. Furthermore, the Chairman of Committee 6 shall act as Advisor of the "Plan Revision Group".

4. The "Plan Revision Group" shall submit its draft assignment of channel hours by country and by band to the delegations on Wednesday morning, March 2; this draft shall be considered at the Plenary Assembly on Thursday afternoon, March 3.

5. Plenary Assembly of Thursday, March 3.

In order to direct the discussions and to enable each one of the countries to state its point of view concerning this draft, the following measures were adopted:

- a) Each country, in French alphabetical order and commencing with a letter to be determined by drawing lots, shall be granted the floor for a total period not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes, ten (10) of which may be devoted to the preliminary statement and the remaining five (5) to a final statement, taking into account that:
  - I. In order to avoid unduly prolonging the sessions, each delegation shall strictly confine its arguments to the minimum needs of its country in relation to the corresponding assignments in the draft.
  - II. These arguments shall express the official point of view of each delegation, as well as the basis therefore, and shall be transcribed in their entirety in the Minutes of the Plenary Assembly as an evidence of the delegation's agreement or disagreement with the proposed assignments, and whether it is conditional or not.
  - III. As an exceptional measure, the delegations which desire to comment upon the assignments proposed for other countries may do so in writing and their statements shall be annexed to the Minutes of the Plenary Assembly. In this event, the delegations affected by the above-mentioned statements shall have the right to reply, and their replies shall likewise be annexed to the Minutes of the Plenary Assembly.

6. In the light of these statements, the Plenary Assembly of March 3 shall take a definite decision as to the continuation or closure of the Conference. This decision shall be taken by secret ballot.



INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

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Mexico City, 1948/1949

Document No. 697-E

26 February 1949

Committee 10

I N D I A

(Credentials)

The Secretary has received the following telegram:

"NEW DELHI 23. HAVE HONOUR TO INFORM THAT IN ABSENCE  
OF MESSRS. CHAUDHURI AND BALIGA WHO HAVE SINCE  
RETURNED TO INDIA MR. M. L. SASTRY WILL BE LEADER  
OF INDIAN DELEGATION UNTIL TERMINATION OF CONFERENCE  
AT MEXICO."

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Mexico City 1948/49

Document No. 698-E

26 February 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

REPORT OF THE  
PLANNING "REVISION" GROUP

For the immediate attention of all Delegations

The "Revision" Group has now tabulated and collated the replies of 67 countries to the questionnaire concerning the preliminary draft list of channel hours proposed by the Plenary Group of Working Groups 6 A and 6 B. The results reveal the most unhappy situation that the original minimum requirements of 9 388-1/4 channel hours have been reduced by only 479-1/4 hours to a total of 8 909 hours required, following the proposal of the Planning Group.

The new minimum requirements submitted in the replies show that 21 countries have made further reductions totalling 539-1/4 hours (these countries are listed in column (a) of Annex A). A total of 42 countries have made no reductions (these are listed in column (b) of Annex A). Further, 4 countries, possibly in error have increased their original minimum requirements by a total of 43 hours (these countries are listed under column (c) of Annex A).

The actual figures of original minimum requirements, proposed assignments by the Plenary Group and the new minimum requirements are given in Annex B attached. It should be noted that the original requirements of those member countries not present at the Conference, have been listed in column 3. Also no figures have been included in the first and third columns for **non-member** countries.

- 2 -  
(ANNEX A to Doc. No. 698-E)

(a) <u>Countries making reductions</u>		(b) <u>Countries making no reductions</u>		(c) <u>Countries increasing Minimum Requirements</u>	
<u>Country</u>	<u>No. of Hrs. reduced</u>			<u>Country</u>	<u>No. of Hrs increased</u>
Australia	20 1/2	Albania P.R.		Chile	27
Belgium	6	Argentina		Vatican City	4
Bulgaria	4	China		El Salvador	7
Canada	23	Bielorussian SSR		Hungary	5
French Colonies	76 1/4	Bolivia			
Belgian Congo	17	Brazil			
Cuba	119	Colombia			
France	29	Portuguese Col.			
Guatemala	20	U.K. Colonies			
Indonesia	23	Denmark			
Iran	8	Dominican Republic			
Luxembourg	7	Ecuador			
Monaco	8	<b>Egypt</b>			
Pakistan	38	U.S.A.			
Panama	25	Finland			
Portugal	3 3/4	India			
Morocco & Tunisia	1	Ireland			
United Kingdom	87 1/2	Iceland			
Siam	8	Italy			
Switzerland	6 1/4	Liberia			
United Nations	9	Mexico			
		Nicaragua			
		Norway			

(b) (Continued)  
Countries making  
no reductions

New Zealand

Netherlands

Poland

Ukrainian SSR

So. Rhodesia

Roumania P.R.

Sweden

Syria

Czechoslovakia

U.S. Territories

Turkey

Union of So. Africa

U.S.S.R.

Uruguay

Venezuela

Ceylon

Mongolia P.R.

Tangiers USA



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ANNEX B to Doc. No. 698-E

REVISION GROUP

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Channel</u>	<u>Hours</u>
	(1) As Doc. <u>653</u>	(2) As Doc. <u>685</u>	(3) New Min. <u>in Replies</u>
1. Afghanistan	(78)	20	(76)
2. Albania P.R.	25	23	25
3. Saudi Arabia	-	2	-
4. Argentine	213	120	213
5. Australia	205-1/2	145	185
6. Austria	40	28	40
7. Belgium	56	40	50
8. Bielorussian SSR	54	43	54
9. Burma	72-1/2	44	(72-1/2)
10. Bolivia	123-1/4	60	123-1/4
11. Brazil	214	121	214
12. Bulgaria P.R.	44	32	40
13. Canada	204	140	181
14. Chile	133	75	160
15. China	268	172	268
16. Vatican City	42	38	46
17. Colombia	86	80	86
18. Portuguese Colonies	182	85	182
19. Colonies, etc. of U.K. excl. Ceylon	322	295	322
20. French Overseas	446	300	369-3/4
21. Belgian Congo	112	75	95
22. Costa Rica	60	25	(60)
23. Cuba	251	70	132
24. Denmark	18	18	18
25. Dominican Republic	92	28	92
26. Egypt	60	50	60
27. El Salvador	79	25	86
28. Ecuador	79	45	79
29. U.S.A.	197	197	197
30. Ethiopia	59-1/2	37	(59-1/2)
31. Finland	33	30	33
32. France	308	240	279
33. Greece	7-1/2	8	(7-1/2)
34. Guatemala	95	43	75
35. Haiti	87	35	(87)
36. Honduras	-	15	-
37. Hungary	30	27	35
38. India	390-1/2	285	390-1/2
39. Indonesia	213	140	190
40. Iran	59	35	51

REVISION GROUP

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Channel</u>	<u>Hours</u>
	(1) As Doc. <u>653</u>	(2) As Doc. <u>685</u>	(3) New Min. <u>in Replies</u>
41. Irak	95	30	(95)
42. Ireland	19	17	19
43. Iceland	4	4	4
44. Italy	88	70	88
45. Lebanon	19-1/2	11	(19-1/2)
46. Liberia	17	14	17
47. Luxembourg	29-1/2	13	22-1/2
48. Mexico	163	101	163
49. Monaco	28	10	20
50. Nicaragua	90	40	90
51. Norway	58	54	58
52. New Zealand	35	29	35
53. Pakistan	178	125	140
54. Panama	70	40	45
55. Paraguay	70	35	70
56. Netherlands	82	62	82
57. Curacao & Surinam			
58. Peru	167-3/4	60	(147-3/4)
59. Phillipines	151	60	(151)
60. Poland	117-1/2	70	117-1/2
61. Portugal	86-3/4	50	83
62. Morocco and Tunisia	54	35	53
63. Yugoslavia F.P.R.	100	65	(100) *
64. Ukrainian SSR	99	78	99
65. Southern Rhodesia	4	4	4
66. Roumania P.R.	87	55	87
67. U.K.	522-1/2	360	435
68. Siam	53-1/2	35	45-1/2
69. Sweden	65	43	65
70. Switzerland + Red Cross	87-1/4	55	81
	plus 6	plus 6	plus 6
71. Syria	39	35	39
72. Czechoslovakia	89	58-1/2	89
73. U.S.A. Territories	40	32	40
74. Turkey	38	34	38
75. Un. of S. Africa	67	55	67
76. USSR (14 Republics incl. R.S.S.F.R.)	893	460	893

\* No reply received as yet - original requirements listed in Column (3)

- 6 -  
ANNEX B to Doc. No. 698-E (Cont.)

REVISION GROUP

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Channel</u>	<u>Hours</u>
	(1) As Doc. <u>653</u>	(2) As Doc. <u>685</u>	(3) New Min. in Replies
77. Uruguay	107-1/4	40	107-1/4
78. Venezuela	123	30	123
79. Yemen	-	2	-
80. Ceylon	60	40	60
81. Mongolia P.R.	80	60	80
82. Israel	-	14	(19)
83. U.N.O.	69	60	60
84. S.C.A.P. (Japan)	77	-	(77)
85. Germany	-	-	-
86. Spain	-	-	-
87. Korea	-	20	-
88. Tangiers (U.S.A.)	20	14	20
89. Palestine	-	14	-
90. Andorra	-	2	-
91. Sudan	-	2	-
 TOTALS	 <u>9388-1/4</u>	 <u>5894-1/2</u>	 <u>8909</u>

INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 699-E

28 February 1949

Original: FRENCH

I R A N

Iran, represented by the Swiss Delegation, after a careful study of the repercussions of the decisions taken by the Plenary Assembly on 29 January 1949 concerning the use of more than one frequency to broadcast a single program, regrets that it must completely reserve its position in regard to this question.



INTERNATIONAL  
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE

Document No. 700-E

28 February 1949

Mexico City, 1948/49

Original: FRENCH

SWISS CONFEDERATION

The Swiss Delegation, after a careful study of the repercussions of the decisions taken by the Plenary Assembly on 29 January 1949 concerning the use of more than one frequency to broadcast a single program, regrets that it must completely reserve its position in regard to this question.