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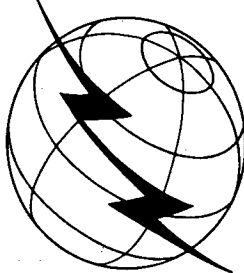
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THE MORNING ELECTRON



Vol. One - No. 1

Atlantic City, N. J.

May 15, 1947

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences.

THIS IS YOUR NEWSPAPER

THE MORNING ELECTRON is the official newspaper-bulletin of the International Telecommunications Conferences. It will contain the Order of the Day, listing scheduled meetings of the Conferences and their committees; a list of documents issued the previous day; special announcements by the Chairman or Secretary General; and other information of interest to members of the Conferences. THE MORNING ELECTRON will be published in both French and English.

Special notices should be delivered to the Public Relations Office by 5 o'clock the evening before publication.

RECEPTION BY U. S. DELEGATION

The United States Delegation will be hosts at a welcoming reception tomorrow evening, Friday, May 16, from 6 to 8 o'clock in the Renaissance Room of the Ambassador Hotel. The reception is for all members of the Conferences, and Secretariat, and representatives of interested organizations accredited to the Conferences.

MEETINGS THIS WEEK

The heads of delegations will meet in the Venetian Room of the Ambassador Hotel this afternoon, Thursday, May 15 at 3 o'clock.

The First Plenary Session of the Radio Conference will meet in the Renaissance Room of the Ambassador Hotel tomorrow, Friday, May 16 at 11 o'clock.

THE WHEELS TURN

Official procedures have been established for the following:

SPACE: All requests for hotel accommodations and office space are to be channeled through Mr. Frank Rudy, Space Officer, whose office is located in Room 102, Ambassador Hotel.

CABLES AND TELEGRAMS: A Western Union Branch Office has been opened in the lobby of the Ambassador Hotel. It is located next to the hotel's executive office.

RAILROAD SERVICE: The Pennsylvania Railroad runs two through trains between New York and Atlantic City Monday through Friday. On Saturday three through trains run from New York to Atlantic City but only two through trains from Atlantic City to New York. On Sunday there is only one through train from New York but two through trains leave Atlantic City for New York. There are many other trains on the days mentioned but passengers for New York are required to change at North Philadelphia for the New York train. Passengers going to and from Washington must also change at North Philadelphia. There are no through trains between Washington and Atlantic City. Train schedules are available in the office of Mr. Theodore Kingsbury, Communications and Transportation Officer, located in the Public Relations Office.

DIRECTORIES: Mrs. Florence Gonzalez, Registration and Information Officer, will assume responsibility for maintenance of the Conference directories. All members of the Conferences are requested to keep Mrs. Gonzalez informed of any change in local residence addresses, office addresses and telephone numbers. Conference members are also requested to inform Mrs. Gonzalez of their departure from the Conferences for weekend trips or when their business is concluded. Mrs. Gonzalez is available in Room 102 of the Ambassador Hotel.

POST OFFICE: A branch of the United States Post Office has been opened on the Sun Porch of the Ambassador Hotel for the convenience of members of the Conferences. The office is located between the Sun Porch entrances to the Renaissance and the Venetian Rooms. A clerk will be on duty Monday through Friday from 9:00 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Information on foreign and domestic Airmail, and stamps for both types of mail may be obtained there. Parcel Post packages and Registered Mail may also be sent from this office. Money Orders, however, should be obtained from the Main Post Office at Illinois and Pacific Avenues, Atlantic City.

SIMULTANEOUS WIRELESS INTERPRETATION

The system of simultaneous interpretation, which permits the use of several languages in discussions without delay for translation, will be used at the meetings of the International Telecommunications Conferences. Col. Leon Dostert, who directs simultaneous interpretation at the United Nations, Lake Success, New York, organized the language work for the Conferences. He is assisted by Dr. David McKee and a staff of interpreters.

An important new feature of the system as it is installed for the Conference is that it is the first large-scale use of wireless transmission and receiving equipment for multi-lingual interpretation on individual low-frequency channels. Each listener has a small portable receiving set which enables him to select the language he wishes. The speaker's words are carried not only to the listener but to a portable broadcasting booth in which the interpreters are seated. The speaker's words are received by them and immediately broadcast in another language.

TENTATIVE FLOOR PLAN

The offices of the Secretariat are now located as follows:

Room #102 ---- Registration & Space Offices
Room #103 ---- Public Health Room
Room #104 ---- State Department Liaison Office (Protocol), Personnel Officer
Files, Archives and Library
Room #106 ---- Editors
Room #107 ---- Language Service Office
Room #108 ---- Comptroller
Room #109 ---- Supply Office for Secretariat
Room #110 ---- Chairman of the Conference
Room #111 ---- Director, Bureau of International Telecommunications Union
Room #115 ---- Special Executive Officer
Room #116 ---- Secretary-General of Conference
Room #117 ---- Secretary-General, Clerical Office
Room #118 ---- Administrative Officer
Room #119 ---- Technical Secretaries
Room #120 ---- Documents Officers
Room #121-2 -- Secretarial Services
Room #125 --- Translators
Sun Porch ---- Information, Registration, Documents Distribution and
Duplicating Services
Public Relations Office ---- (formerly Club 22) Communications Officer, Messenger
Service and Public Relations Officer.

TELEPHONE SERVICE AND PROCEDURE

The International Telecommunications Conference telephone switchboard will be in operation 24 hours every day. The Conference telephone number is ATLANTIC CITY 5-3121. Extension telephones connected to the switchboard are identified by the grey number cards on the instruments. All extensions are four digit numbers beginning with the digit 7. Please consult the directory and call the extension by number.

The lines connect the Conference switchboard with the Ambassador Hotel switchboard permitting calls to be made from Conference extensions to hotel rooms.

When it is necessary to leave your telephone, please leave word where you may be reached and arrange for someone to answer your calls. If there is no one available to answer your telephone and you will be absent from your desk for sometime, please notify the switchboard operator.

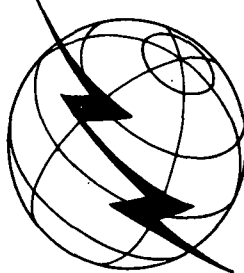
The Conference switchboard is equipped for telephone conference calls. A total of 5 extensions or 4 extensions and an outside trunk line can be connected at the same time. Call the switchboard operator and say: "I want to arrange a conference call," and give her all the extension numbers and the outside number if one is involved. Please remain on the line while she establishes the conference connections. The operator will notify all parties when the conference is ready. At the conclusion of the conference call, all parties hang up in the normal manner.

Calls to Atlantic City may be made through the Conference switchboard at any time. Consult the Atlantic City directory and give the number to the switchboard operator. Long distance and toll calls should be made on the telephone in your room through the hotel switchboard or from pay booths located outside of the cocktail lounge.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Miss Laurie Hover, Social Director of the Ambassador Hotel, has extended an invitation to all members of the Conferences to attend the games, motion pictures and lectures sponsored by the hotel in the Surf Room. Notices concerning these activities will be posted in the lobby. There is no admission fee to these activities. Miss H over will also be available for information on bridge games, country clubs, horseback riding, deep sea fishing, theater ticket reservations and many other activities.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



Vol. One - No. 2

Atlantic City, N. J.

May 16, 1947

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

HEADS OF DELEGATIONS MEETING

The heads of Delegations Meeting held yesterday, Thursday, May 15, was described as "Highly satisfactory", by Charles R. Denny, Acting Chairman of the International Telecommunications Conferences and Head of the United States Delegation, who presided at the meeting in the Venetian Room of the Ambassador Hotel.

Among the matters discussed in the more than five-hour-long meeting -- to be presented at the Plenary Session today, Friday, May 16 -- was the recommendation that the sessions to be held here this Summer be open to the press and public. All meetings in the past have been executive sessions and therefore closed. The Plenary Session of the Radio Conference which opens the Conference this morning, Friday, May 16, will be open to the press and public. All open sessions may, however, be declared executive sessions and all those not accredited to an executive session may be asked to leave.

The somber hues of the Venetian Room were highlighted by several of the Heads of Delegations in the uniforms of their country.

Late last night, after the meeting was adjourned, the number of delegations that had registered during the day was set at 54, with eight international organizations also registered. Registration officials said that they expected approximately a dozen more nations to register this morning, Friday, May 16, before the opening of the Plenary Session at 11 a. m.

IDENTIFICATION BADGES

The black and orange identification badges that were issued to you when you registered, constitute an effort to make your stay in Atlantic City more pleasant. The staffs of hotels, theaters, restaurants, night clubs, department stores, specialty shops and places of amusement, have been informed that the wearers of these badges are not only strangers to Atlantic City but, in most cases, visitors to the United States. They will do everything in their power to make your stay pleasant and interesting. Since the city is usually host to a great many meetings during the Summer months, the badges will also aid you in obtaining a table in over-crowded restaurants. Since prior reservations are honored, however, it is well to make reservations in advance. If you will identify yourself as a member of your country's delegation to the International Telecommunications Conference, every effort will be made to cater to your comfort and convenience.

ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY

When registration of all delegates, their staffs, and the Berne Bureau Secretariat has been completed, an alphabetical directory will be compiled by Mrs. Florence Gonzalez, Registration and Information Officer. The Directory will be distributed as soon as it is completed. Any errors in the spelling of names or titles should be reported to Mrs. Gonzales in Room 102 of the Ambassador Hotel.

NURSES TO BE ON DUTY FROM 8 A M TO MIDNIGHT

Two trained nurses will be on duty in the dispensary, Room 103 of the Ambassador Hotel, from eight o'clock each morning until midnight each night. The nurses, Miss Mary Kilcourse and Miss Marjory O'Hara, will alternate the two duty tours. These hours are subject to change. The new hours will be published when they occur.

CONFERENCE OPENING

The Honorable Garrison Norton, Assistant Secretary of State for Transport and Communications, will make the welcoming address at the First Plenary Session of the Radio Conference in the Renaissance Room of the Ambassador Hotel this morning, Friday, May 16, at eleven o'clock.

Prior to Mr. Norton's address, Mr. Charles R. Denny, Acting Chairman of the International Telecommunications Conferences, will open the Conference with a speech to the delegates, and introduce Mr. Norton.

The session will be carried by the American Broadcasting Corporation from Coast to Coast by means of a remote control transcription. The opening words will be carried to New York via long distance lines. At 4:15 o'clock, Friday afternoon, May 16, the proceedings will be re-broadcast to the nation.

THE SPEAKER

Assistant Secretary of State Norton is a graduate of Harvard University and a Certified Public Accountant. He resigned his partnership with the Arthur Young & Company in 1934 to accept an appointment as Deputy General Manager of the Home Owners Loan Corporation. He assisted in the establishment of Regional Offices of the H. O. L. C. throughout the country.

In 1938 he became Assistant to the Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority which he helped to organize under the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938. He was commissioned in the United States Naval Reserve in 1940. After a distinguished service career, both in the United States and abroad, he reverted to inactive duty status as a Captain in November of 1945 to become Deputy Director of the Office of Transport and Communication Policy in the Department of State.

As a delegate, Mr. Norton has attended numerous aviation conferences in this country, Canada, and Bermuda. He was appointed by President Truman as Assistant Secretary of State for Transport and Communications on March 26, 1947.

EXPLANATION

The first edition of THE MORNING ELECTRON was issued yesterday, May 15, in both English and French.

We regret that the French version of THE MORNING ELECTRON was not as clear and readable as the English version. As soon as certain mechanical difficulties are eliminated, the format for both editions will be the same.

THE MORNING ELECTRON will be distributed to all delegates via the Documents and Distribution Center, which is located beyond the U. S. Post Office on the Sun Porch of the Ambassador Hotel. If additional copies of either edition are required, they may be obtained from the Documents Distribution Officer.

It is our hope that you will find THE MORNING ELECTRON both helpful and informative. If you have any suggestions for stories of interest to the delegates or secretariat of the Conference, we shall be happy to use them.

UNITED STATES DELEGATION RECEPTION

The welcoming reception of the United States Delegation to the Conferences will be held this afternoon, Friday, May 16, in the Renaissance Room of the Ambassador Hotel at 5:45 o'clock. Invitations sent to the Conference members will, of course, extend to their wives. Admission will be by invitation and delegates who arrived late yesterday and whose names were not available when the invitations were written, will be admitted upon presentation of their International Telecommunications Conferences identification cards.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



Vol. One - No. 3

Atlantic City, N.J.

May 20, 1947

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

GOOD MORNING:

If it were possible, by some very remarkable arrangement, for the staff of The Morning Electron to extend our hands every morning to every individual member of delegation or of the Secretariat, and wish him a bright and cheery "Good Morning", we should be most delighted.

That is not possible. But is it too much to say that we not only wish to keep all delegates informed -- but also by means of our own ingenuity to contrive ways of adding a touch of "electronic zest" to conference life in Atlantic City? No! We hope not.

First, then, Good Morning!

Next, let our readers look to The Morning Electron for important information concerning the schedule of meetings and official announcements.

Finally, as a part of our mission of Good Will, we shall recommend certain sightseeing tours, report on the cuisine and service of selected restaurants, provide a lost and found report, keep delegates informed of entertainment scheduled in the vicinity of the Conference Headquarters, present thumbnail sketches of delegation heads, and report social functions of delegations.

Delegates are invited to assist the staff of The Morning Electron in our mission as Ambassadors of Good Will, by passing on to us any reports which may be of interest to all who are working together in the Conferences in Atlantic City. The office of the Morning Electron is in Room 109, Extension 7119.

ORDER OF THE DAY.TODAY, May 20.

10:00 A.M. - Committee # 1 - Credentials - Renaissance
11:00 A.M. - Committee # 10 - Management of Bureau of Union - Venetian
12:00 Noon - Committee # 9 - Drafting - Renaissance
3:00 P.M. - Exec. Sub-committee of Steering Committee - Venetian

TOMORROW, May 21.

10:00 A.M. - Committee # 5 - Allocations - Renaissance
10:00 A.M. - Committee # 3 - Organization - Venetian
3:00 P.M. - Committee # 6 - Frequency List - Renaissance
3:00 P.M. - Committee # 1 - Credentials - Venetian

THURSDAY, May 22.

10:00 A.M. - Committee # 5 - Allocations - Renaissance
10:00 A.M. - Committee # 8 - Operations - Venetian
3:00 P.M. - Committee # 6 - Frequency List - Renaissance
3:00 P.M. - Exec. Sub-committee of Steering Committee - Venetian

TELEPHONE CALLS HOME BEING ARRANGED.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company is making arrangements with telephone organizations in other countries so that delegates may have a complimentary telephone call to their home countries during the Conference. As soon as the arrangements are completed the Company will provide each delegate with a "Special Frank" which should be presented in lieu of payment for the call when the call is made.

MORE THAN 600 REGISTERED.

Delegates from 62 countries had registered as of last night. Total registration, including members of the Secretariat, is 620. We wish to welcome the Burmese Delegation, the latest to enter the Conference.

POST OFFICE BRANCH IS OPEN.

The Conference Mail Clerk will be on duty at the Branch Office on the Sun Porch from nine to five daily, with a half-hour out for lunch usually between one and one-thirty. The usual postal services are available there. Mail is distributed daily at the Documents Distribution Office on the Sun Porch, but delegates who are guests of the Ambassador would do well to call occasionally at the hotel desk for incoming letters which have failed to find their way to the proper pigeonholes in the Document Distribution Section.

FELICITATIONS:

Cuba is celebrating the 45th Anniversary of her Independence today, May 20. Our best wishes.

Norway celebrated the one hundred and thirty-third Anniversary of her Constitution last Saturday, May 17. Our best wishes to Norway and to the Norwegians.

FOR REMINISCING.

There is a photographic exhibition of distinguished looking ladies and gentlemen on the Sun Porch. What memories will they evoke in 1967? The attendant is taking orders for prints.

A RECEPTION AND A TEA.

The United States Delegation held a reception in the Renaissance Room Friday afternoon late. The ladies of the Delegation entertained at tea Saturday afternoon for the ladies of foreign countries here for the conferences. The Presidential Suite was graciously offered by Mrs. Joliffe.

CORRECTION.

Contrary to the statement in the English version of The Guide, The Conference Communication Officer, Mr. Theodore Kingsbury, is now located in the 22 Club Room. The Extension is 7217. The correction should be made on page eight of The Guide.

THE CONFERENCE OPENS

The First Plenary Session of the Radio Conference Friday morning, May 16, officially opened the International Telecommunications Conferences here. Charles R. Denny, chairman of the United States Delegation and Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, was named Chairman of the Conference. Francis Colt deWolf, Chief of the State Department's Telecommunications Division, was appointed Vice Chairman.

Gerald C. Gross, Vice Director of the Berne Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union, was appointed Secretary General of the Conferences.

Dr. Franz R. Von Ernst, Director of the Berne Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union, reported on the developments of the Union since the Cairo Conference in 1938.

The Plenary Session agreed that all Conference meetings would be open to the public unless the Chairman of the particular meeting involved should decide to the contrary. It had been previously decided at the meeting of the Heads of Delegations, Thursday, May 15, that the first Plenary Session would be open to the public and the press.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Committee No. 5 met yesterday under the chairmanship of Sir Stanley Angwin. After a few words of welcome, consideration was given to dividing the committee into two or three committees. Sir Stanley gave a resume of the list of documents concerned with the various frequency plans. The meeting adjourned until 10 A.M. tomorrow.

Dr. J.D.H. van der Toorn, of the Netherlands Delegation, presided at the meeting of Committee No. 6. He called upon the members of the committee to strive to bring the work of the committee to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

Committee No. 7 under the Chairmanship of Mr. J.A. Krapka of Czechoslovakia established two sub-committees: the first, to consider the definitions and classifications of emissions; the second, to deal with other general regulations.

Committee No. 8 was presided over by Mr. Sverre Toennessen of Norway, the former Vice Chairman. The former Chairman, Mr. Romeu de Albuquerque Silva, Chairman of the Brazilian Delegation, thanked the committee for the honor of having been elected Chairman and pointed out that the work of his own delegation, of which there are two members, required that he relinquish the chairmanship.

Since the Chairman of Committee No. 3, Mr. Emelio Azcarraga of the Mexican Delegation, has not yet arrived at the Conference site, the meeting was presided over in his stead by the Vice-Chairman of the Mexican Delegation, Mr. Arturo Menjar.

The last meeting of the day, that of Committee No. 4, was presided over by Mr. Alexander Fortushenko of the Soviet Delegation. Since the work of the committee is that of coordinating the work of Committees 6 and 7, which are not yet fully in operation, the Committee adjourned until 10 A.M., Monday, May 26.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



Vol. One - No. 4

Atlantic City, N.J.

May 22, 1947

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

AN INVITATION

Although the pleasant memory of the reception given Friday afternoon by the United States Delegation is still fresh in mind, it is the thought of THE MORNING ELECTRON that delegates would welcome an opportunity to renew those acquaintanceships which were so auspiciously begun.

To this end, THE MORNING ELECTRON has made arrangements for the members of delegations to renew their acquaintances in surroundings pleasant and congenial, though of less formal suggestion than those of the Renaissance Room.

Arrangements have been made with the management of The Lagoon, which is at the far end of the Brigantine Bridge, whereby a section of The Lagoon will be reserved for members of delegations on Saturday afternoon, May 24, at six o'clock.

A substantial reduction in the charge for beverages has been promised to members of delegations, to be identified by the ITC Badge. Those attending will be charged individually, and dinner may be ordered.

Buses will leave the Lincoln Terminal on N. Arkansas Avenue, facing the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, at 5:30 P.M., and every hour on the half-hour. A bus will return every hour on the hour.

In order that final arrangements for buses and table reservations can be made, it will be necessary that all members of delegations who plan to attend notify Mr. J.M. Gerrety of the staff of THE ELECTRON, in Room #109, Extension 7105. Reservations for groups can be arranged, and all reservations must be entered by two o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The Lagoon can be reached by taxi or private auto via Atlantic or Pacific Avenues and S. Carolina or Maryland Avenues, and the Brigantine Boulevard. The taxi fare is two dollars, the same for one person or for more than one.

ORDER OF THE DAY
TODAY - May 22.

10:00 A.M. - Committee #5 - Allocations - Renaissance Room
10:00 A.M. - Committee #8 - Sub-committee B - Procedure - Club 22
11:00 A.M. - Committee #8 - Sub-committee A - General-Club 22
Noon - Committee #8 - Sub-committee D - Radio Telegrams - Club 22
1:30 P.M. - Sub-committee of Committee #6 - Red Room, Hotel Chelsea
3:00 P.M. - Committee #6 - Frequency List - Renaissance Room
3:00 P.M. - Exec. Sub-committee of Steering Committee - Venetian Room
3:00 P.M. - Committee #8 - Sub-committee C - Distress - Club 22
4:15 P.M. - Preliminary Maritime Meeting - Club 22

TOMORROW - May 23.

10:00 A.M. - Committee #5 - Allocations - Renaissance Room
10:00 A.M. - Committee #7 - General Technical - Venetian Room
3:00 P.M. - Committee #6 - Frequency List - Renaissance Room
3:00 P.M. - Exec. Sub-committee of Steering Committee - Venetian Room

MONDAY - May 26.

10:00 A.M. - Committee #4 - Technical Coordinating - Renaissance Room

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

TUESDAY, May 20

The Credentials Committee met under the chairmanship of Mr. T. C. Loo, Chairman of the Chinese Delegation. After expressing his thanks for the honor of having been chosen as chairman, he proceeded to the nomination of the two vice-Chairman of the Credentials Committee, Mr. Ismael Carrasco, chairman of the Chilean Delegation and Mr. H. W. Curtis, Chairman of the New Zealand Delegation. A sub-committee was appointed to handle special phases of the Committee's work; it will be composed of the Chairman, the two vice-Chairman, the two rapporteurs and Miss Pringle, of the U. S. Delegation.

The Chairman announced that a telegram from the diplomatic mission of the country concerned to the Secretary-General would be accepted as sufficient credentials to accredit a member to the conference.

The Management Committee of the Bureau of the Union, Committee No. 10 met with Mr. R. V. McKay of the Australian Delegation as Chairman. This committee will have as its vice-Chairman Mr. Carlos Ribeiro, chairman of the Portugese Delegation, and Mr. Renato Gutierrez Romero, Chairman of the Venezuelan Delegation.

Mr. Arthur R. Lebel, of the U.S. Delegation and Mr. Gordon Riddell, of the Canadian Delegation, were nominated rapporteurs for the committee.

The Drafting Committee, No. 9, met under the chairmanship of Mr. Pierre Lahaye, Chairman of the French Delegation. Vice-chairmen are Mr. S. Banerji, Chairman of the Indian Delegation, and Mr. A. A. Karder, of the Egyptian Delegation. The question of the interpretation of the word "text" in Article 24 of the Internal Regulations was referred to the Executive Committee of the Conference. The Committee will engage itself with the revision of the Regulations of Radio Communication and the reclassification of the Articles of the Regulations.

WEDNESDAY, May 21

Sir Stanley Angwin, of the British Delegation, presided over Committee No. 5, the Allocations Committee.

The matter under consideration was the allocation of frequencies. The Chairman called on the various delegations who had submitted complete plans to give the committee the benefit of any remarks they might wish to offer. Delegates of the United Kingdom, Russia, U. S., France, Canada, China, India, Australia responded.

A sub-committee was formed to assess the band width requirements of the various services within the band from 2.85 to 30 megacycles.

This sub-committee consists of the delegations from United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., U.S., France, Canada, China, Chile, India, and Australia. The sub-committee will report on Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock in the 22 Club Room.

Committee No. 3, for Organizational Regulations, met with Mr. Arturo Meljar Villasenor, of Mexico, presiding. After some discussion, it was agreed that this committee should give consideration to the question of relationship between PICAQ and the I.T.C. and make some recommendation to the Plenary Conference. This question will be placed on the agenda.

The group considered the question of establishing a sub-committee to study the creation of a central Frequency Radio Board, and agreed to open the question to general discussion before forming the sub-committee.

Committee No. 6 met to consider the question of the new Frequency List. The U. S. Delegation had prepared document 78 which was read at the meeting. The United Kingdom Delegation said that the list should contain all information upon stations which are not appearing as well as immediate foreseeable needs and should list all technical details such as power, frequency, etc.

The Chairman suggested that Document 80 be referred to the Executive Committee as terms of reference in preparing the Frequency List.

There was a discussion regarding the status of services which had exclusive use of frequency bands.

Committee No. 1 heard a report on the Credentials already received. Credentials had not yet been received from all delegates.

SHRINE CONVENTION

Members of the Conference may perhaps be somewhat surprised Sunday when the population of Atlantic City will rise sharply as approximately 50,000 representatives of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine of North America arrive for the Imperial Council Sessions of 1947. Further information regarding this convention will appear in the next issue of THE ELECTRON.

DELEGATION OFFICES

Corrections to the list of delegation offices indicated in the Provisional Directory of May 16 are as follows: The Belgian Delegation has not taken the office reserved at the Ritz-Carlton. The French Delegation now occupies an office in the Chelsea Hotel, Room 356. The Swiss Delegation has an office in the Traymore Hotel, Room 1331, Telephone 4-3021.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS CHANGED

Among the changes in location of Secretariat offices made yesterday is that of THE MORNING ELECTRON, which is now in Room 109. The telephone extension is 7105.

The Supply and Procurement Office is located in the new building of the Hotel Ambassador, to the rear of the Secretariat offices on the first floor. The office may be reached by following the signs to the right of the elevator on the first floor. The telephone extension remains the same: 7119.

In the English version of the Guide under paragraph "f" on page eight, "Extension 7201" should be changed to "Extension 7300."

THE MORNING ELECTRON



Vol. One - No 5

Atlantic City, N.J.

May 24, 1947

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

SHRINE CONVENTION

When 50,000 members of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine of North America arrive tomorrow to hold the 1947 Imperial Council Sessions, members of the Radio Conference will see Atlantic City transformed from a rather quiet seaside resort to a gay carnival town.

Although the members of the Shrine have important business sessions scheduled, their program will by no means be restricted to business. Three parades are scheduled, with 150 marching bands and 15,000 colorfully uniformed "Nobles". There will be eight band concerts and many other events from Sunday through Friday.

Onlookers, then, will find themselves in an atmosphere suffused with the gay carnival spirit, conjured up by the red-fezzed members of the Shrine.

Those who are not accustomed to seeing a mass demonstration of the exuberant spirit can look forward to an interesting experience. It is hoped, should participants in the Radio Conference be distressed by the rather sudden transformation of Atlantic City, that the transformation will be regarded with forbearance and good humor.

A SALUTE TO ARGENTINA

THE MORNING ELECTRON wishes to salute the Republic of Argentina whose constitution will have been founded 96 years ago tomorrow, May 25.

REGISTRATION

Four more countries are now participating in the Radio Conference. They are Ethiopia, Morocco, Peru and Tunisia. This brings the total number of participating nations to 65. There are 10 international organizations taking part. The total number of participants is 664.

MAKE RESERVATIONS EARLY

The Conference Space Officer, Mr. Frank Rudy, whose office is in Room 102 in the Conference Headquarters, asks that arrangements for hotel accommodations be made with him as far in advance as is possible, for delegates and representatives who will arrive for the Plenipotentiary and High Frequency Broadcasting Conference.

TWO WOMEN HONORED

Two women members of the United States Delegation were signally honored this week by being appointed to office on two of the committees of the Conference. In the memory of conference veterans it was the first time any woman has been appointed to hold office at a telecommunications union conference.

The women are Miss Frances Pringle, Assistant Secretary to the United States Delegation, and Miss Florence A. Trail, an adviser to the United States Delegation. Miss Pringle, a member of the Credentials Committee of the Conference, was nominated to be one of the three reporters of that committee and has also been appointed to serve as a member of its sub-committee. Miss Trail, a member of the Organization Committee and of the Drafting Committee, was nominated to act as one of the three reporters of the Drafting Committee.

THESE AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

As a commentary on the prodigious bulk of some American newspapers is the news report about the experience of the Indian Delegation shortly after arriving in New York. Having bought a copy of the New York Journal, one of the delegates hastened to return it to the news vendor. He thought he had received enough copies for his companions as well as for himself. The vendor explained that the heavy packet was all just one newspaper -- and there was enough for all six in the group to read.

Another report concerns Miss Pearl Paris, assistant to Miss Holland, the Document Registration Officer. Miss Paris' home is in North Carolina. She has the appropriate accent. Arriving in Atlantic City, she came to her hotel to register. The desk clerk, who had been registering delegates from many distant lands, listened to her, and then explained, "I'm sorry, but I speak nothing but English."

LOST

Mrs. Pierre Dechamps has lost a beautiful colored silk scarf and asks that the finder please return it to Room 125, Conference Headquarters, in care of her husband.

A pair of black suede gloves and a black scarf have been found and may be recovered at the Information Desk on the Sun Porch.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



Vol. One No. 6

Atlantic City, N.J.

May 27, 1947

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY

TODAY - May 27

- 10.00 A.M. - Committee #5 - Frequency Allocation - Renaissance Room
- 10.00 A.M. - Committee #8 - Sub-Committee C - Operations - Venetian
- 10.00 A.M. - Committee #6 - Sub-Committee B - Frequency List - Club 22
- 3.00 P.M. - Committee #7 - Sub-Committee B - General Technical - Renaissance
- 3.00 P.M. - Committee #8 - Sub-Committee A - Operations - Venetian
- 3.00 P.M. - Committee #6 - Sub-Committee A - Frequency List - Club 22

TOMORROW - May 28

- 10.00 A.M. - Committee #5 - Allocations - Renaissance Room
- 10.00 A.M. - Committee #8 - Sub-Committee D - Operations - Venetian Room
- 10.00 A.M. - Committee #6 - Sub-Committee B - Frequency List - Club 22
- 3.00 P.M. - Sub-Committee of Committee #5 - Allocations - Renaissance Room
- 3.00 P.M. - Committee #7 - Sub-Committee A - General Technical - Venetian
- 3.00 P.M. - Committee #6 - Sub-Committee A - Frequency List - Club 22

MEETINGS

MONDAY, MAY 26

Committee No. 4 met with Mr. Alexander Fortoushenko as Chairman. Mr. Fortoushenko stressed the necessity for accelerating the work of Committees No. 6 and No. 7, since the work of Committee No. 5 is dependent on their findings. He particularly pointed out the need for working on the definitions, so that the allocation of frequencies can be started.

Col. A.H. Read presided over the meeting of Sub-Committee B of Committee No. 8. The Sub-Committee commenced work with an examination of Article 17 of the Regulations and discussed the proposals relating to paragraphs 367 to 379.

The Sub-Committee of Committee No. 5 was presided over by Dr. Y.Y. Mao. The Committee finished the study of the amateur plan and began study of the fixed service. The Sub-Committee in its second meeting of the day, prepared the report of its activities for the main committee.

The discussion of Sub-Committee B of Committee No. 6, presided over by Mr. C.E. Arboleda was concerned with the technical principles which will be used in compiling the list of frequencies. A sub-committee with Prof. van der Pole as Chairman, will study data on propagation conditions with a view to guiding the Sub-Committee.

Committee No. 3 continued the discussion begun in the last meeting on the question of the establishment of a Central Frequency Registration Board. Mr. Melgar Villasenor presided.

Sub-Committee A of Committee No. 6 discussed the form in which delegations should present the frequency requirements of their countries. Mr. Carl Loeber presided.

Sub-Committee A of Committee No. 7 adopted definitions of the terms "fixed aeronautical service", "mobile service" and "mobile maritime service". Col. Jean Lochard presided.

PLANS FOR SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

For the convenience of the personnel of the Conference a Protocol Officer has been assigned to assist the Delegates and the Secretariat.

The Protocol Officer has a desk in Room 760 of the Ambassador Hotel (Extension 7372 of the Conference switchboard).

It is suggested that Delegates planning to give any sort of social function should consult the Protocol Officer, to inform him of plans regarding date, time and place. This information will be recorded in a Master Engagement Book. It is expected that in this way conflicts of engagements will be avoided.

A list of restaurants and cocktail lounges where all Delegates will be especially welcomed is being prepared at present, and will be distributed when completed. Also being prepared is a list of various sports and recreational facilities available in Atlantic City.

PARTICIPANTS ASKED TO WEAR BADGES

The Secretary-General requests that participants in the Radio Conference wear their identification badges at all times. Those who do not have a badge may obtain one either at the Registration Office, Room 102, or at the Information Desk on the Sun Porch.

SECRETARIAT COMMENDED

The appreciation of the Secretary-General was expressed at the meeting of Secretariat staff heads Saturday, for the untiring efforts and cooperation of the Secretariat during the trying days when the Conference first began to function. The principal subject of discussion was the system of document processing. Modifications of the system were agreed upon to increase the efficiency of the system.

A FRIENDLY SALUTE

THE ELECTRON salutes Afghanistan and Ecuador. Afghanistan celebrates her national day today. Ecuador commemorated her independence Saturday, May 24.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



Vol. One No. 7

Atlantic City, N.J.

May 29, 1947

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ORDER OF THE DAY

Thursday, May 29

- 10 A.M. - Committee # 5 - Allocations - Renaissance Room
Committee # 5 - Sub-committee - Allocations - Como Hall
Committee # 7 - Sub-sub-committee B - Room A - Ambassador
Committee # 8 - Sub-committee A - Operations - Venetian Room
Committee # 6 - Sub-committee B - Frequency List - Club 22
3 P.M. - Committee # 6 - Frequency List - Renaissance Room
Committee # 7 - Sub-committee B-General Technical - Venetian
Committee # 5 - Sub-committee - Allocations- Como Hall

Friday, May 30

- 10 A.M. - Committee # 5 - Allocations - Renaissance Room
Committee # 9 - Drafting - Venetian Room
3 P.M. - Committee # 7 - Sub-committee A - General Technical - Renaissance
Committee # 8 - Sub-committee B - Operations - Venetian Room
Committee # 6 - Sub-committee B - Frequency List - Club 22
Committee Chairmen - Weekly Program - Room 110
4:30 P.M.- Informal Maritime Group - Venetian Room

MEETINGS

May 27

Committee No. 5 was presided over by Sir Stanley Angwin (U.K.). The U.S.S.R. and Australia were invited to give a brief outline of the new frequency plans which they had prepared. The sub-committee studying the frequency proposals for the five main services reported that it had not been able to complete its work within the allotted time and asked for an extension, which was granted. After discussion, the meeting agreed that all international organizations are entitled to attend, and, if called upon, to speak in sub-committee meetings.

Sub-committee B of Committee 6 was presided over by Mr. C.E. Arboleda (Colombia). Paragraphs 5B and C of Document 78R were considered and certain amendments were proposed and agreed upon by the meeting.

Sub-Committee B of Committee No. 7 - Mr. N.F.S. Hecht (U.K.) Chairman. It was decided to refer the definition of frequency tolerances to Committee 7A. On the actual tolerances, there was a discussion concerning the subdivision into power levels. An arbitrary figure of 500 watts was finally decided, pending reference of this matter to Committee No. 4. To prepare figures on this arbitrary basis, a Sub-sub-committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. J.W. Bain, of the Canadian Delegation, was formed. The next meeting will consider appendix three.

Sub-Committee A of Committee No. 8 - Mr. Arnold Poulsen (Denmark) Chairman. The meeting was devoted to discussing Article 10 of the Cairo Regulations, regarding the question of operators' certificates. A Sub-sub-committee was formed with the following members: the United States, Canada, France, United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy and one of the following countries: New Zealand, South Africa, Australia.

Sub-Committee A of Committee No. 6 - Mr. Carl W. Loeber (U.S.) Chairman. The committee adopted a form under which the information on the requirements of the various services would be furnished by all delegations.

Sub-Committee C of Committee No. 8 - presided over by Commodore E.M. Webster of the United States Delegation, formed a Sub-sub-committee which will consider the problem of alarm signals.

MEETINGS, MAY 28

Sub-Committee A of Committee No. 5 - The sub-committee finished the allocations for the fixed service and then agreed on the proposed bands for the mobile maritime service: between 8 meg. and 25 meg. The sub-committee then proceeded to the study of bands to be allocated to broadcasting.

Sub-Committee B of Committee No. 6 - Sub-paragraphs D and E of article 5, document 78, were discussed. After discussion, sub-paragraph D was suppressed and sub-paragraph E was adopted with some minor amendments.

Sub-Committee D of Committee No. 8 - The meeting was devoted to discussing the order of priority of messages in the maritime mobile service. The United States draft proposal was the basis of the discussion and was accepted with certain modifications.

Sub-Committee A of Committee No. 3 - This being the first meeting, the rapporteurs were nominated: Mr. Houchang Samiy of Iran for the French and Mr. McGinnety of the United Kingdom for the English. It was agreed that the sub-committee Document 11R (the U.S. proposal) and the Moscow Document would be used as the basis for discussions.

Sub-Committee B of Committee No. 5 - The Sub-Committee agreed that it would be desirable to allocate in the aeronautical mobile bands separate bands of frequencies for route and off-route operations. It was also agreed that the bands for route and off-route operations should be contiguous except where questions of mutual interference or some such objection might make this undesirable. The Sub-Committee agreed that final settlement should not be made until the final positioning of the various services in the spectrum.

Sub-Committee A of Committee No. 5 - The meeting studied the two charts of proposals, one including all broadcasting requirements excepting tropical broadcasting, the other listing only requirements for tropical broadcasting.

Sub-Committee A of Committee No. 7 - continued its work on service definitions and to date has agreed upon 10 definitions.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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A SOCIAL EVENING

Perhaps it is the pleasant recollection of the happy evening enjoyed last Saturday at the Lagoon which has moved many of those who attended to plan to meet again at the same place this evening.

Although THE MORNING ELECTRON made arrangements for the party last week, the news has reached our desk that the gathering this evening will be entirely impromptu. It will begin about six o'clock. All participants in the Conference are welcome to come and to enjoy one another's company again.

Those who plan to attend are reminded that buses leave the Lincoln Terminal every hour on the half-hour, returning on the hour. The taxi fare is two dollars, a blanket charge. The Lagoon is a short distance beyond the Brigantine Bridge. Persons attending will be charged for beverages or meals individually.

MEETINGS, May 29

Sub-Committee A of Committee No. 8 considered paragraphs 289 and 290 of the Cairo Regulations and agreed that it is essential for the International Regulations to limit the authorization of call signals to those stations which actually require them for identification purposes.

Sub-Committee B of Committee No. 6 discussed paragraphs G and H of Article 5, Document 78. Paragraph G will be studied by a sub-sub-committee which will discuss paragraph A simultaneously. Paragraph H was accepted after some modification. The Canadian Delegation will present a new paragraph I to Article 5. Professor van der Pole submitted for approval the work of the group studying the propagation of waves.

Sub-Committee of Committee No. 5 is still considering the broadcast band. No final conclusions have yet been reached. At the second meeting, the sub-committee will prepare the report of its activities for submission to the main committee.

Sub-Committee B of Committee No. 7 agreed to set up another sub-sub-committee with very elastic terms of reference to produce a starting point on the subject of band widths. The main meeting was in agreement that the C.C.I.R. should be charged with modifying such figures as might be given as new techniques arose.

The Chairmen of Sub-committees A and B presented the report of work accomplished in their respective groups during the past week at the meeting of Committee No. 6. It was agreed that the question defining the task of Sub-Committee A would be referred to a Plenary Session.

Sub-committee A of Committee 3 agreed that the title of the new board would be the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB). The first article concerning the functions of this board was discussed, taking as a basis for the discussion both the Moscow Document and Document 11-R.

MEETINGS, May 30

Committee No. 5 heard the report of Sub-committees A and B. Three sub-committees were formed. One was established to study tropical broadcasting. The vice-Chairman took charge of another to make regional arrangements regarding certain frequency bands. An additional sub-committee was formed to study frequency allocations in the bands from 10 to 600 kc. and from 1600 to 2850 kc.

Sub-committee A of Committee No. 5 was adjourned shortly after convening in order to give further consideration to the subject before beginning discussion.

Sub-committee B of Committee No. 6. As a result of discussion regarding questions to be studied by the sub-committee, the Chairman will make up a list of such questions and will submit it to the next meeting.

Sub-committee B of Committee No. 8 received the work of the sub-sub-committee which considered Article 17, paragraphs 380 to 407 and discussed Articles 18, 19 and the remaining paragraphs of Article 17. The sub-sub-committee was asked to examine in detail the proposals for article 17, paragraphs 409 to 436.

Sub-committee A of Committee No. 7 adopted two more definitions: "amateur service" and "broadcasting service".

MEETINGS, MONDAY, JUNE 2.

- 10 A.M. - Sub-committee A - Committee # 5 - Renaissance
 Sub-committee B - Committee # 8 - Venetian
 Sub-committee B - Committee # 6 - Club 22
3 P.M. - Sub-committee B - Committee # 5 - Renaissance
 Sub-committee C - Committee # 8 - Venetian

Members of overseas delegations are being given cards entitling each delegate to make a complimentary telephone call to his homeland. Inquiries concerning the calls will be received at the Conference Headquarters, Room 517.

EXTRA COPIES OF THE ELECTRON

Those who wish to complete their sets of the Morning Electron may obtain copies previously issued, at the Electron office, Room 109.

The Conference Registration Officer requests that all participants in the Conference inform the Registration Office of any change of office or residence address or telephone number.

OVERSEAS MAIL RATES

The following information concerning postal rates is published for the convenience of delegates:

FIRST CLASS MAIL: Three cents per ounce within the United States, to Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, and to Spain.

Postcard rate to countries named: two cents except within the United States (one cent). First class to all other countries: five cents per first ounce and three cents per each additional ounce. Postcards: three cents.

AIRMAIL: To Canada, five cents per ounce; to Mexico, five cents per half-ounce; to Central and South America, 10 cents per half-ounce; to Spain, 15 cents per half-ounce. To Asia, Asia Minor, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, India; 25 cents per half-ounce. To Europe: 15 cents per half-ounce. Detailed information concerning rates for packages is available at the Branch Postoffice on the Sun Porch.

PARTICIPANTS FROM ABROAD MAY OBTAIN SUGAR STAMPS

The Delegation of the United States will provide assistance to participants in the Conference, who are qualified, to receive a special sugar ration stamp. This service will not be available to participants whose permanent residence is in the United States. Application blanks are available in Room 117, the Conference Headquarters. The Extension is 7101.

LOST AND FOUND

The following lost articles are being held at the information desk: A red rose earring, an automobile key, number H 920, a black scarf, a pair of black gloves, and a pair of shell-rimmed glasses. Lost articles reported are: A Schaeffer pencil, a pair of sunglasses, and a booklet entitled "Copy Caster", belonging to Miss Helen Harrow, Conference Printing Specialist.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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June 4, 1947

Published during the sessions of the
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ORDER OF THE DAY

June 4

10 A.M. - Committee #5 - Sub-committee B - Allocations - Renaissance Room
Committee #8 - Sub-committee B - Operations - Venetian Room
Committee #5 - Sub-sub-committee 5C - Location Indefinite
Committee #6 - Sub-committee B - Frequency List - Club 22

3 P.M. - Committee #7 - Sub-committee A - General Technical - Renaissance
Committee #8 - Sub-committee A - Operations - Venetian Room
Committee #3 - Sub-committee A - Organizations - Club 22

June 5

10 A.M. - Committee #5 - Sub-committee A - Allocations - Renaissance Room
Committee #9 - Drafting - Venetian Room
Committee #3 - Sub-committee A - Organizations - Club 22

3 P.M. - Plenary Session - Renaissance Room

NO MEETINGS MONDAY IN JUNE

The Executive Sub-Committee of the Steering Committee has decided that during the month of June Committee meetings normally will be scheduled Tuesdays through Saturdays. Mondays have been designated as free days in order to permit delegates who so desire to participate in the various excursions being offered.

AN INVITATION TO TEA

The management of the Hotel Ambassador invites all members of delegations and members of the Secretariat to attend a Tea to be given this afternoon from four to six o'clock in the Main Lounge.

MEETINGS, June 2

Sub-Committee C of Committee No. 8 examined Article 24 of the General Regulations and, in particular, the sections relating to distress signals and frequencies. Final decision was deferred until a future meeting.

Sub-Committee B of Committee No. 5 had been assigned the study of the band between 10 and 2850 kc. Each delegation indicated its proposed frequency assignments for sub-division of the band.

The meeting of Sub-Committee A of Committee No. 5 was postponed.

Sub-Committee B of Committee No. 8 examined the proposals of the sub-sub-Committee which was formed to consider Article 17, paragraphs 381 to 407. Article 20 was also examined, paragraph by paragraph, and provisional texts were agreed upon.

Sub-sub-committee C of Committee No. 5 was formed to define tropical broadcasting and the regions in which the service would operate; also to arrive at the frequency band or bands to be assigned this service. No definite conclusions have been arrived at as yet.

MEETINGS, June 3

Sub-committee B of Committee No. 7 received reports from sub-sub-committees 1 and 2. The Sub-committee then dealt with propositions on Article 4 and decided to consider at the next meeting a draft prepared by the United States Delegation. A sub-sub-committee was formed to consider Article 6.

Sub-committee A of Committee No. 5 considered the placing of the maritime mobile band in the spectrum. General agreement was reached on the starting point of the maritime mobile bands in all but the 2.85 to 4 mg. and 20 to 25 mg. bands. A sub-sub-committee was formed to make a recommendation concerning whether the mobile maritime bands should be split or a continuous band. The group will also consider the arrangement of the sub-services within the band.

Committee No. 5 considered the report of sub-committee A, contained in document 198-R. After discussing the report, the meeting adjourned to await further sub-committee reports.

Sub-committee D of Committee No. 8 examined paragraphs 655 to 660 of the Cairo Regulations. Except for some minor modifications in the wording of the text, most of these articles will remain as they are.

Sub-committee A of Committee No. 3 discussed the primary functions of the International Frequency Registration Board, especially the services which the ITU Bureau at Berne would be asked to provide. The question of the cancellation of inactive frequency assignments was also discussed.

Sub-committee D of Committee No. 8 considered the question of sharing frequencies in certain regional areas.

The Executive Sub-committee of the Steering Committee approved the minutes of the previous meeting. The Chairman of Committee No. 4 presented a proposal outlining the procedure to be followed in making up the new International Frequency List (Document 223-R). The Sub-committee amended the text of the document so that the forms referred to may be returned by "July 15, or as soon as possible thereafter."

Who's Who in the Conference

Argentina has sent to the Conference a very important Delegation of high officials and experts in telecommunications problems, chosen from the personnel of the Departments of the Interior, War, Navy and Foreign Affairs. The Argentine Ambassador in Washington, Dr. Oscar Ivanissevich decided to come in person to Atlantic City in order to direct the work of the 18-member Delegation. The Argentine Representative to the United States Government is one of the best known personalities in South American intellectual circles. A surgeon of repute, he was formerly Dean of the University of Buenos Aires and Director of the Institute of Surgery. Dr. Ivanissevich is a pupil and the favorite disciple of the famous Professor Arce, who is also a surgeon and a diplomat and the Representative of Argentina in the United Nations. He has travelled extensively in Europe and all through the Western Hemisphere.

As for the technical work of the Conference, two experts, Vice-Admiral Harald Cappus and Senor Ricardo Esteban Bragagnolo are in charge of coordinating this work.

Vice-Admiral Cappus, commanding the Plata Naval District and the Rio Santiago Base for two years, was a student at the Paris "Ecole Superieure d'Electricite". He has made long cruises all over the world on board the training ship SARMIENTO. He was Chief of Staff of the Argentine Navy, which is now in full development, and was in command of the Argentine Destroyer Fleet (Flotilla). He was in charge of all communication questions of his country's Air Force for over ten years.

Senior Ricardo Esteban Bragagnolo, a self-made man, was Chief of Personnel in the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Administration, and is known the world over as an engineer who has specialized in all telecommunications questions, and has now been given the assignment of carrying out the Technical Telecommunications Reorganization Plan which forms part of the Argentine Government's Five Year Plan.

TOURS TO WASHINGTON BEING ARRANGED

A commercial travel agency at Washington, D. C., the United States Travel Agency, has offered to arrange a series of weekend all-expense tours to Annapolis and to Washington, D.C. Travel will be by deluxe motor coach and lodgings will be provided at the Willard Hotel, one of Washington's first-class hotels. Lodgings will be on the basis of double occupancy of twin bedded rooms with bath. Each tour will be limited to 35 persons and the cost will be \$48. per person. The first tour is scheduled to leave Atlantic City at 12:30 P.M. on Saturday, June 7, returning at approximately 7:30 P.M. on Monday, June 9. Further details can be obtained by application to Mr. R. T. Johnson, Room 760, Ambassador Hotel.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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June 10, 1947

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ORDER OF THE DAY

<u>10 A.M.</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>ROOM</u>
Delegation Heads		Renaissance
Committee 7 Sub - Com. A	General Technical	Venetian
Committee 5 Sub-Com. C	Allocations	Club 22
Committee 5 Sub-Sub Com. B-1	Allocations Nav. Aids	Sun Porch B
	*	
	* *	
<u>3 P.M.</u>		
Committee 8 Sub, Com. A	Operations	Venetian
Committee 10	Management of the Bureau	Renaissance
Committee 5 Sub - Committee C	Allocations	Club 22
Committee 3 Working Group		Sun Porch A
Committee 5 Sub-sub Com B-1	Allocations Nav. Aids	Sun Porch B

WHO'S WHO IN THE CONFERENCE

Australia is in a very important position indeed in the field of telecommunications. This fact is due, first, to its geographical location, and second to the great achievement of its government in organizing a communications network and in developing civil aviation. In the Australian Confederation, the federal government is in charge of the communication system. The director general of the Australian Posts and Telegraph, Mr. L. B. FANNING, is chairman of the Australian Delegation. He is sailing for the United States and will arrive to take part in the Plenipotentiary Conference.

He will be assisted by one of the best Australian experts, Mr. WITT, of the Research Department. Mr. WITT took a very active part in the London, Paris and Bermuda conferences.

The Australian Delegation is now headed by Mr. R. V. MCKAY, who is chief Engineer of the Department of the Postmaster General. Nearly all the members of the Australian Delegation took part in the IMMURAN conference in New York last April. The Delegation has had to travel a long distance to attend its conferences.

Still another Australian Delegate, Mr. Donald MCDONALD, left Melbourne a week ago Sunday, and arrived in Atlantic City only last week-end. Among the other members of the Delegation are Mr. J. M. MARTIN, Inspector General, who is an expert on frequencies, allocations and licenses; Mr. J. L. MULHOLLAND and Mr. W. R. BAIRD, members of the Overseas Telecommunications Board which was formed this year. In addition, there are several ex-

perts who have been working on the Central Communications Board, a key group in the communication system of the British Commonwealth.

The Australian Broadcasting System is under the direction of the federal government. There are 29 federal stations and many licensed private stations. The Government directly controls RADIO AUSTRALIA, a high power transmitter in Victoria which is considered the VOICE OF AUSTRALIA.

Australia is well ahead in the field of air navigation. It has developed the necessary equipment for making air travel over the hazardous areas of the Australian terrain. The best civil servants of the Australian Post Office have been assigned to the Civil Air Navigation Service in order to keep up to date on developments in the field.

PARLOR CARS TO WASHINGTON

Direct parlor car service between Atlantic City and Washington D. C., will be inaugurated on June 23, it has been announced. On the trip to Washington, the service will be available daily, except Saturdays, to passengers who board the 6.40 P. M. train, which arrives at 10:25 P. M. A parlor car will be available from Washington on the train leaving daily, except Sundays, at 2 P. M., arriving in Atlantic City at 5:50. All times specified are Daylight Saving Time.

MONACO AND IRAQ NOW PARTICI-

PATING

It is our pleasure to welcome two additional delegations to the assembly of nations represented in the Radio Conference -- Monaco and Iraq. There are now registered 463 members of delegations, 31 members of international organizations and 261 members of the Secretariat.

THE DAY OF THE SWEDISH FLAG

The Swedish people celebrated their National Day on the 6th of June, the day of the Swedish flag. On the same day, in 1523, Gustav-Vasa was elected the King of the Swedes.

Since the Director General of the Swedish Delegation has not yet arrived in Atlantic City, the Delegation is headed by Mr. E.D.E. MAGNUSSON, Chief Engineer of the Royal Swedish Telegraph Board. Virtually all the Delegates of the Scandinavian Kingdom belong to this Royal Telegraph Bureau, which is a Department of the Communications Ministry Board from the Telephone and Broadcasting Service. The Swedish Shipping Owners are represented in the conference by Mr. Fritz CARMAN. Mr. Thomas OVERGAARD centers his attention chiefly on problems of civil aviation.

Sweden has 33 broadcasting stations. The public Authorities are interested only in the technical and organizational phases of the system. The most powerful transmitter in Sweden has been built in Motala, in the very center of southern Sweden. Five companies provide the public with special programs, announcements and bulletins. The radio system is expanding quickly and Swedish Authorities have just bought two new transmitters, medium waves, 120 KW'S and soon will acquire two other transmitters, shortwave, 200 KW'S.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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June 11, 1947

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International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY

10 A.M.

Committee 7	General Technical	Venetian Room
Sub-Committee B		
Committee 6	Frequency List	Club 22
Sub-Committee B		
Maritime Mobile		Sub Porch B

3 P.M.

Committee 8	Operations	Venetian Room
Sub-Committee B		
Committee 3	Organization	Club 22
Sub-Committee A		
Committee 5	Allocations	Sub Porch A
Sub-Committee C		
Committee 5	Nav. Aids	Sub Porch B
Sub-Sub-Committee B-1		

BERNE OFFICIALS ARRIVE

Among 12 members of the Berne Bureau who arrived yesterday to take part in the Conference are Mr. Leon Mulatier, Vice-Director of the Berne Bureau, Mr. Alphonse Auberson and Mr. Paul Oulevey, Secretaries. The group disembarked from the S.S. Queen Elizabeth in New York Monday.

OPPORTUNITY OFFERED TO STAMP COLLECTORS

Participants in the Conference who collect stamps of foreign lands now have an opportunity to enlarge their collections. Miss Nancy Moore, Chief of the Secretarial Services Section, (Room 121) has kindly offered to receive and exchange stamps turned in by participants in the Conference.

A BIT OF WHIMSEY

The difficulties which engross the Delegates to the International Conference are very serious indeed. A very wise delegate has brought forward a proposal which might perhaps provide a solution for the very thorny problem of the allocation of frequency bands and also for the problem of the finances of the whole organization.

In order to keep the finances in good order, according to the plan, it might be simple to sell the various frequency bands which are so highly prized. Should one think that only the wealthy governments would be able to buy the bands? Of course not, there will always be a frequency band for every nation if we do really work out a scheme on this progressive system.

The solution would be to multiply the basic prices by the factor $(1 + a)^n$, " n " being the number of frequencies already allocated to the customer, and " a " being a positive fraction which could be determined by a sub-sub-committee of experts in mathematics. This could be done, according to the delegate, before the 15th of July.

"The so-called basic prices would be established by a special committee of experts who would determine the various choices. The first choice would be for the most highly sought-after frequencies (those of the tropical broadcasting, for instance). Then we would have the second and third choices and, as there would certainly be a surplus (as in the case of the circle around Loran), this surplus of frequencies could be offered as a special bonus for the amateur station operators."

MEETINGS, JUNE 10

Sub-Committee 7 agreed on the definition of the terms "telecommunication" and "general network of telecommunications channels"; work was started on defining the term "radio communication".

The Committee of the Management of the Bureau appointed a sub-committee comprised of representatives of Portugal, United Kingdom, Australia and the United States, to examine the report of the Union for the years 1937 to 1946, which has been issued.

Sub-Committee 8A discussed transitional texts of paragraphs 292-99 of Article 14 of the Cairo Regulations. It appointed a small sub-committee constituted of the United States, the United Kingdom, France, China, Argentine, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to begin work on the allocations of call signs.

Sub-Committee 5C heard the report of its small working group on the target figures which are deemed necessary for tropical broadcasting. No final agreement was reached.

The Sub-Sub-Committee on Navigational Aids Allocations heard an exchange of views regarding the frequency to be allocated for the experimentation and development of a long distance navigational aid. The group next considered short distance navigational aids. There was an exchange of views regarding allocation of frequencies in the band 14 to 130 kcs, particularly Decca. The meeting then discussed maritime frequencies to operate in the vicinity of 285-325 kcs and also the allocation of a shore Direction Finding band in the vicinity of 405 to 415 kcs.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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June 12, 1947

Published during the sessions of the
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ORDER OF THE DAY

10 A.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Renaissance
Sub-Committee A		
Committee 7	General Technical	Venetian
Committee 6	Frequency List	Club 22
Sub-Committee B		
Committee 3		Sun Porch A
Working Group		
Committee 8	Operations	Sun Porch C
Sub-Sub-Committee A		

3 P.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Renaissance
Sub-Committee B (1)		
Committee 8	Operations	Venetian
Sub-Committee A		
Committee 7	General Technical	Club 22
Sub-Committee B		
Committee 9	Working Group	Sun Porch A
Committee 10	Management of Bureau of	Sun Porch B
Sub-Committee	the Union	

4 P.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Renaissance
Sub-Committee B		

MEETINGS, JUNE 11

Sub-Committee C of Committee 5 has received and adopted the report prepared by its working group for total frequency requirements for domestic broadcasting in areas of high atmospheric noise. These target figures will be furnished to sub-committees 5A and 5B at the earliest possible moment. The meeting was presided over by Mr. H. VAN DER VEEN of the Netherlands West Indies Delegation.

Sub-Committee B of Committee 7 was presided over by Mr. F.S. HECHT, U.K. Delegation. The main points of the meeting were the subject of frequency tolerances for the various services and classes of stations and especially the distinction between low power and high power stations.

Sub-Committee B of Committee 6 was presided over by Mr. CARLOS E. ARBOLEDA, chairman of the Colombian Delegation. Considering the report of sub-sub-committee 6B1, which is contained in document 292R, it was agreed that appendix B of document 251 R should be referred to Committee 7 for comment and that in addition Committee 7 should be asked to provide the figures required to put into practice the engineering principle which has already been agreed upon and which is contained in paragraph 5H of document 78R.

Sub-Sub-Committee A of Committee 8 is presently studying the formation and use of call signals for the various services, both for telephony and telegraphy.

The Maritime Mobile group, presided over by Major BRAGIN of the U.S.S.R. Delegation, has decided to recommend a continuous band for the maritime mobile service, rather than dividing it into separate portions for telegraphy and telephony. The exact position of the ship telephony band however, could not be decided. Position of all other bands was agreed upon.

Sub-Committee B of Committee 8, presided over by Col. READ, of the U. K. Delegation opened by considering outstanding points arising from proposals in connection with articles 9 and 20, of the Cairo Regulations. After considerable discussion on these points, the sub-committee then proceeded to examine article 21, paragraph by paragraph. The meeting closed after discussion of paragraph 473.

Sub-Committee A of Committee 3. The working party, under Mr. PIERRE LAHAYE, Chairman of the French Delegation, which was drafting Sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Statutes of the IFR^B, reported that Sections 1 and 2 had been completed. The Sub-Committee then went on to discuss Article 2, which deals with the procedure in connection with the IFRB. After discussion, Section I (1) was referred to the working group. Section I (2) was left over until Committee 7 had decided on the definition of "power". It was decided to leave discussion of Section I (3) until allocation of frequencies in the mobile band had been made. Section I (4) was agreed upon. Section I (5) was agreed upon with a slight modification of the footnote. Section I (6) was accepted.

The sub-sub-committee B(1) of Committee 5, presided over by Mr. ALBERT L. McINTOSH, of the U.S. Delegation, continued to discuss the allocation of frequencies between 280 and 415 kc/s for Nav. Aids and formulated two alternative proposals for the European region and one proposal for other regions.

TOURS TO WASHINGTON, D.C. & VICINITY.

The United States Travel Agency has offered to arrange a series of weekend all-expense tours to Washington D.C. Travel will be by deluxe motor coach and lodgings will be provided at the Willard Hotel. Lodgings will be on the basis of double occupancy of twin bedded rooms with bath. The total cost for the tour will be \$48. per person. Bookings for the first tour, leaving this Saturday, 12:30 p.m., returning 7:30 Monday should be made not later than Fri. June 13, 11 a.m. (Reservation Desk, Sub Forch). Further details may be obtained by telephoning Mr. R.T. Johnson, Room 760, Ambassador Hotel.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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Atlantic City, N.J.

June 13, 1947

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY

10 A.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Renaissance
Sub-Committee A		
Committee 8	Operations	Venetian Room.
Sub-Committee B		
Committee 3	Organization	Club 22
Sub-Committee A Working Group		

11:45 A.M.

Informal Maritime Group	Venetian
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3 P.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Renaissance Room
Sub-Sub-Committee E*1)		
Committee 8	Operations	Venetian Room
Sub-Committee D		
Committee Chairman for Weekly Program		Room 110

4 P.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Renaissance Room.
Sub-Committee B		

* * *

Today, Friday the 13th, The Morning Electron wishes good luck
to all its readers.

MEETINGS, JUNE 12

Sub-Committee A of Committee 5, presided over by Dr. MAO of the Chinese Delegation, discussed the report of sub-committee 5C on tropical broadcasting but decided to await the final report of the tropical broadcasting sub-committee before incorporating any definite figures in the table. The committee also received a preliminary report of the Maritime Mobile sub-committee. It was anticipated that unanimous agreement would be reached by this sub-committee at its next meeting.

Finally, the sub-committee discussed allocations to the aeronautical service in the band 2850 to 4000 kc/s. Dr. MAO of the Chinese Delegation, is chairman of this sub-committee.

Committee 7, presided over by Mr. J.A. KRAPKA, of Czechoslovakia, discussed the work accomplished by sub-committees A and B; it was then decided to form a sub-committee C to discuss proposals 590R (monitoring), 591R (standard time signals and standard frequencies) and 592R (propagation).

Sub-sub-committee of sub-committee A of Committee 8. There was a general talk on the problem of compiling the new call signs allocations. It was decided that nations submitting proposals for additional blocks from the call signs series should be requested to re-submit their proposals on the basis of the proposed new combinations.

Sub-sub-committee B(1) of Committee 5, held its fifth meeting with Mr. ALBERT L. McINTOSH as chairman. The discussion was continued on the requirements for Nav. Aids. It seems that provisional agreement has been reached for long distance nav. aids in the bands below 500 kc/s. The U.S. presented a new proposal, which seems to meet general approval, between 90 and 110 kc/s. The sub-committee examined the question of pulse system in the band of 1800 to 2000 kc/s.

Sub-committee A of Committee 8, presided over by Mr. ARNOLD POULSEN discussed the report of the sub-sub-committee on the work on call signs, which is proceeding satisfactorily. The sub-committee then took up paragraphs 47 and 48 of Article 3.

Sub-committee B of Committee 7, presided over by Mr. HECHT, of the U. K. Delegation, discussed the proposals for the C.C.I.R. studies and agreement was reached on modifications of the first three paragraphs; the fourth paragraph is being re-drafted by a small working group for consideration at the next meeting.

The Working Group of Committee 9 discussed proposals presented by the French and U.S.A. Delegations, and decided on a tentative rearrangement of the Cairo Regulations.

"THE ATLANTIC CITY CONVENTION AND REGULATIONS..."

Mr. Gerald C. Gross, Secretary-General of the I.T.C., yesterday addressed members of the Kiwanis Club in Atlantic City. He gave a general historical outline of the development of international organization in the telecommunications field, and explained the proceedings of the various committees now at work, as well as the operations of the translation and interpretation system. Mr. Gross said that the purpose of this Conference is to rewrite all existing international laws and treaties concerning electrical communication, and concluded:

"It is my pleasure to report to you that since the creation of the International Union in 1865, we have never had an unsuccessful conference, largely because, unless agreement is reached, it is impossible for the highly complex communications networks to operate..... After this conference is over, these treaties will go down in history as the Atlantic City Convention and Regulations and the name of Atlantic City will be perpetuated in millions and millions of documents printed all over the world in all known languages, because these International treaties will become the basis of all national legislation and regulations."

WHO'S WHO IN THE CONFERENCE

Austria is represented at the Conference by Mr. FERDINAND HENNENBERG, Chief of the Department of Postal Services in Vienna. The Austrian Delegate, who arrived May 15th, intends to take part in the work of the three conferences in Atlantic City.

The service of which he is director in Austria, is under the Minister of Traffic. The Austrian broadcasting system is controlled by the State and is coordinated with the corresponding system of inter-allied military control. News bulletins are provided by the Austrian Press Agency. Under the supervision of the government, four companies are authorized to send out announcements and programs into various parts of the Country; these are: ALPENLAND, RAVAC, WESTERN GROUP and RED-WHITE-RED.

There are two medium wave stations in Vienna (where one station was destroyed during the war), and the most powerful transmitter in Austria (100 kW) is that of DOBL, in southern Styria.

CALLING ALL STAMP COLLECTORS

In order to avoid confusion, persons who wish to contribute to the stamp collection are asked to leave their stamps at the Document Distribution Desk in an envelope marked "Box 738". The government issuing the stamps should also be indicated.

Those who wish to obtain stamps will kindly contact Miss Moore on Extension 7208. If the stamps requested are available, they will be forwarded to the appropriate box.

FREE TELEGRAMS AND CABLES FOR DELEGATES

Delegates are reminded that each accredited participant to the Conferences is to receive a book of special stamps which will be issued with the compliments of the American carriers of international communications.

Stamps in this book, totalling fifty dollars in monetary value, may be used by the holder to pay for personal, social telegrams sent to the country from which he is accredited.

In order to file such a telegram or cable, the owner of the stamp book will be requested to:

- a. present the stamp book at the time of filing
- b. identify the message by prefixing it with the word "Conference";
- c. indicate the service classification; i.e., ordinary, deferred, or night letter.
- d. specify the cable or radio route by which the message is to be forwarded overseas.

Western Union will accept such telegrams only at its Atlantic City offices.

As an interim arrangement, telegrams will be accepted upon presentation of identification, and stamps covering these telegrams will be removed from the books before distribution.

Stamp books, or similarly appropriate credentials, will entitle conference participants to file an unlimited number of telegrams with the following carriers: All America Cables and Radio Inc., The Commercial Cable Co., Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co. Inc., RCA Communications Inc., in New York, Washington and San Francisco, and Tropical Radio Telegraph Co. in Boston, Miami, and New Orleans.

For further information, contact Mr. William Moon, Special Representative, International Communications, Western Union Telegraph Company, Ambassador Hotel.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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Atlantic City, N.J.

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ORDER OF THE DAY

10 A.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Renaissance
Sub-Committee A		
Committee 3	Organization	Venetian
Sub-Committee A		
Committee 7	General Technical	Room C
Sub-Sub-Committee B(2)		

3 P.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Renaissance
Sub-Committee B		
Committee 7	General Technical	Venetian
Sub-Committee A		
Committee 8	Operations	Club 22
Sub-Committee C		
Committee 9		Room A
Working Group		

MEETINGS, JUNE 13

Sub-Committee B of Committee 8 was presided over by Col. READ of the United Kingdom delegation. The chairman opened the meeting by mentioning that, as the English text of the 6th meeting was not available, the French text had been issued with transactional texts annexed to it on Articles 17, 18 and 19. In order to progress with the work, the recommendations of Mr. Costigan's sub-committee had been incorporated into these texts. The chairman also mentioned that the meeting had cleared up the question of reply on 500 kc/s (the distress frequency) arising under Paragraph 395 and that the sub-committee had accepted a recommendation for Paragraph 477 as follows: "Nevertheless, when calling on 500 kc/s in congested areas where interference is heavy, ships should as far as possible request coast stations to reply to

their calls on their normal working frequency". The sub-committee then continued to consider Article 21 of the Cairo Regulations, paragraph by paragraph, commencing with 474. There was much discussion on the question of traffic on 500 kc/s in in light traffic areas.

Sub-committee A of committee 5 - Chairman Dr. MAO, Chinese Delegation . The frequency bands from 2.85 to 4 meps. and 4 to 6 meps. were studied and the sub-committee examined the requirements for aeronautical mobile service, maritime service, fixed service and broadcasting service. No definite allocations were agreed upon.

Sub-sub-committee B1 of Committee 5 , presided over by Mr. McINTOSH, U.S. delegation, reached an agreement on a text in connection with the band from 90 to 110 kc/s, the band considered for radio navigation on a trial basis. The sub-sub-committee then passed on to the question of the Standard Loran, from 1850 to 1950 kc/s. The United States supplied the information which had been requested in the form of a table and chart. Final decision will be left pending until the next meeting. Members will then have had a chance to study this documentation.

Sub-Committee D of Committee 8, presided over by Mr. CURTIS, Chairman of the New-Zealand delegation worked on the accounting of radio telegrams and examined the transactional text to be added to number 660 of article 29; then the sub-committee examined numbers 682 to 701. It then went on to study that part of the additional regulations for radio -communications which is on its program.

DEFINITIONS

As discussion was dragging on in the Allocations Committee, witty Dr. MAO, the Chairman, who had previously said that , if he did not possess the wisdom of the great Solomon, he could, at least benefit from the precepts of Confucius, made another of his humorous remarks which brought a little gaiety into the rather grim bargaining on Kilocycles. - Said the Chinese Delegate :

" I would like to make it quite clear, in case any one has doubts "about it, that broadcasting means precisely 'Broadcasting' ."

NEW ARRIVALS

Just arrived in Atlantic City:

For the French Delegation: Henri Antoine LEROGNON, Chief Engineer of Colonial Transmissions, Delegate for the French Colonies
Commandant Georges SARRE, Ministry of Air

For the Belgian Delegation: Rene CORTEIL, Inspector General, Telephones & Telegraphs, Chairman of the Delegation;
Jean MARIQUE, Secretary General, Control Center, Radio Mobile Services.

THE DANISH NATIONAL FLAG DAY

Tomorrow, the 15th of June, the Danes will celebrate their National Flag Day.

On this day, in the year 1219, King Waldemar Sejr of Denmark was leading his army in a crusade in Estonia. As a terrific battle was in progress near Reval at Lyndanis, a red banner with a white cross fell from the sky, and the Crusaders carried away this banner in victory. This is the very famous Danneborg flag. Ever since that remarkable event, the 15th of June has been the National Flag Day for the Danish people.

In Denmark, the public administration is in charge of all the technical problems of broadcasting. A special Board deals with the cultural aspects of radio transmission and comprises representatives from Parliament and various listeners' unions and associations. The chairman of this very independent Board, Mr. Bomholt, is a member of Parliament. He is expected in Atlantic City for the High Frequencies Conference.

Denmark now has three very important broadcasting stations: one long-wave station in Kalundborg in the centre of the Country, one medium-wave transmitter in Copenhagen and one short-wave station for Danish people abroad. The percentage of listeners in Denmark is not so high as in Sweden, but there are one million registered listeners in a country of four million people, showing the great interest of this country in radio.

The Danish Delegation in Atlantic City is now headed by Mr. Niels Eric Holmblad Engineer in Chief for the Danish Posts and Telegraphs Department, which is part of the Public Works Ministry.

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THE MORNING ELECTRON



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June 17, 1947.

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International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY

10 A.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Renaissance
Sub-Committee A		

Committee 7	General Technical	Venetian
Sub-Committee A		

Committee 5	Allocations.	Club 22
Sub-Sub-Committee B(1)	Nav. Aids	

Committee 3	Organization	Room 720
Working Group		

3 P.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Renaissance
Sub-Committee B		

Committee 8	Operations	Venetian
Sub-Committee A		

Committee 5	Allocations	Club 22
Sub-Sub-Committee A (2)	Maritime Mobile	

Committee 3	Organization	Room 720
Working Group		

Committee 7	General Technical	Sun Porch A
Sub-Committee B		

MEETINGS, JUNE 14

Sub-Committee A of Committee 3, presided over by Mr. PETERSEN, discussed the report of its working group covering the redrafted texts of sections 1 and 2 of Article 2 of the Statutes of the International Frequency Registration Board.

Sub-Sub-Committee B(2) of Committee 7, was presided over by Mr. HECHT of the United Kingdom Delegation. This was an informal meeting of the members of the original committee 7 B 2; it began preliminary examination of the problem given

to Committee 7 by Committee 6 in respect of the application in specific cases of the general rules for channel separation .

The Working Group of Committee 9, headed by Mr. LAHAYE, Chairman of the French Delegation, made a further reclassification and regrouping of the Cairo Articles, in accordance with the proposed rearrangement of the Regulations, under the chapter headings that were agreed upon at the previous meeting.

Sub-Committee C of Committee 8, over which Commodore Webster of the United States Delegation presides, continued the discussion on article 24 (paragraphs 549 to 560) and these were agreed upon in substance . The sub-committee decided to set up a working group to consider the transactional texts embodying detailed language and to report back to the main-committee.

Sub-Committee B of Committee 5, presided by Mr. McKAY, reached an agreement in principle on the width of the band to be allocated for calling and distress ; with a slight reservation; it also reached agreement on the inferior limit of the broadcasting band. A small working group was formed to study the means of arriving at a world-wide agreement on the calling and distress band for small ships.

Sub-Committee A of Committee 5, with Dr. MAO as Chairman, again discussed the band between 4 and 6 megacycles and made progress towards agreement on the number of kilocycles to be allocated to each of the five main services. No definite agreement, however, was reached.

Sub-Committee A of Committee 7 presided over by Col. LOCHARD, of the French Delegation, reached an agreement on the term "radio-communication"; there was a long discussion in which most members took part, and it was decided to retain the Cairo definition without any modification. The sub-committee also started considering definitions of "Radio Location" and "Radio Navigation".

NEW ARRIVALS

Just arrived in Atlantic City:

Dr. Edward WARNER, President of the Permanent Council of
I.C.A.O. - Room 546, the Ritz Carlton
Hotel;

Mr. F. CUNHA D'ECA, Chief Engineer, Transmitting Department,
National Broadcasting System (Portugal).

Mr. Enrico PAOLINI, Member, Ministry of Posts and Telegraph.
(Italy).

FREE TELEGRAMS AND CABLES FOR DELEGATES

Accredited participants in the Conference are reminded that, for transmission of radiotelegrams and cables, they must indicate the cable or radio route by which the message is to be forwarded overseas, i.e., All America Cables and Radio Inc., Commercial, Commercial Pacific, Mackay Radio (Representatives: Mr. Robert Merrill and Mr. William Edgar, Ritz Carlton Hotel, Room 527) Western Union (Representative: Mr. William Moon, Ambassador Hotel, Lobby), R.C.A. Communications (Representative: Mr. Roger Nash, Ambassador Hotel Room 416) and Tropical Radio (Representative, Mr. Robert Howley, Claridge Hotel).

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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June 18, 1947.

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International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY

10 A.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Renaissance
Committee 8	Operations	Venetian
Sub-Committee D		
Committee 6	Frequency List	Club 22
Sub-Committee B		
Committee 7	General Technical	Room "A"
Sub-Sub-Committee B-2		
Committee 2	Steering Committee	Room 708
Working Group-Executive		
Sub-Committee		

3 P.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Renaissance
Sub-Committee B		
Committee 8	Operations	Venetian
Sub-Committee B		
Committee 5	Allocations	Club 22
Sub-Committee C - Tropical Broadcasting		
Committee 7		
Sub-Committee A	General Technical	Room "A"

MEETINGS, JUNE 17

Sub-Committee A of Committee 5, presided over by Dr. MAO of China today succeeded in arriving at unanimous agreement on the allocation of 225 kc/s to the aeronautical mobile service in the band of 8 to 10 megacycles. This agreement was greeted with applause. The full report of the sub-committee on tropical broadcasting is not yet available. For this reason, the Committee turned to the study of higher frequency bands, in which tropical broadcasting is not employed.

Sub-Sub-Committee B(1) of Committee 5, presided over by Mr. McINTOSH of the U.S.A. Delegation, has now completed the study of navigational aids require-

ments, within its terms of reference; the final report has been approved for submission to Sub-Committee 5B.

Sub-Sub-Committee A (2) of Committee 5 (mobile maritime) presided over by Major BRAGIN, of the U.S.S.R. Delegation, arrived at a unanimous decision as to the arrangement of the maritime mobile telephony and telegraphy service within the maritime mobile band. It agreed a) that there should be one continuous band allotted to the maritime mobile service in each part of the spectrum; b) that the band should be sub-divided as follows: 1) ship telephony; 2) ship telegraphy, 3) coastal telegraphy 4) coastal telephony.

Sub-Committee B of Committee 7 presided over by Mr. HECHT of the U.K. Delegation, examined the recommendations of the Sub-Sub-Committee in respect of tolerances and final agreement was reached on all the frequency bands for present and new transmitters, subject to some qualifications which are left over to the next meeting.

Sub-Committee A of Committee 8, presided over by Mr. POULSEN, made a general study of call signs; there was a long discussion as to what the speed requirement for second-class operators' certificates should be. A sub-sub-committee will study this question in more detail.

Sub-Committee A of Committee 7, presided over by Colonel LOCHARD, of the French Delegation, today studied the following terms and arrived at an agreement on their definition: radio navigation, radio navigation service, direction finding, telegraphy, telephony, radio location, hertzian waves and television

Sub-Committee B of Committee 5, presided over by Mr. McKAY, of the Australian Delegation, decided to study the report of the sub-sub-committee on navigational aids in detail at its next meeting, and commenced discussion on the position of the beacon band.

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THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER UNITED STATES ARMY AND THE COMMANDING GENERAL FORT MONMOUTH, N. J. cordially invite you to attend an Exhibition and Demonstration of Signal Corps Equipment to be held in the National Guard Armory (Absecon Boulevard at New York Avenue) Atlantic City, Saturday, June 21, 1947, 9:30 A.M. to 11:30 A.M., 1:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.

Since Saturday is not a working day, it is hoped many will participate. Transportation will be available from the Ambassador Hotel. Light refreshments will be served.

CONCESSIONS

- "At any international conference, where many countries are
- "represented, each with a different initial view and perhaps
- "with some differences in interests, reasonable compromises
- "are the only possible means of reaching agreement.
- "That is why we have these conferences - so that each of us
- "may accommodate his views to the views and needs of the
- "others. Consequently, no delegation can expect to come
- "out of this Radio Conference with its original proposals intact
- "and accepted in their entirety by all the other delegations.
- "Sooner or later, concessions must be made by all concerned."
- Charles R. DENNY, Second Plenary Session, June 5, 1947.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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June 19, 1947

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International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY

10 A.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Renaissance
Sub-Committee a		
Committee 7	General Technical	Venetian
Sub-Committee A		
Committee 5	Allocations	Room A
Sub-Committee D		
Committee 8	Operations	Club 22
Sub-Committee A		
Committee 3		Room 720.
Working Group		

3 P.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Renaissance
Sub-Committee B		
Committee 8	Operations	Venetian
Sub-Committee C		
Committee 5	Allocations	Club 22
Sub-Committee C		
Committee 7	General Technical	Room A
Sub-Committee B		
Committee 1	Credentials	Room 708

4.30 P.M.

Committee 8	Operations	Venetian
Sub-Sub-Committee A		

* * *

MEETINGS, JUNE 18

Sub-Committee B of Committee 6, presided over by Mr. ARBOLÉDA, of the Colombian Delegation, today heard an interim report from Professor Van DER POLE, chairman of the Working Group on Propagation, covering the work of this group to date. The Group is carrying on its work and the final report, when available, will be discussed by the Sub-Committee.

Sub-Committee D of Committee 8, presided over by Mr. CURTIS of New Zealand, dealt with the report of the Working Group on paragraphs 686-689 of Cairo, relative to the admission of monthly accounts without revision when the amount concerned is not more than 25 frs. The Sub-Committee then went on with the additional radio regulations and covered Regulations 810 to 893. A small working group was set up to reconsider the differences concerning the maximum land station and mobile station charges for radio telegrams. Another group was also formed composed of representatives from France, United States, United Kingdom, and the Chairman, to supply transactional texts of articles already dealt with by the sub-committee.

Sub-Committee A of Committee 5, presided over by Dr. MAO reached unanimous agreement as regards frequency allocation to all services in the 20 to 25 megacycles band, and approached agreement on the 16 to 20 megacycles band, discussion of which will be continued at the next session.

Sub-Committee B of Committee 5, presided over by Mr. McKAY of Australia, reached agreement on the location of the maritime beacon. Discussion started on several matters, but it was not found advisable to carry on with these discussions until the sub-committees have reported on their findings.

Sub-Committee B of Committee 8, with Colonel READ of the United Kingdom Delegation as chairman, proceeded with the examination of the transactional texts for Articles 17, 18, 19 and 20, contained in annexes to documents 315 and 350. The texts were adopted with minor amendments. The sub-committee then went on to examine section C of Article 21, together with the proposals in this connection, commencing with paragraph 500. The examination of this section was completed and the chairman discussed the work to be done in connection with Appendix II ("Q" code).

A small working group was set up comprising representatives from the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Argentina to study the proposals and supply transactional texts.

Sub-Committee A of Committee 7, under the chairmanship of Colonel LOCHARD reached agreement on two more definitions: "fac-simile" and "telegram".

Sub-Committee C of Committee 5, presided over by Mr. VAN DER VEEN, of the Netherlands East Indies, decided that a noise chart of the world area would be published to assist the sub-committee in its consideration of areas of tropical broadcasting. Thereafter, the sub-committee discussed further the appropriate definition of tropical broadcasting and the zones within which tropical broadcasting should be carried out.

NEW ARRIVALS

Just arrived in Atlantic City :
For the Brazilian Delegation:
Mr. Joao Victorio FARETO NETO
and
Lt. Col. Louro A. de MEDEIROF

A HISTORICAL POINT

"And as a matter of fact it was the Russian scientist Alexander Popoff, who, for the first time gave a public demonstration on May 7, 1895, of the first radio receiver, thereby making the achievement of radio communication possible. The following year on March 24, 1896, Popoff gave a public demonstration of the first radio communication, transmitting the words 'Heinrich Hertz' a distance of 250 meters by aid of Morse alphabetic signs. These signs are confirmed by documents, which cannot be contested." A. Fortoushenko, Second Plenary Session, June 5, 1947.

WHO'S WHO AT THE CONFERENCE

Iceland is a very old Country, with a brand new constitution. On the 17th of June three years ago, the Icelandic Republic was founded when the Government in Reykjavik decided to sever relations with the Danish monarchy. There had been a republic in Iceland before, between 930 and 1262, and the people in Iceland are very proud of the fact that they have the oldest parliament in the world, i.e., over 1000 years old.

During the war, Iceland was a very important base in the Battle of the North Atlantic, and served as an important relay-station in the transportation of munitions and raw materials to the Russians.

Since Iceland covers a very extensive territory and her population is widely scattered, the telephone and telegraph network is very important and is operated on the high frequency carrier system. There are eleven telephones for every one hundred inhabitants, and the Icelandic Fleet and fishing ships are all equipped with radio telephone sets. There is a submarine cable from Iceland to the United Kingdom as well as a radio telephone circuit for connections with North America, Great Britain and Scandinavia. The single side band radio equipment recently purchased in the States is already in use for telephone traffic between Iceland and America.

The entire communication organization is operated by the Government. In the neighborhood of Reykjavik, there are two short-wave transmitter stations, one mainly for commercial transmissions, and the other for aeronautical services. The broadcasting network is state-controlled. There are two broadcasting stations, one being a low frequency 100-KW station. One in every four inhabitants has a radio. The Loran station set up by the British during the war on the south coast of Iceland is at present operated by the Icelandic Government on behalf of the International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.). This Loran station is part of the direction-finding system for the northeastern part of the Atlantic and is operated in conjunction with the stations set up on the Faroes Islands and the Hebrides.

Mr. Gudmundur HLIDDAL, Director General of the Post and Telegraph Administration, is assisted in the work of the Conference by Mr. Gunnlaugur BRIEM, Chief Engineer in the same department. Mr. Hliddal has a wide experience in international conferences. He was the representative for Iceland at the Madrid, Cairo, Chicago and Dublin conferences. In a few days he will leave Atlantic City, but will return by plane for the Plenipotentiary Conferences.

Listening to Mr. Hliddal is very interesting indeed, especially when he recalls stories of the great adventurers and explorers of Iceland and Greenland. The most famous of these forward seeking explorers was Leifr Eiricsson who, in the summer of 1000 A.D. was driven off his course and came to unknown lands, probably the coast of New England. In the following year, several expeditions are said to have been made from Greenland to explore this newly discovered territory. These explorers intended to found a permanent Icelandic colony on the American coast, but these attempts were frustrated by the hostility of the Indians.

The discovery of Vinland (the Norse name for the northeastern part of North America) by Leifr Eiricsson has been acknowledged by the institution of an annual Leifr Eiricsson's day (the 9th of October) and by the Leifr monument in Reykjavik, officially presented to Iceland by the U.S.A. Congress and Government, and bearing the following inscription: Leifr Eiricsson Son of Iceland

Discoverer of Vinland
The United States of America
to the people of Iceland
on the one thousandth
anniversary of the Althing
A.D. 1930.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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Atlantic City, N.J.

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ORDER OF THE DAY

10 A.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Renaissance
Sub-Committee A		
Committee 7	General Technical	Venetian
Sub-Committee C		
Committee 3	Organization	Room 720
Working Group		

3 P.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Renaissance
Committee 3	Organization	Venetian
Sub-Committee A - Working Group		
Committee 8	Operations	Room 659
Sub-Sub-Committee D		
Committee 7	General Technical	Room A
Sub-Committee A		
Committee 8	Operations	Club 22
Sub-Committee B		

4.45 P.M.

Informal Maritime Group Club 22

6:30 P.M.: Committee Chairmen for Weekly Program - Room 110

MEETINGS, JUNE 19

Sub-Committee A of Committee 5, presided over by Dr. MAO continued discussion of the bands between 12 to 16 megacycles and 10 to 12 megacycles.

Sub-Committee A of Committee 7, with Colonel LOCHARD as chairman, has agreed on definitions for the following terms: radiotelegram, station, fixed station, fixed aeronautical station, mobile station.

Sub-Committee D of Committee 5, presided over by Mr. GROSZKOWSKI, of Poland discussed the limits of the European region, and the eastern boundary was tentatively agreed upon.

Sub-Committee A of Committee 8, presided over by Mr. POULSEN of Denmark, continued discussion of article 10 of the Cairo Regulations, paragraphs 250 to 269. Proposals of the various delegations were considered and these paragraphs were referred to the sub-sub-committee for drafting.

Sub-Committee B of Committee 5, presided over by Mr. McKAY, chairman of the Australian Delegation, examined the report of its sub-sub-committee on the requirements for radionavigation. The report was approved and the few points that still remain to be discussed, will be dealt with by the delegations concerned.

Sub-Committee C of Committee 8, presided over by Commodore WEBSTER, of the United States delegation, studied Article 24 on distress, and considered the proposals dealing with Cairo paragraphs 561 to 592, and 603 to 605. These paragraphs were referred to a working group which will draw up a transactional text.

Sub-Committee C of Committee 5, with Mr. VAN DER VEEN as chairman, arrived at a tentative description of tropical broadcasting.

Sub-Committee B of Committee 7, presided over by Mr. HECHT, of the United Kingdom, agreed that tolerances should be specified for pulse emissions in the band from 500 megacycles to 75,000 megacycles. A long discussion followed on the difficulty of meeting the dates for the application of the new tolerances in the case of ship stations in the band below the broadcast band; the difficulties are of an economic character, and no decision was reached.

The Credentials Committee, at its fourth meeting, added Iraq to the list of countries whose credentials had been considered in order at previous meetings.

The Sub-Sub-Committee on allocation of call signs, presided over by Captain McKAY, of the United States delegation, reviewed the requests of various countries for call signs. It was agreed that these requests exceed the number of call signs available for allocation. Consequently, the chairman proposed that serious consideration be given to the proposal of the Philippine Republic for a new system of generation of call signs as well as to the proposal of the United States suggesting a new system of radiotelephone call signs.

WHO'S WHO AT THE CONFERENCE

Broadcasting has developed to an extraordinary degree in Uruguay, with more than 60 medium-wave stations, and 16 short-wave stations carrying on extensive service throughout the Country. Of these, 4 medium and 3 short-wave stations, are Government-operated, while the others are privately operated, generally by independent groups, and no organization employs more than 3 frequencies. There is no place in Uruguay where at least 15 different national programs cannot be heard at any given time. There is a radio receiver for every 6 inhabitants of this Country, where radio has an extremely popular character.

The head of the 14-member Delegation, which has its headquarters in Margate, is Colonel Rafael J. MILANS, Director General of Communications. Soldier by profession, Colonel Milans graduated from the Military School of Uruguay, in 1922, where he specialized in the Engineering Corps. In 1933, he received his diploma from the General Staff. Having acquired a wide experience in various important technical and administrative positions in military administration, he was made Director of Transmission Service in 1946, a post he still holds.

The Australian Delegation now has its headquarters in room 207, the Ambassador Hotel.

MORNING ELECTRON

Atlantic City, N.J.

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY

6 F.M.

Committee 5
Sub-Committee A

Allocations

Renaissance

EXHIBITION AND DEMONSTRATION OF U.S.ARMY SIGNAL
CORPS EQUIPMENT.

Delegates are reminded of the special exhibit of U.S. Army Signal Corps equipment at the NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY (Absecon Boulevard and New York Avenue) today.

Representative signal corps communications and electrical equipment, including radar and television, in full working order, will be shown during the progress of this demonstration. Visitors will have the opportunity of operating the equipment.

The Commanding General, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, will be introduced at 10.30 A.M. and will make a short welcoming address.

TRANSPORTATION both ways between the Ambassador Hotel and the Armory will be provided at 15 minute intervals. The first bus will leave the Ambassador at 9.30 A.M.

Light refreshments will be served at the snack bar in the National Guard Armory.

MEETINGS JUNE 20.

Sub-Committee B of Committee 8 was presided over by Col. READ from the United Kingdom. The Chairman suggested to the sub-committee before proceeding to examine further articles, that consideration might be given to the general question of the separation required in the regulations as between maritime and aeronautical services. Various views were expressed, but the Chairman requested that four principles might be adopted for the drafting: regulations should include: (1) everything for the maritime mobile service; (2) any requirements for the aeronautical service concerning public correspondence; (3) regulations for the aeronautical service insofar as they are acquired for communications with the maritime mobile service; (4) regulations pertaining to distress on the general lines as contained in the present regulations. The sub-committee agreed that those principles should be used in drafting. The sub-committee then proceeded to examine paragraphs 621 to 643 of Article 25; Articles 30 and 31. General examination of these Articles was concluded, and at the next meeting the sub-committee will start on Appendix 14.

Sub-Committee A of Committee 5, presided over by Dr. MAC continued its discussion of the various compromise proposals for frequency allocation in the band of 10 to 12 megs. Four separate compromise proposals were eventually put forward and the various countries indicated to which compromise they agreed. Forces were almost equally divided. For the band of 6 to 8 megs. agreement was finally reached after a long and difficult discussion, for the maritime mobile service. It was agreed to allot 325 kc/s to this service.

Sub-Committee A of Committee 7, presided over by Colonel LOCHARD, adopted the following definitions: "ship station" and "aircraft station" (English only).

Sub-Committee B of Committee 5, presided over by Mr. McKAY, continued discussion of the report of the sub-sub-committee on navigational aids, and heard the views of the various delegations on the Loran system

Sub-Committee C of Committee 7, presided over by Dr. DELLINGER, of the United States Delegation, decided that it was desirable to establish a bureau for standard frequency and monitoring. The sub-committee agreed on the desirability of establishing such a bureau, and the appropriate procedure to be followed will be discussed at the next meeting.

AGENDA

"We are, I suggest, now fully acquainted with each other's point of view on the various problems confronting us and it remains speedily to reconsider those different points of view in drafting specific proposals.

"With this object in mind we can complete our work and adhere to the time table planned for the third Conference."

Sir Stanley Angwin, June 5th, 1947.

WHO'S WHO IN THE CONFERENCE

Mr. LUANG FRAISANEE, Assistant Director, General of the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Department in the Siamese Communications Ministry, made his first trip to America this year to take part in the work of the three Telecommunications Conferences in Atlantic City.

The broadcasting organization in Siam is Government-controlled. In this Country there are two stations for national transmissions, one belonging to the Publicity Bureau, the other under the control of the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Department. The short-wave station for overseas transmission broadcasts in Siamese and English as well.

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The twelve-member Italian Delegation is headed by Mr. Giuseppe GNEME, one of the deans of the many participants in former telecommunications conferences. These facts were pointed out by Mr. Charles Denny at the 1st Plenary Assembly on June 5th, 1947: Mr. Giuseppe Gneme represented his Country at the first International Telegraphic Conference in 1908, and participated in the work of the International Conferences in London, Paris (1925, Washington (1927), Madrid (1932) and Cairo (1938).

The Italian broadcasting network is under the control of a special board, the R.A.I. (Radio Italiana) to which rights have been granted by the Italian Government. The news bulletins are provided by the Ansa, an Italian agency working for all the newspapers in the Italian Republic. Through the Italian agency Italcable, Italians are now in contact with all the European capitals and America.

The most distinguished assistants to Mr. Giuseppe Gneme in the Italian Delegation are Lieutenant-General Carlo MATTEINI (Merchant Marine), Lieutenant General Luigi SACCO (War Ministry) the world famous Professor GIORGI, who gave his name to the "electric units", and Professor PAOLINI of the Milano University.

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THE MORNING ELECTRON



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ORDER OF THE DAY

10 A.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Renaissance
Committee 7	General Technical	Venetian
Sub-Committee B		
Committee 2	Steering Committee	Room 708
Executive Sub-Committee-Working Group		

11 A.M.

Committee 3	Organization	Room 720
Working Group		

12 A.M.

Committee 6	Frequency List	Club 22
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3 P.M.

Committee 7	General Technical	Renaissance
Sub-Committee A		

Committee 5	Allocations	Club 22
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Sub-Committee D

Committee 3	Organization	Room 720
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Working Group

Committee 5	Allocations	Room 708
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Working Group

Working Group (Q Code)		Room A
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6 P.M.

Committee 2	Steering Committee	Renaissance
Heads of Delegations		

MEETINGS, JUNE 24

Sub-Committee C of Committee 5, presided over by Mr. VAN DER VEEN, reached provisional agreement on the definition of tropical broadcasting and the regions in which it should be used. There was a discussion on the report of the Working Group, outlining the requirements of the various delegations; this will be taken up further.

Sub-Committee A of Committee 7, presided over by Colonel LOCHARD, discussed the term "mobile land station" without approving the definition; definition was agreed upon as to the term "aircraft station".

Sub-Committee A of Committee 8, presided over by Captain McKAY of the United States Delegation, continued the discussion of the allocation of call signs and examined the proposal of the Philippines, contained in document 358, and the U.S. proposals 951, 2, 3, for the formation of call signs for stations equipped for radio-telephony. The Sub-Committee tentatively agreed that those countries not now provided for in the table of allocation of call signs appearing in the Cairo Regulations, must be taken care of before the Sub-Committee can consider the request for additional call signs by other countries.

Sub-Committee 3, presided over by Mr. MELGAR VILLASENOR, of the Mexican Delegation, approved document 295R. The chairman then proposed the establishment of a new Sub-Committee to study the proposals in connection with the CCIR. After discussion, it was agreed that the Working Group which is presently drafting the proposed statutes of the IFRB would study these proposals at the same time, and then submit its recommendations to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Sub-Committee A of Committee 8, presided over by Mr. FOULSEN of Denmark, discussed the proposals dealing with paragraphs 270 to 275, and 221 to 225 of the Cairo Regulations. After study of the various proposals in connection with these paragraphs, they were passed on to a sub-sub-committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Coffee of Canada, for drafting.

Sub-Committee B of Committee 8: The Chairman, Colonel READ, reviewed the progress of the Sub-Committee to date, and then proceeded to work on Appendix 14; the study of this Appendix was completed and, after a short discussion on paragraph 485 of Article 21, the meeting was adjourned in order to permit work on drafting to be continued.

Sub-Committee C of Committee 7, presided over by Dr. DELLINGER of the U.S. Delegation, adopted the text concerning the international coordination of frequency modulation.

Committee 5, presided over by Sir STANLEY ANGWIN, received the report of its Sub-Committees A and B, and devoted this afternoon meeting to discussing the draft analysis of provisional allocation proposals prepared by Sub-Committee 5B.

WHO'S WHO IN THE CONFERENCE

The 7-member Indian Delegation is presided over by Mr. S. BANERJI, head of the Overseas Cables & Wireless Organization. Mr. Banerji has been associated with the development and working of the wireless Department in India for over 20 years. He has attended several telecommunications conferences and in particular the Cairo Conference in 1938.

Mr. S.S. MOORTHY RAO, Vice-Chairman of the Delegation, who, for nearly 15 years has been in charge of the Wireless Research and Development Section, is also responsible for the design and construction of wireless and carrier equipment for Indian Posts and Telegraphs. He is the Chairman of the Technical Section of the Wireless Board in India which is responsible for the assignment of frequencies to the various services. He is at present Director of the Long Distance Communications service in the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

From 1943 to 1946, the Government of India, in order to meet war needs, set up 65,500 miles of main land lines and added over 200 carrier systems for telephone

and V.F. telegraph circuits, each averaging over 500 miles, at a cost of \$50,000,000. For the postwar period, plans have been drawn up for further expansion at an estimated cost of \$100,000,000. The first wireless communication between fixed points in India was established in 1904, between Andaman Island and the mainland, a distance of 500 miles. This is probably one of the earliest wireless links in the world. India works direct with U.K., U.S.A., China and Burma on overseas wireless service. Considerable expansion is planned for the aeronautical radio services. India lies on the international routes to the Far East, and the expansion for the aeronautical mobile service is being undertaken both for internal and international routes.

Among the other members of the Delegation is Mr. B.V. BALIGA, Chief Broadcasting Engineer, who has been associated with the development of broadcasting ever since 1935. Mr. Baliga left for India on the 24th as he was urgently recalled due to recent constitutional developments there. The Indian Broadcasting Department is now undertaking extensive new tasks. This broadcasting organization is "The All India Radio". At present there are 29 broadcasting stations in India, two of which are 100 KW each. Apart from the internal broadcasts in the eight principal languages of India (Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Tamil, Teluga, Mahratti, Gujarati, Pushtu), the daily programmes include broadcasts for Indian nationals abroad and international broadcasts. India is fourth in the world in the number of broadcast channels. The Research Department of the "All India Radio" is an extensive organization which, amongst other investigations, is conducting studies in ionospheric propagation. This Department is also engaged in the design and production of inexpensive broadcast receiver sets in order to meet the economic requirements of this vast and densely populated country.

NEW ARRIVALS

Recently arrived .

For Sweden: Mr. HAKAN KARL AUGUST STERKY, Chairman of the Delegation, Director General, Royal Swedish Telegraph Board.

For the United States: HELEN G. KELLY, Adviser, Special Assistant to Chief, Telecommunications Division, Department of State.

For Cuba: First Lieutenant RAMON ALBERTO FLOREZ, Technical Adviser to the Delegation, Chief, Department of Meteorology, Army Air Corps.

Mr. THOMPSON H. MITCHELL, Representing the Radio Corporation of America.

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ORDER OF THE DAY

10. A.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Renaissance
Committee 7	General Technical	Venetian Room
Sub-Committee B		
Committee 8	Operations	Club 22
Sub-Committee C		
Committee 3	Organization	Room 720
Working Group		

11:45 A.M.

Informal Maritime Group	Club 22
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3 P.M.

Committee 7	General Technical	Renaissance
Sub-Committee A		
Committee 3	Organization	Venetian Room
Sub-Committee A		
Committee 5	Allocations	Club 22
Sub-Committee C		
Committee 5	Allocations	Room 708
Working Group		
Committee 8	Operator	Room A
Sub-Sub-Committee A	Requirements	

8 P.M.

Committee 10	Room 253
Sub-Committee	

MEETINGS-JUNE 25

Sub-Committee B of Committee 7, presided over by Mr. HECHT of the United Kingdom Delegation continued the study of the tolerance tables prepared by the sub-sub-committee and final agreement was reached on all figures and notes referring to particular cases. The preamble to the table will be discussed again at the next meeting.

The Working Group of the Executive Sub-Committee of Committee 2, under the chairmanship of Mr. LAHAYE, French Delegation, approved document 434, which is the draft report of the Working Group on the rearrangement of the Cairo Articles, for submission to the Executive Sub-Committee of the Steering Committee of the

Conference.

Committee 6, with Mr. VAN DER TOORN of the Netherlands Delegation as chairman, approved document 304 containing the report of its sub-committee 6B.

Committee 5, under the chairmanship of Sir STANLEY ANGWIN, further discussed the proposed allocation table submitted by sub-committee 5B. There is general agreement on the section of the table between 10 and 2,000 kc/s, though a few points in this section still remain to be cleared. Low, medium and high frequencies have been studied, but the frequencies above 30 megacycles have not yet been discussed.

The Working Group (Q code) headed by Mr. V.DODD of the United Kingdom Delegation, discussed the principles involved in the various proposals concerning the Q code. It was agreed in general that the General Section of the code contained in the Cairo Regulations should include all groups which are commonly required by the mobile service. It was also proposed that the special aeronautical code might be examined with a view to incorporating any general groups into the general section, provided any such action did not result in too many changes and cause confusion.

Sub-Committee A of Committee 7, which is presided over by Col. LOCHARD, today adopted the definition of "land station", modified "mobile land service", and adopted "coast station" and "aeronautical station".

Sub-Committee D of Committee 5, presided over by Professor GROSZKOWSKI of the Polish Delegation, at today's meeting, 1) reached unanimous agreement on the geographical limites of the American Region; 2) reached agreement on the Western Boundary of the European Region and decided to refer the question of the Eastern Boundary to Committee 5; 3) the proposed South Pacific region was discussed and the Eastern and Western Boundaries agreed upon.

The Working Group of Committee 3 held two meetings today and carried on its study in connection with the statute of the IFRB.

WHO'S WHO IN THE CONFERENCE

The Mexican Government has assigned a very important Delegation to Atlantic City for the International Telecommunications Conferences. This Delegation is composed of 14 technicians, lawyers, and high Government officials. The Chairman, Sr. Emilio AZCARRAGA, is the Personal Representative of President Miguel Aleman, and the Vice-Chairman, Sr. Arturo Melgar VILLASENOR, Chief of the Section of Legal Studies and Treaties in the Department of Telecommunications, is a very well known legal counsel. The most outstanding technicians in the Delegation are Sr. Lazaro BARAJAS, Chief of the Office of Radiocommunications, Sr. Rafael Arias SANCHEZ, Chief Controller in the Department of Telecommunications, and Sr. Heriberto Zarate ADAME, of the Ministry of Communications.

Sr. Ramon MACIAS GARCIA and Sr. Rafael HERNANDEZ GARCIA, are chiefly interested in the various administrative phases of all problems of telecommunications.

The commercial broadcasting network in Mexico is state-controlled. The Government takes into consideration the comments, advice, suggestions and recommendations proposed by the Consultative Commercial Radio Commission (Comision Consultativa de Radiodifusion Comercial) which comprises representatives of public administrations and private corporations, and deals with all non-technical questions. The President of this permanent consultative board is Sr. Lazaro BARAJAS who at present is Delegate at the Atlantic City Conferences.

There are 170 medium wave broadcasting stations in Mexico and about 700,000 receiver sets in the whole Country. Out of the 32 short-wave stations, 6 are Government-owned, and special overseas broadcasts are made in Spanish, French and English. In order to keep up with all the requirements and needs due to the rapid economic growth of the Country and of the American Continent, the Mexican Government is now drawing up extensive new schemes and plans for the development of all telecommunication services.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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ORDER OF THE DAY

10 A.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Renaissance
Committee 3, Sub-Com. B	Organization	Venetian
Committee 8, Sub-Com. D	Operations	Club 22
Committee 7, Sub-Com. A	General Technical	Room "A"

3 P.M.

Com. 7, Sub-Sub-Com. B-2	General Technical	Parlor "A" (Ritz-Carlton Hotel)
Committee 8, Sub-Com. B	Operations	Renaissance
Committee 7, Sub-Com. C	General Technical	Venetian
Committee 5, Sub-Com. D	Allocations	Club 22
Com. 3, Working Group	Organization	Room 720
Com. 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

5 P.M.

Committee Chairmen for Weekly Program		Room 110
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8.30 P.M.

Informal meeting on Signal Identifications		Renaissance
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SPECIAL NOTICE: The following meeting rooms are located in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel: The Trellis Room, Parlor 1, Parlor 2, and Parlor A.

MEETINGS - JUNE 26

Sub-Committee C of Committee 8, presided over by Commodore WEBSTER of the U.S. Delegation, considered paragraphs 606 to 620 of Article 24, and the whole of Article 23 of the Cairo Regulations, and took action on the proposals submitted by the various delegations concerning these paragraphs. This concludes the consideration of the Cairo provisions assigned to this Sub-Committee.

Sub-Committee B of Committee 7, which is presided over by Mr. HECHT of the United Kingdom Delegation, pursued and completed the study of texts to appear as foot-notes to tolerance tables, and these will be presented for approval at the next meeting. An over-all review of the report (Doc. 308) of the Sub-Sub-Committee on the subject of band-widths of emissions, has been made, and further consideration will be given to it at the next meeting.

Committee 5, the Allocations Committee, presided over by Sir STANLEY ANGWIN, has now completed the examination of the band up to 2850 kc/s, subject to consideration of a few points; the Committee has started to consider the band from 2850 to 6000.

Sub-Com. A of Committee 7, presided over by Colonel LOCHARD, discussed at length the exact meaning to give to the expression "land station"; the matter will be taken up again, but the sub-com. adopted, at least provisionally, a definition of the term "land station". Definitions were adopted for the following terms: "radio location station", "radionavigation station", "radionavigation land station", and "radio - navigation mobile station".

In Sub-Com. A of Committee 3, presided over by Mr. PEDERSEN of the Danish Delegation, there was a general discussion on the various proposals for the organization of the CCIR; after an exchange of views, the sub-com. appointed a small working group headed by Mr. FORTUSHENKO, Chairman of the USSR Delegation, to draft a text to be submitted to the sub-com.

The sub-sub-com. of Sub-Com. A of Com. 8, on operators' certificates, under the Chairmanship of Mr. COFFEE of Canada, discussed the necessity for an operator's certificate on very high frequencies for ship stations. Proposal 1559R of Canada was provisionally adopted as a transactional text, changing "100" to "30" megacycles. The desirability of requiring a plain language test for a second-class radiotelegraph operator's certificate was also discussed, and it was decided to defer final decision.

Sub-Com. of Com. 10 met to discuss the final report which is to be submitted to Committee 10 on Saturday afternoon, on its study of the administration of the Bureau of the Union from the Cairo Conference.

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

It gives me great pleasure to advise all members of the Secretariat that at a meeting of the Steering Committee (Wednesday, 25 June 1947), it was decided to declare a three-day holiday for the period Friday, 4 July to Sunday, 6 July, inclusive.

At this meeting, the Chairman of the Conference, Mr. Charles R. Denny, mentioned to the Heads of Delegations the long hours and valiant efforts which have been made by the staff of the Secretariat during the opening weeks of this Conference, and indicated that a three-day holiday might well provide a welcome breathing spell.

May I, at this time, extend to all members of the Secretariat my personal appreciation for the loyalty and untiring efforts of all concerned. You may -- each one of you -- feel individually responsible for the gratifying success of our organization to date, in providing the smooth working machine for the operations of the Conference.

GERALD C. GROSS
Secretary-General.

DISPLAY OF NEW RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

The Association of American Railroads and Railway Supply Manufacturers Association cordially invite delegates and representatives attending the International Telecommunication Conference, to inspect railway equipment on display at Convention Hall daily from today through Saturday, June 28th, 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Among the exhibits is very-high-frequency (152-162 megacycles) railroad radio equipment, including latest walkie-talkie and railway communications developments.

The delegates and representatives are also invited to visit the "Trains of Tomorrow" which are on display at the Ohio Street Railroad Yards. A bus leaves Convention Hall (lower level) every fifteen minutes.

Admission is by ITC Badge only. Please show your ITC Badge at the door.

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ORDER OF THE DAY

10 A.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Renaissance
Committee 3	Organization	Venetian
Committee 8, Sub-Com. A	Operations	Club 22
Committee 7, Sub-Com. B	General Technical	Room "A"

11:30 A.M.

Working Group (Q Code)	Club 22
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3 P.M.

Committee 10 - Management of the Berne Bureau	Renaissance	
Committee 7, Sub-Com. A	General Technical	Venetian
Committee 5, Sub-Com. C	Allocations	Club 22
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
Committee 3, Working Group B	Organization	Room 720

SPECIAL NOTICE

The following meeting rooms are located in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, on the 3rd floor: the Trellis Room, Parlor 1, Parlor 2, and Parlor A

MEETINGS, JUNE 27

Committee 5, presided over by Sir STANLEY ANGWIN, studied the proposals made by the chairman for the band from 4 to 6 megacycles and then from 6 to 25 megacycles. Each Delegation commented on these proposals: India insisted on the requirements of tropical broadcasting, and the United States, seconded by the coun-

tries of Central America, insisted on the need of exclusive bands for amateurs in the band of 7000 to 7300 kc/s. The Working Group will try to arrive at a compromise agreement between the proposals of the chairman and the different amendments proposed by the various Delegations.

Sub-Committee B. of Committee 8, presided over by Colonel READ of the United Kingdom Delegation, discussed generally the various proposals for the use of high frequencies in the maritime mobile service. A small Working Group was appointed to draft a text to serve as a basis for discussion on this subject, taking into consideration the various proposals referred to in the meeting.

Sub-Committee B of Committee 3, presided over by Mr. PEDERSEN, of the Delegation of Denmark, heard the report of its Working Group on the statute of the IFRB presented by Mr. LAHAYE, Chairman of the French Delegation. The Delegates of the United Kingdom and of the United States expressed their appreciation to Mr. Lahaye for the manner in which he presented the views of the Working Group, and for the excellent work done by this Group. As Delegates had not had the opportunity to examine this report beforehand, it will be discussed paragraph by paragraph at the next meeting.

Sub-Committee A of Committee 7, presided over by Colonel LOCHARD, studied and adopted definitions of the following terms: "radio finding station", "radar service" and "radar station".

Sub-Committee D of Committee 8, presided over by Mr. CURTIS of New Zealand, finished the study of the texts which had been assigned to it (Articles 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the Additional Regulations); the Sub-Committee has therefore completed its terms of reference so far as the examination of the text is concerned. A Working Group is now preparing the transactional texts, on the basis of the discussions which have taken place in the Sub-Commission.

Sub-Committee C of Committee 5, presided over by Mr. VAN DER VEEN, has now finished the study of the frequency bands which are to be requested for tropical broadcasting; the Sub-Committee has reached unanimous agreement on the figures which are to be presented today to Committee 5.

Sub-Committee C of Committee 7, presided over by Dr. DELLINGER of the United States Delegation, discussed the setting up of a special organization for the dissemination of standard frequencies, and its coordination with existing international bodies entrusted with the dissemination of time signals. The United States' proposal was taken as a basis for discussion; some transactional texts were proposed, which will be embodied in the minutes of this meeting for study by the various Delegations, and will be the subject of discussion at a later meeting.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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July 1, 1947

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International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY

10 A.M.

Committee 3, Subcom. A	Organization	Venetian
Committee 5	Allocations	Trellis Room (Ritz)
Committee 7, Subcom. A	General Technical	Parlor 1 (Ritz)
Committee 8, Subcom. A	Operations	Parlor 2 (Ritz)
Com. 8 - Working Group	Operations	Parlor A

11:30 A.M.

Com. 8 - Sub-Subcom. A	Operations	Parlor 2 (Ritz)
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3 P.M.

Hheads of Delegations -(Plenipotentiary)		Venetian
Committee 5, Subcom. C	Allocations	Room A
Committee 6, Subcom. A	Frequency List	Trellis Room (Ritz)
Committee 7, Subcom. B	General Technical	Parlor 1 (Ritz)
Committee 8, Subcom. B	Operations	Parlor 2 (Ritz)
Com. 8 - Working Group	Operations	Parlor A (Ritz)
Com. 5 - Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

A SPECIAL NOTICE

The following meeting rooms are located on the 3rd floor of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel: The Trellis Room, Parlor 1, Parlor 2, and Parlor A

REGISTRATION

Registration on July 1st will be held solely for those participants who have not already registered for the first Conference.

In all weathers. From now on, this paper will keep you up to date on yesterday's and today's weather. In this way, you will know what you have missed and what you can expect.

MEETINGS - JUNE 28

Committee 5, presided over by Sir Stanley ANGWIN, discussed the question of bands to be allotted for world and tropical broadcasting services. The Committee arrived at an agreement in the bands above 6 megacycles. The requirements of tropical broadcasting will be included in the requirements of world broadcasting. There still remains the question of determining the band widths to be allocated to these two types of broadcasting.

Subcommittee A of Committee 8, under the chairmanship of Mr. POULSEN, of Denmark, discussed proposal 2543R submitted by the Mexican Delegation, suggesting that international certificates for "Radio-Mechanicians" be provided for in the Radio Regulations. It was decided that, if such certificates are needed, they might more suitably appear under domestic regulations than under Radio Regulations. The subcommittee also considered the various proposals dealing with Article 8, and agreed to separate the amateur from the experimental stations and consider only the amateur stations at this meeting. The decisions of the subcommittee were referred to a working group which will draw up a transactional text.

Subcommittee A of Committee 3, presided over by Mr. PEDERSEN, discussed paragraph by paragraph the draft of Statutes for the IFRB which have been submitted by the working group. Approval in principle was given to Sections 1 and 2 of Article 1; discussion of Section 3 has not been completed.

Subcommittee B of Committee 7, presided over by Mr. HECHT, of the United Kingdom, completed the discussion of Appendix 1 which was finally agreed upon and is now ready for presentation to Committee 7. The meeting then considered the report of sub-subcommittee 2 which deals with band widths, and the use to be made of this report is to be considered at the next meeting.

Committee 10, on Management of the Bureau of the Union, presided over by Mr. McKAY of Australia, considered the report of the subcommittee (Document 460 R). It was decided that the recommendations of the subcommittee with certain alterations should be submitted to the Chairman of the Conference for reference to the Plenary Assembly. It was agreed that the report of the committee should be referred to Committee 3 (Organization) for their information.

THE WEATHER IN THE UNITED STATES

	<u>Yesterday's Temperatures</u>		8:30 P.M.
	<u>Lowest</u>	<u>Highest</u>	
Atlantic City	70	75	71
Baltimore	71	88	82
Chicago	65	83	77
Miami	74	86	83
New York	70	84	78
Philadelphia	69	86	80
San Francisco	51	68	59
Washington	73	86	82

Weather Forecast For Today

Atlantic City: Considerable cloudiness, few scattered showers - Little change in temperature.

New York: Considerable cloudiness, little change in temperature today.

Philadelphia: Considerable cloudiness - slightly cooler.

Washington: Mostly cloudy, continued warm and humid, scattered showers likely in the evening.

Baltimore: Scattered showers, thunderstorms early today, and again during afternoon and evening.

Miami: Scattered showers today.

Chicago: Scattered thundershowers early today, followed by clear.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



Vol. One - No. 25

Atlantic City, N.J.

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Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY

10 A.M.

Working Group ("Q" Code)

Room 708

11 A.M.

First Plenary Session of the Plenipotentiary Conference - Opening
Speech by Mr. GARRISON NORTON, Assistant Secretary of the State
Department. Renaissance Room.

3 P.M.

Committee 8, Subcom. A	Operations	Venetian
Committee 6, Subcom. B	Frequency List	Trellis (Ritz).
Committee 7, Subcom. C	General Technical	Parlor 1 (Ritz).
Committee 5, Subcom. D	Allocations	Parlor 2 (Ritz).
Com. 8 - Working Group	Operations	Parlor A (Ritz).
Com. 5 - Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
Com. 3 - Working Group B	Organization	Room 720

SPECIAL NOTICE: The following meeting rooms are located on the
3rd floor of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel: The Trellis Room, Parlor 1,
Parlor 2, and Parlor A.

MEETINGS-JULY 1

Committee 5, presided over by Sit STANLEY ANGIN, continued discussing the question of the allocations that should be made between 6 and 25 mcs. The discussion ranged mainly around the question of whether increases should be made in the allocations for broadcasting. At the conclusion of the discussion, the working group was asked to endeavour to draft a compromise plan for this part of the spectrum in the light of the views that had been expressed.

Subcommittee A of Committee 7, presided over by Colonel LOCHARD, adopted the definitions of "experimental station", "amateur station"; the Committee eliminated the definition of "private radiocommunication station", and discussed the term "territorial" as it applies to the territorial mobile service and the two categories of stations in this service.

Subcommittee A of Committee 8, presided over by Mr. POULSEN, of Denmark, discussed the question of including regulations pertaining to experimental stations in the regulations. It was decided to retain certain regulations dealing with this subject and the problem of detail language was turned over to a working group composed of United Kingdom, United States and France.

Sub-Subcommittee A of Committee 8, has practically arrived at an agreement on the principle of not authorizing the aircraft stations to function without an operator holder of a certificate, when they use frequencies of the international service. A transactional text will be submitted at the next meeting.

Subcommittee A of Committee 3, presided over by Mr. PEDERSEN, continued the study of the text proposed by the working group on the statutes of the IFRB, and adopted several of the proposed paragraphs.

Subcommittee A of Committee 6, presided over by Mr. CARL A. LOEBER, of the United States Delegation, discussed the form in which the information supplied by the various countries on their frequency requirements should be presented, and on the manner in which to continue the work after the Conference, that is to say, whether the working group of Subcommittee 6 would still carry on.

Subcommittee B of Committee 7, presided over by Mr. HECHT, continued the study of the report of Sub-Subcommittee 2, and took up the examination of the preamble to the band width tables. It was decided to refer to the sub-subcommittee the revision of the preamble in the light of the discussion which had just taken place. The subcommittee then continued with the study of Article 22, paragraphs 527 and 528 of Cairo, and examined the proposals in this connection.

Subcommittee B of Committee 8, presided over by Colonel READ: after reading the proposed texts for paragraphs 471 and 472, concerning the use of the "B" type waves, the chairman proposed the discussion on the general principles involved in the proposals concerning the ships of the I.F. service. Agreement was reached after discussion on the general points, in order that detailed techniques might be left for the study and production of transactional texts by a sub-subcommittee.

IN ALL WEATHERS

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.	8:30 P.M.
Atlantic City	68	78	75
Baltimore	73	92	71
Chicago	65	81	78
Miami	76	-	-
New York	69	87	80
Philadelphia	70	91	84
San Francisco	50	61	60
Washington	72	91	74

Weather Forecast For Today

Atlantic City: Clearing - less humid - somewhat cooler with improving visibility becoming good.

New York City: Fair and Cooler today.

Philadelphia: Sunny and cooler.

Baltimore: Sunny and cooler.

Washington: Sunny, cooler, less humid, with high temperature about 85°

Miami: Partly cloudy today - scattered thundershowers, mostly this afternoon.

Chicago: Mostly clearer and slightly warmer.

RECEPTION

The Delegation of the United States of America to the International Telecommunication Conference requests the pleasure of the company of the participants of the Conference at a reception on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON the SECOND OF JULY, at 5:45 in the Renaissance Room, Hotel Ambassador. Informal dress.

THE QUENCHED GAP *

The use of the spark system of wireless for certain marine purposes on 600 metres has been advocated by Australia and supported to some degrees by New Zealand. This system has many advantages being simple, reliable, and generally more picturesque than the arc. Some explanation in addition to that given in the committee is thought appropriate in regard to the synchronous action of these two delegations. New Zealand is closely coupled with Australia, not only by bondings of mutual admiration, but also by a submarine cable some 1200 miles in length. This is heavily damped by the Tasman Sea (named after the famous Dutch navigator, Abel Tasman). The frequency of the signals is so low it can compare only with some of the remarks it carries between these friendly countries. It is far too low to radiate into the spectrum considered by this conference, though it might well be referred to the Plenipotentiary of the CCIR or else be left entirely to regional agreement on a non-interfering basis. In this case, the use of a kick-back preventer will be recommended. Double humped waves are frequently met with in the Tasman Sea. It is not without cause that Sydney boasts "the Gap", the biggest south of the line. (It is admitted that it would be better if trued up in a lathe and freshly silver plated, buffed, and reassembled with new mica). Continuous waves of depression (meteorological) accompanied with X's are generated in Central Australia and directed towards New Zealand. The capacity is high and radiation slow with moderate logarithmic decrement. It sometimes causes New Zealanders to lose their counterpoise, upsetting their natural frequency. An earth connection remains, however, though slightly "shaky". Even these depressing conditions can be brought into resonance. Close observation of the tuning lamp, a touch up on the jigger primary, a smell of ozone, and the spark might yet be kept alive among the continuous waves of the Pacific.

"If pulses come, can spark be so far behind?"

* This special feature has been sent to the Morning Electron by a very well-known "Anonymous" Delegate to the Conference.

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THE MORNING ELECTRON



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July 3, 1947,

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY-

10 A.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Venetian
Organization Meetings of Committees of Plenipotentiary Conference		
Committee 7, Subcom. A	General Technical	Trellis (Ritz)
Committee 8, Subcom. C	Operations	Parlor 1 (Ritz)
Com. 8 - Working Group	Operations	Parlor 2 (Ritz)
<u>11 A.M.</u>		Parlor A (Ritz)
Committee 5, Subcom. C	Allocations	Venetian

3 P.M.

The first meeting of a special committee on voting for the International Telecommunications Conference will be held at 3.00 P.M., Thursday, July 3, 1947, in SUN ROOM A

This Committee was formed at the Plenary Session held on Wednesday morning, July 2, 1947, and has been requested to make a report not later than July 14, 1947.

3 P.M.

Committee 8, Subcom. D	Operations	Renaissance
Committee 6	Frequency List	Venetian
Organization meetings of Committees of Plenipotentiary Conference		Trellis (Ritz)
Committee 7, Subcom. B	General Technical	Parlor 1 (Ritz)
Com. 3 - Working Group		Room 720
Com. 5 - Working Group		Room 708
Com. 8 - Working Group		Parlor A (Ritz)
<u>5 P.M.</u>		
Meeting of Committee Chairmen for Weekly Schedule		Room 110
<u>6:15 P.M.</u>		
Committee 2 - Working Group, Subcom. A		Room 704

MEETINGS JULY 2 -

Subcommittee A of Committee 8, presided over by Mr. POULSEN of Denmark, discussed Article 11 on Authority of the Master, and Article 12 on Inspection of Stations. A number of proposals in this connection were discussed but the present regulations were maintained without any important changes.

Subcommittee B of Committee 6, presided over by Mr. ARBOLEDA, of the Colombian Delegation, discussed methods involved in the preparation of a new international Frequency List and the terms of reference of a sub-subcommittee which was to be formed to guide the work of preparing the new International Frequency List.

Subcommittee D of Committee 5, presided over by Professor GROSZKOWSKI, of the Polish Delegation, considered the report of the working group which had been set up to resolve outstanding points and agreed on the report with minor amendments. A full report is being prepared for submission to Committee 5.

Subcommittee C of Committee 7, presided over by Dr. DELLINGER, of the U. S. Delegation, studied the report of the working group on monitoring and approved the wording of the first paragraph. The remainder will be considered at the next meeting, each Delegation submitting proposals for completion of the report.

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**"This Plenipotentiary Conference is primarily concerned with proposals for the revision of the International Telecommunication Convention signed at Madrid in 1932."

**"It has become increasingly apparent that far-reaching organization changes are necessary to enable the Union to perform its duties under contemporary conditions."

**"The almost incredible sequence of developments in the art of radio communication makes it indispensable that we have an up to date, continuously functioning organization capable of considering and deciding the many urgent problems that present themselves in this rapidly changing field."

**"Furthermore, because of increased functions of the Union, you will no doubt wish to consider proposals concerning the location of its headquarters."

**"This Conference cannot fail to consider the question of the relationship of the International Telecommunication Union to the United Nations."

The Hon. Garrison Norton,
Assistant Secretary of State of the
United States of America.

July 2, 1947.

WHO'S WHO IN THE CONFERENCE

France has sent to the Plenipotentiary Conference two Delegates who are among those who bear witness to the indomitable spirit of their Country.

The Head of the Delegation, Mr. EUGENE THOMAS, Ministre des Postes, Telegraphes et Telephones, is a member of Parliament from the North, that is, from a district which has frequently suffered grievously from war and foreign occupation.

After 1940, Mr. EUGENE THOMAS, incurring the gravest danger, joined former Minister LEBAS, one of the most famous leaders of the Resistance in the underground struggle against the Invader. Arrested and deported to Buchenwald, he remained there until this concentration camp was liberated by General Patton's troops. Upon his return to France, Mr. THOMAS was at once appointed Ministre des Postes Telegraphes et Telephones, a position which he still holds.

Mr. JACQUES MEYER, Secretary General of the French Broadcasting Organization, is a remarkable scholar, a daring hero of World War I, author of one of the most striking books on Trench Warfare ("La Biffe"), a journalist and an expert on broadcasting. He left France and his family for Africa to fight again. Although his feet were frozen while he was crossing Spain, he was one of the first officers who volunteered to land on French soil on D Day.

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IN ALL WEATHERSYesterday's Temperatures

	Min	Max.	8.30 P.M.
Atlantic City	70	86	79
Baltimore	69	84	77
Chicago	57	74	71
Miami	69	86	78
New York	67	82	73
Philadelphia	68	84	73
San Francisco	51	64	61
Washington	69	84	81

Weather Forecast for Atlantic
City

Thursday fair and sunny - with comfortable temperatures and humidity.

July 4th: Fair and becoming warmer.

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THE MORNING ELECTRON



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ORDER OF THE DAY

10 A.M.

Committee B	Credentials	Renaissance
Committee F	General Regulations	Venetian
Committee 8, Subcom. B	Operations	Trellis (Ritz).
Committee 7, Subcom. A	General Technical	Parlor 1 (Ritz).
Committee 6, Subcom. B, Sub-Subcom. 2	Frequency List	Parlor A (Ritz).
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Room 720
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

3.30 P.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Renaissance
Special Committee on Voting		Venetian
Committee 8, Subcom. C	Operations	Trellis (Ritz).
Committee 7, Subcom. C	General Technical	Parlor 1 (Ritz).
Committee 3, Subcom. A - Working Group A	Organization	Parlor 2 (Ritz).
Committee 6, Subcom. B Sub-Subcom. 2	Frequency List	Parlor A (Ritz).
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Room 720
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

MEETINGS - JULY 7TH

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Committee E, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. TOWNSHEND, C.B., Head of the U.K. Delegation to the Plenipotentiary Conference held its first meeting yesterday. After the preliminary routine work had been dealt with, the Chairman announced that the division of the work of revision of the Convention between committees C, E and F is contained in document TR 32, which had been approved by the Plenary Session; the allocation of work between these committees will be taken up by the heads of these committees, and Committee E will base its discussions on the Madrid Convention. In order to avoid any difficulty in the field of definition, the Committee will also keep in touch with Mr. KRAPKA, Chairman of Committee 7, in connection with definitions of the Regulations of Radiocommunications.

RADIO CONFERENCE

Subcommittee of Committee 5, presided over by Colonel READ, U.K. Delegation discussed the question of establishing a common calling and contact frequency for small ships. This frequency relates only to the radio telephone service. The principal question discussed was that of trying to line up common arrangements for the European area and the North American area, and other parts of the world in which these frequencies are used. It was generally accepted that the most suitable

part of the band would be somewhere between 2100 and 2500 kc/s, but final decisions in the selection of a precise frequency was deferred until the next meeting.

Subcommittee A of Committee 3, presided over by Mr. PEDERSEN, examined the solution of the matter of financing the IFRB, a question submitted by working group B. It was decided that the working group would re-examine the matter, taking into consideration the various views expressed at the meeting and would prepare its recommendations for the Plenipotentiary Conference. The subcommittee also continued the examination of the proposed text for the statute of the IFRB, which has been submitted by the working group A and went as far as Article 2, paragraph 3, subparagraph 5C.

Subcommittee A of Committee 8, presided over by Mr. POULSEN, opened the meeting with a discussion of Article 13, paragraphs 286 to 288, and Appendix 5, on the subject of reporting violations. This discussion completed the articles assigned to subcommittee 8, except Article 32 and Appendix 15, which latter were transferred to Subcommittee 8C. The Chairman then gave a resume of the status of work being done by Subcommittee 1 on operator certificates, by subcommittee 2 on call signs and the drafting group on texts. He expressed the hope that the two sub-subcommittees would have texts ready for discussion at the next meeting.

Subcommittee B of Committee 7, presided over by Mr. HECHT, examined the band width table prepared by the working group under Dr. VAN DUUREN of the Netherlands delegation. The subcommittee then proceeded with its study of Article 22, and satisfactory progress was made.

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The PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE is now at work and its eight Committees have already made substantial progress:

COMMITTEE A (GENERAL) is presided over by Charles R. DENNY (U.S.A.)

The Vice-Chairman is F. Colt de WOLF (U.S.A.)

COMMITTEE B (CREDENTIALS) is presided over by Dr. K. LIU (China),

COMMITTEE C (ORGANIZATION) is presided over by Alexander FORTOUSHENKO (U.S.S.R.).

The special subcommittee for Finance and Personnel, established by Committee C, will be presided over by M.S. Hussein Bey ABAZA (Egypt).

COMMITTEE D (RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN I.T.U. and U.N.) is presided over by Colonel Rafael J. MILANS (Uruguay).

COMMITTEE E (CONVENTION) is presided over by H. TOWNSHEND, CB. (United Kingdom).

COMMITTEE F (GENERAL REGULATIONS) is presided over by Albert MOCKLI (Switzerland).

COMMITTEE G (DRAFTING) is presided over by Jean LAFFAY (France).

The SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON VOTING is presided over by Hakan Karl August STERKY (Sweden).

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SIDELIGHTS ON AMERICAN LIFE
BASEBALL

To observe the collective soul of a people, there is nothing better than to lose yourself in the mass of the public attending an important sport event. But how can you lose yourself fully?

First, so that you become an integral part of the crowd, you must understand the game being played and try your best to synchronize your reactions very accurately. You better watch out if you don't cheer as hard and as long as your neighbor. You'll be immediately earmarked as being a foreigner, and you might as well forget about your observations.

Very shortly after the beginning, your neighbors take their jackets and ties off; don't delay in imitating them. At the first inning, they take off their shirts, and soon after their undershirt also disappears. All this becomes the equivalent of a mass striptease for the 80,000 spectators in the famous Yankee Stadium in New York. A pity there aren't many female spectators! Towards the end, when the emotional heat is added to the heat of the sun, you see them taking off their shoes and eventually their stockings as well; again, don't be slow to imitate them. One gets to wonder what more can be accomplished in this way, when you see your neighbors roll up their pants to make shorts out of them.

Up to now, all you have to do is just imitate your neighbors. But pay some attention now to how they get hold of their ice-cream, beer and hotdogs. The rows between the spectators are not wide enough to allow the vendors to wait on you directly; they can only stay in the aisles so, they just throw their merchandise up to you, a distance of about 75 feet, and you try to do as well throwing their change back to them. Of course, this may sound easy but, please, be careful how you catch so that your order doesn't land on the noble head of the violent chap seated next to you. You have to be as skilful as the players on the field though, for their talents, they're paid more than the highest ranking national executive.

Then, I would advise you to study very carefully the biographies of the different players. If you don't know the names and ancestors of men like Di Maggio or Stirnweiss, you may consider yourself an ignorant outsider, even though you are able to disrobe as efficiently as the next guy.

It was only after my first visit to a ballgame that I was able to understand the uniformity of certain physical motions which are common only to Americans. The nonchalance with which they catch an object flying through the air or throw it back accurately, struck me from the first time I saw a G.I. These motions of catching, pitching, or batting, can be observed everywhere in the U.S. - the kids in the street, the workers during their lunch hour, or families on the beaches. You can't understand the American unless you know all about Baseball.

Edwin HERMANN.

LOST: A pair of horn-rimmed eyeglasses, either on the beach, in front of the Ambassador Hotel, or in the lobby of the Ambassador Hotel. Kindly return to Signe Ostberg, Room 121, I.T.C.

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WHO'S WHO IN THE CONFERENCE

July 4th this year marked the 171st anniversary of the declaration of American Independence, and the first anniversary of the establishment of the Philippine Republic. Twelve months ago, on this day, the United States of America relinquished their sovereignty over the Philippines and recognized the right of the Filipinos to govern themselves. It must not be overlooked that the new republic was born amidst the ruins and devastation brought by World War 2. Yet, in spite of the hectic task of reconstruction, the Filipinos rejoice in the fact that they have been able to re-establish democratic institutions and keep their freedom.

The Hon. Narciso RAMOS, Head of the Delegation in Atlantic City, Minister Counselor in Washington, is a very well known lawyer and politician. In charge of all technical and scientific problems is Jose S. ALFONSO, Chief of Telegraph and Radio Cable Construction in the Public Works and Communication Department. There are four broadcasting stations in Manila (5 KW for standard frequency, and 1 KW for high frequency). The broadcasts are made in English, Spanish, and the native language, Tagalog.

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IN ALL WEATHERSYesterday's Temperatures:

	Min.	Max.	8:30 P.M.
Atlantic City	70	76	72
Baltimore	70	82	69
Chicago	57	77	72
Miami	72	88	76
New York	68	80	72
Philadelphia	69	83	70
San Francisco	54	64	62
Washington	70	80	69

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Fair and sunny. Less humid, with comfortable temperatures. Improving visibility becoming good to very good. Moderate to fresh, northwest to north winds.

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THE MORNING ELECTRON



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ORDER OF THE DAY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee F

General Regulations

Venetian

3:30 P.M.

Committee B

Credentials
Organization

Renaissance
Venetian

Committee C

RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 5

Allocations

Renaissance

Committee 8, Subcommittee B

Operations

Trellis (Ritz)

Committee 7, Subcommittee A

General Technical

Parlor 1 (Ritz)

Committee 6, Subcom. B, Sub-
Subcom. 2

Frequency List

Parlor A (Ritz)

Committee 8, Drafting Group

Operations

Room 720

Committee 5, Working Group

Allocations

Room 708

3:30 P.M.

Committee 7, Subcommittee B

General Technical

Trellis (Ritz).

Committee 8, Sub-Subcommittee A

Operator's Certificates

Parlor 1 (Ritz).

Committee 5, Subcommittee
(Call Distress)

Allocations

Parlor 2 (Ritz)

Committee 6, Subcommittee B, Sub-
subcommittee 2

Frequency List

Parlor A (Ritz).

Committee 8, Drafting Group

Operations

Room 720

Committee 5, Working Group

Allocations

Room 708

MEETINGS, JULY 8

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

At the meeting of Committee F (General Regulations), presided over by Mr. Albert MOCKLI, representative from Switzerland, a lively discussion and brilliant debate ensued, with rapid exchange of opinions. Most of the Delegation Heads presented their views, and frequent references were made, not only to the Madrid Convention and the Internal Regulations of the Union, but also to the various national consti-

tutions and the Charter of the United Nations.

The three questions to be dealt with by this Committee were:

1. Is there any necessity of changing the system of voting by deciding that a two-thirds majority will be required for certain important matters?
2. What is the exact meaning of a "two-thirds majority"? (Two-thirds of what?)
3. What are the so-called "important matters" or "questions of substance or structure"?

The answer to the first question was in the affirmative, 29 Delegations being for the principle of a two-thirds majority, and 15 being against.

A definite answer to the second question has not yet been given. Proposals were set forth by the Ukrainian, French and Uruguayan Delegations, and Mr. CORTEIL, Head of the Belgian Delegation proposed a transactional text in which it would be stated that a two-thirds majority vote means a vote of two-thirds of the Delegations which have the right to vote and which cast a positive or negative ballot, i.e., which actually say "yes" or "no". The Argentine Delegation suggested an amendment to the Belgian proposal in which it would be explained that a certain quorum is indispensable, and that at least half of the members of the Union should take part in the voting. The Delegate for the U.S.S.R. then pointed out that there was no use of adding to the text of Article 18 of the Charter of the United Nations which reads: "Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting"

As for the third question, members of Committee F have to draw a line between problems of substance or structure, and questions of procedure. It now remains to be decided whether a list should be drafted of "important questions". The Delegate for Egypt proposed that Article 19 of the Internal Regulations should be so amended as to state that, for problems pertaining to the structure, organization, budget, site of the headquarters, a majority of two-thirds of all contracting states will be required.

In Committee B, (Credentials), the Chairman Dr. K. LIU, Chinese Ambassador to Canada, explained that some further delay was necessary in order to give time to the rapporteurs to examine the various documents submitted to them.

RADIO CONFERENCE

Subcommittee B of Committee 8, presided over by Colonel READ, re-examined the transactional text of Articles 9, 17, 18 and 19, in the light of the discussions which have taken place up to the present time.

Subcommittee A of Committee 7, presided over by Colonel LOCHARD, adopted the definition of the terms "radar" and "frequency assigned to a station". The subcommittee then started discussing the rather ticklish question of "frequency band of an emission", and it was decided to form a subcommittee to make a study of this matter and report its findings.

Committee 5, presided over by Sir STANLEY ANGWIN, received the report of the Loran working group. It commenced the discussion of frequencies above 30 megacycles but decided to postpone this question for further study by the various delegations.

Subcommittee C of Committee 8 presided over by Commodore WEBSTER, discussed paragraphs 725 to 748 of Article 32 on Special Services. The decision concerning these paragraphs was referred to the drafting group which will draw up a transactional text.

Subcommittee C of Committee 7, presided over by Dr. DELLINGER, discussed the question of coordination centers for monitoring.

Sub-subcommittee 2 of subcommittee B of Committee 6, presided over by Mr. BRAMEL DE CLEJOUX started the study of recommendations submitted for the establishment of the new frequency list.

ARGENTINA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY INVITATION

The Argentine Delegation wishes to advise Conference Members invited to the reception on July 9, that their wives are cordially invited to attend.

La Delegación de Argentina desea recordar a los senores invitados a la recepción del 9 de Julio, que las damas son invitadas y bienvenidas.

IN ALL WEATHERS

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.	8:30 P.M.
Atlantic City	69	78	71
Baltimore	67	77	72
Chicago	57	73	78
Miami	73	90	76
New York	66	74	70
Philadelphia	66	74	71
San Francisco	54	64	63
Washington	66	78	74

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City :

Fair and sunny, with comfortable temperatures and humidity.
Good visibility. Moderate northwest and north winds.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



Vol. One - No. 29

Atlantic City, N.J.

July 10, 1947.

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

9:30 A.M.

Committee F, Working Group	General Regulations	Room 634
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10 A.M.

Committee E	Convention	Venetian
Committee D	ITU - UN	Trellis (Ritz)

3:30 P.M.

Special Committee on Voting		Venetian
Committee F	General Regulations	Trellis (Ritz)

RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Com. 8, Sub-Subcom. B	High Frequency Radio	Room A
	Telegraph Operation	
Committee 7, Subcom. A	General Technical	Parlor 1 (Ritz)
Com. 3, Subcom. A, Working Group	Organization	Parlor 2 (Ritz)
Com. 6, Subcom. B, Sub-Subcom. 2	Frequency List	Parlor A (Ritz)
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Room 720
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

3:30 P.M.

Committee 8, Subcom. D	Operations	Renaissance
Committee 7, Subcom. C	General Technical	Parlor 1 (Ritz).
Com. 6, Subcom. A, Working Group	Frequency List	Parlor 2 (Ritz).
Com. 6, Subcom. B, Sub-subcom. 2	Frequency List	Parlor A (Ritz).
Com. 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Room 720
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

MEETINGS-JULY 9

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

At the meeting of Committee F (General Regulations) presided over by Mr. ALBERT MOCKLI of the Swiss Delegation, the exegetes and dialecticians had a whale of a time yesterday morning. They had to find out what they really meant by

"quorum", "presence", "right of vote", "exigible minimum", and even "minimum value in ratios ..." At last, in order to clarify the situation, it was decided that nobody would speak any longer of the "awful quorum", this Cheshire Cat of the discussion.

In the heat of the debate, the Chairman and the delegates referred, for appropriate definitions to the French Larousse dictionary and to the Royal Institute of Spain Dictionary.

Several proposals were submitted to the delegates. The most important of them were the texts drafted by the Egyptian, the Uruguayan and the Belgian delegations. In the course of the discussion, the Belgian proposal was several times amended and modified by Mr. CORTEIL, who is very conversant with all the aspects of the difficult problems which arise in the telecommunications field.

At last, it was decided that a drafting subcommittee, presided over by Lt. Commander REAL DE AZUA of the Uruguayan Delegation would draft a transactional text to be submitted to the Committee. The members of this subcommittee will take into consideration the written proposals submitted by several delegations and also the views expressed in the course of a very animated debate.

It seems that a solution should be arrived at very easily as in fact, as has been pointed out by members of the Irish and French Delegations, it now only remains to decide the number of States which are to participate in the vote when important issues are at stake in a plenary assembly.

At yesterday's meeting of Committee C (Organization), the Chairman Mr. Fortoushenko, Head of the U.S.S.R. Delegation, asked the Heads of the other delegations to outline the main features and the substance of their various projects, proposals or suggestions for the modernization of the Union, the re-organization of some institutions, the establishment of new institutions, the convening of plenipotentiary and administrative conferences, and for the setting up of a permanent administrative council and several international consultative committees with broad participation and authority. Mr. Jean Laffay, from France, Mr. Townshend from the United Kingdom, Sr. Gnome from Italy and Mr. Fortoushenko himself from the U.S.S.R., Mr. Colt de Wolf for the United States, Sr. Ismael Carrasco for Chile, and the representatives for Czechoslovakia, Greece, Switzerland and Portugal, explained why and how their governments desired the Union to be re-organized and modernized, and so ensure continuity in the work of one of the most successful international organizations.

At the meeting of Committee B (Credentials), presided over by His Excellency Dr. LIU CHIEH, Chinese Ambassador in Ottawa, it was decided yesterday that those delegations whose Governments have not yet sent their official credentials to the U.S. Government or to the Secretariat of the I.T.C., should take the necessary steps in the next few days to permit the Rapporteurs and the Bureau of Committee B to submit a report to the Plenipotentiary Conference at the next assembly.

RADIO CONFERENCE

Subcommittee A of Committee 7, presided over by Colonel LOCHARD, has now started the final revision of definitions of the General Terms; the following terms have been dealt with: "telecommunication", "general network of telecommunication channels"; "radiocommunication", "Hertzian waves", "telegraphy", "telephony" "facsimile", "telegram", "radiotelegram"; the subcommittee then examined the possibility of adopting a new term "radiogram".

The subcommittee on the allocation of Call Signals, presided over by Captain McKAY, has now arrived at a solution of the problem of allocation of call signals which seems acceptable, except for a reservation made by the United Kingdom De-

legation; it is however, believed that complete agreement can be arrived at in this connection. The sub-subcommittee has now completed its work and will submit its report to Subcommittee 8A.

Subcommittee B of Committee 8, presided over by Colonel READ, dealt with long distance telephone service and the organization of that service. Proposals were passed forward for drafting and inclusion in the new texts.

The Subcommittee on call-distress had a further discussion on the nomination of a common distress and calling frequency for safety purposes throughout the world for small ships' telephone service. Progress was made to the extent of taking a favourable view of having one frequency and the subcommittee examined one or two definite recommendations as to what that frequency should be. It is hoped that another meeting may enable the subcommittee to reach agreement.

Sub-subcommittee of Subcommittee A of Committee 8, presided over by Mr. COFFEE, discussed miscellaneous provisions relating to Articles 10 and 14 preparatory to the final drafting of those Articles.

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IN ALL WEATHERS
Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.	8:30 P.M.
Atlantic City	68	76	72
Baltimore	66	84	80
Chicago	58	78	73
Miami	73	85	79
New York	66	81	75
Philadelphia	65	81	76
San Francisco	55	64	63
Washington	68	82	78

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Partly cloudy with little change in temperature. Moderate southeast and south winds, likely becoming northerly by afternoon.

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THE MORNING ELECTRON



Vol. One - No. 30

Atlantic City, N.J.

July 11, 1947.

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Special Committee on Voting		Venetian
Committee F	General Regulations	Trellis (Ritz).

3:30 P.M.

Committee C	Organization	Venetian
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5 P.M.

Committee Chairmen for Weekly Schedule		Room 110
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RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 3, Subcom. A	Organization	Renaissance
Com. 8, Sub-subcom. B	High Frequency Radio	Room A
	Telegraph Communications	
Committee 7, Subcom. A	General Technical	Parlor 1 (Ritz).
Committee 5, Subcom. D	Allocations	Parlor 2 (Ritz).
Com. 6, Subcom. B, Sub-	Frequency List	Parlor A (Ritz).
Subcom. 2		
Com. 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Room 720
Com. 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

3:30 P.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Renaissance
Committee 8, Subcom. A	Operations	Trellis (Ritz).
Committee 7, Subcom. B	General Technical	Parlor 1 (Ritz).
Com. 6, Subcom. B, Sub-	Frequency List	Parlor A (Ritz).
Subcom. 2		
Com. 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Room 720
Com. 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

5 P.M.

Committee Chairmen for Weekly Schedule		Room 110
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NOTICE TO GUESTS FOR NEW YORK WEEKEND, JULY 12 - 13.

The times stated in the notice of itinerary are DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME. The special train will leave Atlantic City at 9:30 A.M. DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME on Saturday, July 12.

MEETINGS - JULY 10PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Members of Committee D (ITU - UN) under the chairmanship of Colonel Rafael J. MILANS, Director General of Communications in Uruguay, unanimously agreed to accept a proposal set forth by the French Delegation, as amended by the U.K. Delegation. The proposal states that "the Committee shows the desire to enter into relationship with the U.N., according to terms to be determined by mutual agreement."

Having thus decided on the principle, the Committee will now deal with the procedures for the application of the decision; in order to expedite its work, it will use as basic documents for discussion, the draft agreement between the United Nations and ICAO as approved by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, the draft agreement proposed by the U.K. Delegation, and the draft agreement between the United Nations and the Universal Postal Union.

All the speakers at yesterday's meeting emphasized the fact that the I.T.U. is a technical, autonomous and non-political agency, the success and smooth functioning of which greatly depend on unanimous decisions and universal applications. The Delegates from Czechoslovakia, India, Egypt, United States and Belgium particularly pointed out that an agreement with the United Nations should be of a flexible nature, the relations between the two institutions being "contractual".

Mr. Jean Laffay of the French Delegation summed up the situation when he stressed that, in any circumstance, there would always be relations between the two organizations. For instance, the United Nations have to take care of certain countries under the trusteeship agreement, and are now setting up a telecommunication system of their own. There are certain difficulties arising from the stipulations of Articles 41 and 103 of the Charter of the United Nations. Article 41 states that the Security Council may decide what measures are to be employed; these may include complete or partial interruption of postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication.

Article 103 states that, in the event of a conflict between the obligations of the members of the United Nations and of the present Charter, and any other international obligation to which they are subject, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail. In the opinion of the French Delegation, Articles 57 and 63, which deal with the specialized agencies do not state that relationships with the United Nations are mandatory. If the I.T.U. were to be considered as a specialized agency, it would have to accept the political regulations of the United Nations for membership, suspension or debarment. The budget would be examined by the Economic and Social Council and, if certain decisions were taken by the Security Council, these decisions would bind all the members of the Union. Article 108 of the Charter, which deals with amendments to the present text of the Charter might be referred to.

The Delegate from India reminded his colleagues that the agreement between the United Nations and the U.P.U. was of a flexible nature, and the experts of the United Nations and the U.P.U. had skated around difficulties which might arise from the application of Article 41 of the Charter.

The Delegate from Portugal speaking for a nation which is not a member of the United Nations, explained that his government was in favor of bringing into close relationship the two organizations, but was very keen on keeping the I.T.U. as an autonomous, independent and technical body.

* * * *

Yesterday was a very long and very hectic working day for the Working Subcommittee F (General Regulations). From 9.30 A.M. to 8.15 P.M., with only three

short breaks, they strove very hard in order to iron out a proposal for the now very famous question of voting. They even had to use chalk and black-board for their demonstrations. The main points of the proposal set up by the exhausted but successful delegates are roughly as follows:

For certain decisions, a minimum is necessary. This minimum is a two-thirds minimum. The two-thirds are calculated out of the number of members who have the right to vote. There are questions of substance and questions of procedure. In Plenary Assembly and Plenipotentiary Conference, when certain important problems are dealt with, no motion may be carried unless adopted by an absolute majority of the total votes cast for or against. In the case of a tie, the proposal should be considered rejected. When the vote is required on certain important problems, two solutions may be adopted:

- 1) If there is a proportion of 50% in abstention, the decision will be postponed until a later meeting;
- 2) or the vote shall not be considered as valid if the number of votes is less than 50% of the number of delegations present which have the right to vote. (At the next meeting, this 50% safeguarding clause would no longer be necessary.)

The working subcommittee suggests that, for the determination of questions of substance, the simple majority system should be used.

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In Committee E (Convention), the Chairman, Mr. TOWNSHEND, proposed the adoption of Document 58 TR, dealing with distribution of work among Committees C, E, and F.

It was decided that, for its further studies, the Committee would take the Madrid Convention as a basis for discussion. In order to set up a procedure to deal with the articles on the agenda of the Committee, Mr. TOWNSHEND proposed that there would be, first, a general survey of all the articles concerned, each Delegation being requested to outline its views and proposals concerning the matters involved.

Concerning Article 15 (Arbitration), it was decided that a subcommittee would make preliminary study of this important matter.

Concerning Article 30 (Priority), the Delegates for the United Kingdom, Greece and New Zealand set forth their views.

On Article 32 (Monetary Unit), the British, United States, New Zealand, Greek and Canadian Delegations made some very substantial remarks. It was decided that a subcommittee would also deal with these important questions.

In the course of the discussion on Article 35, the Chairman once again pointed out how important it was for the Committee to coordinate its work with the technical work already done by some committees or working groups of the Radio Conference in order to ensure consistency.

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IN ALL WEATHERSYesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.	8:30 P.M.
Atlantic City	70	78	72
Baltimore	72	84	77
Chicago	62	77	72
Miami	74	87	76
New York	70	80	74
Philadelphia	69	84	76
San Francisco	56	67	64
Washington	70	82	74

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Fartly cloudy and continued humidity with scattered showers, moderate southerly winds.

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THE MORNING ELECTRON



Vol. One - No. 31

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July 15, 1947.

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Special Committee on Voting

Trellis (Ritz).

RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 8, Subcom. D

Operations

Venetian

Committee 7, Subcom. C

General Technical

Parlor 1 (Ritz).

Com. 8 - Drafting Group

Operations

Parlor 2 (Ritz).

Com. 6 - Subcom. B,
Sub-subcom. 2

Frequency List

Parlor A (Ritz).

Com. 3 - Working Group

Organization

Room 720

Com. 5 - Working Group

Allocations

Room 708

3:30 P.M.

Committee 6, Subcom. A

Frequency List

Renaissance

Committee 8, Subcom. A

Operations

Venetian

Committee 7, Subcom. A

General Technical

Room A

Committee 3, Subcom. A

Organization

Trellis (Ritz).

Com. 8 - Drafting Group

Operations

Parlor 2 (Ritz).

Com. 6, Subcom. B, Sub-
subcom. 2

Frequency List

Parlor A (Ritz).

Com. 5, Working Group

Allocations

Room 708

BACK TO WORK

After a more than pleasant weekend in New York, after dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, after the songs of the South, the rhythms of Frank Black's orchestra, the Spanish dances, the sightseeing tours, and the singing by Gladys Swarthout, after the Ice Show, the baseball game and the visits about New York, the Delegates, grateful guests of the Telecommunications Companies of the U.S.A., are "back to work" in Atlantic City, just when thousands of New Yorkers would so much like to be able to come for a vacation to this cool breezy spot.

MEETINGS, JULY 14RADIO CONFERENCE

Committee 5 studied once more the views of the various delegations on the allocations of frequencies between 14 and 14.4 megacycles and it was decided that the working group would re-examine this part of the spectrum in an effort to find a compromise agreement acceptable to all delegations.

Subcommittee B of Committee 7, presided over by Mr. HECHT, was concerned with completing all the paragraphs of Article 22, which were finally agreed upon. Advice sought by Committee 8 on certain regulations connected with interference were referred to subcommittee 7C which is dealing with the whole subject of monitoring and action arising therefrom. The Committee then studied the revision of appendix 2 and came to a general agreement that harmonics should be measured as a power in the aerial and not as field strength at a short distance. Figures were put forward for the case of frequencies below 3,000 kc/s and frequencies above 3,000 kc/s and will be studied at the next meeting.

Subcommittee C of Committee 8, presided over by Commodore WEBSTER, reviewed the transactional text of Article 23 and paragraphs 532 to 552 of Article 24.

Subcommittee 7A, presided over by Colonel LOCHARD is continuing its revision work and has adopted a new definition of radiogram. It has now completed the revision of the general terms with "radio location", "radio navigation" and "direction finding" and then went on to the definition of the services: "fixed service", "aero-nautical fixed service", "mobile service", "mobile maritime service", "mobile aeronautical service", "mobile land service" (the word territorial has been definitely dropped), "radio location service", "radio navigation service", "maritime radio navigation service", "aeronautical radio navigation service", "radar service", "amateur service", "meteorological aids", "standard frequencies service", "industrial scientific and medical service", "special service", "station", "fixed station", "aeronautical fixed station", "land station", "coastal station", "aeronautical station", "base station", "mobile station", "ship station", "aircraft station", "mobile land station". During the course of the last two meetings, a certain number of delegates have brought up the question of the definition of "radiocommunication"; it has been decided to examine at the next meeting whether this definition should be revised, provided all members of the subcommittee are present.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Committee F (General Regulations) presided over by Mr. MOECKLI, adopted the final proposal of its working subcommittee for Article 19 (Voting in Plenary Session) of the Internal Regulations. The final text reads as follows:

1. For a valid vote to be taken at Plenary Sessions, at least one-half of the delegations accredited to the Conference and having the right to vote, must be present or represented;

2. Except for important questions as provided in § 3, no proposal or amendment shall be adopted unless approved by the absolute majority of positive and negative votes cast. In case of a tie, the question will be rejected.

3. Important questions:

- a) Shall require a two-thirds majority of the total number of the positive and negative votes cast;
- b) If at least one-half of the delegations present or represented at the Assembly and having the right to vote abstain from voting pro

or con, the question shall be referred to a later meeting at which time a second vote shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of § 3 (a), without taking the abstentions into account.

The Committee, after exchanging opinions, suggests that the Assembly in plenary session while examining the general list of questions on its agenda shall determine by a simple majority in accordance with paragraph 2, which questions shall be considered as important.

This text was sent to Mr. STERKY, Chairman of the special Committee on voting.

Committee F, using as a basis of discussion the Moscow documents, adopted the text of Article 1 as proposed, subject to adequate definitions for "representatives" and "observers". A subcommittee presided over by Mr. POPOVIC of the Yugoslavian delegation, will study the various texts and proposals for Article 2 (invitation to the Conferences) of the Moscow documents pertaining to rules of procedure for Conferences. In order to ensure consistency, the Secretariat will set up a table, with corresponding columns for the main definitions proposed by the various delegations, and other radio definitions already agreed upon by the Radio Communications Committees.

SIR STANLEY AND MR. POULSEN LEAVE US ...

Colonel Sir Stanley Angwin, Chairman of the British Delegation to the Radio Conference and President of Committee 5, has had to return to London. Mr. John A. Gracie will take over the chairmanship of the British Delegation to the Radio Conference; Colonel H. Read will assume the chairmanship of Committee 5.

Sir Stanley announced yesterday afternoon, that he was presiding over Committee 5 for the last time. He was congratulated and warmly thanked by the Delegate of the United States on behalf of all Delegations for his excellent work in bringing about satisfactory agreement on important and contentious matters. Sir Stanley, in his usual courteous way, thanked his colleagues and expressed the assurance that the Delegations would soon arrive at a satisfactory compromise on the points still pending. These two moving speeches were received with loud applause from all members present.

Mr. Arnold Poulsen, of the Danish Delegation, Chairman of subcommittee 8A, presided over the meeting for the last time on Friday. He was thanked by Commodore Webster for "the excellent, courteous and efficient way in which you have conducted the meetings and the guidance that you gave us through some difficult problems".

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WHO'S WHO IN THE CONFERENCE

Of Dr. LIU CHIEH, Head of the Chinese Delegation at the Plenipotentiary Conference, one of his colleagues at Lake Success once said: "He speaks the King's English with the wisdom of an old mandarin." In fact, the Chinese Ambassador in Ottawa is very well known in international circles as a forceful and subtle debater. He is fully conversant with the twists and turns of diplomatic discussions.

Born in 1906, he entered the diplomatic service of his country in 1931, after studying law at Oxford and Columbia Universities. He began his political career as secretary of the Legislative Yuan and was shortly afterwards appointed senior secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 1932 to 1939, he served as technical advisor to the Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations. He was for many years counsellor to the Chinese Embassy in London, and Minister of the Chinese Embassy in Washington.

Dr. Liu Chieh was a member of his country's delegations to many international conferences, including the Sugar Conference, 1937; the Dumbarton Oaks Conference 1944; International Civil Aviation Conference, 1944 and 1947; UNRRA Conference 1944; and San Francisco Conference, 1945.

The Chinese Ambassador to Canada was, until recently Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Chinese Government. He is now concurrently serving as China's representative at the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations. He has also served as Chairman of the Far Eastern Crimes Subcommittee since 1946.

EXCERPTS FROM THE SPEECHES DELIVERED AT THE WORLD TELECOMMUNICATIONS DINNER (THE WALDORF ASTORIA, NEW YORK, JULY 12, 1947).

"Twenty-two years ago, when I was studying at Harvard, I attended a meeting of several thousand students and was asked by the toastmaster to address the audience. I refused. Afterwards one of your great men in telecommunications, Professor Dr. Arthur E. Kennelly asked me why I didn't avail myself of the opportunity. When I explained to him my reasons for refusing, namely first that I didn't know what to speak about and second that I had no story in mind to start with, he said: 'Well, Mr. Sterky, not knowing what to say may be embarrassing enough to a speaker but not having an introductory story is a far more serious shortcoming..'"

".... And now to the story. It is about two men both very fond of gardening who on a spring evening were discussing not only what they expected to raise in their gardens in respect of nourishing vegetables, sweet berries and dazzling flowers but also general ideas about pessimism and optimism. They couldn't quite agree if a pessimistic or an optimistic point of view was the best one to adopt. The argument was however finally settled by one of them saying 'One thing is clear to me: optimism will always prevail over pessimism as long as there are illustrated seed catalogues.'...

"I think this story has some bearing on all of us who are working either with our daily tasks in different fields of telecommunication at home or as delegates to international telecommunication conferences in foreign countries. It is not the endless numbers of documents, reports and minutes, equivalent to seeds of thought,

that make us optimistic. No, it is the fact, as you Mr. Gifford and Mr. Denny have both said, that we all have a common cause. An ever increasing number of ingenious thoughts and prodigious discoveries by the world's most famous scientists - many of them among your citizens - are the seeds from which the trees of telecommunication start to grow. And when the sprouts shoot up they are taken care of by an army of diligent engineers, who like gardeners sustain and accelerate their growth by the application of technical methods. Like the roots, trunks, branches, sprigs, leaves and flowers of ordinary trees are the wires, channels, waves, sidebands, switches and terminal apparatus of every telecommunication plant..."

"...I wish to say that our optimism will reach its highest point on that day, when the last document has been taken out of the last pigeonhole and the last proposal has been disposed of."

Dr. HAKAN K. Å. STERKY,
Head of the Swedish Delegation.

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"Generally speaking, people work in New York, and then go to Atlantic City to play. I am well aware that that has not been your experience. Since you have been making a vacation spot a scene of toil, it seems only fair that tonight, in New York, you should have a little vacation..."

"...A woman who was also a guest at one of the hotels where many of you are staying, and who was riding in the elevator with several of the delegates, could not restrain her curiosity about the 'ITC' identification buttons which you wear and asked what they signified. When their meaning was explained to her she said, 'Oh-- I couldn't help wondering, because this is the most intelligent looking crowd I've ever seen in Atlantic City.'

"I can only add that she was, obviously, a woman of extraordinary perception."

"... It is now 15 years since Madrid and 9 years since Cairo. Meanwhile, the communications art has flourished to a prodigious extent; a host of new problems have arisen; and the course of world events has so delayed the opportunity to meet again, as we are now at long last doing, that we are charged with correspondingly long-accumulated responsibilities."

"... Though we may be born to different languages I think we have a universal spirit of service we all may be proud of, and through the advance of the art people in all countries have been able to communicate more and more freely with their fellow-citizens however distant, and with the people of other nations over land, over seas and through the air.

WALTER S. GIFFORD,
President, American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

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A QUESTION OF "SUBSTANCE "

Last Friday, in Committee 5, the Representative from the Union of South Africa asked for the floor to take up a question of "substance". He pointed out that while there were jugs of iced water on the tables, it might be appropriate to suggest to the Management of the Hotel that the necessary steps be taken to provide indispensable cups.

Yesterday afternoon, the necessary steps had been taken and the thirsty Delegates were at last able to refresh themselves.

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THE FOURTEENTH OF JULY

Members of the French Delegation and the French staff of the Secretariat, yesterday celebrated the national holiday of their country. In order to pay tribute to the lofty traditions and spirit of their Nation, French participants in the Conference worked conscientiously to prove what can be achieved by Representatives of a country which has always fought for the cause of freedom and which has suffered deeply from war and its consequences.

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IN ALL WEATHERS

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.	8:30 P.M.
Atlantic City	70	79	74
Baltimore	72	89	83
Chicago	70	88	76
Miami	74	83	80
New York	71	90	78
Philadelphia	70	89	75
San Francisco	58	69	65
Washington	71	87	83

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Partly cloudy, continued warm and humid with widely scattered showers this afternoon. Gentle to moderate southerly winds.

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LOST AND FOUND

A brown leather document case (with name V. MEYER embossed) has disappeared from Office No. 119. If anyone should have taken it by mistake or see it lying about, kindly return to Room 119.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee C	Organization	Trellis (Ritz)
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3:30 P.M.

Committee D	I.T.U. - U.N.	Trellis (Ritz)
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6 P.M.

Special Committee on Voting		Trellis
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RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 7, Subcom. A	General Technical	Parlor 1 (Ritz)
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 2 (Ritz)
Com. 6, Subcom. B, Sub- subcom. 2	Frequency List	Parlor A (Ritz)
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

3:30 P.M.

Committee 7, Subcom. C	General Technical	Renaissance
Committee 9	Drafting	Venetian
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 2 (Ritz)
Com. 6, Subcom. B, Sub- subcom. 2	Frequency List	Parlor A (Ritz)
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

MEETINGS, JULY 15

RADIO CONFERENCE

Subcommittee A of Committee 6, presided over by Mr. Carl LOEBER, of the U.S. Delegation, decided that the final date for submission of frequency requirements contained in form 1 and 2 should be September 15. A small working group was appointed, consisting of Delegates from Argentina, France, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands Indies to study the proposed appendix to the Statute of the

IFRB, a question which had been referred by Committee 3A, and to make recommendations on the present form of the International Frequency List.

Subcommittee C of Committee 7, presided over by Dr. DELLINGER of the U.S. Delegation, continued discussing the text of the working group on monitoring stations and arrived at complete agreement. A small working group will now go over the text to get it in its final wording form.

The subcommittees A, B and C of Committee 8 met this afternoon. Committee 8A took up a few scattered items but closed the meeting early so that the drafting group which is working very hard on texts could have the extra time to prepare additional texts for the next meeting. Committee 8B approved the text of Article 25 for submission to Committee 8, and Committee 8C turned appendix 15, on the radio direction finding procedure, over to a working group consisting of the United States, Great Britain, France and Canada, to draw up a transactional text. The subcommittee also approved the remainder of the text of Article 24 for submission to the main committee.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN COMMITTEES

(ISSUED FOR THE BENEFIT OF LATE ARRIVALS)

"I agree in part, but"	An expression used to indicate that the following statement will be 90° out of phase with the previous speaker.
"I agree provisionally."	An expression used exclusively to indicate that you are weary of discussion and would like a cup of coffee, or a glass of whisky.
"I have no pride of authorship"	An expression that indicates that the speaker will deeply resent any changes in his language.
Text	A combination of words upon which no one can agree, which everyone wants to change, and which invariably has several meanings.
"Well, Gentlemen"	An expression used by chairmen to indicate annoyance, indecision, satisfaction and, in some cases, consternation.

(To be continued)

WHO'S WHO IN THE CONFERENCE

Norway, which has deeply suffered from invasion and occupation, is a very interesting Country, as far as telecommunications are concerned. The geographical position of this Nation is the main reason for this situation. Norway is a long and narrow country, with mountains and deep valleys. It is also the country of the midnight sun. The main task of the specialist interested in telephone, télégraph and broadcasting problems is to overcome all sorts of geographical and meteorological difficulties. Moreover, the Norwegians must constantly get in touch with their far away sailors and whalers.

It is estimated that 600,000 receiver sets are used by the 3 million inhabitants of Norway, which has 22 transmitters, all state-controlled. All technical questions are dealt with by officials of the Telegraph and Telephone Department. All the programs, news bulletins, and cultural topics are taken care of by a special Department of the Ministry of Education.

In Atlantic City, the Norwegian Delegation is headed by Mr. Sverre RYNNING-TOENNESSEN, Director General, Norwegian Government Telegraphic Communications (TELEGRAF VERKET). Mr. Rynning-Toennessen's most important assistants in the I.T.C. are Mr. LLARSEN, who is especially interested in the meetings of the Plenipotentiary Conference, and Mr. Olaf MOE, Director General of the Radio Department, who takes part in the technical discussions of the various Radio Conference meetings.

IN ALL WEATHERS

	<u>Yesterday's</u> <u>Temperatures</u>		8:30 P.M.
	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Max.</u>	
Atlantic City	71	78	74
Baltimore	72	83	79
Chicago	66	78	73
Miami	73	86	82
New York	72	--	--
Philadelphia	70	88	77
San Francisco	57	65	63
Washington	71	81	76

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Considerable cloudiness, warm and humid with a few scattered showers; moderate southerly winds.

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THE MORNING ELECTRON



Vol. One - No. 33

Atlantic City, N. J.

July 17, 1947.

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee F	General Regulations	Trellis (Ritz)
Committee B	Credentials	Room 633

3:30 P. M.

Committee E	Convention	Trellis (Ritz)
Committee C, Subcom.1	Organization	Room A
(Finance and Personnel)		

RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A. M.

Committee 7	General Technical	Venetian
Committee 6, Subcom. B	Frequency List	Parlor 1(Ritz)
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 2(Ritz)
Com. 6, Subcom.B, Sub-	Frequency List	Parlor A(Ritz)
subcom. 2		
Committee 3, Working Group B	Organization	Room 720
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
Com. 8, Subcom.B, Sub-Subcom.	Operations	Room A
(High Frequency Telegraph Operations)		

3:30 P.M.

Committee 7, Subcom. A	General Technical	Parlor 1(Ritz)
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 2(Ritz)
Committee 3, Subcom. A	Organization	Venetian
Com.6, Subcom. B, Sub-	Frequency List	Parlor A(Ritz)
subcom. 2		
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
Com. 6, Subcom. A, Working	Frequency List	Room 634
Group 2		

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RADIO CONFERENCE

Subcommittee A of Committee 7, presided over by Colonel LOCHARD, continued discussion on the modifications of the definitions of 'radiocommunication' and 'telecommunication', and eventually the corresponding modifications to the title of the General Radio Regulations and the Telecommunication Convention. Following a vote of nine in favour and eight against, the subcommittee decided to look for a new definition of 'radiocommunication' which would exclude radio-location.

Subcommittee C of Committee 7, over which Dr. DELLINGER, of the United States Delegation presides, studied the propagation question and adopted, with some minor modifications, the American proposal contained in document 592. It was not, however, decided whether this would be included in the Regulations in the form of an article or an annex. A small working group, composed of representatives from France, U.S.A., Canada and China, has been entrusted with the preparation of the text of the recommendations to be made in this connection to the CCIR.

The Drafting Committee, presided over by Mr. LAHAYE, Chairman of the French Delegation, decided to turn over to its working group, for its consideration, the texts of Articles 9, 17, 18, 19 and 20, which have been submitted by Committee 8. On the other hand, the subcommittee considered the possibility of forming a second working group to handle the volume of work which will result from the submission of texts of the other commissions.

Sub-subcommittee 2 of subcommittee B6, is still studying the transactional text of recommendations to be given to the organization which will be responsible for the preparation of the list of frequencies, and several paragraphs were adopted.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

The Heads of the various delegations having now explained in Committee C their views on the organization or rather re-organization of the Union, it has now been decided to get down to business and use as a working instrument, the Moscow Documents and the proposals made by the U.K. and U.S.A. delegations. It should be pointed out that the main items in these proposals are very similar. It is obvious now, from the discussions in the Committee that two trends appear, the first one initiated by the U.K. and the U.S.A. delegations in favour of a complete overhauling of the organization, the other initiated by the Swiss, French, Portuguese and Belgian delegations in favour of the maintenance of the main characteristics of the Union as they have been for the past few years. In the course of the discussion yesterday, the French Delegate, Mr. Laffay went so far as to declare that the organization proposed by the U.K. and the U.S.A. delegations really meant dissolution, elimination and even death certificate for the present Union.

Representatives for Belgian Congo, Portuguese Colonies and Netherlands West Indies, explained why they were all in favour of a complete, independent, participation of several very important countries which have an important role to play in the telecommunication sphere. As to the U.S.S.R. delegation, they took account of the agreement arrived at in Rio de Janeiro. The conclusions of this agreement are not satisfactory to the representatives from Peru and Argentina.

Members of Committee D (I.T.U. - U.N.) who have already decided that an agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunications Union is desirable, will now use as a working instrument or basis of discussion, the draft agreement between the U.N. and the U.P.U. which was recently drawn up. Mr. Corteil, Head of the Belgian Delegation, suggested that it would be better not to enter into too many details now regarding the proposed status of the Union and that it would be very wise indeed to start with a general survey of the draft agreement between the U.P.U. and the U.N.

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THE WEATHERYesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.	8 :30 P.M.
Atlantic City	71	79	71
Baltimore	75	86	75
Chicago	66	75	80
Miami	75	81	91
Philadelphia	72	88	80
San Francisco	54	63	72
Washington	74	86	74

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Partly cloudy, continued war and humid with some widely scattered thunder-showers this afternoon; moderate southerly winds.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS- USED IN COMMITTEES -

(ISSUED FOR THE BENEFIT OF LATE ARRIVALS)

Drafting Group	A number of unfortunate individuals who enjoy an absolute minimum of food and sleep and who spend their leisure time composing unacceptable sentences.
Chairmen	Individuals who have been accorded a signal honor because of their tact, judgment, knowledge, understanding, affability, firmness and recognized ability to reconcile the irreconcilable.
Sub-subcommittee	A sort of Chairman's survival craft.
Document Section	A mechanical device that functions incessantly and which gives you papers by the kilo.
Cairo	A text to which you usually return after weeks of discussion.
Final Draft	Term applied to any material that will not last through the next meeting.
Reconsideration	Something that the Committee does to any article upon which agreement has been reached.

(To be continued)

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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July 18, 1947

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Plenary Session

Renaissance

3:30 P.M.

Committee E

Convention

Trellis (Ritz)

6 P.M.

Meeting of Committee Chairmen for Weekly
Schedule

Room 110

RADIO CONFERENCE

Plenary Session immediately after adjournment of the Plenary Session
of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Renaissance

3:30 P. M.

Committee 7

General Technical

Parlor 1 (Ritz)

Subcommittee A

Committee 8

Operations

Parlor 2 (Ritz)

Drafting Group

Committee 3

Organization

Room 720

Working Group A

Committee 5

Allocations

Room 708

Working Group

Committee 6

Frequency List

Parlor A (Ritz)

Subcommittee B, Sub-subcom. 2

Committee 8

Operations

Room A

Subcom. E, Sub-subcom. 2 (High Frequency Telegraph
Operations)

6 P.M.

Committee Chairmen for Weekly Schedule

Room 110

MEETINGS - - JULY 17
RADIO CONFERENCE

Committee 7, presided over by Mr. KRAPKA of the Czechoslovak Delegation received reports from the chairmen of its three subcommittees.

Subcommittee A has completed the consideration of the general terms, service and station definitions, except for the reconsideration of the term 'radio - communication' which may affect definitions in each of these classifications.

Subcommittee B has practically completed all the work assigned to it, with the exception of Appendix 2. Sub-subcommittee 7B2 will submit an interim report through Committee 7 for the benefit of Committee 6.

Subcommittee C has completed its study of monitoring except for final editing of the agreed text. The Article on time signals and standard frequencies will probably be best consisting only of 2 sections. The question of radio propagation is planned to be referred to the CCIR for study and the text now being prepared will provide for this reference. Some matters were referred to Committee 7 from Committee 8A and a letter was received from the International Broadcasting Organization requesting a study of certain of its proposals.

Subcommittee B of Committee 6, presided over by Mr. ARBOLEDA, received a short interim report from sub-subcommittee 6B2, which hopes to finish the work by next week. There was a general exchange of views on two questions brought up by Bielorrussia: (1) Which body is to compile the new frequency list; (2) How any changes of frequency assignments should be made, and who should make them. It was eventually agreed to recommend to Committee 6 that these two points be discussed in the main Committee.

Subcommittee A of Committee 3, over which Mr. FEDERSEN presides, studied the document submitted by the Delegation of the United Kingdom in connection with the formation of an international consultative committee for broadcasting. There were various opinions as to the necessity of establishing a new body or of including it in the CCIR. The subcommittee decided to turn this question over to the working group C, which has been formed to that effect, with the Delegate of India as Chairman and the Delegates of the United Kingdom, Mexico, France, U.S.S.R., Sweden, Canada and Switzerland as members.

Subcommittee A of Committee 7, presided over by Colonel LOCHARD, continued its study of the new proposals for the definition of 'radiocommunication', 'radio electricity' and 'telecommunication'. Three proposals were submitted by the United Kingdom. Two proposals were adopted in principle: that of Great Britain for the term 'radiocommunication' and that of U.S.A. for 'radioelectricity'.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Delegates of Committee E (Convention), presided over by Mr. H. TOWNSHEND from the United Kingdom decided that a working subcommittee composed of representatives from China, Chile, France, the United States, and Italy, will study Article 15 (Arbitration) before a general discussion on this matter takes place in the main Committee. The Committee then agreed on the principles which should be embodied in Article 30 in which it would be stated that government telegrams, radio-telegrams and, so far as practical, conversations, should enjoy priority to the degree provided for in the regulations, when this government priority is claimed by the sender.

Mr. Townshend suggested, and his proposal was adopted, that for the examination

of Article 32 (Monetary Unit), the Delegates would first set forth their views. After this general expression of views, the various proposals would then be studied separately. In all probability, it will be necessary to set up a working group for thorough examination of this question

With Mr. Dusan POPOVIC, representative from Yugoslavia, rapping the gavel, the working group of Committee F (General Regulations) got down to business with the examination of the Moscow Text pertaining to the rules of procedure for conferences. The working group decided that it was necessary to draw a line between the Plenipotentiary Conferences and the Administrative Conferences. Article 1, dealing with the provisions for Plenipotentiary Conferences was adopted. The substance of this newly drafted Article is, to a broad extent, taken from the substance of the Moscow Document.

Committee B (Credential), presided over by His Excellency Dr. LIU CHIEH, Chinese Ambassador in Canada, drafted yesterday his final report and the list of the various countries the Governments of which have already sent to the United States Government or to the Secretary-General of the Conference, the appropriate and necessary documents. The report and the list will be submitted today to the Plenary Assembly of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Subcommittee I of Committee C (Finance and Personnel) decided yesterday that in order to expedite its work, it was necessary to set up immediately a special working group whose main task will be to compile the indispensable documentation.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	72	78
Baltimore	75	88
Chicago	64	87
Miami	73	92
Philadelphia	67	84
San Francisco	55	70
Washington	73	87

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Generally fair except for a few widely scattered afternoon showers.
Moderate southerly winds.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS
USED IN COMMITTEES.

(ISSUED FOR THE BENEFIT OF LATE ARRIVALS)

Editorial Change	A change of no consequence, usually of one word, that alters the entire meaning of an article and makes necessary the rewriting of three other articles.
'I have no strong feeling in the matter.'	An expression used to indicate that you will pursue to the death your original opinion.
Marginal Note	Anything that is difficult to read.
Madrid	What you adopt when nothing else is understandable.
Article	A large hunk
Section	A smaller hunk. Identified by its ears § §
Paragraph	A tiny hunk - usually something that promotes animated discussion.
Proposed Draft	Anything you want to stuff down everybody's throat.
Opposition	A collective term used to denote morons who do not share your views.
Article Number	An identifying designation that must be changed for no good reason.
'GMT or GCT?'	A subject to be introduced when the Committee runs out of arguments.
Substance	Something hidden so deeply in the text that no one can find it.
Redraft	A change in substance upon which no one can agree - to another change upon which no one can agree. A sort of refresher.
Anglo-American-French	A sort of Esperanto that has insufficient verbs, too many prepositions, and in which each word has a variety of meanings.
'Consequently...'	The point at which the discussion becomes important; it is usually advisable to listen more closely at this point.
Type B	Points upon which full agreement must never be reached in order that delegates may attend conferences for the next 50 years to discuss the matter.
Traffic on 500 kc/s	Ditto
Interpreters	Individuals with charming dispositions who transpose garbled thoughts from one language into another. (This is sometimes done by mindreading)
Translation Unit	An electrical device that enables you to shut out annoying conversations when in need of a nap.

THE MORNING ELECTRON

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July 19, 1947.

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Plenary Session

Renaissance

RADIO CONFERENCE

9:15 A. M.

Meeting of Committee Chairmen for Weekly Schedule

Room 110

Plenary Session immediately after adjournment of
the Plenary Session of the Plenipotentiary
Conference.

Renaissance

THE SECOND PLENARY SESSION of the PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Before they even dealt with the various items on the agenda, members of the Plenipotentiary Conference decided yesterday, by a 45 to 2 vote, to adopt a new paragraph for Article 21 of the Internal Regulations. The adoption of this paragraph was proposed by Mr. T.A. STONE, Head of the Canadian Delegation, who pointed out that this text would facilitate the work of the Conference and allow the delegations to express in a better way, their views on certain delicate questions. The adopted text, as amended by the Belgian Delegation, reads as follows:

"If 5 or more of the delegations present and entitled to vote request, when a vote is about to be taken, that this vote should be taken by secret ballot, this shall be done. The necessary steps will be taken to ensure the efficacy of this vote."

Mr. Fortoushenko from the U.S.S.R., and the representative from the Dominican Republic had expressed the opinion that there was no necessity for delegates who can freely express their views to vote by a secret procedure which would no doubt complicate the proceedings of the meetings.

The adoption of the Canadian amendment had an immediate bearing on the debate. As had been pointed out by Reverend Filippo Soccorsi, Delegate from the Vatican City, the new paragraph of Article 21 settled, to a certain extent, the great problem

It was then decided to examine the proposed text ironed out for the now famous Article 19, after so many hours of discussion. The principle of a "qualified" vote of a 2/3 majority vote, once more was debated.

Mr. F. Colt de WOLF representative from the United States, declared that he was strongly opposed to the adoption of this principle. The delegate from the United States was seconded by Representatives from Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Greece, Chile and Argentina. Mr. FORTOU SHANKO, Representative from the U.S.S.R. explained how he was all in favor of a qualified vote and a 2/3 majority vote on important questions, and the Assembly decided by 33 to 24, with abstentions, that the principle of a qualified vote should be adopted.

The meeting having approved in principle the question of the 2/3 vote, there remained to be decided the method for implementing this decision. Four amendments were proposed to Article 19. The proposal of Committee F was that the Assembly should endeavour to list as many of those matters as can now be recognized as requiring a 2/3 majority vote, and write them into the internal Regulations and that the door should be left open for other matters from time to time to be declared important enough to require the 2/3 vote. But a U.S. proposal, adopted by a vote of 33 to 31, recommended that the Assembly do not define important questions but that it should write a general rule which would make it possible at any time in any Plenary Session for a Delegate to raise the question of whether the particular matter under discussion was not so important as to require a 2/3 majority. If more than half of those present and voting decided that the question was so important as to require a 2/3 majority then that majority would be required in order to pass that particular item.

The question of the admission of the Baltic States brought on a lively debate. The recommendation of the special Committee on Voting was that these should not be included in the list of countries appearing in Article 18. The Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Delegation stated that the recommendation of the Committee had been based on a political rather than juridical interpretation of the situation and that, as these states had never ceased being members of the Union, the question was not whether they should be included in the list but whether they should be excluded from membership in the Union. In other words, they were members of the I.T.U. before 1940 and still are. The Delegate of the United Kingdom referred to the document circulated by the British Delegation to members of the Voting Committee, and which recalls that in 1940, at the time of the incorporation of the Baltic Republics into the U.S.S.R., the then existing constitution of the Soviet Union provided that the only body which could conduct foreign relations was the Government of the U.S.S.R.; this provision was not altered until 1944. In the opinion of the U.K., only the Bielorussian and the Ukrainian S.S.R. are fully responsible for their own international relations. Several other delegates expressed their views and following a motion by the Canadian Delegate, a secret ballot was taken and the recommendation of the voting Committee that Latvia, Lithuania and Esthonia should not be included in the list contained in Article 18 was adopted by the Plenary Session by a vote of 41 - 16.

Mr. Townshend, Chairman of the U.K. Delegation, proposed that a 2/3 majority should be required on the question of the admission of the People's Republic of Outer Mongolia, and this was adopted by the meeting. The Special Committee on voting had recommended that Outer Mongolia be admitted as a member of I.T.C. The result of the vote was 32 to 26 in favor; the 2/3 majority being 38, the proposition was defeated.

The debate was opened on item 5 of the agenda concerning the admission of Spain. Taking into account the recommendation of the General Assembly of the

United Nations, the Committee recommended that Franco Spain be not included in the list of countries listed in Article 18. The Delegate from Ireland took the floor and stressed the fact that I.T.U. should be as largely representative as possible, and that political issues should not determine the policies of the Union. He strongly advocated the admission of Spain into the Union.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic was next heard. He made a strong plea in favor of admitting Spain as a member and stressed the fact that the recommendation of the United Nations had no compulsory character and left I.T.U. at liberty to decide their attitude toward this question. He quoted the views of several U.N. Delegates heard at the meeting which gave birth to that recommendation.

"Political consideration should not obstruct the technical solution of technical problems," said the Delegate from Argentina.

The meeting was then adjourned at 7:45 p.m., and this question will be taken up again this morning.

FASHION SHOW

During the regular dance, on Saturday night, the Management of the Ambassador Hotel will present, at 11 p.m., a fashion show (suits and furs). The models will be members of the I.T.C. staff or wives of the participants in the Conference. The dance will commence at 10 p.m. as usual, and a dance contest will be held following the show.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	69	76
Baltimore	71	88
Chicago	73	76
Miami	71	78
New York	72	85
Philadelphia	69	85
San Francisco	55	67
Washington	71	88

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Considerable cloudiness with showers and thunderstorms followed by cooler at night. Sunday mostly sunny, cooler and less humid.

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WHO'S WHO IN THE CONFERENCE

Mr. T.A. STONE, Head of the Canadian Delegation in Atlantic City and Minister to the United States, who scored a smashing success yesterday morning in the Plenary Session of the Plenipotentiary Conference, is a very well known and perfectly bilingual diplomat who has traveled extensively in the old and the new world. He has had a very wide experience of French and American problems in the course of his career. His assistants in Atlantic City are Mr. C.J. ACTON, Supervising Radio Inspector, Mr. J.W. BAIN, Senior Radio Engineer, and Mr. Donald MANSON, Assistant General Manager of the CBC, who has been the official representative of the CBC in the most important international and diplomatic meetings of the last few years.

When, in 1932, the first steps toward a national system were taken with the formation of the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission succeeded in 1946 by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, only about 2/5 of the population outside the commercial districts of Montreal and Toronto were able to get Canadian radio programs regularly. Today, CBC network coverage has been extended to reach 97 % of the radio homes in Canada. 13,000 miles of wire are required to link network stations.

Canada, with her nine provinces and 12 or 13 million people is an enormous country, half a continent, which has been settled in a spotty sort of way. Many Canadian communities are widely separated from others and scattered all over the country. The Canadians have two official languages and set their clocks between the Atlantic and the Pacific at 5 different hours. When it is 2 p.m. in Vancouver, it is 6 p.m. in Halifax.

The CBC has 11 stations, including 4 big 5000 watts stations, but these alone do not cover the whole country, so many of the local private stations join the national network for several hours of program each day. The NATIONAL SYSTEM now owns and operates CBH in Halifax, CBA in Sackville, N.B., CBV in Quebec City, CBJ in Chicoutimi, CBM in Montreal (English), CBV in Montreal (French), CBL in Toronto, CJBC which serves the Toronto local area, CBK at Watrous, Sask., CBR in Vancouver. The TRANS-CANADIAN NETWORK is made up of 7 CBC stations and 17 privately owned stations. The DOMINION NETWORK is made up of 1 CBC station (CJBC Toronto) and 20 private stations. To top it off, the Federal Administration in Canada has to take care of all the outposts, missions, weather stations, in the Great North where trappers, explorers, sailors, traders and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police live, far away from the so-called civilized areas.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is, in fact, owned by the listeners who pay an annual license fee of \$2.50. It operates under Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Act (1946) by which it is given regulatory powers over its own and over all privately owned radio stations in Canada. The CBC is headed by a permanent Chairman, and a Board of 9 Governors who act as "trustees of the national interests in Broadcasting". The Governors are chosen to give adequate representation to the main geographic divisions of Canada, on various aspects of Canadian life. As constituted under the Act, the CBC is designed to operate in the public interest. It is responsible not to the Government of the day, but to Parliament as a whole through a Minister of the Cabinet. From time to time, the work of the Corporation is reviewed by special parliamentary committees which keep tab on what is done with the listeners' money.

The French speaking listeners in Quebec are served by French network, which includes CBC's 3 stations in that Province and 8 privately owned stations. Some

20,000 wire lines are leased daily for network operations; nearly 5% of CBC's total revenue is paid out in line rentals.

The Canadian engineers worked out a scheme that has been both economical and effective: small unattended transmitters are connected to the wire lines that carry CBC services so that nearly every community can hear the network programs. The CBC had pioneered in the development of low-powered REPEATER STATIONS which operate automatically in remote areas of Canada. French speaking listeners in Northern Quebec and the Western Prairies are served by a short wave station, and another is used to reach listeners in the Northern Coastal regions and the interior valleys of British Columbia. Short wave receiving stations are maintained in Dartmouth(N.S.)Ottawa and Toronto, mainly for the reception of the BBC's transmissions and at Vancouver, B.C., for contact with Australia and Asia. The words "This is Canada Calling" were first heard on the international airways in December 1944, when Canadian short wave station began experimental broadcasting to Europe. Built and operated on behalf of the Dominion Government, the CBC's international service now broadcasts to Europe, Africa, South America, New Zealand, Australia. The high gain antenna system used for the international service transmitters at Sackville, N.B., was the first used on the North American continent for service to Europe. Several programs in the series of School Broadcast are being broadcasted to Europe through the CBC International Services at the special request of the United Nations to help fill the need for new educational material.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee D

I.T.U.- U.N.

Trellis (Ritz)

3:30 P.M.

Committee C

Organization

Trellis (Ritz)

RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 6

Frequency List

Venitian

Committee 7, Subcom.A

General Technical

Parlor 1 (Ritz)

Committee 3, Working

Organization

Room 720

Group B

Committee 1

Credentials

Room A

3:30 P.M.

Committee 8

Operations

Venitian

Committee 7, Subcom.B

General Technical

Parlor 1 (Ritz)

Committee 3, Working

Organization

Room 720

Group C

Committee 9, Working

Room A

Group

Documents

Only thirty countries have thus far called at the Document Distribution Desk for the High Frequency Broadcasting Services Form. For instructions as to use of this Form, please see Document No.19 Rhf-E.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures.

	Min.	Max.		Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	68	73	New York	68	73
Baltimore	63	80	Philadelphia	67	79
Chicago	49	68	San Francisco	55	64
Miami	72	90	Washington	64	77

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Fair with lower humidity and comfortable temperatures reaching into the middle seventies in the afternoon. Good visibility and moderate northerly winds.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

The final text for the famous article 19 has at last been adopted by the second plenary session of the Plenipotentiary Conference after another very arduous day of discussion and exchange of views.

It had been decided on Saturday, by secret ballot, by 35 positive votes vs 21 negative, that Spain would not be included among the participants of the Conference. It was decided yesterday to reconsider once more the text previously adopted for Article 19. Gemil NAMMOUR, representative from Lebanon was the first to insist upon the fact that the conference could not work without an appropriate and adequate text.

The position of the U.S.A. and U.K. delegations all in favour of a simple majority vote and the position of the U.S.S.R. delegation all in favour of the qualified vote by 2/3 majority were already very well known. The representatives from China, Ireland and Chile stressed the importance of a voting system which could sometimes result in a veto and the tyranny of the minority and the minority rule. The delegate from France pointed out that those discussions were mainly political. Paragraph 3 of the text based on proposals of Lebanon, Colombia and China, was amended in the afternoon and an amendment proposed by the Canadian delegation was adopted for this paragraph pertaining to the change of the seat of the Union. The new amendment being adopted by 37 vs 25, the delegate from Egypt explained that in his opinion the financial questions were 100 times more important than the question of membership, admission, suspension or exclusion of a country.

Once more, Mr. Colt de Wolf from the U.S. Delegation and the representative from Cuba strongly objected to the use of a 2/3 majority vote which would, in their opinion, stop all progress towards the reorganization and change of the Union, reorganization and change which are, in fact the main object of the Atlantic City Conferences. The head of the Danish Delegation, Mr. Holmblad, then moved that it would be very wise to stop all discussion on a subject which had already been exhaustively discussed for hours and hours. This motion was carried by 44 votes against 7. Finally, it was as good as settled: there was an Article 19 to be used by the delegates in Atlantic City. The final text for this Article reads as follows:

- § 1. For a valid vote to be taken at Plenary Sessions, 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 during which the vote is cast.
- § 2. In Plenary Sessions, no proposal or amendments shall be adopted unless it is supported by a majority of the delegations 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.
- § 3. Exceptions to the above rule shall be made with respect to proposals to admit, suspend, or exclude a country in connection with the list of countries in Article 18 entitled to participate and vote in the Conference, and proposals to move the seat of the Union. In such a case a 2/3 majority of the positive and negative votes cast shall be required.
- § 4. If the number of abstentions exceeds 50% of the delegations present and voting the measure shall be reconsidered at a subsequent meeting.

Mr. Charles DENNY, Chairman, then pointed out that there was no reason to regret that the delegates had to go on the ground again as a better solution had been

arrived at. However, he suggested that the fact that reconsideration of a decision previously adopted had been deemed necessary, should not be considered as a precedent.

In spite of the warning given by Mr. DENNY, it was immediately decided that the Assembly should reconsider the question of the admission of the People's Republic of Outer Mongolia. This reconsideration was proposed by the representatives from Bielorussia, seconded by the representatives from U.S.S.R., Albania and Cuba, and criticized by Mr. Townshend from the U. K. For the second time, it was decided that the People's Republic of Outer Mongolia would not be admitted, 32 votes being against and 25 being in favor.

PLENARY SESSION OF THE RADIO CONFERENCE

The Chairman then called to order the 3rd Plenary Session of the Radio Conference. He suggested that paragraph 2 of Article 19 of the Internal Regulations for the Radiocommunication Conference should be similar to paragraph 2 of Article 18 of the Internal Regulations of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Mr. CONUS, Chairman of the U.I.R. then took the floor and pleaded the cause of his organization. He reminded the delegates what has been done in the past by this organization and brought facts and figures in order to reply to various accusations and charges and to the attacks launched against the U.I.R. by those delegates who had previously stated that this organization was a dead one, hampered by the presence of a Spanish delegate and which had, during the occupation of Europe by the German army accepted the influence of the Axis and Fascist powers. Representatives from Ireland and U. K. seconded by the representatives from Turkey, Argentinian, Portugal and Sweden proposed the admission of the U.I.R. in the Conference as an observer. The contention of the representative from U.K. was that the U. I.R. was a recognized international organization with qualifications and merits which had provided valuable contribution, and that the next Assembly of the U.I.R. will consider the Spanish problem, that the Conference should benefit by the presence of all those who have experience in the field of telecommunications, and that there was an attempt by a powerful organization to crush another organization - that being against the democratic principles so often referred to. Mr. Fortoushenko representative from the U.S.S.R., pointed out that, if in fact the Spanish Government was not officially represented in the U.I.R., the Spanish Broadcasting organization was represented, and that this organization is a means by which the Franco Government tries to explain that it has the right to exist. Representatives from Bielorussia, Yugoslavia, Egypt, France, U.K. and Belgium strongly opposed the admission of the U.I.R. but the Assembly decided by 24 votes against 20 to admit this organization to take part in the work of the Conference. Mr. Fortoushenko asked precisely that it should be recorded in the minutes of the meeting that he had pointed out that on a European question, a motion had been carried by a majority of non-European votes.

After the vote, Mr. KUYPERS, president of the U.I.R. requested the floor in order to explain that it is indispensable to obtain unity in Europe, and that he had in mind to send invitations to the delegates of European nations represented in Atlantic City, urging them to exchange their views and opinions, and find a way out of the present situation, thus avoiding a split among the various European organizations.

Reverend Father SOCCORSI, delegate from the Vatican City had already emphasized the fact that the main purpose should be to obtain unity and uniformity in

Europe, and pave the way for conciliation and harmony. The delegates then decided that the Commercial Telegraphist Union, the American Communication Association, and the International Chamber of Commerce would be represented as observers in the Conference.

At 8:37 p.m., Mr. Denny rapped the gavel, which had been badly damaged in the heat of discussion, and declared the meeting adjourned.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee C

Organization

Trellis (Ritz).

3:30 P. M.

Committee E

Convention

Trellis (Ritz).

RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 7, Subcom. A

General Technical

Renaissance

Com. 8, Joint meeting of Subcom. A
and Subcom. B.

Operations

Venetian

Com. 8, Drafting Group

Operations

Parlor 2 (Ritz).

Com. 3, Working Group

Organization

Room 720

Com. 5, Working Group

Allocations

Room 708

Com. 6, Subcom. B, sub-subcom. 2

Frequency List

Parlor A (Ritz).

3:30 P.M.

Committee 5

Allocations

Renaissance

Committee 8, Subcom. C

Operations

Venetian

Committee 7, Subcom. B

General Technical

Parlor 1 (Ritz)

Com. 8, Drafting Group

Operations

Parlor 2 (Ritz)

Com. 3, Working Group A

Organization

Room 720

Com. 5, Working Group

Allocations

Room 708

Com. 6, Subcom. B, sub-subcom. 2

Frequency List

Parlor A (Ritz)

Com. 8, Subcom. B, Sub-subcom. 2, Operations

Room A

(High Frequency Telegraph Operation)

6 P. M.

Committee 5, Maritime

Allocations

Room, 708

Working Group

Committee 5, Aeronautical

Allocations

Room 720

Working Group

RADIO CONFERENCE

Committee 7A, presided over by Colonel LOCHARD, after revising the definition of "radio" adopted a new definition for "telecommunication"; the subcommittee also discussed the title to be given to the regulations governing radiocommunications and adopted two proposals: "General Radio Telecommunications Regulations" or "General Radio Regulations".

Committee 7B, presided over by Mr. HECHT, of the U. K. Delegation, had a detailed discussion regarding the changes which should be made to the Appendix on harmonics (App. 2) and came to the conclusion that the retention of an appendix on this subject was important. After many difficulties had been encountered, a transactional text was produced which indicates the possibility of an agreement at the next meeting. The arrangement of Article 22 and its division in sections with suitable headings was agreed upon.

Committee 8, presided over by Mr. RYNNING-TOENNESSEN of Norway, adopted, with the exception of certain sections which were referred back to the appropriate subcommittees for consideration on minor points, the texts of Cairo Articles 21 (paragraphs 471 to 519), 23 (para. 539 to 541), 24 (para. 542 to 620), 25 (sections A, B, C and D), 26, 27, 28, 29 and Appendix 6, 7 and 13; also article 1 and 2 (para. 804 to 839) of the Additional Regulations.

Committee 6, presided over by Mr. VAN DER TOORN of the Netherlands Delegation, had a discussion centered mostly about whether or no a completely new engineered frequency list should be attempted at the present time, or whether an interim list based on bringing operations into accordance with the new allocation table should be drawn up. Four main propositions in this connection submitted respectively by the Delegations of the U.K., Belgian Congo, Byelorussia, and the U.S.S.R. were considered and will be discussed further at the next meeting.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

The Delegates, members of Committee C (Organization) presided over by Mr. FORTOUSHENKO, listened yesterday to some very clear statements on the different topics presented in regard to the Madrid Convention. Firstly, Mr. ABAZA, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Personnel and Finance, explained that a small working group had been organized in order to obtain the documents needed by the subcommittee to finish its work. He also proposed that this subcommittee on Personnel and Finance dedicate itself to the Hungarian proposal regarding the establishment of an international bank for telecommunications, to Article 17 of the Madrid Convention (financing of the Union) to Article 10 of the Moscow documents and to Articles 40 and 41 on Page 125 of the English text of the Moscow documents.

It was then that the Delegate from India criticized the so-called colonial system of representation, by saying that in fact it aimed at the plurality of the votes and that it could not pretend to express the opinions and interests of really independent countries.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, Chief of the British Delegation, insisted again on the essential characteristics of the British proposal which divides countries in two categories according to whether they are members of the Union or associated members. Mr. TOWNSHEND insisted on the fact that there could be a series of countries whose political future has not as yet been decided on, that might fall under the trusteeship of the United Nations which might also have their own telecommunications service.

A distinction must be made between members of the Union and associated members; both have the same rights and obligations and both can participate and initiate proposals in the Conference, but they differ in the fact that members of the Union have a right to vote and are eligible for the Administrative Council and for the Central International Frequency Registration Board. The Chief of the British Delegation stated also that there were no special privileges for members of the United Nations, but that membership in the United Nations was ~~sufficient~~ but not necessary, to be admitted as a member of the Union.

Mr. FORTOUSHENKO, speaking on behalf of the Soviet Delegation, pointed out that it was necessary to determine first what was exactly meant by Members of the Union, and which were the conditions to be complied with in order to become a member of the Union. For the U.S.S.R. Delegate, the essential task of the present Conference was to bring forth amendments to what had previously been done in the past. The Madrid Convention should be used as a basis for these amendments; that is why it is necessary to state categorically that whoever is a member of the Union, in pursuance of the Madrid Convention, must remain a member of same. The main question is to decide under what conditions new members will be accepted. Mr. FORTOUSHENKO pointed out that he was in complete agreement with the United States and also the United Kingdom Delegation in recognizing that the fact of being qualified as a member of the United Nations, which organization is extremely difficult in the choice of its members, was a proof that the Country had the required independence and sovereignty; but what should be done when the country in question was not a member of the United Nations? Once again, the Soviet Delegate wanted to call attention to the fact that his Country was using both as arguments and as criteria, the very ones which figured in the text of the American Telecommunications Conference Agreement of Rio de Janeiro in 1945, where it was clearly specified that:

- a) it was necessary that a Country should have an independent Government;
- b) a Country should be able to freely enter into relations with other States.

One should take these considerations into account when anticipating the admittance of a State, either when a State, member of the Union, is concerned, or when it concerned an Associate member State, to which the privileges and rights of a full-fledged member were to be accorded.

There remained the question of the Colonies. In the opinion of the Soviet Delegation, there is no sense in going back on the question of the Colonies which are already members of the Union. It is only in case of Colonies and Mandated territories to which rights and independence have been granted, that it is necessary to consider whether they should receive the status of full right membership within the Union.

Mr. Fortoushenko agreed with Mr. Townshend that the main object was to get a Union which would be of the most universal possible nature. The Delegates from the Belgian Congo and from the French Colonies replied to the energetic statement of the Indian Delegate. The Delegate from the Belgian Congo mentioned that any discrimination between more or less developed Colonies would only lead to endless political squabbles and manoeuvres.

Mr. Jean MEYER, Delegate from the French Colonies recalled that, in the field of communications, Indo-China had played a part since 1884 and Senegal since 1885. He explained that by the terms of the new French Constitution, Legal Assemblies existed in each of the Overseas Territories, and that the different Countries which comprised what had previously been called the French Empire, now constituted the French Union. He also pointed out that the technical and

political interests of the Mother Country and the Colonies were often, and even very often divergent and independent. Mr. CORTEIL, speaking on behalf of the Belgian Government, expressed his opposition to the proposals presented by the United Kingdom Delegation, and stated that the Union should be above and stand aloof of all politics and that it should not be subordinated to the United Nations. Mr. LAFFAY of the French Delegation made it a point of honor to declare that he had, in the course of his last intervention, drawn erroneous conclusions owing to a bad interpretation of the text of the British proposal but that a Frenchman never strikes below the belt. The French Delegate, nevertheless, still wanted to assert again that a Union open to all was a necessity, and that it was therefore preferable to keep the status quo rather than propose a rupture which was, in fact, legally impossible. The Delegate from Czechoslovakia pointed out that there remained only one difference between the French and the Soviet proposal, which was that the former anticipated the unconditional admission, whilst the Soviet proposal insisted on certain conditions for admission. Two of the Latin-American Delegates expressed a wish to give precise details on the text of the agreement of the Inter-American Telecommunications Union Conference of Rio-de-Janeiro in 1945, which had been referred to by Mr. FORTOUSHENKO. The Delegate from Chile stated that in point of fact this text only constituted a "try out" in order to ensure a better collaboration within the International Telecommunications Union, and he also pointed out that Colonies should not be classed in the same category as States enjoying full sovereignty. The Cuban Delegate, who declared himself in favor of the proposals embodied in the document submitted by the United States, declared that nearly always, the Colonies supported the Mother Country, that there would therefore be plurality of voting and that at Rio-de-Janeiro, Delegates did not then know what would be taking place in the field of telecommunications, and that, in other respects, the Assembly of the Plenipotentiary Conference of Atlantic City, had already accepted the principle of a 2/3 majority vote for the admission of new members.

Members of Committee D (I.T.U. - U.N.) decided yesterday morning, after a general exchange of views on the principles of relationship between the Union and the United Nations, to set up a drafting committee composed of delegates from France, Argentina, Belgium, United Kingdom, United States and Australia, so as to have as soon as possible an adequate text for Article 2 of the draft agreement. Mr. LAFFAY head of the French Delegation, once more pointed out that the representatives from United Nations should give their opinion on the possibilities of amending in certain cases the text of the Charter which should not be considered as final and intangible but subject to necessary alterations now and then. Mr. ABAZA, representative from Egypt and the representative from Australia then suggested that the full text of Articles 17, 57, 63, 71 and 108 should be printed and distributed to all the delegations before the next meeting. The delegates from India and Denmark proposed, and their proposal was adopted that, in order to get a move on, members of the Committee should examine the 16 articles of the draft agreement between the U.N. and the U.P.U., taking however into consideration the draft agreement between the I.C.A.O. and the U.N., and the proposal drafted by the United Kingdom Delegation. Mr. CORTEIL from Belgium, drew the attention of the Delegates to the fact that the text of the draft agreement between the U.P.U. and the U.N. should not tie down the delegates in the I.T. Conferences, the main purpose of the Atlantic City Conferences being to iron out a universal agreement. The representative from the U.S. Delegation then proposed a new wording for Article 2 in order to state that representatives from the United Nations would be present in all

the Plenipotentiary and administrative conferences and might be invited to the various meetings convened by the Union. Mr. Jacques MEYER from the French Delegation pointed out that it would be very wise to emphasize in the most explicit manner that there was a difference between the U.N. "per se" and the U.N. considered as a telecommunication operating agency. The representative from Argentina then said that it should be necessary to state in this article that the U.N. organization was considered as an international organization.

After those various explanations it was decided to set up the drafting working group.

It should be pointed out that it was obvious in the course of the discussion that the delegates could not avoid taking into consideration the proposals already drafted for the reorganization of the Union. The Delegates from U.S., France, Australia, Belgium yesterday explained very clearly and without any ambiguity, what was the position of their respective countries on such an important question as the duties and executive powers of the proposed administrative council of the Union.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	62	80
Baltimore	60	78
Chicago	51	79
Miami	74	90
New York	68	78
Philadelphia	59	77
San Francisco	55	66
Washington	58	76

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Partly cloudy with some sunshine. Moderate temperatures the highest reaching into the high seventies in the afternoon. Gentle to moderate wind, mostly northwest.

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WHO'S WHO IN THE CONFERENCE

Greece has sent three Delegates to Atlantic City, Mr. Stamatios J. NIKOLIS, Director, Division of Telegraph and Telephone Exploitation, Mr. Spyridon ANTONIOU, Chief of Telephone Exploitation, and Mr. Stephanos ELEFThERIOU, Director of the Radioelectric Service. The Chairman of the Delegation, Mr. Stamatios J. Nikolis, could, with good reason, claim the title of Veteran of International Telecommunications Conferences, since during the past 25 years he has taken part in all the principal Conferences: Paris (1925), Cortina d'Ampezzo (1926), Washington (1927), Madrid (1932), Cairo (1938). Mr. Eleftheriou represented Greece at the European Conference of Lucerne in 1933.

During the five years prior to the war, the Greek telecommunications system made giant strides. In 1940 Greece had a network comprising 76,000 kms. of line, covering an area of 35,000 kms; 1,700 nautical miles of underseas cable; 100 telegraph and telephone channels for carrier current installations; 3 foreign and 2 domestic communication systems; and 5 coast stations with radio installations; 58,000 subscribers using an automatic telephone system in the 24 principal cities and 5,500 post offices open to the public. A program costing 40 million drachmas was in progress; another program costing 85,000,000 drachmas was being planned; and a ten-year project, involving an expenditure of several hundred million drachmas for modernizing the network was being studied. The war and occupation had disastrous consequences upon the entire Greek telecommunications system, as well as upon the entire national communications system of this unfortunate country. Three-quarters of the network was destroyed; the material, especially the copper wire, was torn away, and the occupation forces shamelessly looted all telegraph, telephone and radio installations. Immediately after the liberation, the Greek Administration was confronted with a frightful task. Before the war, broadcasting, which operates as an autonomous agency, made use of a 15 Wt. transmitter in the Athens area, and a 1 Kw. station at Salonica. A 75 Kw. domestic transmitter was about to be put into operation; but the war and occupation disrupted everything. 100,000 radio sets were stolen. The 15 Kw. station itself was no longer fit for use. The Antenna pylons had been destroyed. At present, this station is again in operation, and foreign broadcasting has also been resumed. All plans are in readiness for the technical reorganization of Greece as soon as economic conditions in that country make it possible.

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THE MORNING ELECTRON



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Atlantic City, N. J.

July 25, 1947.

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee F	General Regulations	Trellis (Ritz)
Committee C, Subcom. 1	Finance & Personnel	Room A

3:30 P. M.

Committee D	I.T.U. - U.N.	Trellis (Ritz)
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6 P.M.

Committee Chairmen for Weekly Schedule	Room 110
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RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A. M.

Committee 6	Frequency List	Renaissance
Committee 8, Subcom. D	Operations	Venetian
Committee 7, Subcom. A	General Technical	Parlor 1 (Ritz)
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 2 (Ritz)
Committee 3, Working Group A	Organization	Room 720
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
Committee 6, Subcom. B, Sub- Subcom. 2	Frequency List	Parlor A (Ritz)

Committee 8, Subcom. B, Sub- Subcom. 2	Operations	Room 633
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3:30 P.M.

Committee 7, Subcom. B.	General Technical	Renaissance
Committee 6, Subcom. A	Frequency List	Venetian
Committee 8, Subcom. B,	Operations	Parlor 1 (Ritz)

Working Group (Q Code)

Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 2 (Ritz)
Committee 3, Working Group B	Organization	Room 720
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
Committee 6, Subcom. B, Sub- subcom. 2	Frequency List	Parlor A (Ritz)

6 P.M.

Committee Chairman for Weekly Schedule	Room 110
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RADIO CONFERENCE

This was the first meeting of Committee 5 over which Colonel H. READ presided. The Chairman briefly reviewed the progress of the Committee up to the present time and outlined the scope of the work that is to be dealt with by the working group and also by the aeronautical, maritime and miscellaneous drafting groups. The Committee then commenced a second consideration of the allocations in the range 10 to 2850 kil cycles.

Subcommittee B of Committee 7, presided over by Mr. HECHT, has now come to a final agreement on the tolerances for the intensity of harmonics and parasitic emissions, and completed the task set to it by agreeing finally on a set of recommendations to be made to the CCIR with a view to future improvements in technique and in measuring methods. The report of sub-subcommittee 2 will be considered at the next meeting.

Subcommittee A of Committee 8, presided over by Colonel READ of the United Kingdom Delegation, reviewed transactional texts of Articles 8, 8bis, 10, 11, 12 and 13 and Appendix 5, for presentation to the main Committee. These Articles and Appendix still contain certain paragraphs on which final agreement has not been reached. The subcommittee also reviewed outstanding work.

Subcommittee B of Committee 8, discussed certain paragraphs of Article 21 referred back from Committee 8 which are still open to discussion; it then reviewed what remains to be done to complete its terms of reference.

Subcommittee A of Committee 7, presided over by Colonel LOCHARD, of the French Delegation, considered the provisional report concerning the definition of general terms, services and stations for presentation to the main committee; it was adopted with some changes.

Subcommittee C of Committee 8, presided over by Commodore WEBSTER, discussed the remainder of Article 32 beginning with Paragraph 749, and appointed a small working group composed of representatives of France, U.K., U.S., and Canadian Delegations to prepare a transactional text embodying the various proposals.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Committee E, presided over by Mr. TOWNSHEND of the U.K. Delegation was back to work yesterday afternoon. An amendment to Article 30 of the Madrid Convention (Priority of Transmission for Government Telegrams and radiotelegrams) proposed by the United Kingdom Delegation, which favoured the suppression of preferential rates for Government telegrams and radiotelegrams, was rejected. The Delegates who opposed the proposal, pointed out that this measure was in fact an administrative measure and not a question of principle. It was decided that Article 26 (stoppage of telecommunications) should remain as it now stands. The United States and Chinese Delegations were in favour of the interpolation of a statement on the freedom of telecommunications. As for Article 27, (suspension of service), the Delegates agreed on the insertion of the words "Leaving, arriving and in transit" after the words "classes of communications". This interpolation had been proposed by Mr. Gnome of the Italian Delegation and recommended by the French Delegate.

The Committee will take a decision on Article 13 (special arrangement) only when the documents set up by several delegations will be ready for circulation .

In Committee C (Organization) presided over by Mr. FORTOUSHENKO, Mr. Colt de WOLF, representative from the United States of America stated yesterday the reasons why his Government favoured, like the United Kingdom Government, substantial modifications in Article I of the Convention. The U.S. Delegate explained that in the Madrid text and in the French and Italian proposals, there was no definition of "membership", that the text referred to by Mr. FORTOUSHENKO of the agreement of the Interamerican Convention (Rio de Janeiro, 1945) was only a formula used for a specific hemisphere and for a specific problem and thus could not be applied for universal membership, that it was abundantly proved by the lengthy discussions both of the plenary sessions and of the special committee on voting, that membership was not identified with voting, and that the voting problems were left to the Conferences to be dealt with. The result of such a situation was that, while some delegates said that the Convention had been violated, others could say that the Convention had not been violated. Mr. Colt de WOLF is of the opinion that the delegates would be derelict in their duty if there were to perpetuate the ambiguity of the text in this matter. The issue is not a new one and had in Madrid and in Cairo centered on voting. Each time an ad hoc compromise had been reached; for this reason the U.S.A. Delegation cannot support the status quo. The colonial voting represents for the U.S. Delegation a plural voting and Mr. Colt de WOLF wonders how one representative can represent colonies which are most of the time scattered in various parts of the world. To top it off, it appears that practically in all votes, the colonies have followed the mother country. It should be pointed out that the U.K. Government, Government of a country which has ruled a great empire, has decided to do away with the colonial representation. In fact, special representation for separate colonial entities as associate members would be a better and more efficient representation.

The Delegate for the Portuguese Colonies said that he was in full agreement with the views expressed on Wednesday by the Delegates from the Belgian Congo and the French Colonies and went on to assert that if the Delegates do want to strengthen the Union it would not be very wise indeed to throw out the colonies which are now members of the Union. The Representative from Tunisia explained that he had been shocked not to find the name of the country he represents in the list of members proposed by the United Kingdom and the United States Delegations. He suggested that the names of all countries present at this Conference should compose the initial list. The point of Mr. Jean LAFFAY from France was that it was perfectly in order for a country and its colonies to cast their votes in the same manner as they have naturally common points of view and interests. The French Delegate reminded his colleagues that, in his opinion, politics played too great a part in this Conference and that he was quite ready to argue and debate on the subject of the so-called independence which is a very flexible expression. Mr. Laffay's contention was that there was no text which permits the exclusion of certain members. He stated that the three problems to be solved were: the problem of the relationship between the Union and the actual members, the problem of relationship between the Union and future members, and the problem of possible exclusions. The Delegate from Cuba in the course of his explanations suggested that in the case of a mother country and a colony casting their vote in the same way, this double vote should be considered as one vote, and if the votes were opposed, then it could be possibly considered that the two votes had been cast. The Delegates laughed heartily at this suggestion. Replying to Mr. Colt de WOLF, Mr. Meyer, Delegate for the French Colonies, explained that in fact when dealing with technical questions it was very easy for the same delegate

to defend and safeguard the various interestes of the various colonies of a country. The Delegate from the Netherland West Indies declared that he was in full agree - ment with what had been said on Wednesday by Mr. Fortoushenko and asserted that the Netherland West Indies were an autonomous territory, the interests of which were different from those of the Netherlands. The Delegate from Australia then pointed out that too much stress was laid on the voting question as in such a Con - ference, which is a technical one, dealing with technical problems, these technical problems could only be solved by general agreement.

After this general discussion, Mr. Fortoushenko proposed the setting up of a subcommittee to which precise terms of reference would be given by the Committee. Four proposals were then presented and explained by the U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, Guatemala and Cuba Delegations. The working group will be presided over by the Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Delegation, ^{and} composed of representatives from U.S.S.R., U.K., U.S.A., France, Cuba, Ireland, China, India, Belgian Congo, Morocco, Tunisia and from the French Colonies. This working group will examine Article I and draft an appropriate text only when the Committee has drafted the terms of Reference. On Saturday morning this working group will deal with the drafting of Article 3 which has been examined yesterday, taking into consideration the comments of the Delegates from Ireland, India and Hungary.

CORRECTION

In issue No. 36 of the Electron, in which are enumerated at length the reasons for which the Chairman of the United Kingdom Delegation was strongly in favor of the admission of the U.I.R., it was by error stated, on Page 3, line 36 of the English text that the U.K. Delegation strongly opposed the said admission.

The Electron would like to present their apologies to the United Kingdom Delegation for this unfortunate typing or dictation error (the French text clearly stated Ukraine, and not U.K.) made in the wee hours of the morning.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Policy Committee takes great pleasure in announcing the opening on Saturday, July 26, at 6 p.m., of the ITC CLUB.

The Club, a non-profit organization made possible by the generosity of several United States organizations will provide for conference participants a club and lounge where it is hoped that members may enjoy reading, writing, chess, checkers, cards, and other games.

On the days when meetings are held, coffee and tea will be served at no charge from 11:15 to 11:45, and from 16:45 to 17:15 for conference members who are actually working in committees.

The bar, open from 18:00 until 23:00 Mondays through Saturdays, will serve good liquor at cost. Since no currency will be accepted in payment, conference participants will be requested to purchase books of coupons from the manager.

The facilities of the ITC Club are offered for the relaxation and recreation of conference members. Suggestions will be gratefully received by the Policy Committee.

POLICY COMMITTEE:

Leon Dostert, Chairman
Blanche De Puy, Exec. Sec'y.
Ulla Morvan
Gabriel Corbaz
Reginald Johnson

Approved:

Gerald C. Gross
Secretary General
International Radio Conference
23 July 1947.

THE WEATHER

	<u>Yesterday's Temperatures</u>	
	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	60	76
Baltimore	61	84
Chicago	57	84
Miami	75	84
New York	62	83
Philadelphia	57	83
San Francisco	52	67
Washington	57	83

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Fair and sunny, somewhat warmer. Good to very good visibility. Gentle to moderate variable winds, mostly westerly.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A. M.

Committee F	General Regulations	Trellis (Ritz)
Committee C, Working Group	Organization	Room A

3:30 P.M.

Committee E	Convention	Trellis (Ritz)
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RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Renaissance
Committee 6,	Frequency List	Venetian
Committee 7, Subcom. C	General Technical	Parlor 1 (Ritz)
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 2 (Ritz)
Committee 6, Subcom. B, Sub-subcom. 2	Frequency List	Parlor A (Ritz)
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
Committee 8, Subcom. B, Sub-subcom. 2 (High Frequency Telegraph Operations)	Operations	Room 633

3:30 P.M.

Committee 3, Working Group A	Organization	Room 633
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 2 (Ritz).
Committee 6, Subcom. B, Sub-subcom. 2	Frequency List	Parlor A (Ritz).
Committee 5, Maritime Working Group (Call & Distress)	Allocations	Room 708
Committee 5, Aeronautical Working Group	Allocations	Room 720

RADIO CONFERENCE

Subcommittee D of Committee 8, presided over by Mr. CURTIS, Chairman of the New Zealand Delegation, adopted the transactional text submitted by its working group for Articles 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the Additional Regulations with very minor modifications in the text. On the other hand, the subcommittee decided to do away with Article 3 in the Additional Regulations and incorporate it in Article 26 of the General Regulations.

Committee 6, presided over by Mr. VAN DER TOORN, of the Netherlands Delegation, discussed again the question of whether it would be advisable to have a completely new engineered frequency list or an interim list based on the new allocations. Two concrete proposals will be voted upon at the next meeting: the U.S. proposal favoring a completely new engineered list and the proposal of Bielorrussia for an interim list.

Subcommittee B of Committee 7, presided over by Mr. HECHT of the United Kingdom Delegation, reviewed all the texts which had been previously approved individually and after the necessary corrections, mostly of a typographical character, had been made, the texts were approved for final issue to Committee 7.

Subcommittee A of Committee 7, presided over by Colonel LOCHARD, of the French Delegation, discussed the questions of principle in connection with the definitions of power of a transmitter and harmful interference. A sub-subcommittee 7A2 has been formed to draft the technical definitions in accordance with the general principles which have been adopted on the operating characteristics of the stations by subcommittee 7A.

Subcommittee A of Committee 6, presided over by Mr. LOEBER, of the U. S. Delegation, discussed document 611 prepared by the Working Group, and which contained the column headings for the forms to be used by the countries in presenting their frequency requirements. The Committee, after discussion of these headings, decided to leave it to the Working Group to present a final draft based on the suggestions made at the meeting.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Subcommittee 1 of Committee C (Finance & Personnel), presided over by S.H. ABAZA BEY yesterday examined the proposal submitted by the Hungarian Delegation for the establishment of an international bank of telecommunications. The main task of such a bank would be to help the devastated countries in their work of reconstruction.

The Subcommittee decided that, whilst it was necessary to help the so-called devastated countries impoverished during the war, it would not be practical under the present circumstances to set up a new financial institution. A small Working Group will draft a resolution recommending to Committee C to consider this matter as an important one, and draw the attention of the United Nations to this problem.

Committee F (General Regulations), presided over by Mr. MOCKLI, adopted Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and paragraph 1 of Article 10 of the Moscow text with minor amendments, as transactional texts to be examined by a small Working Group composed of representatives from the Delegations of the United Kingdom, the United States and France. The meeting adjourned early in order to permit this small group to start on its work.

General Frank E. STONER of the Radio Services Department in the United Nations explained yesterday to members of Committee D (I.T.U. - U.N.) how the

problem of the participation of the United Nations, considered as an operating agency in the work of the I.T.U. should be tackled. General Stoner reminded the Delegates that, in February 1946, the General Assembly of the United Nations decided that it was necessary for this organization to possess transmitting and receiving station and the necessary services to operate this station, and that, by the end of 1948, the United Nations should start operations of its own. Pursuant to the agreement signed with the United States Government, the United Nations will be able to operate a specific network of radiotelegram, radiotelephone, radioteletype and broadcasting system. Pursuant to an agreement with the Swiss Government, the United Nations will be able to set up services of its own in Europe, and it is foreseen that soon, the great international organization will spread its network of information all over the world. Some difficulties have to be overcome for the simple reason that the United Nations is a new kind of political and juridical entity. Another difficulty is that the United Nations has to be considered as an international body per se, and at the same time, as an operating agency. Proposals have already been made for the projected agreement on the technical participation of the United Nations in the work of the I.T.U., the most important one being the United States proposal. It seems that it will be necessary to make a derogation from the provisions of Article 2 of the Convention of 1932. This derogation will be followed by modification of several Articles. Moreover, a new situation will arise when the problems of new territories under the trusteeship of the United Nations or of other territories like Trieste will have to be settled. The Committee decided, by 19 votes to 5, to adopt, for Par. 1 of Article 2, the following text which had been drafted by the Working Group:

ARTICLE II

Reciprocal Representation

1. The United Nations shall be invited to send representatives to participate without vote in the deliberations of all the Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences of the Union, and may be invited to attend international consultative committee and other meetings convened by the Union under like conditions with respect to items on the agenda in which the United Nations may be concerned.

Mr. Jacques Meyer of the French Delegation, expressed his surprise at noting that the comments made by the French Delegates in the last meeting had not been taken into consideration. Once more he felt compelled to ask for specific distinction between the United Nations considered as an international organization, or the United Nations per se, and the United Nations considered as an operating agency. The Delegate from the United States answered that a special Article should be drafted to deal with this very important question. As for the adopted text, the representatives from the United States, Greece, Uruguay, India, Lebanon, U.S.S.R. had pointed out that it was a very good and very flexible text, in which the expression "may be" and "in which the United Nations may be concerned" were used, giving leeway to the I.T.U. for action and initiative. These explanations did not at all satisfy Mr. Corteil from Belgium nor Mr. Laffay from France who emphasized the fact that the United Nations should not be allowed to send representatives to technical committees dealing with technical problems, and that the proposed administrative council would be an executive body and not a deciding organization.

In fact, the Delegates from Egypt, India and Australia brought up the outstanding points of the discussion.

S.H. ABAZA BEY pointed out that in fact par. 3 of Article 16 of the Charter of the United Nations stated that "The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies

with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned." Therefore, the representative from Egypt is of the opinion that, if an agreement is signed with the United Nations, it will be necessary to accept fully all the consequences. Otherwise it would be useless to sign such an agreement. Sir Harold SHOOBERT, representative from India, possessed of both wit and humor, drew the attention of his colleagues to the fact that the discussions were rather slow in this committee and that, even though Atlantic City was a very delightful spot indeed, it may be wise to get on with the work to be done. For Sir Harold, the position is very clear and simple. 55 of the countries which are members of the I.T.U. are also members of the U.N. One cannot understand how the representative from a Government to the U.N. could receive other orders from this Government than the orders given by this Government to its delegate to the I.T.U. Politics are not bad in themselves: politicians are sometimes bad. Moreover, it should be pointed out that none of the representatives of Governments which are not members of the U.N. have yet opposed the relationship between the I.T.U. and the U.N. In the draft agreement between U.P.U. and U.N. Art. 16 provides for cancellation of the agreement on six months' notice.

The representative from Australia, Mr. JACKEL, requested the floor to ask what was going to happen to his amendment which had, in fact, in the course of the discussion vanished away like Mahomet's Coffin. On the other hand, he drew the attention of the Delegates to the fact that his delegation was very much interested in the draft agreement between I.C.A.O. and the U.N., and intended to discuss it thoroughly. This could not be done in a working group.

It was then decided to set up a Working Group composed of representatives from Switzerland, Ireland, Argentina, United Kingdom, United States, Egypt, France, U.S.S.R. and presided over by Sir HAROLD SHOOBERT. This Working Group will draft a text to be discussed by Committee D.

I.T.C. CLUB

Books of coupons for refreshments may be purchased today, Saturday, at the Information Desk on the Sun Porch from 9 A.M. till 6 P.M., and from 6 P.M. at the Club entrance (Club 22).

Members are kindly requested to buy coupons as early as possible.

WHO'S WHO IN THE RADIO CONFERENCE

The Delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic, which arrived in Atlantic City for the Radio Conference on July 5th, 1947. It is composed of the Minister of Communications, Mr. ZUNDUYN AIURZAN, Head of the Delegation, of his Deputy, Mr. LUBSANSANDER, and Mr. AFANASIEV DMITRI, Secretary-Interpreter.

The Delegation arrived in New York by airplane, having travelled by the long route of Ulan-Bator, Moscow, Helsinki, Stockholm, Oslo, Glasgow, New York.

The Head of the Delegation, Mr. ZUNDUYN AIURZAN is a university man. He has worked uninterruptedly as a Government employee since 1928. In 1944, he became Minister of Communications of the Mongolian People's Republic in the cabinet presided over by Marshal CHOY BALSAM.

The Mongolian People's Republic has a vast territory of 1.5 million sq. kilometres and a population of about one million. In 1946, the Chinese Republic officially acknowledged by Government Act the independence of the Outer Mongolian People's Republic, after a referendum in the presence of Chinese observers had approved of this independence. The Mongolian People's Republic sided with the Allied Nations and its army took an active part in the defeat of the Japanese army. The army of the Mongolian People's Republic executed a spectacular march across the Gobi Desert, and after crushing the region of Kalgan Dolomur Jehey, fortified by the Japanese, it liberated a series of towns and inhabited points in Inner Mongolia and China.

A network of communications is rapidly developing, especially radio communication. At the present moment, the Mongolian People's Republic has a large number of radio, telegraph and telephone stations. The capacity of the radio stations has increased more than 3,000% since 1926.

THE WEATHERYesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	65	83
Baltimore	64	85
Chicago	60	88
Miami	75	85
New York	67	88
Philadelphia	58	87
San Francisco	55	68
Washington	61	84

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Sunny and warm with highest temperature near 80°
Moderate southerly winds with good visibility.

Sunday: increasing cloudiness and mild.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



Vol. One - No. 40

Atlantic City, N. J.

July 30, 1947.

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee C, Subcom. 1 (Finance & Personnel)	Organization	Room A
Committee D Working Group	I.T.U. - U.N.	Parlor 1 (Ritz)
Committee C, Working Group	Organization	Room 633
<u>3:30 P.M.</u>		
Committee E	Convention	Trellis (Ritz)
Committee D, Working Group	I.T.U. - U.N.	Parlor 1 (Ritz)

RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 7, Subcom. C	General Technical	Venetian
Com. 6, Subcom. B. Sub- subcom. 2	Frequency List	Parlor A (Ritz)
Committee 3, Working Group C	Organization	Room 720
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
Com. 8, Subcom. B, Sub- subcom. 2 and Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 2 (Ritz)

3:30 P.M.

Committee 3, Subcom. A	Organization	Renaissance
Committee 6,	Frequency List	Venetian
Committee 7, Subcom. B	General Technical	Room A
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 2 (Ritz)
Com. 6, Subcom. B, Sub- subcom. 2	Frequency List	Parlor A (Ritz)

Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
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6 P.M.

Committee 5, Aeronautical Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
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RADIO CONFERENCE

Subcommittee 7B, under the chairmanship of Mr. HECHT, of the United Kingdom Delegation, held its last meeting yesterday afternoon. The Committee examined the report submitted by sub-subcommittee 7B2; a number of points were raised by the Delegate from France, where some clarification appeared necessary. The proper adjustments were made, and the report with these slight amendments was finally approved for direct transmission to sub-subcommittee 6B2 who originated the set of questions to which sub-subcommittee 7B2 were asked to reply. A supplementary note will be sent direct by sub-subcommittee 7B2 to the chairman of sub-subcommittee 6B2, within the next 36 hours.

A short speech was made by the chairman to thank the Delegates and the rapporteurs for the excellent work done. Some final remarks were then made by the Delegate of India to congratulate the Chairman, Mr. HECHT on having reached the goal after negotiating many difficulties, and for the able manner with which he directed the work at the various meetings. This was received with acclamation by the meeting and the work of the Committee was agreed to have been concluded and the gavel was lowered for the last time.

Committee 5, presided over by Colonel READ, continued its discussions on the frequency allocations between 10 and 2850 kilocycles and referred a number of points to the Working Group for further consideration.

Committee 6, presided over by Mr. VAN DER TOORN, of the Netherlands Delegation, held a very important session on Saturday, and voted for the adoption of the principle set forth by the United States of America, in document 622. Forty-one Delegations voted in favour of this method of drawing up the new frequency list, while 14 upheld the principle set forth in the proposal of the Belgian Delegation by document 623. The U.S. proposal will therefore be used as a basis for discussion at the next meeting.

Subcommittee C of Committee 7, presided over by Dr. DELLINGER of the U.S. Delegation, discussed the problem of standard frequencies and time signals taking as a basis for discussion the text of the United States proposal. A proposal by New Zealand in this connection was studied but was not adopted. The subcommittee appointed a small Working Party to draft the final text agreed upon.

Subcommittee 3A, presided over by Mr. PEDERSEN, examined document 636R; the Indian Delegate was not in agreement with this document insofar as the division of countries into regions was concerned, and submitted a proposal which will be passed on to the main Committee. Document 636 was accepted by a majority of the members present for submission to Committee 3, along with the proposal of the Indian Delegate.

Subcommittee 7A, presided over by Colonel LOCHARD, discussed and adopted the definitions of the following terms: "primary radar", "secondary radar" and "radiosonde". The next meetings appearing in the program for subcommittee 7A will be replaced by meetings of sub-subcommittee 7A2.

Subcommittee A of Committee 6, presided over by Mr. LOEBER of the U.S. Delegation, continued its consideration of the form of notice to be used when notifying a frequency to the IFRB. This form was adopted with several amendments. The Chairman announced that at the next meeting the subcommittee would discuss the final report to be made to Committee 6, and this report will include the method in which the work of Committee 6A should be carried forward,

and other recommendations which the subcommittee may wish to make.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Committee C (Organization), presided over by Mr. FORTOUSHENKO, examined the terms of reference to be given to the Working Group which will take up Article 1st of the Convention; this matter will be taken up again at the next meeting in order that Delegations might study the various proposals submitted. Thirty-eight Delegates voted in favour of retaining in the Convention Paragraph 1 of Article 1, which recognizes the sovereign right of each country to regulate its own tele - communications. There was no opposition to the motion. General discussion was started on Article 4 of the Moscow Document (Organization and Finance of the Union). The Delegates from Egypt, France, Ethiopia, the Netherlands, Lebanon, the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, Greece, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Portugal, and Argentina, all expressed the views of their Delegations on the new structure of the Union and on the advisability of creating an administrative Council and of reorganizing the Bureau of the Union and the consultative committees.

The Working Group of Committee D (I.T.U. - U.N.), presided over by Sir HAROLD SHOOBERT, has started its work. The propositions made by Mr. JACKEL from Australia, after thorough consideration, were not adopted.

General discussion pertaining to the important question of the monetary unit was taken up on Saturday afternoon in COMMITTEE E of which Mr. TOWNSHEND of the Delegation from the United Kingdom, is Chairman. It covered the various viewpoints and theories involved; and the Chairman of the Committee had previously emphasized the importance to be attached to this problem. Mr. LAFFAY, representing France presented the arguments in favor of retaining the gold franc as the monetary unit. Mr. LAFFAY called attention to the fact that it was surely somewhat paradoxical that the representative of a country which produced no gold whatever, one whose gold reserve was, to all intents and purposes, insignificant, should be rising in defense of the gold standard against the representatives of such countries as the United Kingdom and the United States. Mr. LAFFAY noted that the gold franc merely served as a monetary unit in the case of computing credits and debits. After studying the results obtained at certain recent international Conferences, he wished to remind his listeners that in Section 1 of Article 4 of the Bretton Woods Agreement, which was signed by 39 nations, we read that the equivalent of exchange shall be computed in gold. A decrease in the gold content of the monetary unit adopted would result in the lowering of tariffs. The representative of France pronounced himself in opposition to the general employment of such a theory as that of "purchasing power".

Mr. CORTEIL of the Belgian Delegation spoke in the same vein.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, who has not yet explained at length the main outlines of the theory to be advanced by the Delegation from the United Kingdom did, however, specify certain details of this theory.

On Saturday, Committee F (General Regulations), studied Articles 11 and 15 of the Internal Regulations which have been adopted with slight modifications.

WHO'S WHO IN THE CONFERENCE

The Head of the Hungarian Delegation to the International Telecommunication Conferences in Atlantic City is Dr. ODON UDVARHELYI, Director General, Post Office Department, Hungary.

Dr. UDVARHELYI recently arrived in Atlantic City after stopping off at New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles, where he talked with Americans of Hungarian descent, about the reconstruction going on in Hungary in general, and in particular about the reconstruction of telecommunication services. Dr. UDVARHELYI entered the Hungarian postal service 23 years ago. He was appointed Director General in 1945. In that post, he had to face the difficulties which were the result of the devastation of his Country by the war.

The two other members of the Hungarian Delegation are Mr. GYULA ERDOSS Technical Director of Postal Services, and Mr. BARNA BALAZS, Counsellor in that Department.

During the past 15 years, Mr. Erdoss has taken part in a number of conferences concerning questions of telecommunication (in particular those of Madrid and Cairo), and in all the meetings of the C.C.I.R., as well as plenipotentiary meetings of the Radio Conferences at Lucerne and Montreux.

Mr. BALAZS is Chief of International Services in the Postal Department, and is mainly concerned with the problem of operating world wide telecommunication services in Hungary.

Broadcasting facilities and equipment in Hungary, which were completely destroyed by the end of 1944, consisted of the following stations:

1. The station of 120 kW installed at Lakihegy, transmitting programs from Budapest I, on the 549.5 m. wave-band, with an antenna pylon system Blow-Knox at a height of 314 m.
2. A broadcasting station of 20 kW also situated at Lakihegy, with programs from Budapest II, on a wave band of 288.6 m., using one antenna extending between two iron pylons of 150 m.
3. Programs from Budapest I were also transmitted by 4 relay stations with a power of 1.25 kW each.

At Lakihegy, the antenna pylon of 314 m., as well as the two pylons of 150 m. had been destroyed during the war. German troops had blown up the station of 120 kW, and the 20 kW station had been dismantled and removed by the occupation forces.

After clearing away the ruins, reconstruction was immediately undertaken and, by the first of May 1945, an old transmitting station of 400 kW was put into working order in Budapest. The re-establishment of the 20 kW station was accomplished by September 15th, 1945. In the spring of 1946 the reconstruction of the 314 m. antenna pylon was begun. In June of the same year, a station of 1 kW was in service, which transmitted programs from Budapest II. The antenna of 314 m. Blow-Knox system was put back into service on December 22nd, 1946 and, since that date, the broadcasting station Budapest I has transmitted programs by the antenna pylon of 314 m., on the 549.5 m. wave length and with an increased power of 50 kW.

On November 20th, 1946, the 1 kW station broadcasting programs from Budapest II was replaced by an 8 kW station.

THE GRAND OPENING OF THE ITC CLUB

Saturday night marked the opening of the ITC Club . It can be safely said that it proved a smash-hit success both for the bar and its patrons.

High officials of the Conference, including Mr. Charles R. DENNY, Chairman, Messrs. Gerald C. GROSS and Léon Mulatier, Secretaries general, and a great many Heads of Delegations, attended the opening night.

A gay atmosphere prevailed, thanks to the talented members of the Secretariat who were good enough to provide entertainment, and everyone relaxed and enjoyed the songs, music, and dances.

Mrs. Ester DEAN gave us popular music at the piano, and Mr. ERDELY played the cello.

Mr. Victor BROMBERT who, in addition to his achievements as a linguist is also a talented singer, took several curtain calls and interpreted both classical and light music; his accompanist at the piano was talented Mrs. Solange FRANK.

The romantic dances of Tahiti were then brought to life by Mrs. ASHMORE, very well known as Miriama, who interpreted the dances of her native land with great charm. We were then presented with a gay moment of Russian songs and dances; Messrs. Nicholas GALITZINE and Nicholas POKROVSKY sang, Mr. Ivan TOLSTOY was at the piano, and Madame Nadin POKROVSKY gave her interpretation of Russian dances which were greeted with loud applause.

As the evening wore on, bottles and coupons were getting scarcer - but there are plenty more where they came from.

Singing ALOUETTE, LA MADELON and the AULD LANG SYNE, the members of the newly formed club parted; everyone enjoyed the dances, the singing and shshsh.... the drinking so let's all get together again soon, shall we?

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min .	Max .
Atlantic City	67	79
Baltimore	69	88
Chicago	62	94
Miami	77	86
New York	72	88
Philadelphia	67	88
San Francisco	57	68
Washington	69	86

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Sunny and warmer with gentle northeasterly winds and good visibility.

THE MORNING ELECTRON

Vol. One - No. 41

Atlantic City, N. J.

July 31, 1947.

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee F	General Regulations	Trellis (Ritz)
Committee C, Working Group	Organization	Parlor 1(Ritz)

3:30 P.M.

Committee E, Subcom. 1	Convention	Room A
Committee D, Working Group	I.T.U. - U.N.	Parlor 1(Ritz)

RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 8, Subcom. A	Operations	Renaissance
Subcom. B and Subcom. C		
Committee 7	General Technical	Venetian
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 2(Ritz)
Committee 6, Subcom. B,	Frequency List	Parlor A(Ritz)
Sub-subcom. 2		

Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
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3:30 P.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Renaissance
Committee 7, Subcom. A	General Technical	Venetian
Committee 3, Subcom. A	Organization	Trellis (Ritz)
Committee 8, Subcom. A,	Operations	Parlor 2 (Ritz)
Sub-subcom.		
Committee 6, Subcom. B,	Frequency List	Parlor A(Ritz)
Sub-subcom. 2		

Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
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6 P.M.

Committee 5, Maritime Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
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RADIO CONFERENCE

Subcommittee C of Committee 7, presided over by Dr. DELLINGER, approved the text of the Working Group in connection with standard frequencies and time signals. The text of the Working Group on propagation was also adopted, after some modifications.

Committee 6, presided over by Mr. VAN DER TOORN, of the Netherlands Delegation, has decided on the formation of a special committee to do the ground work for the new frequency list preparatory to the Conference of radio experts which will finally decide on the frequency list. A vote was taken on that phase of the U.S. proposal (Document 655), that the Committee should be opened for participation to all members who would wish to participate; the French proposal (Document 646) was that membership should be restricted to a number of countries elected by the Conference. The U.S. proposal was adopted by a vote of 33 in favour 15 opposed and 30 absent. There was a discussion regarding the manner in which members should be represented; it was generally agreed that a country could represent the interest of as many other countries as it wished but no agreement could be reached on the number of votes that could be cast by a country, in addition to its own, and this point will be taken up again at the next meeting.

Subcommittee A of Committee 3, presided over by Mr. PEDERSEN, examined the proposed Statutes of the IFRB and approved Article 1, with an amendment proposed by the Delegate of Cuba. Article 2 was also approved, and a proposed amendment by the Delegate of Mexico was not accepted by the Subcommittee; it will, however, be included in the minutes of the meeting.

Sub-subcommittee 7B2, presided over by Mr. VAN DUUREN of the Netherlands Delegation, considered the supplementary report applying to telephony, to the report already issued in answer to questions put by Committee 6. A proposal of the United States in this connection was considered, but some refinements were found to be advisable and the proposal will be discussed further at the next meeting. Primary consideration was given to the case of broadcasting, and the French proposal in this connection will also be discussed again at the next meeting.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Committee E, presided over by Mr. TOWNSHEND of the United Kingdom Delegation started its work with the study of the text of Article 28 of the Convention (Investigation of Violations). After discussion on the desirability of substituting the word "notification" for "investigation" as proposed by the United States Delegation, the representative from the U.S.A. pointed out, answering a statement made by Mr. GNEME from the Italian Delegation that, in Article 9 of the Convention were embodied provisions pertaining to the steps to be taken by the contracting states in order to take action when violations are reported.

Mr. TOWNSHEND then suggested that it might be appropriate to add to the actual text of Article 28 the words "according to the dispositions of Article 9". A final text for Article 28 will be drafted later on.

The Delegates then considered the present text of Article 22 (Telecommunication as a Public Service) and the proposals set forth by the U.S. Delegation in Document 2 TR. They agreed that there was no need to modify the Article itself. As for Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the U.S. proposal, dealing with the "lowest reasonable level" for the charges and the "excise taxes" for telecommunications, the

discussion went on for hours, the question of substance and the question of wording being fully considered. Mr. LAFFAY from the French Delegation pointed out that it was one of the privileges of a sovereign state to decide what amount of taxes or charges should be established on its territory. Moreover, Article 1 states clearly that the contracting states of the Union are entitled to settle, entirely by themselves their own telecommunication problems. The representative from the Netherlands concurred in this. The contention of the Delegate from France is that, if some amendment has to be made, this amendment should be so worded as to state that the various governments should refrain from imposing taxes on outgoing and incoming telecommunications. Dr. Nicolas G. de MENDOZA, from Cuba then strongly supported the proposal of the United States Delegation. He drew to the attention of the Delegates, as he had previously done in the Plenary Session of the Plenipotentiary Conference, the fact that this Conference had been convened to reshuffle the organization by drafting a complete set of up-to-date regulations in the telecommunication field. It has been recognized that the present Convention was lame. It would then be useless to provide this Convention with a wooden leg; what the Convention needs is a useful leg. For the accomplishment of the aims and purposes of a new telecommunication Union it is necessary to have the practical tools to implement the principles. The proposals drafted by the United States Delegation disposed of the present difficulties. In order not to delay the work to be done, Committee E should then tackle all the problems or matters, and interpolate into the text of the new Convention the appropriate terms. The new text when ratified by a government will become the law of the land. The Delegate from the United Kingdom explained that in his opinion there would be a contradiction or even a paradox if the same text dealt with the "lowest reasonable level" of charges and the "excise taxes". There would be a chance to take a retrograde step and there would be quite an implicit recognition of the so-called "excise taxes".

Mr. TOWNSHEND then summed up the debate and explained that all views having been expressed, a vote should be taken. The Committee then decided, by vote, that there was no need to insert into the text of the Convention, language which would be binding upon the governments in regard to their taxation policy. It was then decided to set up for the assembly the text of a "voeu" pertaining to the fiscal imposition. The text accepted by the United States Delegation was as follows:

The Plenipotentiary Conference in Atlantic City recognizes the desirability of avoiding the imposition of fiscal taxes on any international telecommunications, the charges for which are already paid for in another country.

The motion in favor of this vote was lost.

A new text in which were embodied the main ideas expressed by Mr. Laffay was then carried, the vote being 20 in favor and 8 against. In this motion, the final text of which will be drafted later on, it is stated that the Plenipotentiary Conference in Atlantic City recognizes the desirability of avoiding the imposition of fiscal taxes on all international telecommunications.

Members of the Working Group of Committee D (I.T.U. - U.N.), worked very hard all day long yesterday, under the chairmanship of Sir Harold Shoobert and examined thoroughly the text of the U.P.U. - U.N. agreement. They will today deal with the drafting and polishing job. Mr. Harvey OTTERMAN from the U.S.

Delegation, reminded his colleagues that it was necessary to draw a clear line of distinction - as has been requested by the French Delegation - between the United Nations considered as an operating agency and the United Nations considered as an international organization.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max
Atlantic City	70	87
Baltimore	72	95
Chicago	72	97
Miami	75	85
New York	72	93
Philadelphia	69	94
San Francisco	58	68
Washington	70	93

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Partly cloudy and hot with scattered thundershowers .Cooler tonight and Friday Fresh southwest winds.

THE ITC CLUB

Delegates are reminded that , on each day of
scheduled meetings,

Tea and Coffee are served gratis
in the ITC CLUB every morning,

from 11:15 to 11:45

every afternoon,

from 4:45 to 5:15

THE MORNING ELECTRON



Vol. One - No. 42

Atlantic City, N.J.

August 1, 1947.

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee E	Convention	Trellis (Ritz)
Committee D, Working Group	I.T.U. - U.N.	Parlor 1(Ritz)

3:30 P.M.

Committee C	Organization	Trellis (Ritz)
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7 P.M.

Com. C, Subcom. Working Group	Organization	Room A
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8:30 P.M.

Heads of Delegations, Radio and Plenipotentiary Con.	Renaissance
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RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 6, Subcom. B	Frequency List	Renaissance
Committee 7, Subcom. C	General Technical	Venetian
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 2(Ritz)
Com.6, Subcom.B, Sub-subcom.2	Frequency List	Parlor A(Ritz)
Committee 9, Drafting Group	Drafting	Room 633
Committee 3, Working Group C	Organization	Room 720
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

3:30 P.M.

Committee 6, Subcom.A	Frequency List	Venetian
Com.8 & Com.8, Subcommittees	Operations	Renaissance
followed by Com.8, Subcom.A, Sub-subcom.2		Renaissance
Committee 7, Subcom.A	General Technical	Parlor 1(Ritz)
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 2(Ritz)
Com.6, Subcom.B, Sub-subcom.2	Frequency List	Parlor A(Ritz)
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

6 P.M.

Com.5, Aeronautical Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
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8:30 P.M.

Heads of Delegations, Radio and Plenipotentiary Conferences	Renaissance
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As collars wilted, and dresses and shirts wrinkled, yesterday, as the mercury still marched on during a very sticky day, most of the Delegates spent their time tackling the technical and drafting problems in committees, subcommittees and working groups.

RADIO CONFERENCE

Committee 5, presided over by Colonel READ, considered a provisional summary of allocations for the band 10 to 2850 kc/s which was approved, subject to certain amendments. The Committee also considered a first report from the Working Group on the allocation of the band 25 to 30 megacycles which, after some exchange of views on the question of the frequencies that should be allocated for scientific, industrial and medical apparatus, was referred back to the Working Group to prepare a summary of provisional allocations for the Committee's approval.

Committee 7, presided over by Mr. KRAPKA, of Czechoslovakia, received reports from its three subcommittees. Subcommittee 7C has completed two of its three tasks, the one remaining being the consideration of monitoring. It is expected that it will have completed its work at the next meeting. The report of subcommittee 7B was accepted after some discussion of the question of a regulation concerning passive reflectors. The main item under discussion regarding the report of Subcommittee 7A was the meaning to be covered by the term "radio communication". The Committee agreed, by a vote of 17 to 11, that the term should retain a broad meaning.

Subcommittees A and B of Committee 8, both presided over by Commodore WEBSTER, of the U.S.A. Delegation, met, and Subcommittee A discussed the proposals of Canada to strengthen qualifications for aircraft radiotelegraph operators. In the absence of support for these proposals, it was decided that they should not be included in the transactional text of Article 10. Subcommittee B considered a proposal to allow coast stations of India to temporarily transmit a single short radiotelegram on 500 kc/s, which was adopted. In addition, the transactional text prepared by the sub-subcommittee on Appendix II was approved.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Members of Committee F (General Regulations), presided over by Mr. Albert MOCKLI from Switzerland, examined yesterday the text drafted by the Drafting Subcommittee for Article 2 of the Convention. It seems that there is a general agreement on the proposed text, but the Committee thought it proper to wait for the final decisions of Committees C and E on more specific points before drafting a final text.

The Special Subcommittee for Personnel and Finance questions, presided over by S.H. ABAZA from Egypt, studied the important issue of setting up budget approximations, first, for the Union during the interim period, second, for the new Union, and third, for the expenses to cover the Conference of Experts on Telecommunications. It was decided to request Dr. Frantz Von ERNST, Director of the Berne Bureau, to draft tentative texts and proposals for the three problems to be tackled. Dr. Von Ernst will, of course, take into consideration the various costs of living in different countries in the new and old worlds. It is obvious that the difficulties to be overcome are results of the present situation, as no final decision has yet been arrived at on the structure of the new Union.

WHO'S WHO IN THE CONFERENCE

On the first of August 1291, representatives of the three first "Cantons" of the old Swiss country, gathered on the Rutli Alp which overlooks the glittering Lucerne Lake and decided to build up, by means of a solid alliance, the Helvetic Confederation. Since that memorable day, Switzerland has remained a land of freedom, with a democratic Government, the corner stone of which is the referendum system based on direct approval of the laws by the people. The political and geographic situation of Switzerland was such that this Country has been able to keep perfect neutrality in fact and in law. In such an extraordinary position, the Helvetic Confederation was able to remain intact through the havoc of two European wars which have practically devastated the old world. It has been the privilege of this small Country to be chosen as the convenient site for the headquarters of the main international offices, boards and agencies in charge of telecommunications, postal services, railways, authorship rights, and the headquarters of the late League of Nations, and now for the European headquarters of the United Nations. Switzerland now is the turntable at the crossroads of the European lines of communication. Moreover, the results obtained by the Swiss in the international field thanks to their wisdom, sound judgment and sense of justice, were such that their Country now commands universal respect.

The MORNING ELECTRON wishes to extend today, congratulations to the Swiss participants in the Conference.

The Head of the Swiss Delegation is Dr. VICTOR NEFF, who has been, for 25 years, consul-general in New York, and now is Minister in Ottawa. The technicians in the Swiss Delegation are, Dr. FRITZ HESS, Director General of the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Services, and Mr. ALBERT MOCKLI, Chief of the Division, and Dr. ERNEST METZLER, who is known the world over as a prominent engineer and took part in the work of the Cairo and Madrid Conferences. Dr. VICENTE TUASON, who is a lawyer, takes care of the legal issues and problems in the various committees, subcommittees, and working groups.

Director of the Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union, which has had its headquarters in Berne since 1867, is smiling and courteous Dr. FRANTZ RUDOLPH VON ERNST, whose advice and counsel are very much appreciated by all the Delegations in Atlantic City. Dr. von Ernst, who has been Director of the Bureau since 1935, is a Doctor of Law. He has been for a long time, Parliamentary Secretary, that is to say, permanent Assistant to the President of the National Council of Switzerland. He was, also, and still remains, a free-lance journalist, who has come across a great many people and has seen a great many things in a short span of years.

Fourteen Swiss, men and women, have been called to Atlantic City to help with their experience in the routine work of the Secretariat. Mr. Henri EGGLI, Mr. Ernest RUSILLON and Mr. William STUDER, are the Counsellors of the Conference, and Messrs. Henri VOUTAZ, Gabriel CORBAZ, Victor MEYER and Paul WEBER, who are always going full tilt, are now very familiar personalities to all participants of the Atlantic City Conference.

ITC CLUB

Showing of Swiss Movies

All participants in the Conferences are cordially invited to be present today at a showing of films on Switzerland, which will be presented by Swiss members of the Conferences.

The show will start at 10 P.M. in the ITC Club.

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THE WEATHERYesterday 's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	73	87
Baltimore	74	86
Chicago	70	71
Miami	82	84
New York	79	88
Philadelphia	74	86
San Francisco	56	70
Washington	72	85

Weather Forecast For Atlantic City

Fair and cooler. Moderate northerly winds.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



Vol. One - No. 43

Atlantic City, N.J.

August 2, 1947.

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee F	General Regulations	Trellis(Ritz)
Committee C, Working Group	Organization	Parlor 1(Ritz)

2:30 P.M.

Committee Chairmen for Weekly Program	Room 110
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3:30 P.M.

Committee D, Working Group	I.T.U. - U.N.	Trellis (Ritz)
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RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 7, Subcom. A	General Technical	Venetian
Com. 8, Subcom. A, Sub-subcom.	Operations	Parlor 2(Ritz)
Com. 6, Subcom. B, Sub-subcom. 2	Frequency List	Parlor A(Ritz)
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
Committee 3, Working Group	Organization	Room 720

2:30 P.M.

Committee Chairmen for Weekly Program	Room 110
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3:30 P.M.

Com. 5, Misc. Drafting Group	Allocations	Parlor 1(Ritz)
Committee 3	Organization	Venetian
Committee 7, Subcom. B	General Technical	Parlor 2(Ritz)
Com. 6, Subcom. B, Sub-subcom. 2	Frequency List	Parlor A(Ritz)
Com. 5, Maritime Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

ON TUESDAY MORNING

PLENARY SESSION OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Heads of Delegations decided early this morning that the Plenipotentiary Conference will decide in Plenary Session on Tuesday morning on the date on which the High Frequency Conference will start.

RADIO CONFERENCE

Subcommittee B of Committee 6, presided over by Mr. COFFEY, acting as Chairman in the absence of Mr. Arboleda, began examination of the report of the propagation group under Professor VAN DER POL. Various delegations expressed praise at the fine work which had been done. The Subcommittee then proceeded to consider action to be taken on the matters on which the propagation group had made recommendations. Final agreement was not reached as to whether the Conference should give specific directives to the frequency group in the matters relating to the number of frequencies required for a given circuit. The subcommittee agreed that the conference should request the U.S. Bureau of Standards or a similar organization to undertake the preparation of the set of Maximum Usable Frequency Charts which the committee would require in its work. The Committee will consider at its next meeting how the charts required in connection with sharing can best be prepared.

Committee 8, presided over by Mr. R. TOENNESSEN, of the Norwegian Delegation, approved the transactional texts submitted by Subcommittee A, of Articles 3, 11, 12 and 13, and Appendix 5, and passed them on to Committee 9. The Committee then appointed the following experts to represent the interests of the I.T.U. in the Preparatory Committee of the Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea, concerned with the coordination of activities in the fields of aviation, shipping and telecommunications, in regard to safety at sea and in the air. These are: Mr. Poulsen (Denmark), Colonel Read (United Kingdom), Commodore Webster (United States); also two alternates: Mr. Petit (France) and Mr. van Anroy (Netherlands).

Subcommittee 7C, presided over by Dr. DELLINGER, approved the draft text of the Working Group in connection with monitoring. The Subcommittee then examined certain proposals of the French Delegation in connection with the method to be followed in the case of interference, which are to be added to Article 22 of the Regulations. A Working Group has been appointed to prepare a definite text in this connection.

Committee 6A, presided over by Dr. LOEBER of the U.S. Delegation, adopted the final proposed form for the frequency list and has now completed the work before it; the final compilation of the requirements will be carried forward by the special Working Group.

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HAIL AND FAREWELL

Colonel Read of the U.K. Delegation yesterday expressed the appreciation of Committee 8 to Mr. Sverre RYNNING - TOWNNESSEN who was presiding over the meeting for the last time before returning to his Country. Colonel Read congratulated the Chairman of the Norwegian Delegation for the efficient and friendly manner in which he had acted as Chairman of Committee 8 of the Radio Conference.

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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

With his usual mastery, Mr. FORTOUSHENKO smoothly and successfully conducted yesterday the lively debate and discussions in the meeting of Committee C (Organization) on some of the basic issues pertaining to the structure of the Union. As the terms of reference for the Working Group, which will tackle the many difficulties embodied in Article 1, were discussed, Mr. TOWNSHEND of the United Kingdom Delegation threw more light on the true principles and aims of the U.K. proposal. He stated that it should now be taken for granted that there was wide - spread, if not unanimous, agreement on the principle advocated by the United Kingdom, United States and the U.S.S.R. Delegations on the very principle which should govern membership. This principle is based on the assumption that full voting membership in the new Convention should be limited to recognized sovereign states or to countries which are generally recognized as independent in their international relations. The United Kingdom Delegate declared that his French colleague, Mr. LAFFAY, was entirely mistaken in interpreting the proposals submitted by the United Kingdom Delegation, as bound to bring ^{about} a schism in the Union. In fact, under the present Convention, there have always been voting and non-voting members, and the results of the present provisions of the Convention are that it is up to the Conferences to decide which members are to be considered as voting members and which are to be non-voting members. The United Kingdom government is the government of a colonial power. However, its considered view is that full voting membership should be given to independent nations only. As for the practical implementation of this principle, some difficulties will have to be overcome. The criterion based on the fact that any member of the United Nations is eligible for full voting membership in the I.T.U. is a very good one, but what kind of criterion will be appropriate in deciding whether or not a country which is not a member of the United Nations is eligible for full voting membership in the Union? Two formulae may be used:

- (a) the formula advocated by the U.S.S.R. Delegation dealing with the theoretical conditions determining sovereignty. This formula would in Mr. Townshend's opinion, inevitably result in dissatisfaction and dispute.
- (b) the formula advocated by the U.K. and U.S. Delegations, based on a two-third majority vote for admission.

The U.K. Delegate believes that it should be within the purview of the Working Group to choose between these two formulae. Mr. Townshend hastened to say that he did realize how difficult it will be to draft the initial list, and he sympathized strongly with the feeling expressed by many Delegates, as the problem of depriving some countries of their rights is a very thorny problem indeed. The U.K. Delegation is quite ready to help in this field, and Mr. Townshend proposed that the Netherlands East Indies and Burma should be added to the initial list set forth in the United Kingdom proposal. Further addition could be made after full discussion, and the list might be enlarged.

Mr. COLT de WOLF from the U.S. Delegation fully concurred with the views and explanations given by Mr. TOWNSHEND, and once more pointed out that it was the United States and the United Kingdom, two great colonial powers, which had taken the initiative in giving away the so-called colonial vote. Mr. Jean Meyer declared that, if the U.K. proposal were accepted, then the interests of the French colonies would not be upheld at international meetings.

Mr. Townshend made it clear that, in his opinion, while the study of the necessary qualifications for full membership should be, here and now, left to the subcommittee, the problem of the initial list should be studied by the main committee itself in plenary session. The U.K. proposal was adopted by 30 votes to 20, 5 abstentions and 20 absent. It was also decided that the subcommittee which will have to work out a new Article I should take into consideration the suggestions set forth in the U.S.S.R. proposal. As the Delegate from the Belgian Congo asked if it would not be proper to request the subcommittee to determine whether some steps would have to be taken in regard to the situation of members which would not have the newly determined qualifications for membership and what steps should then be taken, Mr. FORTOUSHENKO pointed out that this question would be dealt with by the main Committee which was now the only body entrusted with the task of drafting the initial list.

As Mr. S.H. ABAZA from Egypt drew the attention of his colleagues to the consequences which might result in case two countries now represented by one government should become two separate states with two separate governments, Mr. FORTOUSHENKO answered that this problem should be tackled by the subcommittee which was now entrusted with the task of determining the necessary qualifications for full membership. The delegate from Egypt, to illustrate his point, had smilingly mentioned that England and Scotland might one day be independent of each other. To illustrate his point, the Russian Delegate supposed that India might soon have two governments. In order to expedite the work of the main Committee which will now have to discuss the question of the initial list, the Chairman suggested that all Delegations which wished to do so, should issue written proposals on this subject.

As for the terms of reference to be given to the subcommittee set up for examination of the new text of Article 4 (Organization of the Union, Plenipotentiary Conferences, Administrative Conferences, Administrative Councils, etc.), a list of the main questions to be answered was submitted to the Delegates. Then the discussion flared up again on the subject of the administrative council. The Delegate from China stated that his Delegation considered that the new administrative council should be given responsibilities, powers and authority, and should be a very administrative body. If additional expenditures were necessary and, in fact, they would be insignificant, member states should provide for them in order to have a very efficient and up-to-date council. The "Bureau" has been very efficient and would have done more if the Convention had given it more powers. The Delegate from Portugal stated that, in his opinion, an administrative council was not necessary, and that it would be wise to take into consideration the findings and decisions of the U.P.U. Conference on this subject. This being a question of substance, Mr. FORTOUSHENKO ruled that a vote should be taken, the Delegates having expressed the opinion that there should not be any further debate on this question in the Committee. By 30 votes in favor, 14 against, 4 abstentions and 20

absent, the Committee decided that an administrative council should be set up. The Working Group will try to find out how many members should be elected to this administrative council. The Delegates from Greece and the Netherlands had explained that the membership should be limited, and the Delegate from Argentina had proposed that 12 members should be elected in order to permit procedures with the simple majority system, a quorum, and the two-third majority system. The Working Group will also study the problems of the establishment and status of various boards. The Radio Conference has already set up a proposal for the IFRB, but the Plenipotentiary Conference has to give its opinion on the question pertaining to the structure and organization of the Union.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	66	73
Baltimore	65	78
Chicago	52	--
Miami	79	86
New York	62	78
Philadelphia	63	80
San Francisco	59	68
Washington	67	78

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Mostly sunny with moderate temperatures and moderate north to northeast winds.

INVITATION

Special Demonstration of Frequency Modulation (FM) Broadcasting

The United States Delegation invites all those attending the World Telecommunications Conference to a special demonstration of frequency modulation (FM) broadcasting to be held in the Renaissance Room at the Ambassador Hotel, Wednesday, 6 August, 1947 at 8:30 p.m. The purpose of the demonstration is to show the possibilities of high quality, noise free, wide area coverage by the use of a number of FM broadcast stations which are directly interconnected without the use of long telephone wire circuits. From 8:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. the Army Band Concert at Washington, D.C. will be broadcast as received thru WBAB-FM from the Alpine stations. This particular feature may be enjoyed by those who arrive at the Renaissance Room between 8:00 and 8:30 p.m.

The meeting will be addressed by Dr. Edwin H. Armstrong, the well-known radio inventor who has contributed so much to the radio art and who has developed the FM system which will be used. The demonstration programs broadcast will be originated at Dr. Armstrong's FM stations, W2XEA and W2XMN, located at Alpine, New Jersey, twenty miles north of New York City. These programs will be received directly from the Alpine stations by a specially engineered receiving installation at a point near Atlantic City and then carried to Atlantic City's FM Broadcast Station WBAB-FM by a short, high fidelity, wire circuit where they will be rebroadcast. The reception in the Renaissance Room will be from WBAB-FM which is owned by the Atlantic City Press Union Publishing Company. The demonstration will include specially prepared programs with orchestral and other musical selections utilizing live talent and particularly adapted to emphasizing the high fidelity and noise reduction properties of the FM system.

A brief description of the coverage obtained by the Atlantic City and Alpine stations and the method by which they are interconnected without long wire circuits will be given by C.M. Jansky, Jr., of the firm of Jansky and Bailey, Consulting Radio Engineers of Washington, D.C., which firm has pioneered extensively in the development of FM. Mr. Jansky, who is an industry Representative on the United States Delegation at these conferences, has direct charge of arrangements for the demonstration.

At the conclusion of the demonstration, the chief of each delegation attending the World Conference will be presented with a table model Zenith combination AM-FM receiving set as a gift from Dr. Armstrong. Since WBAB-FM at Atlantic City will be rebroadcasting programs from the Alpine stations on a regular schedule throughout August and the first part of September, delegates may use their table model receiving sets for further reception of these programs and also for such reception of AM broadcast stations as they may desire.

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THE MORNING ELECTRON



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ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee E	Convention	Renaissance
Committee C, Subcom. 1	Organization	Parlor 2 (Ritz)
Committee D, Working group	I.T.U. - U.N.	Parlor A (Ritz)
Committee C, Drafting group	Organization	Room 633

3.30 P.M.

Committee C, Working group	Organization	Parlor 2 (Ritz)
Committee D, Working group	I.T.U. - U.N.	Parlor A (Ritz)

RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 8	Operations	Venetian
Committee 7, Subcom. A	General Technical	Parlor 1 (Ritz)
Committee 3, Working group C	Organization	Room 720
Committee 5, Working group	Allocations	Room 708

3.30 P.M.

Committee 7,	General Technical	Venetian
Committee 8, Drafting group	Operations	Room A
Committee 9, Drafting group	Drafting	Room 720
Committee 5, Working group	Allocations	Room 708
Committee 6,	Frequency List	Renaissance
Committee 5, Aero group	Allocations	Room 633
Committee 8, Subcom. 8D,	High Frequency	Parlor 1 (Ritz)
Sub-subcom. 2	Telegraph operations	

RADIO CONFERENCE

Subcommittee A of Committee 3, presided over by Mr. PEDERSEN, discussed the Statutes of the CCIR as proposed by the Working Group and agreement was obtained on the first three paragraphs. Following a proposal by the United Kingdom Delegate, it was decided that the question of membership which is the same for all the CCI's should be dealt with by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Subcommittees A, B and C of Committee 8, presided over by Commodore WEBSTER, met and arrived at the following results: Subcommittee A approved the transactional text of Article 8 bis, Experimental Stations, and passed it on to the main Committee; the proposals of the United States and Canada relating to the identification of stations were discussed and referred to a Working Group composed of Canada, France, United Kingdom and United States, for a compromise text to be inserted in Article 14; agreement was reached on questions remaining to be decided in Article 10, and this was referred to the main Committee. Subcommittee B approved the transactional text of Appendix 11 and passed it on to the main Committee with certain exceptions to be resolved at a later date. Subcommittee C approved the transactional text of para. 725 to 748 of Article 32 and sent it on to the main Committee, subject to certain drafting changes to be resolved by a small Working Group.

Subcommittee C of Committee 7, presided over by Dr. DELLINGER, adopted a text relating to monitoring as an aid to suppression of interference, to be submitted to Committee 7, for addition to Article 22 on Interference. This completes the work of the Subcommittee on monitoring and interference.

Committee 3, under the chairmanship of Mr. Arturo MELGAR VILLASENOR of the Mexican Delegation studied proposals for the setting up of the Committee on the International Code of Signals. It is essential that this Committee should be in relation with the Administrative Maritime Council now being formed. The Committee will then examine the recommendations put forward by Subcommittee A under the direction of Mr. Pedersen. A long discussion then took place on the procedure to be followed in nominating the members of the I.F.R.B. After interventions by many delegations including those of the United States, Great Britain, China, France, India, South Africa, etc., Mr. FORTOUSHENKO submitted a proposal which received the unanimous support of the Committee, and the Chairman of the Committee and several of the delegations congratulated Mr. Fortoushenko on the manner in which he contributed to the solution of the most difficult problem of the Conference.

Mr. Fortoushenko proposed that the number of members of the I.F.R.B., which had been limited to 10 by the Working Group, should be increased to 11 and that these 11 members should be nominated on a regional basis.

These 11 will be chosen in the following way, 3 for the American region, 3 for the West African region, 2 for the Eastern European region and Northern Asia, 3 for the Oceanic region (Oceania), East Africa and Southern Asia.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Listening to the legal discussions and arguments in the Plenary Session of the Plenipotentiary Conference from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. yesterday, the most starved observer could not help but wonder if he were in a supreme court of justice or in an international institute of public international law. The problems to be tackled were to decide whether the High Frequency Conference should be convened as scheduled or postponed, and whether the agenda for this Conference should be restricted or remain fully substantive. The main question of substance to be solved was whether it was within the powers of the Plenipotentiary Conference to give directives to the High Frequency Conference.

By giving approval by 57 votes against 9, to a motion presented by Mr. J.T. HWANG of the Chinese Delegation and seconded by the Cuban Delegation, the Plenipotentiary Conference decided that it was the supreme body and was entitled to give directives to the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference. The motion presented by the Chinese Delegation states that the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference to be held in Atlantic City will be a special administrative conference of the I.T.U.

By rejecting by 49 votes against 11 a proposal submitted by Sr. de MENDOZA from the Cuban Delegation recommending that the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference convene at Atlantic City on August 15 or some later date in August or September with a complete substantive agenda, the Plenipotentiary Conference decided that, under the present circumstances it was preferable to have a limited agenda, restricted to preliminary work on some substantive technical questions with a view to planning for a Conference to be held at some other place at a future date.

By adopting by 56 votes against 3 the proposal submitted by Mr. Ewell K. JETT from the U.S. Delegation which embodies most of the proposals submitted by the United Kingdom and Denmark Delegations, proposal amended in the course of the discussion, the Plenipotentiary Conference decided that the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference would only take into consideration some technical matters.

By adopting by 41 votes to 23 a proposal submitted by S.H. ABAZA from the Egyptian Delegation, the Plenipotentiary Conference decided that Heads of Delegations to the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference would meet for the first time on the 15th of August at 3:30 P.M., that the first Plenary Session of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference would be held on the 16th of August, that the Credentials Committee would be set up with another committee which would draw up the agenda for the Conference, and that the second Plenary Session of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference would be held not before the 26th of August.

In rejecting by 32 votes to 20 the proposal submitted by Mr. FORTOUSHENKO for the immediate setting up of a Working Group of 11 members which would take care of the preliminary work for the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, the Plenipotentiary Conference decided that such a Working Group could not be efficient before the arrival in Atlantic City of all the trained experts who are especially interested in High Frequency Broadcasting questions.

By giving unanimous approval to the proposal set forth by Mr. O'Muineachain from Ireland, the Plenipotentiary Conference decided that the first item on the agenda for the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference would be full considera-

tion of any decision of the Plenipotentiary or the Radio Conferences related to the specific work of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference.

By accepting the proposal made by Mr. J.A. GRACIE from the U.K. Delegation the Plenipotentiary Conference decided that the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference would look into the total frequency requirements, and that on the 28th of September, all the Conferences in Atlantic City would come to an end in order to permit the various Delegations to take the necessary steps in order to reach home safely after so many days and weeks of spring, summer and autumn spent on the American beaches.

Mr. E.K. JETT explained why the U.S. Delegation had reviewed its position and was of the opinion that the agenda of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference should be restricted due to insufficient time: it would be impossible now to hold the full scale broadcasting conference as originally contemplated. It would be impossible to re-engineer the band allocated to high frequency broadcasting and make specific frequency assignments within the time at the disposal of the Delegations in Atlantic City. It should be assumed that the new radio regulations and the new convention will be signed by September 15.

There were impelling reasons for giving consideration to proposals for a separate broadcasting organization within the framework of the I.T.U. As a result of discussions with the other governments at the Rio, Moscow and Paris Conferences, the U.S. government submitted a proposal covering a complete set of high frequency modulation. The question of establishing a high frequency broadcast board is one of the main questions to be dealt with. The Radio Conference should forthwith refer to Committee C of the Plenipotentiary Conference the proposal which it now has under consideration pertaining to the creation of a broadcasting board. The Plenipotentiary Conference should then decide whether such a board should be created and should define its Conventions. It is now fairly certain that Committee 5 of the Radio Conference will approve certain bands of frequencies for high frequency broadcasting which will represent about 38% increase in broadcasting space between 5.9 and 5.20 megacycles; this is generally the most useful part of the high frequency broadcasting spectrum. Mr. F.COLT de WOLF urged by Mr. CHARLES DENNY, to state the position of the U.S. Delegation, on the legal question, answered that while he was not going to indulge in legal dialectics, he was of the opinion that the Plenipotentiary Conference was the supreme body in the International Telecommunications Conference, that the High Frequency Broadcasting problems were part of the general system of world wide telecommunications, and that the Plenipotentiary Conference had the power to give directives to the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference.

Mr. FORTOUSHENKO, Head of the U.S.S.R. Delegation, stated that in his opinion there was no reason whatsoever for not fully carrying out the task which was planned for the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference. However, the Russian Delegate accepted the proposal which has been forced upon him, taking into consideration the opinion stated by various delegations and the statement made by the representative of the Delegation of the inviting Government.

The representative from the U.S.S.R. explained that the Conference should concern itself with the formulation of engineering plans so that matters of organization should be referred to the Plenipotentiary Conference. He said there are Delegations who admit that the problem of allocation of frequencies among broadcasting stations was not so difficult as that of adjusting the international frequency list but that an agreement on radio frequencies allocation would be a most important contribution to the setting up of the international frequencies list.

Mr. Gysbert F. VAN DISSEL of the United Nations explained that his Organization was deeply and sincerely interested in the work to be done by the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference. He very much doubted that the Plenipotentiary Conference had the right to give directives and thought that it could only draw up recommendations to the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference. Being the inviting Government, the U.S. Government should tackle this problem but it is up to the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference to decide what solution should be accepted for its agenda. It is the intention of the U.N. Delegation to express its views at the first Plenary Session of the projected Conference on the necessity of bringing order into the field of High Frequency Broadcasting. The U.N. is very much interested by the new arrangements to be made, as the General Assembly of this organization is going to deal with the problem of setting up its own autonomous high frequency system for a world wide international organization.

Mr. Niels Erik HOLMBLAD, Head of the Danish Delegation, stated that it was now obvious that a new international frequency list would not be ready for a long time, that a committee would have to be set up to deal with this list, and that the new proposal on this subject would not be implemented before two years had elapsed. There was no need then for haste; the more haste the less speed.

Mr. Jacques MEYER from France stated that, in his opinion, the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference was a Plenipotentiary Conference with full powers. The representative from France pointed out that in the Plenipotentiary Conference were Delegations which would not take part in the work of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, and that some countries which were going to participate in the work of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference were not represented in this Conference. It would seem rather strange that Delegates who are not going to participate in the projected Conference should decide on the future and the agenda of this Conference. The U.S. Government is the only body which has the power to make new proposals for the dates and agenda of the Conference which has to decide whether the agenda has to be restricted or amended. The French Delegation is all in favour of the setting up of a Working Group, but the members of this Working Group should be chosen from among the experts who are going to participate in the work of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference. The proposals and recommendations made by the Radio Conference should be transmitted to Committee C of the Plenipotentiary Conference but studied by experts represented in the Working Group of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference. As for Mr. LAFFAY he thought that there should not be too close a connection between the three conferences. The work to be done by the third Conference is really a new work, a very specific work. The Plenipotentiary Conference is not entitled to give directives, and the U.S. Government should know what it has to do.

The Delegate from Greece said that it seemed that there was a sort of spirit of separatism prevailing in some Delegations. Mr. CORTEIL from Belgium was of the opinion that the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference should only consider the basic principles which will be brought up by the next Conference to be held probably by the end of 1948.

Reverend SOCCORSI from the Vatican declared that, as the inviting Government had reversed its position, there was no need for him to be "more Catholic than the Pope". Mr. NAMMOUR from Lebanon took advantage of the situation to declare that the procedure of working through committees, subcommittees, sub-subcommittees and working groups was a complete waste of time, and that it

would be better, in order to expedite the work, to work night and day and decide in Plenary Session, as some Delegations could not afford to spend the rest of their days in Atlantic City.

With his usual incisive eloquence, Sr. de MENDOZA from the Cuban Delegation raked with blistering fire the proposal now submitted to the Conference. While he agreed that the supreme authority was the Plenipotentiary Conference, and that the Radio Conference and the High Frequency Conference were indivisible, he was of the opinion that the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference should be independent of the Radio Conference, the only reason for separate conferences being the product of past experience. The U.S. Government had, with very good judgment decided to have two separate conferences, so that the Radio Conference might come to an end and then proceed to the work of parcelling out the desired broadcasting frequencies. Sr. de Mendoza suggested that a vote be taken on a proposal regarding the possibility of holding a Broadcasting Conference with a substantive agenda. If this was voted down and a half-way compromise of holding a preliminary and limited broadcasting conference was suggested the Cuban Delegation would have to leave for home and wait until a full agenda was submitted. Later on, Mr. Charles DENNY was roundly applauded by the Delegates when he made a personal appeal to Sr. de Mendoza to change his mind. The Chairman of the Conference pointed out that Sr. de Mendoza had, by his vote, stated that he considered that the Plenipotentiary Conference had full powers. The Plenipotentiary Conference having unanimously expressed the opinion that the Cuban Delegation should take part in the work of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, the Cuban Delegation should concur in the general opinion and follow through on this point.

Dr. MAYO from the Argentine drew the attention of his colleagues to the fact that the three conferences should work in full cooperation and coordination within the framework of the I.T.U. He proposed that the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference recess on the 28th of September as the U.S. Government fixed the date and place for the next meeting. The Assembly decided that it was up to the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference to settle this question.

When, at 3 o'clock, the Chairman rapped the gavel for the last time, thirsty and famished Delegates staggered to nearby restaurants in order to get well-deserved nourishment so that they could get back at 4:30 to the less spectacular work of the committees and working groups.

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SPECIAL DEMONSTRATION
of
FREQUENCY MODULATION (FM) BROADCASTING

All Conference participants are reminded that they are invited by the United States Delegation to attend a special demonstration of Frequency Modulation (FM) broadcasting to be held in the Renaissance Room at the Ambassador Hotel, today, Wednesday, 6 August, 1947, at 8:30 P.M.

From 8:00 to 8:30 P.M., the Army Band Concert at Washington D.C. will be broadcast as received through radio station WBAB-FM from the Alpine, N.J. station

All Delegates and their families, as well as members of the staff are cordially invited.

THE WEATHER
Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	65	77
Baltimore	65	85
Chicago	63	100
Miami	76	90
New York	68	86
Philadelphia	62	87
San Francisco	55	69
Washington	69	83

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Partly cloudy and continued warm with generally good visibility. Gentle winds mostly south and southeast.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S SPECTACLES

There was lost, either on Friday or Saturday, either in the Renaissance Room or the Trellis Room or Parlor A in the Ritz Carlton, a pair of eye-glasses in a case bearing the name of a New York maker. Should anyone find these glasses or hear tell of anyone finding them, he is requested to get in touch immediately and without delay, with Mr. LEON MULATIER, Secretary - General of the Conference.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee C

Organization

Venetian

3:30 P.M.

Committee D

I.T.U. - U.N.

Venetian

Committee E

Convention

Trellis (Ritz)

RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 8, Subcom.A,
Sub-subcom.

Operations

Room A

Committee 7, Subcom.A

General Technical

Parlor 1(Ritz)

Committee 5, Working Group

Allocations

Room 708

Committee 6, Sub-Subcom.B1

Frequency List

Room 633

3:30 P.M.

Committee 8, Subcom.A,
Sub-subcom.

Operations

Room A

Committee 7, Subcom.A
Sub-subcom.2

General Technical

Parlor 1(Ritz)

Committee 5, Working Group

Allocations

Room 708

Committee 5, Miscellaneous
Drafting Group

Allocations

Room 633

RADIO CONFERENCE

Subcommittee 7A2 met, with Mr. HECHT as Chairman. After considerable discussion on the technical accuracy of the definitions, the following were adopted: "gain of an antenna", "directivity of an antenna", "coefficient of an antenna". The meeting then discussed the definition of peak power and mean power of a transmitter, and transactional texts in French and in English were accepted for discussion at the next meeting. The only outstanding definitions are "band width of an emission" and "frequency tolerance".

Committee 6 devoted today's meeting to the study of an amended proposal (document 689 RE) presented by the Chairman, Mr. VAN DER TOORN, in an attempt to reach unanimous agreement on the points at present under consideration by the Committee. Several countries, among them the U.S.S.R., Switzerland, the Netherlands East Indies, and Belgium, who had previously expressed doubts regarding the proposed procedure for the preparation of the new international frequency list, are now in favour of the compromise proposal which provides for the cooperation of the IFRB with the international radio experts combined into a Provisional Frequency Board. However, some points of principle were raised by the Delegations of India, Egypt and Peru resulting from the Statutes of the IFRB, and as to whether such cooperation was appropriate. To a question from the floor, the Chairman explained that in his opinion the members of the IFRB were a body of international trustees and would be acting as such and not as representatives of their individual countries. Other speakers had asked for the floor at the close of the meeting and discussion of the proposal will be resumed at the next meeting.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Committee E, presided over by Mr. TOWNSHEND, devoted the meeting to the discussion of Article 32 of the Madrid Convention on the monetary unit. Some favoured the preservation of Article 32 as it stands; Greece favoured abandonment of the gold franc and substituting the dollar for the gold franc. Canada and India favoured the maintenance of the monetary unit based on gold but wished to devalue the gold franc. The U.K. and U.S.A. Delegations favoured the maintenance of the gold franc, but wished to make specific provision in Article 32 for the acknowledgment of special arrangements by countries which cannot base their collection rates on the gold franc.

The meeting opened with a proposal by the Delegate of Lebanon which was that, in accordance with the normal procedure at international conferences, where there are many conflicting proposals, the meeting should vote on the matter of whether or not to preserve the status quo.

This proposal was voted upon by the Committee, and it was agreed to abide by the procedure which it had previously approved, namely that the proposals of the various delegates should be considered in their order of divergence from Article 32 of the Madrid Convention. The Delegate of Greece then stated that he was prepared to withdraw his proposal which was the most divergent from the Madrid Convention, and was prepared to support any intermediate proposal which met the views of Greece. The Canadian and Indian Delegations, whose proposals are very much the same, then spoke. After considerable discussion in which a great many Delegations took part, the Chairman said he thought the spokesman who had most clearly expressed the desire of those countries wishing to preserve the status quo had been the French Delegate, who had made a very lucid expla -

nation of the case. Later, the U.S. and U.K. Delegates spoke on their proposals which, apart from the proposals of those who wished to preserve the status quo, diverged least from the Madrid Convention.

The meeting adjourned and the Chairman announced that at next week's meeting a number of Delegates who had expressed the desire to speak would be permitted to do so then.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN COMMITTEES-

(ISSUED FOR THE BENEFIT OF LATE ARRIVALS)

<u>Rapporteurs</u>	Wrestlers who grapple with conflicting words and phrases (and each other), long after the meeting is over.
<u>Secretariat</u>	A term applied to a nebulous group of people who are rarely seen but who perform enough work, usually at night, to put Alladin's Lamp to shame. (This group is very soothing to the eyes of all Delegates when then come out of hiding).
<u>Allocation Group</u>	A term applied to any group of people whose discussions will probably continue a few minutes longer than forever.
<u>Plenary Session</u>	Any meeting at which the members are in imminent danger of starvation.
<u>ITC CLUB</u>	The best committee room in the Conference, where interpretation is welcome but where common language has long since been established.
<u>Station</u>	A term applied to any structure which houses communication equipment, excepting when it is a platform used for boarding railroad trains, a position in life, or a house to which policemen conduct miscreants.

THE DEMONSTRATION OF FM BROADCASTING

A solution to the problem of very large area network broadcasting without the use of long distance telephone wire circuits, was indicated here today in a demonstration given before the delegates attending the Conference, through FM programs originating at Alpine, New Jersey, received by Station WBAB-FM in Atlantic City, a distance of 116 miles -- and rebroadcast in the Renaissance Room.

The demonstration, originating in Dr. E.H. Armstrong's FM Station W2XEA-

W2XMN at Alpine, proved that high quality FM broadcasting in the 100 megacycle range is not limited to a 30 mile radius, but can be extended over much greater distances for rebroadcast purposes.

The program was picked up by a special receiver at a point near Atlantic City, carried by a short high-fidelity wire circuit to Station WBAB-FM and rebroadcast by a 3-kilowatt transmitter employing the Frequematic Modulator and Square Loop Antenna of the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation.

The engineering required to set up the special high fidelity receiving equipment and to connect it to the wire lines, was carried out under the direction of S.L. BAILEY of Janksy and Bailey, consulting engineers of Washington, D.C. Mr. C.M. JANSKY, Jr., of this firm, also gave a brief description of the method to the delegates, explaining how the two stations were interconnected without the use of long wire circuits.

Dr. ARMSTRONG, a well known radio inventor, who developed the FM system used in the demonstration, also addressed the delegates of ITC.

ITC CLUB

This evening between 9 and 10 o'clock, in the ITC CLUB, there will be a repetition of the demonstration of frequency modulation (FM) broadcasting. All the Delegates and their families are cordially invited, as well as members of the Secretariat.

At 10:15 Mrs. Solange FRANK who scored such a great success at the club opening, will interpret at the piano from the works of CHOPIN, PADEREWESKI, GRIEG, and old French waltz music of the beginning of the century.

Daughter of the astronomer Ferdinand Quénisset who was the collaborator of Camille FLAMMARION, Mrs. Solange FRANK studied six years the secrets of her art as a pupil of the great master Alfred CORTOT. Pianist for two years at the radio station of the Eiffel Tower, accompanist of the cellist PABLO CASALS and to the singer NINON VALIN, Mrs. FRANK has given a great many successful concerts in Pleyel Hall in Paris and in many different cities of Switzerland.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	65	76
Baltimore	65	89
Chicago	75	101
Miami	71	85
New York	67	81
Philadelphia	64	86
San Francisco	54	61
Washington	65	87

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Generally fair with little change in temperature. Good visibility. Moderate to fresh east and north east winds.

THE MORNING ELECTRON

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August 8, 1947

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ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

9 A.M.

Plenary Session

Renaissance

10 A.M.

Committee F

General Regulations

Trellis (Ritz)

Committee C Subcom.1

Organization

Parlor 2(Ritz)

Committee C, Drafting Group

Organization

Room 633

3 P.M.

Committee Chairmen for Weekly Schedule

Room 110

3:30 P.M.

Committee C

Organization

Venetian

8:30 P.M.

Countries of European Region (Draft Directives for European
Broadcasting Conference) Renaissance

RADIO CONFERENCE

9 A.M.

Plenary Session

Renaissance

10 A.M.

Committee 8

Operations

Renaissance

Committee 3, Subcom. A

Organization

Venetian

Committee 8, Drafting Group

Operations

Room A

Committee 7, Subcom. A

General Technical

Parlor 1(Ritz)

Committee 3, Working Group C

Organization

Room 720

Committee 5, Working Group

Allocations

Room 708

3:00 P.M.

Committee Chairmen for Weekly Schedule

Room 110

3:30 P.M.

Committee 6

Frequency List

Renaissance

Committee 8, Drafting Group

Operations

Room A

Com. 7, Subcom. A Sub-subcom 2

General Technical

Parlor 1(Ritz)

Committee 9, Drafting Group

Drafting

Parlor A(Ritz)

Committee 5, Working Group

Allocations

Room 708

6 P.M.

Committee 5, Aeronautical Working Group

Room 633

8:30 P.M. Countries of European Region

Renaissance

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Committee D (I.T.U. - U.N.) presided over by Col. MILANS from Uruguay, put the final touches to the draft agreement drawn up by a special Working Group which had laboured for more than thirty hours during eight meetings, in order to bring in an acceptable text. It should be pointed out that, taking into consideration the very special character of the I.T.U., the Committee had thought it its duty to appoint to this special Working Group the representatives from Switzerland and Ireland, i.e., of countries which are not members of the U.N., and to use as basic documents the U.P.U. - U.N., I.C.A.O.-U.N. draft agreements, and the U.K. proposal on the relationship between the U.N. and the I.T.U. As the basic issues and main points of the proposed agreement will be discussed today in the Plenary Session of the Plenipotentiary Conference, there is no need to elaborate on them. Suffice it to say that it was perfectly obvious during the discussion which took place yesterday afternoon that there are three trends of opinion among the Delegates on this very important question. Mr. JACKEL from Australia was the indomitable and fiery champion of very close relationship between the United Nations and the I.T.U. More than once he requested the floor to explain why his Government strongly favored an agreement which would be very similar to that recently concluded between the United Nations and I.C.A.O., in order to improve and implement the international structure of the world. Mr. CORTEIL from Belgium advocated careful dealing in view of the differences between the Union, a technical organization, and the United Nations, a political one. He strongly opposed any subordination of the I.T.U. to the U.N. Mr. G. NAMMOUR of Lebanon, who is never caught napping, explained that there was no need for the I.T.U. Delegates to be more royalist than the king and to give to the U.N. more than they really did ask from the Union. Sir Harold SHOOBERT from India who has often proved his complete grasp of all the questions to be solved, and Mr. Harvey OTTERMAN from the U.S. Delegations were the representatives of the middle-of-the-road group. Both of them explained their position in very vivid statements. Mr. OTTERMAN suggested that there should not be too many provisions in such an agreement. If a tourist wants to drive from New York to Atlantic City, the only indications he really needs on his way are signs and arrows pointing out the right road. He does not need complete explanations on boards or posters about what he is going to find in Atlantic City. As for Sir Harold, he pointed out that while the I.C.A.O. is a new-born organization, a fledgling, which needs guidance from the U.N., the I.T.U. is a very venerable person which is perfectly able to walk on its own legs.

The Committee decided to set up a special committee of negotiators which will confer with the corresponding representatives of the U.N. in the drafting of final agreement, and Col. MILANS suggested that the Chairman of this special committee should be Sir Harold SHOOBERT, who really deserves this honour.

The members of the special committee will have to bear in mind all the suggestions, comments and proposals made during the discussion in the committee and the full-dress debate in today's Plenary Session of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Committee C, better known now as the FORTOUSHENKO Committee, went on yesterday with the thorough examination of the main proposals pertaining to the structure and organization of the Union. It was unanimously decided that every consultative committee will elect its own director who will be a perma-

ment, high-ranking official, a specialist and trained expert, chosen at the Plenary Session of the committee itself.

The chairman of a consultative committee should be a representative of the inviting country. This proposal had been set forth by Mr. F. COLT DE WOLF from the U.S. Delegation. After the explanations given by Mr. Townshend it was decided that the so-called directors would be retained or replaced as circumstances required. The Committee, by 56 votes in favour and 1 abstention, stated that there should be established a post of secretary-general appointed by the administrative council, whose duties would be the general organization of a secretariat of the union and of its organs. By 56 votes against 2 abstentions, it was also decided that each consultative committee should have its own specialized secretariat.

Discussion flared up once more when the question of the "Bureau" was brought up. Messrs. COLT DE WOLF and S.H. ABAZA pointed out that a clear distinction should be made between a real bureau which is, in fact, an executive body, and a coordinating committee composed of directors of the various committees which would, in fact, be a "conference of directors" a "permanent conference" of high-ranking officials, especially appointed for the coordination of the every-day work of the Union.

Mr. Jean LAFFAY, Head of the French Delegation, drew the attention of the Delegates to the fact that it would be very weird and even paradoxical indeed to decide that a bureau should be set up in which the real representatives of the executive body, i.e., the administrative council, would be in a minority position in face of a majority of officials and civil servants.

Who are going to be the V.I.P.'s of the new Bureau? That is the question. Mr. TOWNSHEND was of the opinion that this is a very ticklish problem. Are the chairman and vice-chairmen of the Bureau to be stationed permanently at the headquarters of the Union? Are they going to be paid on equal footing with the secretary-general? After all, countries and not personalities, are to be elected to the proposed administrative council, and the representatives of the nations so elected will, as a rule, be high officials selected among the high officials of the various national administrations.

Mr. MOCKLI from Switzerland was of the opinion that the secretary-general should be chairman of the Bureau most of the time, and that the chairman of the administrative council should be chairman of the Bureau when very important questions are to be dealt with. As for Sr. de MENDOZA, he went so far as to say that the President of the Union should be a "citizen of the world".

Mr. VAN DER TOORN from the Netherlands Delegation stated that there was no need for a top-heavy bureau, as a permanent coordination committee of directors could easily keep in order the international work of the Union and ensure the smooth working of its technical committees. As the Cuban and Mexican Delegates had suggested that the study of this question should be postponed until some final decisions had been agreed upon on the structure and organization of the administrative council, Mr. FORTOUSHENKO gave his approval to a proposal made by the Delegate from Guatemala that the question be referred to a working group. Mr. NIKOLIS of Greece pointed out that this question was a question of substance, a question of principle and should therefore be solved in the main Committee. However, the Committee decided that a working group should examine the problem at a later date when decisions have been taken on the structure of the administrative council.

At the next meeting, Mr. FORTOUSHENKO's Committee will give its attention to the question of an international telecommunications bank, and to Articles 7, 9, 10 and 11, which have been chosen for immediate study since the decision to be taken on these Articles has a bearing on the financial proposal to be settled.

Committee E, under the chairmanship of Mr. TOWNSHEND, devoted the meeting to the study of a new proposal presented by the U.S. Delegation contained in Document 2TR, Article 21, Paragraph 4. It was proposed that this paragraph be added to Article 22 of the Madrid Convention.

The new proposal which was designated to assure equality of treatment in the establishment or approval of rates for all operating agencies recognized by the contracting countries, so that any such operating agencies might charge for services between any two points, rates as low as those charged for the same services by any other such operating agency. Mr. JETT, from the U.S. Delegation, explained that there have been instances where, in particular countries, the government-owned and operated telecommunication services, operate side by side with private concerns, and in some cases private companies have been discriminated against by reason of the fact that governments permitted their agencies to charge lower rates. The general sense of the meeting was that there should be no such discrimination as between government and private companies. Some delegates argued however, that the insertion of such a paragraph in the Convention would be a waiving of the principle of the sovereignty of states, which normally regulate such matters by the internal rules of the country. Other delegates stated that this was a question which should be dealt with in the telegraph regulations rather than in the Convention. After a lengthy discussion, in which among others, the Delegates of Argentina, Cuba, Guatemala, France, United Kingdom, India, took part, the U.S. Delegation agreed to withdraw their proposal subject to their right to re-introduce a fresh proposal modified in the light of today's discussion before Committee E should have completed its discussion of Article 22 of Madrid.

RADIO CONFERENCE

Subcommittee 7A2, presided over by Mr. HECHT, completed its task by adopting definitions for the "Power of a transmitter", "mean power of a transmitter", "frequency tolerance", "band width occupied by an emission". These definitions will be referred to Committee 7A.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Definitions

Odd bits of language that greatly assist in the reduction of what might otherwise be dull moments in all committee meetings.

Information Desk

A wooden platform which separates the delegates from extremely attractive young ladies.

THE WEATHERYesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	71	80
Baltimore	69	87
Chicago	71	85
Miami	72	89
New York	68	81
Philadelphia	68	78
San Francisco	55	66
Washington	70	86

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Mostly cloudy and warm with scattered afternoon thunder showers. Gentle to moderate winds, mostly southerly.

THEIR FIRST DAY

Mr. Leland ROSENBERG and Miss Doreen FING, both 23 years old, were married yesterday afternoon by Recorder Tort in Atlantic City. He is an interpreter and she was formerly with the Public Information Service in the United Nations. One more success for Lake Success.

They could not go on a honeymoon trip; an interpreter has to attend the Plenary Session meeting and know everything about the I.T.U. - U.N. courtship, betrothal and prospective honeymoon. But, the August moon is not the April moon.

The Morning Electron is very pleased to telecommunicate to the newly married couple the usual congratulations and best wishes.

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ORDER OF THE DAY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee C, Drafting Group	Organization	Room 633
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3:30 P.M.

Committee F	General Regulation	Trellis (Ritz)
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RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Renaissance
Committee 7	General Technical	Venetian
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Room A
Committee 6, Subcom. B	Frequency List	Parlor 1(Ritz)
Committee 8, Subcom. B,	Operations	Parlor 2(Ritz)
Sub-subcom. 2(High Frequency, Telegraph Operation)		
Committee 3, Working Group A	Organization	Room 720
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

3:30 P.M.

Committee 6	Frequency List	Renaissance
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Room A
Committee 7, Subcom. A	General Technical	Parlor 1(Ritz)
Committee 9, Drafting Group	Drafting	Parlor A(Ritz)
Committee 5, Maritime Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
Committee 5, Miscellaneous Drafting Group	Allocations	Room 633

SPECIAL PLENARY SESSION OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

A special Plenary Session of the Plenipotentiary Conference was convened yesterday morning in order to give approval to a draft agreement to be used as a basic document by the I.T.U. Negotiating Committee which is going to Lake Success to meet with representatives of the United Nations.

The Chairman Charles DENNY pointed out that members of the Negotiating Committee should not be given straight jackets, and are not going to the United Nations headquarters with their hands tied. The draft agreement proposed by Committee D was accepted.

However, in the course of discussion, very important points were raised by some of the foremost champions of the autonomy and independence of the Union. A proposal from the Canadian Delegation, dealing with the important question of membership of the Union, was rejected. The Canadian Delegation thought it fitting and proper to insert special provisions into the draft agreement on this important issue, but it was decided that the question of membership is one of the questions that will be dealt with in the main Committees of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Mr. CORTEIL from Belgium more than once requested the floor in order to state that, while his Country, which is a very active member of the United Nations strongly favoured the broad principles of a world wide organization and provided the President of the first General Assembly of the United Nations, was at the same time very keenly interested in the defense of the rights of an old technical organization which has been very efficient in its field for 80 years. Mr. CORTEIL pointed out that it would be very dangerous to admit into technical or consultative committees representatives of a chiefly political organization. It would not be very wise to open the door wide to the representatives of the United Nations for discussions in the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union.

Sir Harold SHOOBERT stated that the fears expressed by the Belgium Delegate were not well-founded, as there was no appreciable danger that the Union might see its main purpose jeopardized. The inclusion in the final text of the agreement of the phrase "may be" means that the difficulties in inviting are left entirely to the I.T.U. It is a uni-lateral matter. Mr. E.C. SMITH from the Union of South Africa declared that the apprehensions of Belgium might very well be well-founded. He reminded the Delegates that the exclusion of Spain had been a political and not a technical question, and that this exclusion of Spain might have a very bad effect on the implementation of the regulations for the telecommunications world wide system. Two other proposals set forth by the Canadian and Uruguayan Delegations, dealing with a more elaborate and explicit cooperation with the U.N. as far as the obligations of the members of this organization are concerned were advanced. Mr. CORTEIL requested the floor to make it clear that there were very important differences in the monetary and economic field between certain territories of the old world and of the new world. Paying high tribute to the independence of the Delegate from Belgium, Mr. SMITH from the Union of South Africa, and Mr. S.H. ABAZA from Egypt proposed that Mr. CORTEIL should be a member of the Negotiating Committee. The Belgium Delegate could not accept as the members of the Belgium Delegation are now very limited, but he suggested that Mr. ARBOLEDA from the Colombian Delegation should be sent to Lake Success. Members of the Negotiating Committee presided over by Sir Harold SHOOBERT from India will be, Dr. MAYO (Argentina),

S.H. ABAZA (Egypt), L. O' BROIN (Ireland), Victor NEFF (Switzerland) N. NIKITIN (U.S.S.R.), H.B. OTTERMAN (U.S.A.), R.J. MILANS (Uruguay), C. ARBOLEDA (Colombia), FREASE-PENNEFATHER (U.K.).

The Chairman, Charles DENNY proposed, and the proposal was considered as acceptable that, in order to expedite the work, the recommendation and opinions of Committee 3 of the Radio Conference should be sent directly to a drafting Committee, which would forthwith refer them directly to Committee C of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Mr. FORTOUSHENKO strongly supported this proposal but stressed the point that Committee C of the Plenipotentiary Conference should deal with questions of substance and principle, and should not go into technical details.

The Hungarian Delegation is now homeward bound. The interests of Hungary will be handled by the Czechoslovak Delegation.

Tormented with suspense, stout Jamil NAMMOUR representative from Lebanon, requested the floor in order to explain that if all the current procedures were followed, the Conference would not have finished with its work even on the 28th of October. He jocularly explained that, being the one and only member of the Lebanese Delegation, he could not accept to be Vice-Chairman of the Negotiating Committee as he was all by himself and had to attend all the meetings in all the committees, and that his fellow delegates might miss him very much indeed.

President Charles DENNY explained that the Conference being an international gathering of free representatives of sovereign countries, Delegations of all countries - large or small - were perfectly free to express their views but that, to save time, it might be convenient that in all discussions, the speakers keep to the point and be as brief as possible. The Chairman reminded all the Delegates that, in order to go back to their homes, families and the urgent business that waited for them, they had better get in touch with Mr. R. JOHNSON of the U.S. Delegation who will, no doubt, help them overcome all the difficulties and formalities.

The FORTOUSHENKO Committee (Organization) decided yesterday afternoon to accept the proposal made by its Subcommittee No. 1 (Finance & Personnel) concerning the founding of an international telecommunications bank. It was decided that the U.N. should draw the attention of its competent organization to the importance and urgency of the problem of financial aid in the reconstruction of telecommunication systems for the countries devastated by the war. Mr. Laffay from France reminded the Delegates that the French Government was going to propose a new compensation system when the Telegraph Conference convenes in Paris.

The Committee then examined Article 10 of the Convention (Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences). It was decided, after lengthy discussion, that a working group presided over by Mr. SIMSON of the U.S. Delegation would draft the appropriate text. The most important issues studied yesterday were the differences between plenipotentiary and administrative conferences, the possibility of administrative conferences with limited agenda and the establishment of regional conferences. Mr. F. COLT DE WOLF from the U.S. Delegation drew the attention of the Committee to the fact that it was perfectly in order to have conferences convened for the purpose of revising "portions" of the Convention.

Mr. TOWNSHEND from the U.K. Delegation proposed, and his proposal seconded by the Chinese Delegation, was accepted, that regional conferences should be established.

The Head of the U.K. Delegation strongly opposed the establishment of administrative conferences with limited agenda but this motion on this matter was defeated. The Delegate from Denmark pointed out that as a normal order should be soon re-established in the world, there was no need to make too many provisions in the Convention and to have a top-heavy Union.

Mr. LAFFAY representative from France was of the opinion that a clear line of distinction should be drawn between the provisions for administrative conferences and the provisions for plenipotentiary conferences. He reminded the Delegates that it would be very wise to state that regional conferences should always follow international conferences in order to avoid the creation of antagonistic blocs.

Article 11 (Rules of Procedure of Conferences) will also be drafted by the new working group. Mr. TOWNSHEND pointed out that the provisions of this Article did not apply to the administrative conferences, and that the text should be reworded accordingly. Mr. LAFFAY stated that it should be clearly explained in this Article that the provisions of the Convention should be mandatory for the Conferences. Once more he declared that, at the beginning of the current conference in Atlantic City, the Articles of the Convention had been completely overlooked.

Mr. FORTOUSHENKO read a letter he had received from Chairman Charles DENNY pertaining to the creation of an international broadcasting board. Several proposals have been made pertaining to the establishment of such a board. Mr. Jacques MEYER from the French Delegation had in mind that it might be useful to nominate for the special subcommittee of Committee C the same trained experts who had already thoroughly studied this question in Committee 3 of the Radio Conference.

A general discussion then began on Article 7 (Regulations). While Mr. FORTOUSHENKO felt strongly that a country which gives its approval to the radio regulations should give its approval to the telegraph or telephone regulations, Mr. COLT DE WOLF and the Delegate from Canada were of the opinion that there was a great difference between the telegraph and telephone world, and the radio world. Moreover, the laws of the U.S.A. were such that should a difference arise between the private companies and the federal commission, a court of justice would have to settle the matter. Mr. FORTOUSHENKO reminded the Delegates that, in Article 1 of the Convention, it was clearly stated that the sovereign right of each country party to the Convention to regulate its telecommunications was fully recognized. There was no need then to call for a vote on this question. The best solution would be to wait and see, and come back to the subject at a later meeting after the various Delegations had had time to think it over. Mr. LAFFAY, representative from France stated that the main aim of the Union was to obtain universality, that it was perfectly clear that the actual or present telephone regulations were drafted for the European system. However, our world is moving very fast, and it has already been decided that the governments parties to the Union would endeavour to make the provisions of the Convention mandatory or compulsory for private companies. The French Delegate also pointed out that it would be very dangerous to have in the proposed Administrative Council delegates from countries which had felt themselves unable to give their approval to the various regulations.

THE EUROPEAN BROADCASTING ORGANIZATION

The first meeting of the Delegates from European Countries, which will endeavour to draw up directives for the next European broadcastint conference was convened yesterday in Atlantic City. A Working Group has been set up composed of representatives from U.K., U.S.S.R., France, Netherlands, Belgium, Yugoslavia Switzerland and Sweden. The Chairmanship has been offered to the Delegate from Belgium. This Working Group will try to draft an additional protocol to the Convention in view of the prospective broadcasting conference. Representatives of the European nations which are represented in Atlantic City will exchange their views on the very important issue of bringing order into the present international broadcasting chaos.

RADIO CONFERENCE.

Committee 3A, presided over by Mr. PEDERSEN, studied the report of Committee 7 in connection with monitoring. The Delegate of the United Kingdom felt that it was too early to entrust the IFRB with the supervision of an organization which was not yet constituted. The Delegate of India added that it would not be fair to ask an international body such as the IFRB to accredit stations belonging to other countries. The U.S. Delegate, Col. SIMSON, as well as the French Delegate Mr. LAHAYE, felt, and this was the general sense of the meeting, that the IFRB could not carry on its duties without data from monitoring stations all over the world. It was found essential that provisions should be made in the Radio Regulations so that such data would be available to the IFRB. Following discussion and a general expression of views, it was decided that the Working Group would be given terms of reference, should report to the Committee and consider, in the light of the discussion what additions could be made in regard to monitoring in the Statutes of the IFRB.

Committee 8, presided over by Mr. T.S. O' Muineachain of the Delegation from Ireland, approved the transactional text submitted by subcommittee A for Articles 8, 8bis and 10 for forwarding to Committee 9. Consideration was then given to the draft resolution on experts to attend the Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea, contained in document 699R and approval was granted to the Chairman's suggestion to accept the resolution in substance and leave it to the Chairman to see that this decision is implemented by the Conference. The Committee then considered a letter from the Chairman of Committee 3 in reference to the publication of service documents and referred this subject to Subcommittee A for examination and recommendation directly to Committee 3. It was agreed that the text of Articles entrusted to Committee 8 would be submitted to Committee 9 by August 23, 1947. The suggestion submitted by Committee 9 concerning the editing of certain paragraphs in Article 17 and 20 of the Regulations was considered and referred to Subcommittee B for a decision to be communicated directly to Committee 9.

Committee 6, presided over by Mr. VAN DER TOORN, yesterday continued discussion on Document 689 RE. The United Kingdom representative, Mr. Gracie, made an alternative proposal on Articles 1 (A, B, and C) and 4. The wording as proposed by the United Kingdom was agreed upon, that the Board should be established, of which members are, the members of the IFRB and, the temporary members, representatives of administrations who desire to participate in

the work of making the new international frequency list. Paragraphs 2 and 3 of document 689 were approved and a lengthy discussion followed regarding Article 4, which deals with the question of voting. Several solutions and compromise solutions were considered, a great many Delegates took the floor, but the definite decision on this point had to be deferred to the next meeting. A compromise solution was presented to the meeting by the Chairman of the U.S. Delegation, Mr. DENNY, which received the support of a great many Delegations. The IFRB as a body could vote once for each country who has charged it with its representation in addition to one vote for the Board. The countries represented could vote for themselves and in addition by proxy for one other country who would have entrusted it with its interests. At the request of the Chairman, this proposal will be drafted and presented to the meeting for further study at the next session of the Committee.

DAY IS DAWNING

"It is not very clear what the word 'social' means - apparently there are nearly 78 different opinions on this among the members of the Union - and it was not clear when and how they should use their social knowledge. However, by hard work, a text was prepared which was so obscure that each delegate could understand it in his own way. Therefore we nearly reached agreement. But the delegate of Portugal was quite merciless - if I may say so - and pointed out the inconsistency of the text. Now the master brains of our Working Party went into action and produced a text which was so clear and so obviously correct that all discussion ceased."

Mr. PEDERSEN - Aug. 2, 1947.

FANCY DRESS PARTY AT THE ITC CLUB

There will be a Fancy Dress Party at the ITC CLUB on Wednesday evening August 20th. It would be very wise to get your tickets now at the ITC CLUB (\$1 per person). Whatever the dress, it must be fancy.

Two special prizes will be given for the two best costumes. Decision on this question of substance will be made by two-third majority vote of all those present and voting.

On this special occasion, admission to the Club will be reserved to ticket-holders only.

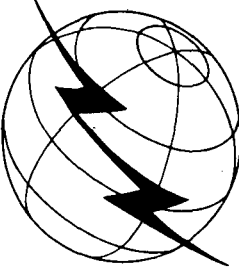
THE WEATHER Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	72	79
Baltimore	73	87
Chicago	65	85
Miami	79	86
New York	72	78
Philadelphia	71	84
San Francisco	55	70
Washington	73	88

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Today and tomorrow: Fair weather, a little cooler but less humid, with moderate west and northwest winds.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee C, Subcom. 1	Organization	Room
Committee F	General Regulations	Trellis (Ritz)
Committee C, Working Group	Organization	Parlor 2(Ritz)

3:30 P.M.

Committee E	Convention	Trellis (Ritz)
Committee C, Drafting Group	Organization	Parlor 2(Ritz)

RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 6	Frequency List	Renaissance
Committee 7, Subcom. A	General Technical	Venetian
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 1(Ritz)
Committee 9, Drafting Group	Drafting	Room 720
Committee 5, Aeronautical Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
Committee 6, Subcom. A, Working Group	Frequency List	Room 727

3:30 P.M.

Committee 3	Organization	Renaissance
Committee 8, Joint Meeting, Subcommittees, A, B, and C	Operations	Venetian
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 1(Ritz)
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
Committee 6, Subcom. A, Working Group	Frequency List	Room 727
Committee 5, Aeronautical Working Group	Allocations	Room 633

6 P.M.

Committee 5, Maritime Working Group	Allocations	Room 633
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RADIO CONFERENCE

Committee 6, presided over by Mr. VAN DER TOORN, Saturday, continued the discussion on voting in the Provisional Frequency Board. The proposal made by the United States was withdrawn and the Delegate from the Soviet Union made an important compromise proposal covering a maximum of two proxy votes in addition to the vote for one's own country in the case that a representative should be entrusted with the interest of a plurality of countries. The Delegate from Cuba insisted on considering the "permanent" International Frequency Registration Board members as a body, having together one vote, whereas a large number of other Delegates were in favour of giving each individual member of the IFRB the right to vote. As this problem could not be solved in the course of the meeting, a Working Group has been formed to iron out this difficulty.

At Tuesday's meeting, the Committee continued the consideration of the draft resolution and paragraphs 5 to 9C were approved. There was considerable discussion regarding paragraph 8, where some amendments proposed by the French and Chinese Delegations were accepted. There was also much discussion centered around paragraph 9A, where the Delegate of India in particular, wanted to make it clear that all recommendations adopted by the Radio Conference should be binding for the Provisional Frequency Board. Amendments of the United Kingdom to paragraph 9A were also adopted.

Committee 5, over which Colonel READ of the United Kingdom Delegation presides, considered the report of the Working Group on the allocation of frequencies above 31.7 megacycles, contained in Document 711R. This document was referred back to the Working Group for appropriate modifications in the light of the various views expressed. Document 710R, summary of allocations for the band from 25.01 to 31.7 megacycles was approved, subject to a slight amendment.

Subcommittee 3A, presided over by Mr. PEDERSEN held its last meeting yesterday. Document 743 would be approved by Committees 6 and 8 before being presented to Committee 3 for its approval. The Subcommittee approved Document 739 in connection with the procedure for the election of members to the IFRB for transmission to Committee 3. It is understood that the definition of the regions will be implemented by the name of the countries which they comprise. Mr. LAHAYE Head of the French Delegation, explained the proposal of the Working Group on monitoring, and the Subcommittee approved a paragraph in this connection to be incorporated into the Statutes of the IFRB.

The Chairman then thanked the members for the great interest which they had shown at the meetings, and for their excellent cooperation and that of the Working Groups which made possible the ending of the work in time. He thanked the rapporteurs, Miss RHODES, Mr. SAMIY and Mr. MCGINNETY for their fine work and spirit of cooperation. Mr. GRACIE of the United Kingdom expressed the appreciation of the members present to the Chairman for the very patient considerate and fair manner in which he had conducted the deliberations, which included consideration of some of the most contentious matters in the Conference. The fact that the statutes of the IFRB, which is about the most important new departure in the realm of the organization of radiocommunications, have been approved without need of a single vote by the Committee bears adequate testimony not only to the goodwill of everyone in the Committee but also to the very able way in which the Chairman conducted the discussions.

Subcommittee 7A, presided over by Mr. Claude MERCIER, of the French Delegation, continued the study of the very important technical definitions prepared by Subcommittee 7A2; these are now in their final form, thus ending the work of this Subcommittee unless other Committees submit additional definitions for the consideration of Subcommittee 7A.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Committee E -the TOWNSHEND Committee- (Convention) yesterday finished, without final conclusion, the lengthy doctrinal debate on Article 32(Monetary Unit). The Delegates from China, Mexico, from the Netherlands and the Ukraine, explained why they thought it fit and proper to keep the status quo and use the gold franc as a monetary unit. The Delegates from India and Canada requested the floor to explain once more the sense of their drastic proposal opposed to the retention of the French gold franc. They pointed out that it was up to the Pleni - potentiary Conference to take decisions before the question of rates was settled by the Radio Conference, and that, anyhow, the new Convention now drafted would not come into force immediately so that the various national administrations would have plenty of time to consider the question and take the necessary steps and provisions. Mr. de MENDOZA from the Cuban Delegation suggested an even more drastic change. He explained that, as there must be something wrong in the use of weird monetary units, or rather arbitrary coins, that are not even available, it might be more appropriate for the International Telecommunications Union to recognize as its own standard unit the ITU unit which would, in fact be the representation of the cost of transmission of one word from one point to another in a given country; there would be of course Kilo-ITU units; a clearing house would be established which would settle first the question of compensation between countries and then take care of settlements of differences between two countries on the basis of agreement pertaining to the currencies of the interested countries. This striking proposal did not seem to retain the attention of the Committee.

Mr. Jean LAFFAY from France, who had been, in the course of previous discussion the best advocate and proponent of the maintenance of Article 32 in its present form, stated that it appeared that on this important matter, three positions were being taken: first, the position of those who were all in favour of the maintenance of the French gold franc; second the position of those who, like the Indian or Canadian Delegates, desired to reduce the quantity of gold in the adopted monetary unit in order to lower the rates; third, the position of those who, like the U.S., U.K., and South African Delegates, suggested a compromise proposal by which at the same time, the French gold franc would be retained and special agreements concluded by arrangements on the basis of the American dollar or the British pound. The French Delegate was of the opinion that Article 31 of the Telegraph Regulations should be respected, otherwise there would be possibility of an unwanted freedom of manoeuvres. Committee 8 of the Radio Conference will have to dwell upon the question of rates and, if this question is not properly settled there will certainly be what might be called a "rate-poaching". In spite of his crafty eloquence, Mr. LAFFAY could not induce the Delegate from South Africa to withdraw his proposal.

Mr. W.A. BORLAND from the Union of South Africa, then threw some more light on his compromise proposal. He stated that, while he had the utmost respect for the views expressed by the Canadian and Indian Delegations on the

one hand and the French proposal, which would be very well received in a gold producing country like the Union of South Africa, he wanted to stress the fact that the wording of the proposals set forth by the South African Delegation was very similar to the wording of the text of the monetary agreement arrived at by the Belgian Congo, the Portuguese Colonies, South Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, and some British Colonial possessions.

The Governments of those various countries have been able to get along very well with the various currencies, and they have set up a very simple and workable agreement. It is essential to recognize the rights of national administrations to adopt certain standards if they wish to do so. The Delegate from South Africa, answering a question put by the Chinese Delegate stated that if, for a special agreement no arrangement could be made on another monetary unit, the gold franc would always be used. Mr. W.A. BORLAND who is a straightforward and plain spoken speaker, ended his remarks and comments by saying: "In addition to producing gold, diamonds and other precious metals, the Union of South Africa also produces black diamond, better known by the name of coal, and which could not be used as a monetary unit but which can be used to get up steam on the trains which will take Delegates away from Atlantic City on their homeward journey."

Mr. TOWNSHEND, who had been congratulated by Mr. W.E. CONNELLY of the Canadian Delegation for the impeccable manner in which he had conducted this important debate, and who had expressed the appreciation of the Committee to the secretariat, translators and typists, who had done so much in order to produce the necessary documentation for the work to be done, then made a clear summing up of the discussions, debates and arguments.

It was up to the Committee to decide, in order to inform the Plenipotentiary Conference, whether the present Article 32 was unsatisfactory or not, what the causes of trouble were, and what remedies should be applied. Three different views had been expressed on the problem of the causes of trouble.

View A: Article 32, as it now stands, is inadequate. For the Greek, Canadian and Indian Delegations it must be replaced. For the U.K. Delegation, this Article is inappropriate, but it is impossible or rather difficult to find now a final solution.

View B: The development of the telegraph and telephone regulations explains a lot of things. This problem should be dealt with by the next administrative conferences; and it has already been stated by the French Delegate that the French Administration intends to make specific proposals on this subject at the next telegraph conference in Paris.

View C: Quite a number of members of the Union have already made great use of the provisions of Article 13 (Special Arrangements), and it seems that a large number of special arrangements ought to be recognized in the new text of Article 32.

The Committee then had to decide first if they were in favour of replacing the present gold franc by any other monetary unit. The Delegate from Portugal, supported by the Bielorrussian and Belgian Delegations, was of the opinion that it would have been better to have decided whether only modifications should be made to the present Article 32, but the procedure suggested by the Chairman had been accepted. To the question, submitted by the Chair, 45 Delegations answered "No", 5 answered "Yes", one "Abstain".

The second question to be brought up was: Does the Committee wish to have

the present Article 32 amplified so as to give specific provisions pertaining to special arrangements? Approval given to this question would imply approval of the U.S., U.K, and South African views now embodied in the South African proposal. Sr. GNEME, from Italy, Mr. J. NAMMOUR from Lebanon, Mr. CORTEIL from Belgium and Mr. LAFFAY from France, wanted a cross reference to be made to Article 13 in the new text of Article 32. The Delegate from South Africa did not accept this cross reference in the text of his proposal, and the head of the U.K. Delegation reminded the Committee that Article 13 had not yet been discussed. For the second question brought up by the Chairman, the roll-call resulted in a tie, 22 for and 22 against, with 6 abstentions. Mr. E.K. JETT from the U.S.A. asked for a second vote, but Mr. TOWNSHEND ruled that, according to the rules of procedure of the Committee the motion should be considered lost, this being a case of a tie vote. The Chairman concluded that there was no option for him but to refer the matter to the Plenary Session of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which will be provided with all the findings, discussions, results and votes arrived at in the Committee.

Anyhow, Mr. TOWNSHEND thought it appropriate to point out first, that 27 Delegations were absent when the vote was taken and second, that all the Delegations would find very valuable information and documentation in all the minutes and reports on the work of the Committee.

It was then decided to set up a drafting triumvirate composed of one representative from a French speaking country (France), and two representatives from two English speaking countries (one from the U.K. and one from the U.S.A.) due consideration being given to the British and American ways of using English terms. This drafting triumvirate will suggest the appropriate wording for Articles 1(Paragraph 2) 22, 24, 26, 27, 28.

Discussion on Article 23 will start all over again at a future meeting.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	67	80
Baltimore	73	91
Chicago	72	94
Miami	73	84
New York	68	87
Philadelphia	66	89
San Francisco	54	72
Washington	74	91

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Fair, warm and humid. Moderate southerly winds.

WHO'S WHO IN THE CONFERENCE

It is often supposed that Czechoslovakia is a new state, founded in 1918. In reality, on the name of the Country is new. The ancient state, called Samo in the ninth century, Greater Moravia in the tenth century, and later the Kingdom of Bohemia, the nucleus of which was formed by the countries then called "Countries of the Crown of St. Wenceslaus", played a most important role throughout the middle ages. Prague University, founded in 1348, was the first university in Central Europe. Since the beginning of the 15th century, the Czech people have fought stubbornly for spiritual freedom and, as would be said today, for social justice.

The Kingdom of Bohemia lost its independence in 1620, at the beginning of the Thirty Years War and then constituted the most valuable part of the Hapsburg Monarchy, later called "Austria-Hungary"; it was restored as the Czechoslovak Republic in 1918. Its newly acquired independence was proclaimed in Philadelphia at Independence Hall by Mr. T.D. Masaryk. In addition to the Countries of the Crown of St. Wenceslaus, the Czechoslovak Republic includes the territory inhabited by the Slovaks, whose language differs only slightly from the Czech language. These few words may perhaps suffice to show that Czechoslovakia is a very ancient Country, whose history has been both glorious and tragic.

Jan Hus, the predecessor of Martin Luther, Jan Amos Komensky (Comenius), the great didactic reformer, Antonin Dvorak, the famous composer, and Tomas Garigue Masaryk, the philosopher and the first president of the Czechoslovak Republic, are among the many famous sons of this Country.

On March 15, 1939, the western part of Czechoslovakia was occupied by the Nazis, and the notorious Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia was formed. The eastern part was proclaimed the Slovak Republic. The Nazis claimed that the Protectorate was an autonomous part of the Reich, but in reality the Nazis governed the whole life of the Country in a cruel manner. After the war, which left the center of the country especially and Czechoslovakia in a grave condition, the whole country was despoiled.

During this occupation, telecommunication installations suffered serious losses, and the Czechoslovak Republic had great difficulty keeping the service in as good condition as possible.

The Head of the Czechoslovak Delegation in Atlantic City is the Engineer Jindrich KRAPKA, Chief of radiotelegraph and radiotelephone services in the Ministry of Postal Service in Prague, a former pupil of the Ecole Superieure of the P.T.T. in Paris who, for many years, has taken part in the work of the different Consulting Committees of the I.T.U., and has been present at many International Conferences dealing with questions concerning telecommunications.

The second engineering expert of the Delegation is the Engineer Jaromir SVOBODA, Chief of the Technical Broadcasting Services in the Ministry of Postal Service in Prague, a former pupil of the Ecole Superieure d'Electricité, Radio Section in Paris. On leaving this school he worked in the field of radio and taught radio transmitter construction in the Polytechnical School (Technical University) of Prague. He has taken part in the work of several conferences dealing with radio and especially in the Prague, Madrid and Cairo Conferences and may therefore, be considered as one of the deans of the Atlantic City Conferences.

The third Czechoslovak Delegate is Mr. Jan BUSAK, a doctor of law and

Assistant Chief in the Bureau of the Ministry of Postal Service in Prague. He took part in the Cairo Conference and has, for many years, participated in the work of the C.C.I.T.

In the last few days the Delegation has been increased by two representatives of Radiodiffusion Tchecoslovaque (Czechoslovak Broadcasting), Mr. B. LASTOVICKA General Director and Member of the Administrative Council of the O.I.R., and Engineer L. JANIK, technical Director, who has been working in the field of broadcasting for a long time.

The Czechoslovak Delegation is not large, and is obliged to work day and night to follow at least that part of the work of the Conference which is most important in safeguarding the interests of its country.

Mr. BUSAK is now very well known for the important part he takes in all the discussions. His clear and logical interventions constitute very important contributions to the debate.

 * ITC CLUB *
 * Musical Evening *
 * Friday, August 15, 1947, at 10 o' clock *
 * Mr. Victor BROMBERT (Bass Baritone) *
 * Mr. ERDELY (Cello) *
 * Mrs. Solange FRANK (Pianist) *
 * Compositions of: *
 * Verdi - Gounod - Mozart - Goltermann, *
 * Beethoven - Massenet - Van Goens -etc. *

ALL QUIET ON THE SPECTACLES FRONT

The average number of spectacles lost and found, from Friday morning up to Tuesday evening, has been reported to the News Editor of the Morning Electron. It appears, however, that delegates, secretaries, and the employees of the Hotel now know how to handle this daily problem of finding and returning to their owners the straying spectacles.

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THE MORNING ELECTRON



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ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee C	Organization	Trellis (Ritz)
<u>3:30 P.M.</u>		
Committee F	General Regulations	Venetian
Committee C, Subcom. 1	Organization	Room A
Committee E	Convention	Trellis (Ritz)
Committee C, Drafting Group	Organization	Parlor 2(Ritz)

RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 6	Frequency List	Renaissance
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 1(Ritz)
Committee 9, Drafting Group	Drafting	Room 720
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
Committee 6, Subcom. A, Working Group	Frequency List	Room 727
Committee 8, Subcommittees A, B, C	Operations	Venetian

3:30 P.M.

Joint Meeting Committee 3 and Committee 7	Organization General Technical	Renaissance
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 1(Ritz)
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
Committee 6, Subcom. A Working Group	Frequency List	Room 727

6 P.M.

Committee 5, Miscellaneous Drafting Group	Allocations	Room 633
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RADIO CONFERENCE

Committee 3, presided over by Mr. MELGAR VILLASENOR from Mexico, considered Documents 700 and 746R. Following remarks by the Delegates of the Belgian Congo and of the Union of South Africa, that all that part of Africa south of the Equator should be incorporated in the "B" region, this was accepted by the Committee and will be included in the report. The Chairman of Subcommittee A, Mr. PEDERSEN, presented a report on the work of his Subcommittee to date. A Working Group, headed by the Delegate of Cuba, and composed of representatives from the Delegations of United Kingdom, United States, Netherlands and France, was formed to study all the proposals submitted to Committee 3, and which have not yet been examined; it was recommended that the work of this group be completed if possible by next Tuesday, at which date it is intended to hold the last meeting of the Committee. After an amendment proposed by the Delegate of the United States, in connection with ship stations and standard frequencies, a remark by the Delegate of the United Kingdom on the addition of a clause on the specialized secretariat of the IFRB, and a remark by the Delegate of China in connection with the definition of the regions by the enumeration of countries comprised in each region, documents 673 and 739 were approved. The Committee then approved the procedure to be followed in connection with its report, that is, that it be sent directly to Committee C of the Plenipotentiary Conference for examination of questions of a constitutional nature and after its approbation that it be approved by the Radio Conference, particularly insofar as the technical points are concerned.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo brought up the question of the election of members nominated by countries in a region by votes of countries in majority not belonging to that region; it was decided to submit this question to Committee C of the Plenipotentiary Conference, for a ruling. Documents 748(Recommendations concerning the CCIR) and 755(Report of the Chairman of Committee 3) were approved.

Subcommittee A (General) of Committee 8, presided over by Commodore WEBSTER, approved a draft resolution recommending that all countries study proposal 2519R submitted by the Philippines Delegation, concerning a new method for the generation of call signs to the end that it be taken into consideration at future Radio Conferences if revision of the Table of Allocation of Call Signs be found necessary at such Conferences. The Subcommittee approved the transitional texts of Article 14 - Call Signs; Nos. 644 to 652 of Article 25 - Class and Minimum Number of Operators for Ship and Aircraft Stations and Appendix 10 - Documents with which ship and aircraft stations must be provided, and passed them on to Committee 8.

Subcommittee 7A, presided over by Col. LOCHARD, adopted definitions of the following terms: "instrument landing system" and "racon"; this completes the examination of the terms which have been referred to this Subcommittee.

Committee 6, presided over by Mr. VAN DER TOORN of the Netherlands Delegation, discussed Article 9D and E and the French alternative proposal which was apparently acceptable to a large majority, but as discussion showed that there were objections, especially from the Delegate of India, it was not possible to make any decision.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Full speed ahead, Committee E (Convention), discussed questions of substance and referred questions of wording and textual amendments to the Franco-Anglo-American drafting Triumvirate (Mr. COMMANAY from France, Mr. LEWIS, U.K. and Mr. TOMLINSON, U.S.A.) which has obviously a very heavy task to perform.

Mr. E.K. JETT from the U.S. A. Delegation had to explain yesterday, why his Government thought it necessary to delete in the first sentence of Article 13 (Special Arrangements) the following words: "On service matters which do not concern the governments in general". The U.S. Delegate is of the opinion that the Article as it now stands needs some clarification. He was at a loss to understand what is meant by "service matters". The U.S. proposal was strongly supported by Mr. de MENDOZA from Cuba who described this proposal as clear, simple, precise and concise. As the Article under study deals with the possibility of special arrangements, there was no need to prescribe limitation in the conclusion of special agreements. The only limitation should be imposed by acceptance of the Convention and Regulations. "As a matter of fact", said the Delegate from Cuba, "many special agreements have already been concluded which go far beyond the provisions of Article 13. It is time now to legalize what has already been done. The main aim of the Union is to have a universal standard which will guide the various countries". The Delegate from Bielorussia declared that the present text did not seem to be very precise, and thought there was no reason to limit the freedom of states to agree upon certain special arrangements if they wished to do so. A proposal set forth by the U.S.S.R. Delegation on the necessity for such special arrangements not to conflict in any way with the Convention or the Regulation was then adopted by 18 "Ayes" against 10 "Noes". Several wording amendments brought up by the Italian and Swedish Delegations will be taken into consideration by the Drafting Committee.

As for Article 29 (Charges and Franking Privileges), while the Delegates from France, U.K., Lebanon, and Italy were in favour of retaining the present text the U.S. Delegate made himself clear that, in his opinion, this cross-reference to the regulations should not be kept in the text of the Convention. Mr. JETT went so far as to assert that there was nothing more important in this Article than the fact that his name could be found in the Washington telephone directory. At long last, so as not to waste time, Mr. JETT said that he would not press the point and that he had no definite objection to the retention of the Article in the Convention.

Article 31 (Secret Language), agreed upon in principle will be sent for textual amendments to the Drafting Committee.

For Article 33 (Rendering of Accounts), it was first decided, as had been suggested by the U.S.S.R. Delegation, to add to the contracting governments the operating agencies under the control of those governments. The Delegates from France and the United Kingdom then measured swords. Mr. LAFFAY declared that there was nothing else to do but to make a reference to the regulations. Mr. LEWIS explained that his Government thought it necessary for the contracting governments to account to one another for the charges incurred by their respective services. Moreover, while the United Kingdom Delegates are convinced that the Plenipotentiary Conference is perfectly entitled to take any decision it deems fit, the French Delegate pointed out that in fact there is a hierarchy in the Conferences system, and that specific questions are dealt with by the administrative conferences in order to find a satisfactory solution. Mr. TOWNSHEND will draw up some tentative proposal which will serve as a basis of discussion for this Article at a later meeting.

In order to restrict by Convention the unnecessary use of radio frequencies, the Canadian Delegation had suggested a third paragraph should be added to the present text of Article 34 of the Convention (Inter-communication). Discussion on this point was postponed but Mr. JETT from the U.S. Delegation immediately took up the cudgels against the Canadian proposal and firmly stated that, if such a proposal were accepted the result in the U.S. would be the establishment of a monopoly and restrictions to free enterprise and competition which are vital parts of the American democratic system.

For Article 35, the Delegates agreed on the deletion of the words "as far as possible" in paragraph 1.

Sr. GNOME on behalf of the Italian Delegation, backed by Mr. STERKY from the Swedish Delegation stressed the necessity of adding a third paragraph to the present text of the Article in order to obtain from the contracting governments the promise to take all practical measures in order to stop all harmful interference with services referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article by electrically operated apparatus of all kinds. The Italian Delegate reminded his colleagues that the Radio Conference had already recognized the importance of such provisions and that, on the other hand, contracting governments undertook certain responsibilities. Mr. TOWNSHEND pointed out that this question was a very important question indeed and that Delegations should have some more time to think it over. The Indian Delegate explained that this problem should be solved by the provisions of the Electricity Act. As time was going on, Mr. TOWNSHEND was inclined to think that the meeting should be adjourned. The Delegates agreed.

It should be pointed out that the U.S. Delegate who had, at the last meeting, reopened discussion on Article 23 declared that in order to expedite the work of the Committee, this Article should be, without further delay, referred to the Drafting Triumvirate.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	74	81
Baltimore	74	94
Chicago	72	94
Miami	72	84
New York	73	97
Philadelphia	72	93
San Francisco	59	69
Washington	74	93

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Fair and continued warm and humid. Gentle to moderate southerly winds.

WHO'S WHO IN THE CONFERENCE

The 126th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of Peru was celebrated on July 28th.

Located in the western part of South America, Peru, the land of the Inca Empire, with its immense natural resources of oil, iron, coal, copper, vanadium and other strategic materials, is now in full industrial development.

Owing to the complicated nature of the country's topography, the Peruvian Government is confronted with the serious problem of amplifying its system of communication to cover all sections of its territory, and, for this purpose, it operates an extensive radio system which is now being broadened to meet all of Peru's domestic and external requirements.

A system of cultural development by means of radio broadcasting is also being put into effect. At the present time there are, in operation, approximately 30 broadcasting stations.

Peru's Delegation to the Radio Communications Conference of Atlantic City is presided over by Senor Germán Llosa Pardo, Director General of Posts and Telecommunications, a public official with an extensive career and long experience in this service. The Delegation is composed of Captain of the Navy Miguel Flórez and First Lieutenant Humberto Pellegrini, both Radio Engineers of the Radio Communications Services of the Peruvian Navy.

ITC CLUB

There will be dancing to an orchestra at the Fancy Dress Ball on Wednesday, August 20th, 1947. Also, there is going to be a floor show and prizes for the best costumes. The Club will stay open till 2 a.m.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

INDEPENDENCE DAY for INDIA and PAKISTAN

Two more flags are being added today to the galaxy of national flags decorating the meeting place of the I.T.C. Nearly one fifth of the human race has attained independence. The two dominions of India and Pakistan came officially into existence at midnight yesterday. They now join the gathering of free nations of the world. To mark this occasion, an assembly of all Delegates to the Plenipotentiary, Radio and High Frequency Conferences is being convened in the Renaissance Room at 9:15 A.M., today, August 15.

The program will be as follows:

1. Greetings by the Chairman of the Conference to India and Pakistan.
2. Greetings by the Head of the United Kingdom Delegation.
3. Reply on behalf of India by the Head of the Delegation of India.
4. Reply on behalf of Pakistan by Mr. M.S. Kari.

The program will conclude in time to permit the Delegates to attend the scheduled 10:00 o' clock committee meetings.

ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

9:15 A.M.

Plenary Session

Renaissance

10 A.M.

Committee C

Organization

Trellis (Ritz)

3:30 P.M.

Committee Chairmen for Weekly Schedule

Room 110

Committee C, Drafting Group

Organization

Parlor 2(Ritz)

Heads of Delegations, High Frequency Broadcasting Con. Renaissance

RADIO CONFERENCE9:15 A.M.

Plenary Session

Renaissance

10 A.M.

Committee 6

Frequency List

Renaissance

Committee 7

General Technical

Venetian

Committee 3, Working Group

Organization

Room A

Committee 8, Drafting Group

Operations

Parlor 1(Ritz)

Committee 9, Drafting Group

Drafting

Room 720

Committee 5, Working Group

Allocations

Room 708

Committee 6, Subcom. A

Frequency List

Room 727

Working Group

3: P.M.

Committee Chairmen for Weekly Schedule

Room 110

3:30 P.M.Heads of Delegations to High Frequency Broadcasting
Conference

Renaissance

Committee 8, Subcom. B,

Operations

Venetian

Sub-subcom. 2

Committee 8, Drafting Group

Operations

Parlor 1

Committee 5, Working Group

Allocations

Room 708

Committee 6, Working Group

Frequency List

Room 727

Subcom. A

Committee 5, Miscellaneous

Allocations

Room 659

Drafting Group

6 P.M.

Committee 5, Aeronautical

Allocations

Room 633

Drafting Group

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

The discussion in Committee C (Organization) was very lively and even passionate yesterday morning.

Mr. FORTOUSHENKO gives a summing up in order to state what the position was and what were the divergent points of view on Article 7 (Regulations). At the present time, each member of the Union has to pay membership fees for the maintenance of the Union, in the form of two different fees, one for radio services and the other for telephone and telegraph services. It has been decided in 1932 in Madrid that, in order to maintain and improve unification, it was useful to amalgamate within the framework of the Telecommunications Union two separate organisms. This compromise of 1932 was the first step towards unification. The developments in the technical field have been so important, and changes have been so rapid that the Union now has to make a second step. Mr. FORTOUSHENKO welcomes the proposal from Norway which suggests amalgamation for the same consultative Committees of telegraphic and telephonic problems. The main goal of the Union is the universal character of all the measures, rules and regulations agreed upon, and there is no need to maintain now an out-of-date discrimination. Mr. Fortoushenko points out that he has already proposed that all the regulations should be compulsory for all the contracting governments but that, at the same time, these governments which feel that they could not sign some of the regulations, should be allowed to make specific reservations which would be recorded in

an additional annex to the Convention. The U.S.S.R. Delegation has no particular interest in this matter but strives for universalization of the rules and regulations of the Union.

The proposal from the Chair is approved by the Delegate from India, and the Delegate from New Zealand who states that his administration is quite willing to subscribe to all telephone regulations in spite of the fact that those regulations now apply to the European countries only. Mr. Jean MEYER announces that the French Colonies will subscribe to the Telephone Regulations. Mr. TOWNSHEND from the United Kingdom suggests that the Moscow text should be so amended as to make specific provisions for the general regulations. Mr. Colt de WOLF seconds the proposal from the United Kingdom and proposes that other sets of regulations should be mentioned in Article 7, as for instance, the Regulations which might result from the work of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference. The Chairman declared that this proposal will of course be taken into consideration.

As Mr. LAFFAY from France had declared that, while he was quite ready to accept this compromise proposal which was better than nothing, he needed some explanation from the representative of countries which were not willing to give their approval to regulations which were international regulations. Mr. F. Colt de WOLF hastens to reply, stating once more, what has been, what is, and what will always be the position of the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government cannot accept in advance being bound by regulations which are not yet known or even drafted. The U.S. Government wants to fulfil its obligation in good faith. The reservations now made do not in any way indicate that the U.S. Government will not participate in the future work of the Union, or will not sign the proposed regulations. The U.S. Government has participated in the work of the Warsaw and Cairo Conferences. The U.S. Delegation is not aware of any grave disaster caused by the action of the U.S. Government in the field of telecommunications. The U.S. Delegation is of the opinion that their Country cannot be accused of having been the stumbling block on the road leading to universal harmony.

Mr. FORTOUSHENKO stresses the fact that each country keeps its sovereign rights and asserts that, in his opinion, the position of the United States of America has never created in any way, difficulties in the field of telecommunications. He thinks that the time has now come to decide by vote on a proposal which he has drafted himself. It is stated in this proposal that the Committee considers that it is necessary, in order to safeguard the universal character of the Union, to decide in the Atlantic City Convention, that all the regulations shall be binding for all the countries. However, the parties to the Convention which feel themselves unable to accept the regulations or parts of the regulations, will make some reservations which will be recorded in a separate document annexed to the Convention. The Delegate from Canada then makes it clear that his Government cannot undertake commitments on this matter. Telegraph and telephone are privately owned in his Country, and the changes to be made to the regulations are yet to be known.

The Canadian administration will study very carefully the proposal made for the future regulations, but the Canadian laws must be respected, and the Canadian Delegation cannot accept the view that the regulations shall be binding. If the proposal suggested by the Chair is approved, Canada will make the appropriate reservation accordingly.

The Delegate from China hopes that the next Regulation will be broadened in such a way as to be acceptable for all the members of the Union. Therefore, it

would be wise to wait. The next Plenipotentiary Conference would then be in a position to make those regulations compulsory for all the members of the Union. These views are approved by the Delegate from Chile who thinks that the proposed regulation will be entirely overhauled. Mr. FORTOUSHENKO then suggests that it should be provided in a special addendum, note or protocol, that the regulations would be binding for all the members only when amended or revised. The proposal from the Chair on the whole subject is then adopted by 42 "Ayes" against 6 "Noes" and 5 "Abstain".

Article 1 pertaining to the situation of the Union, and membership, now provides another important subject for discussion and argumentation. Mr. Fortoushenko thinks that there are two different points of view on this subject: 1) the point of view of those who are of the opinion that all the present members of the Union are to be considered as members, 2), the point of view of those who are of the opinion that membership must be established at this present Conference and that an initial list of members must be set up.

Mr. TOWNSHEND on behalf of the U.K. Delegation states that he does not agree entirely with what has been said by the Chairman. The suggested list is based on a principle accepted, not only by the U.K. Delegation but also by the U.S. Delegation; both of them do not want to create a new Union: that is farthest from their thoughts. They only want modifications of the present Union. The field of dispute relates to few members only. This question cannot be settled arbitrarily, and the Delegates have to agree on a principle. This principle is that the voting members should be countries which are generally recognized as independent in their foreign relations. This principle has been agreed to by the U.S.S.R. Delegation for new members of the Union. Therefore, the difference between the U.K. and U.S. proposal, and the U.S.S.R. proposal lies in the fact that the U.K. and U.S. Delegations think this principle should be applied consistently to all members, present or future. It should be pointed out that the U.K. Delegation feels that in the application of this principle it would be wise for the Delegations to be very careful and broadminded when dealing with specific cases of nations which are very likely to be independent when the new Convention comes into force. It is up to the Committee to adopt a principle and then, and then only, study the application of this principle. If the U.S.S.R. proposal were accepted all present members of the Union would be voting members, even those who are not recognized as countries independent in their foreign relations.

Mr. Colde WOLF from the U.S.A. wants it to be known that his Delegation is in full agreement with what has been said by Mr. TOWNSHEND and proposes that Burma and the Netherlands West Indies should be added to the list of countries set up by the U.K. and U.S.A. Delegations.

Colonel Anibal Francisco IMBERT from Argentina explains that his country which is not a colonial power, is mainly interested in the universal and technical character of the Union. If political considerations creep in, the result will be disruption of the Union and disorder: there would be two categories of members, the full-fledged members with all the rights, and the minor members with duties only. The Union has been created in order to uphold the interests of all the countries which are interested in telecommunications. It should be pointed out that certain colonial entities have played a greater part in the development of the Union than certain so-called sovereign states by implementing the regulations and paying their fees. It would be a great injustice indeed to make a discrimination among the present members of the Union. The principle applies only to future

members of the Union. The laws are not made for the past but for the future. The criterion based on the importance of telecommunications in a given country, is far more important than the criterion based on the sovereignty of this country. The Argentine Government, as far as membership is concerned, thinks that the best qualification for a country is to have a perfectly functioning system of telecommunications.

Mr. LACROZE from Morocco declares that a country which has independent administration and finances, and which can prove its capacity to take the necessary steps to implement the regulations is fully qualified to be a member of the Union. It would be very dangerous indeed to start arguing about legal governments, de facto governments, protectorates, colonies, sovereignty, etc.: this would lead to amputation and dismemberment of the Union. Morocco has taken full part in the work of the Union for more than 35 years and considers that a Convention to which she would not be part would be inapplicable for her. Morocco has ratified the international agreements on telecommunications before France did so.

The Delegate from Tunisia fully concurred with the views expressed by the Delegate from Argentina and Morocco. Mr. J. NAMMOUR from Lebanon takes up the cudgels against those who would accept a case of flagrant injustice if punitive sanctions were imposed upon countries which, like Morocco, Tunisia or the Belgian Congo have already observed the provisions of the Conventions, which have autonomous administration and have done so much for the cause of the Allied Nations.

Mr. Colt de WOLF again states that he is at a loss to understand how one person could represent the interests of countries, all parts of a great empire, but scattered all over the world, as are the colonial possessions of the U.S.A., France, Portugal and the United Kingdom. The U.K. and U.S. Delegations are strongly opposed to a preponderance of votes for colonial powers, but at the same time, they have at heart the interests of the countries of which they are trustees. Their proposal would permit a more elaborate representation of countries which are not in fact fully represented now. This proposal is based on sound principles, and the system of associate membership would ensure a better protection of the interests of separate colonies. The U.S. Delegate feels that the U.S.S.R. proposal is somewhat contradictory, and the U.S.S.R. Delegation at the same time proposes specific qualifications for future members which would not be required from present members. On the other hand, it has been made perfectly clear that the U.S. list is not a static list.

Mr. FORTOUSHENKO is not quite clear on the position taken by the U.K. and suggests that Mr. TOWNSHEND should give fuller explanations. What is the position of the U.K. Delegation as far as countries like Tunisia, Morocco, and the Belgian Congo are concerned, and how is it that Mr. Townshend proposes to add Burma and the Netherlands West Indies, and not add the Outer Mongolian Republic? Mr. TOWNSHEND answers this question by stating that in his opinion Burma and the Netherlands West Indies will probably be independent countries when the new Convention comes into force. This condition does not apply to Outer Mongolia. Mr. TOWNSHEND points out that, if his recollection is correct, Tunisia is now applying for a separate membership in the Union, and this is a new factor. The U.K. Delegation reserves the right to add some other name after further discussion.

Mr. FORTOUSHENKO, after this debate, declares that the Working Group will only discuss the matter of qualifications for membership for new members

and that the Committee itself will tackle the problem of the fate of all present members of the Union.

The Chairman suggests that for clarification, the U.K. Delegation should set up an additional list, the list of countries which should be considered as associate members.

Delegates of Committee E (Convention), under the chairmanship of Mr. TOWNSHEND, went on at terrific pace yesterday afternoon and ended the general discussion on the principles to be accepted for the various articles this Committee had to examine.

The Franco-Anglo-American Drafting Triumvirate has been reshuffled and will be from now on a drafting quadrumvirate, including a representative from Chile.

For Article 36 a proposal had been made by the U.S., U.S.S.R., and other Delegations, that there should not be any limitation in the description of stations which shall be obliged to accept distress calls and messages. This proposal was accepted by the Committee. Some Delegations, like the Cuban, Mexican, and Venezuelan Delegations, had in mind that it might be appropriate to insert in this text provisions which would broaden the obligations of the various countries. It might be said for instance, that all "telecommunications" stations shall be obliged to accept that the importance of human solidarity should not be put aside. The Delegates from Italy, Canada, and the Netherlands pointed out that such provision had already been inserted in other articles of the Convention.

For Article 37 (False or Deceptive Distress Signals) the U.S. Delegation proposed to add to the distress signals or calls the safety signals or calls. This proposal was seconded by Canada and the U.S.S.R., was accepted and will, of course, broaden the obligations of the contracting Governments.

As for Article 78 which the U.S. Delegation wants to be amalgamated with Article 34 as a third paragraph, no change was contemplated.

For Article 39, the Delegates from Colombia, Mexico and Cuba proposed, to make it clear that the services in question were military services, to delete the words "as far as possible". This motion, opposed by the Delegates from Italy and the U.S.S.R. was blocked.

In order to modify Article 25, the U.S. Delegation, backed by the Canadian Delegation is of the opinion that there is some inconsistency between Article 25 as it now stands and Article 5.

For Article 30 (Priority of Transmission for Government Telegrams and Radiotelegrams) the text suggested by the U.S. Delegation in Document 176 TR was accepted, after clarification of the French translation. The heading of the Article will, of course, be modified, as suggested by Sr. GNEME from Italy and was modified as to state with the Article pertaining to priorities of government telecommunications.

Committee E will now study Article 33 (Rendering of Accounts) for which the Chairman will provide a tentative text to serve as a basis for discussion, Article 34, Article 35, and the Document on Definitions for the discussion of which the presence of radio experts is required.

RADIO CONFERENCE

Committees 3 (Organization) and 7 (General Technical) held a joint meeting under the Chairmanship of Mr. Colt de WOLF of the U.S. Delegation. Document

676 R was studied; the article on radio propagation was approved and will be included as an annex to the General Radio Regulations; the recommendation for the CCIR on the International Coordination of investigation on propagation was adopted with some minor changes in the wording. The Article on standard frequency and time broadcasts was adopted with amendments as proposed by the Delegations of the U.K., France, and the U.S. and it will be placed as an annex to the General Radio Regulations. There was a long discussion on the proposed new article on international monitoring, and it was finally decided to ask the Working Group of Committee 7 to redraft this new article, taking into consideration the various views expressed at the meeting, as well as the written proposal of the United Kingdom. The redraft will then be presented at the next session of the joint committee.

Committee 6 discussed the proposal of its Working Group on the question of voting in the PFB, which has been the subject of long discussions in the committee; this proposal was accepted and provides that each permanent member may cast a single vote on all matters of common international interest. He may, however, vote on assignments and readjustments of frequencies affecting the specific interest of his own country only when his country is not represented on the PFB either directly or by proxy.

The Delegate of India, who had headed the Working Group, expressed his thanks to its members and said that it was due to their spirit of cooperation that it had been possible to come to an agreement; the Delegations of Mexico and Cuba had been particularly cooperative in this connection and were praised by the Chairman. During the meeting, the Delegate of Venezuela formulated objections to the proposal, but in the interest of reaching a unanimous agreement, yielded to the opinion of the majority. The Committee reached agreement on paragraph 9 (D and E) by accepting a new draft made by the Delegate from France. Paragraph 10 was agreed upon, but an addition will be considered for taking care, generally, of the question of priority of the entries in the present Berne Bureau frequency list, for which, besides suggestions by the Chairman, proposals were made by the Delegate of Bielorussia, supported by the Delegate of France. Regarding paragraph 11, Dr. VON ERNST, Director of the Union, expressed his gratitude for the confidence shown to the Bureau in charging it with the clerical work connection with the preparation of the new list, and called the attention to the practical difficulties in getting this voluminous work ready in time to meet the various specified dates.

Subcommittee 8B, presided over by Commodore WEBSTER, considered a suggestion submitted by Committees 9 and 3, pertaining to articles under the cognizance of Committee 8; and referred the subject matter to a Working Group which will report back to the Subcommittee. The transactional text of Article 31 and Appendix 14 were considered, and referred back to the Working Group to change as required, in view of the decision of Committee 5 to replace the frequency 1650 kc. by 2182 kc. A meeting of subcommittee 8C followed, and this Subcommittee approved a draft resolution to the CCIR concerning the suitability of the signals "MAY DAY" and "PAN" for submission to Committee 8.

THE WEATHER -
Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	73	81
Baltimore	75	97
Chicago	74	86
Miami	81	84
New York	74	93
Philadelphia	74	94
San Francisco	55	59
Washington	75	96

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Partly cloudy and warm. Widely scattered thundershowers. Gentle to moderate south to southwest winds.

* ITC CLUB *

* Musical Evening *

* TODAY *

* at 10 o'clock - Aug 15. *

* Mr. Victor BROMBERT (Bass Baritone) *

* Mr. ERDELY (Cello) *

* Mrs. Solange FRANK (Pianist) *

* Compositions of: *

* Verdi - Gounod - Mozard - Golterman, *

* Beethoven - Massenet - Van Goens, etc. *

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Plenary Session - High Frequency Broadcasting Conference Renaissance

3:30 P.M.

Committee c, Working Group 2 Organization Parlor 2(Ritz)
INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Plenary Session Renaissance

RADIO CONFERENCE

9:30 A.M.

Committee 8, Subcom. B, Operations Room A
Sub-subcom. 2

10 A.M.

Plenary Session - High Frequency Broadcasting Conference Renaissance

Committee 8, Drafting Group Operations Parlor 1(Ritz)

Committee 5, Working Group Allocations Room 708

Committee 6, Subcom. A, Frequency List Room 727
Working Group

Committee 5, Miscellaneous Allocations Room 633
Drafting Group

3:30 P.M.

Committee 8 Operations Venetian

Committee 7 General Technical Trellis (Ritz)

Committee 8, Drafting Group Operations Parlor 1(Ritz)

Committee 5, Maritime Allocations Room 708
Working Group

Committee 6, Subcom. A, Frequency List Room 727
Working Group

RADIO CONFERENCE

Committee 6, under the chairmanship of Dr. VAN DER TOORN of the Netherlands Delegation has almost completed the draft resolution by approving Articles 10 to 16. An important compromise was reached regarding the recognition of the priorities shown in the Berne frequency list during the assignment of frequencies on an engineering basis. The transactional text prepared by the Chairman was accepted, with amendments as suggested by the Delegate from Belgium. In this way, a difficult subject which had been debated for quite some time in the various Subcommittees, and which constituted quite a stumbling block, has been settled to the satisfaction of the various Delegations. Some amendments were accepted in Articles 12 and 13, mainly upon suggestions from the Delegate of France.

The Chairman announced that, at the next meeting, the reports of Subcommittees A and B would be examined to see which points still remain to be decided and which of these must be included in the final recommendations to the Plenary Session of the Conference; when this is done, Committee 6 will have completed its terms of reference.

Committee 7, presided over by Mr. KRAPKA of Czechoslovakia, discussed mainly the Articles on monitoring which had been previously adopted by Committee 7, but there was some opposition particularly from the United Kingdom Delegation to their inclusion in the Regulations. Mr. HECHT gave a detailed expose of his views on the matter, his main consideration being that he believed a thorough study of the expenses to be incurred should be made before agreeing to the addition of the proposed plan. The general view of the Committee was that the language in the proposed Article left each administration entirely free to volunteer its assistance to the degree believed possible.

A Working Group was formed to study this matter but will not be active until the proposed United Kingdom text has been considered in the full Committee at its next meeting.

Another problem raised by the Delegate of India concerned a regulation that countries will take steps to reduce interference from industrial, scientific and medical equipment. The Committee was divided on just how strong this Article should be, and the Delegate of India is to bring in a proposed text at the next meeting.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Committee C (Organization) yesterday, after a lengthy debate took a very important decision concerning the principle determining membership in the Union. The proposal which Mr. TOWNSHEND upheld so tenaciously and scrupulously was approved by 28 votes against 13, with 15 abstentions. 21 countries were not represented at the meeting. The Delegate of the United Kingdom proposed that the Committee accept the principle underlining the Moscow documents and governing membership of the I.T.U. under the new Convention, namely, that all voting members should be independent sovereign states.

Mr. Jean MEYER, Delegate from the French Colonies, twice requested the floor to declare that these colonies, contrary to what had been said by Mr. Colt de WOLF and in spite of the fact that they are scattered all over the world having different interests, could very well be represented by one person.

The colonial Offices of the PTT in each colonial territory are not dependent upon nor subordinate to the metropolitan Offices, but function in their own territory under the direction and control of the local authorities; these Offices are free to sign agreements with foreign offices without the intervention of the Office in the sovereign country. The French Colonies which have their own budget of receipts and expenditures, now possess according to the terms of the new French constitution, local assemblies which have all financial powers, fix the taxes and control service. These Offices are set up to serve 60 million people; there are 300 stations, fixed coastal and broadcasting in the French Colonies, for which a vast program has been drawn up. These Colonies are among the oldest members of the Union. They have always honoured their financial obligations. A single representative upholds the interests of Colonies which could not, individually, undertake certain expenditures, or obtain the necessary technicians to represent them. Mr. TOWNSHEND pointed out that, after what has been said during the various meetings, it appeared that three principles have been suggested:

1) that based on sovereignty and independence - obviously a political principle - and which is the one recommended in the Moscow Documents embodying the findings and recommendations of the U.S., the U.S.S.R., China, France and the U.K. Delegations. This principle is now defended today in Atlantic City by the Delegates of the U.K. and the U.S. If it were decided to adhere to it, an enormous majority of states present members, would retain all their rights, with the exception of certain particular and doubtful cases, actually very few in number.

2) that of the autonomous administration, which is the principle defended by the Delegate of the French Colonies. How should this principle be applied and what criterion must be chosen? If we pushed this principle to its extreme application, England could very well claim that about 50 of her colonies are perfectly fitted to belong, with full rights to the Union.

3) the principle of the volume of importance of telecommunications. What is meant by this? How can one calculate this volume, this importance? According to the number of international agreements, treaties? This principle is unworkable.

As for the representative of the U.K., it is advisable, whatever may be the choice made, to apply the principle chosen, whatever it may be, fairly and consistently. This is why the Delegate of Chile asked a very pertinent question when he asked what principle one would apply to those Colonies who were not yet members of the Union. On the other hand, it has been hinted that certain countries, if their requests are not acceded to, might make decisions which would lead to unfortunate results.

Mr. TOWNSHEND submits that no responsible members of the Union will deliberately refuse to participate in the work of the Union in such a way as to cause great harm to the work of this Union.

Mr. LAFFAY, Head of the French Delegation takes the floor. He sticks by the statements that he has so often brought up. It is clearly specified in Article 5 of the Madrid Convention that members of the Union are either sovereign countries, or countries under authority represented by their sovereign state, or countries under authority possessing a certain degree of autonomy. The Colonial possessions of France, Portugal, Belgium, have ratified, directly, the Convention. The Colonies of the U.K. and the U.S. have ratified through the

channels of the mother countries. The first are members, the second are not. Indeed, the whole debate hinges on the question of the right of vote.

Who then, possess the famous plural vote? Germany, Russia, the U.S. and the U.K. had it. For Belgium, France, and Portugal, there is no plural vote since the right of vote results from the right of membership. The now acquired rights have been created by compromises. Mr. TOWNSHEND is pulling off the bed clothes when he refers to Article 1 of the Moscow texts because, indeed, he speaks only of Paragraph 3 of that Article of which paragraph 2 specifies that the countries parties to the present Convention constitute the I.T.U.

The criteria used by the U.S. and U.K. Delegations are the U.N. criteria, but it should be taken into consideration that the U.N. have not been so inquisitive and suspicious in dealing with the problem of membership of certain countries in specialized agencies.

Moreover, the inviting power, i.e., the U.S., has extended invitations to certain countries which are under sovereignty, authority or mandate of contracting governments (no invitation has been sent to Spain or the Balkan States). Are the Delegations now gathered in Atlantic City going to ask those invited countries to sign a document, the provisions of which will exclude them from the Union? This would not be very smart indeed. As far as France is concerned, being a protector, she has to take care of her protégés and uphold their interests. The so-called French colonial possessions are "old timers" of the Union. The contribution of the French Colonies represents 50 units. Of course, the colonial era has vanished. The mother countries are no longer the masters of possessions, but they cooperate with certain yet undeveloped countries. France has a new constitution, and it might happen that the representatives of the overseas territories in parliament might object to the ratification of the telecommunications Convention if they realize that they have been deprived of vital rights. In conclusion, the French Delegate asks for the maintenance within the framework of the Union as full members, of the French Colonies, the Portuguese Colonies, the Belgian Congo, Tunisia and Morocco.

In a vehement speech, Mr. de MENDOZA gives his full approval to the U.K. proposal. His Government is strongly opposed to the plurality of vote which has been fought against and defeated in the recent I.C.A.O. Assmby in Montreal. All nations, large or small, must be given the same rights in voting. It seems that there is confusion in this matter, as there are two problems, the problem of membership and the problem of voting. In fact, the U.K. and U.S. Delegations are trying to improve the provisions of the present Convention in favour of the colonies which would be individually represented and would take full participation in the technical work of the Union. The participation of those countries would be amplified if the U.K. proposal were accepted. The Cuban Delegation is strongly opposed to any form of plural vote and the colonial vote is always a plural vote. There would be no reason why the U.S. or U.K. Governments would not ask for special individual votes for their numerous possessions. In fact, this important issue has not yet been completely dealt with in the previous Conferences, and this is the reason why the Delegates at the beginning of each Conference have to rack their brains to tackle the problem - a big headache for all - to determine which among the Delegations are to be accorded voting rights. A colony will always obey the mother country. Cuba has been a colony in the past, but the Cubans had the courage to fight in order to obtain their freedom. There is another way now for a country to obtain this freedom, namely,

negotiation. If the U.K. proposal is accepted, this might lead certain countries to try and obtain their freedom either by fighting or by negotiating.

The Delegates from the Belgian Congo and Belgium then explained that the Belgian Congo is, in fact, an independent country under a special charter and an international Convention (the St. Germain-en-Laye Convention), with an open-door policy, special military forces, a flag, a very important network of telecommunications including 100 radio transmitters. She is only linked to Belgium by the Crown. She has also a very important system of air services. If the U.K. and U.S. proposals were accepted, the result would be a step backward. The Belgian Congo might have to ask Belgium to act on its behalf and there might be an "African Telecommunications Union" separated from the International Telecommunications Union."

Moreover, the Belgian government and parliament might consider that, by excluding Belgian Congo from the gathering of the full-fledged members of the Union, the I.T.U. is, in fact, intervening in the sovereign, national policy of Belgium. Under no circumstances would the Belgian Congo accept being an associate member with responsibilities and no rights.

On behalf of Monaco, Mr. CROVETTO states that he was shocked and amazed at not finding the name of his country on the proposed list. Monaco is neither a colony nor a protectorate nor a country under trusteeship. Monaco could not vote of course, for her own exclusion from the Union. No doubt there has been an omission and the necessary steps will be taken to give full rights to a country which has been independent for 300 years, which has its own sovereign, its own constitution, its own government, parliament, courts of justice, plenipotentiary ministers and consuls.

For the Greek Delegate, Mr. NIKOLIS, the approval of the U.K. proposal would not result in a break. It would mean greater solidarity. The Union is made by free governments and not by offices.

The Canadian Delegation will heartily support the U.K. proposal and the Canadian Delegate reminds his colleagues that, on various occasions, Canada has pressed the question of membership requesting that certain provisions should be made in the documents adopted by the Atlantic City Conferences. The U.K. proposal being accepted, Mr. ROWLAND from the Union of South Africa points out that several specific problems in the telecommunications field have to be settled by very specific solutions for the various South African countries. He is of the opinion that it would be wise not to take any premature decision on the question of implementation of a principle. The Delegation should have time to think it over and make up their minds on this matter. The Delegate from Cuba wants further clarification on the problem of membership, as it appears that the word "members" does not exist in the Madrid Convention.

Mr. LAFFAY suggests that an amendment should be added to Mr. TOWNSHEND's proposal in which it would be said that the member is accepted but that "exception is made for the present members of the Union". Mr. FORTOUSHENKO then declares that at a later meeting, the question of application of the principle and the question of additions to the initial list will be examined fully after considerable thought.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Ceremonies marking the attainment of independence by INDIA and PAKISTAN were held yesterday at a specially convened Plenary Assembly of the International Telecommunications Conferences here. The flags of the two new sovereign states were prominently displayed beside the speakers' stand during the ceremonies and were placed on the dais with the flags of the other 77 nations.

The flag of the Dominion of India is orange, white and green silk, with an emblem resembling a tricolored spinning wheel in the center. The Dominion of Pakistan's flag is half white and half green with a white star-and-crescent on the green field.

The delegates representing the new states of Hindu India and Moslem Pakistan wore their native formal dress which consist of turban, head-dress, knee-length "sherwani" black coat, white jodhpurs and gold slippers. As a matter of personal preference and local custom some of the delegates' head-dress was of white cloth with tails streaming down the back, while others had green or blue cloth worn in wrap-around style.

The ceremonies were opened by Mr. Charles R. Denny, who extended the greetings and good wishes of the delegates to their Indian and Pakistan colleagues on the occasion of their Independence Day.

Referring to the work of the Indian delegation, the Chairman of the Conference said:

"We have had occasion during the Conference to observe the active part which the Indian delegation has taken, and I feel confident that the men composing that Delegation, some of whom today become citizens of the Dominion of India and others of whom today become citizens of the Dominion of Pakistan, will be equal to the even greater tasks ahead".

Mr. Hugh TOWNSHEND of the U.K. Delegation declared:

"Today, one of the great communities of the British Commonwealth freely assumes within that Commonwealth the position of two Dominions, fully independent in their international relations. Since this event has taken place during our Conference here, I hope that the representatives of the Dominions of India and of Pakistan, who are present at this meeting, will feel it fitting that I should, as I do most sincerely, express to them our warm good wishes for the future and our confident belief that it will justify the hopes we hold in common."

In his reply, Mr. SHYAMANANDA BANERJI representing the Indian Delegation made references to Mahatma GANDHI and the United Kingdom both of which brought forth a round of applause.

Mr. BANERJI referred to the population of the new sovereign state as one-fifth of the population of this planet about to breathe "the exhilarating air of freedom and independence."

Said the Head of the Indian Delegation:

"This occasion is unique also in that it marks the success of a new method of settlement of differences between nations. I refer to the non-violent method which has been devised and perfected by our leader, Mahatma Gandhi. Much credit for the success of this method is also due to the United Kingdom, and we are fully conscious of this fact."

Mr. M.S. KARI, citizen of Pakistan, mentioned a few historical facts.

"Pakistan will be shaped as a model of the Moslem culture, a culture which

stands for universal brotherhood, fraternity and equality; a culture which knows no distinctions of caste or creed or color.... We believe that for the greatest happiness of mankind, close cooperation, mutual understanding and toleration amongst the nations of the world are essential."

Following the speakers, a transcribed recording of the speech to be delivered in Washington later in the day by ASAF ALI, Ambassador of India to the United States, was played.

In this address, the Indian Ambassador recounted the history of India and how her passive resistance movement had taken the battle cry from the "immortal Abraham Lincoln -- 'Government of the people, by the people and for the people.' "

In Committee C yesterday morning, Mr. FORTOUSHENKO suggested that recommendation should be made that Pakistan be accepted as a full-fledged member as soon as possible. All the Delegates unanimously agreed that this recommendation should be made to the Plenary Session of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	75	84
Baltimore	74	97
Chicago	69	82
Miami	73	89
New York	76	95
Philadelphia	72	95
San Francisco	55	72
Washington	72	96

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Partly cloudy and warm, with scattered thundershowers. Moderate southwest winds shifting to northerly.

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ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee C	Organization	Trellis (Ritz)
Committee E, Drafting Group	Convention	Room 727

3:30 P.M.

Committee C, Subcom. 1	Organization	Room A
Committee E	Convention	Trellis (Ritz)
Committee C, Drafting Group	Organization	Parlor 2(Ritz)
Committee E, Drafting Group	Convention	Room 727

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Sub-Working Group 1 of the H.F.B.C. Working Group	Room 633
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RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 7	General Technical	Venetian
Committee 5, Miscellaneous	Allocations	Room 708
Drafting Group		
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 1(Ritz)
Committee 8, Subcom.B,	Operations	Parlor A(Ritz)
Sub-subcom. 2		
Committee 9, Working Group 1	Drafting	Room 720

3:30 P.M.

Committee 6	Frequency List	Renaissance
Committee 9	Drafting	Venetian
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 1
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

6 P.M.

Committee 5, Aeronautical	Allocations	Room A
Working Group		

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

The tempo of the Conferences in Atlantic City is now very high. The Heads of Delegations, in the first meeting of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference and the Delegates at the first Plenary Session of the High Frequency Conference tackled all the problems on their agenda and gave the appropriate solutions in a few hours. They are making hay while the sun shines. The High Frequency Conference will, in fact, be in the nature of a preparatory conference with two principal tasks: first, the formulation of engineering principles which will form the foundation for the detailed frequency assignment plan to be prepared in the future, whereby frequencies will be shared on a time basis and a geographic basis; second, the preparation of a detailed agenda and the plan of procedure in preparation for the next High Frequency Broadcasting Conference.

Two committees were organized at the Plenary Session. They are, the Credentials Committee, and the Working Group. These are the only committees that will set between now and the second Plenary Session, which is scheduled to be held on August 26th. The Credentials Committee is headed by T.C. LOO, Chairman of the Chinese Delegation to the Conferences; the Vice-Chairmen are supplied by the Luxembourg and Haitian Delegations. The Working Group which started the spade work yesterday morning, is headed by Forney A. RANKIN from the U.S., the Vice-Chairmen being representatives from Bieloru ssia and the Vatican City. The membership of this Group is composed of 39 interested nations, with the United Nations taking part with observer status. The High Frequency Broadcasting Conference will be governed by the same international regulations as the Radio Conference, with an important modification: Pakistan and Outer Mongolia having been added to the list of countries in Article 19, and being now entitled to participate and vote in the Conference. Twelve international organizations have been admitted to full participation in the Conference in a non-voting capacity. On the suggestion of Mr. Carlos E. ARBOLEDA, Chairman of the Colombian Delegation, Mr. Charles R. DENNY has been elected Chairman, and Mr. F. Colt de WOLF has been elected Vice-Chairman.

Mr. Gerald C. GROSS, Secretary-General, will be Secretary-General for the High Frequency Conference. Mr. Carlos E. ARBOLEDA, in his reply to the address of Assistant Secretary BENTON said that broadcasting, which is a branch of telecommunications best known to the general public, was a medium for mutual understanding and for ensuring peace. Should peace be lost, broadcasting can and will help us in recovering it.

The salient feature of the Plenary Assembly was the striking statement delivered by Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. William BENTON on "Voices across the Seas". The representative from the U.S. Government, in his outstanding address, outlined the main political, technical and cultural problems in the field of high frequency broadcasting.

The main points of this address were as follows:

- "In less than two decades -- two chaotic decades -- international broadcasting has grown from a speck on the horizon to a hurricane that surges through the heavens."
- "The war gave international broadcasting its greatest impetus. Since high frequency broadcasting was the only medium of information, or of propaganda, not subject to control at frontiers, or at battlefronts, all of the warring nations tried to make the fullest possible use of it to influence neutrals, to sustain morale

in occupied countries and to break down the morale of the enemy. The number of shortwave transmitters in operation at the peak of the war was perhaps as high as 800.

"Many military leaders have testified to the power of broadcasting as a weapon. And we have only to remember the thousands of men and women who were executed for listening to verboten transmitters to sense again the drama of those days, and the life-and-death value put upon sending and receiving foreign broadcasts."

-- "There has been no substantial reduction in the volume of international high-frequency broadcasting since the war's end.... There were, on August 1 of this year 739 high frequency transmitters in operation around the globe. We in the United States State Department estimate that there are today 28,700,000 receiving sets outside the United States capable of receiving shortwave signals."

-- "Shortwave broadcasting is today a confused enterprise. The confusion has been characterized as the 'fantasy of the frequencies.' According to a report of the BBC covering the month of July, 1946, more than one-third of the high frequency transmitters were operating outside the Cairo bands. The total number of channels observed on the air between July 1 and July 30, 1946, in the high frequency spectrum was 602. Of the 602 channels, only 400 were within the bands allocated for international broadcasting by the Cairo Convention of 1938; and the other 202 were outside these bands. Other reports indicate that in the lower frequencies -- the tropical broadcasting bands -- over half the transmitters are operating outside the assigned bands. No wonder the listener is often plagued with interference."

-- "At a time when so many nations are eager to engage in international broadcasting let us remember that cultural democracy is a part of political democracy. If programs are honest and well done, a multiplicity of voices is better than a few. The United States does not believe that a few states should dominate the air waves."

"We are not unmindful that international broadcasting has been and can be used for spreading lies and distortions, and for engaging in international slander. This we deplore."

"Because they are so scarce, broadcasting channels differ from all other media of mass communication. If printing presses or motion picture projectors are used to spread misunderstanding, on a world scale, the number of presses and projectors can be multiplied indefinitely and the bad effects of one can be offset by the good effects of others. But when that rare and precious world asset, an international broadcast frequency, is debased and polluted all of us are infected and the disease is hard to combat. Can we agree here on this proposition?"

Working Group of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference:

The number of Delegates to turn up yesterday at the first meeting of the Working Group, and together with the importance of the comments and suggestions already made, make abundantly clear that all the Delegations are very much interested indeed in the various problems to be settled in the present international chaos of the high frequency broadcasting world. It appears that the main question to be solved is of course the question of frequency assignment. There are several methods of approach to this question. While some Delegations, like the French Delegation, for instance, are of the opinion that a standard priority should be established, that political, social cultural geographical colonial data should be taken into consideration, other Delegations, like the U.S. Delegation, have already stated that they would rather approach this question by reference to the engineering principles (distance characteristics, propagation characteristics, qualities' characteristics, etc.)

The Working Group, presided over by Mr. RANKIN, decided to set up two technical Sub-working Groups: Sub-working Group No. 1, which will be presided over by Mr. W.G. RICHARDSON from Canada, will examine items No. 4 and 5 on the general agenda, i.e.:

- 1) examination of sources of information regarding high frequency stations now in use and those which are expected to be established (deadline for collection of frequency information)
- 2) analysis of data on stations now in operation and those expected to go into operation.

Sub-working Group No. 2, which will be presided over by Mr. Jacques MEYER from France, will study items No. 7 and 8 of the agenda, i.e.,

- 1) general principles and directives to serve as a basis for the new High Frequency Broadcasting assignment plan;
- 2) consideration of dates and measures for the preparation of the new frequency assignment plan for HFB stations.

It was further decided that these two sub-working groups should have a small working group of each, appointed to work out the preliminary details of the questions which they are concerned with.

The final meeting of the HFBC Working Group will be held on August 23rd. The Working Group will then take up for consideration items Nos. 3, 10, 11, and 12 of the agenda, i.e.,

- 1) Committee structure of the HFBC;
- 2) Preparation of the agenda for the full scale High Frequency Broadcasting Conference;
- 3) Fixing of date, place of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference;
- 4) Examination of RHF documents.

RADIO CONFERENCE

Committee 3, presided over by Mr. Melgar VILLASENOR, of the Mexican Delegation, first of all approved the minutes of the previous meeting, document 788, with some amendments, the most important being that proposed by Mr. Smith of the Delegation of South Africa. Following a proposal by Mr. LAHAYE of the French Delegation, seconded by the Delegate of the United Kingdom, it was decided that the eastern boundary of region "B" south of the Equator would be brought 60 degrees east. Dr. SARABASA, of the Cuban Delegation, who headed the Working Group which had been given the task of reviewing all outstanding matters still before the Committee, reported on the work done, and that a solution had been found in connection with Articles 2, 16, 34, 35, 36 and Appendix 16 of the Cairo Regulations which had been submitted to this group. The Chairman thanked the Working Group for the excellent work which had been accomplished.

As there seemed to exist a contradiction between the functions of the IFRB as described in its Statutes and a new function with which it has been entrusted, following decisions of Committee 6, the Delegate of Belgium proposed a joint meeting of Committees 3 and 6 to clear up this matter. This proposal was seconded by the U.K., French and U.S. Delegations, and a joint meeting of these committees will be called in the near future.

What's Cooking?

Committee 5, presided over by Colonel READ of the U.K. Delegation, has adopted provisionally, the report of its Subcommittee 5B in connection with the division of the world into regions. Then the Committee reviewed rapidly document 787R, containing the report of its Working Group on the allocations of frequencies in the band between 31.7 megacycles to 10,500 megacycles. When the Committee studied the allocation to be made to the industrial scientific and medical services, the United States announced that they would shortly give a demonstration of their electric cooker; it will be recalled that, in the course of a preceding meeting, the French Delegation had argued that, in its opinion, cooking was an art and that it took time. All this scientific and culinary discussion proved of great interest to the members of Committee 5, to whom "hams" are not always edible.

ITC CLUBFancy Dress Ball

The Policy Committee of the ITC Club wishes to announce that the Fancy Dress Ball tonight has been sponsored and organized by a group of Interpreters, rather than by the Club. However, the Club is happy to offer its facilities and cooperation for this occasion.

It will be necessary to close the Club from 6 to 9 p.m., Wednesday night, in order to prepare for the party, and from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m. it will be open to ticket-holders only. The nominal charge of \$1.00 per ticket is to cover the special cost of this party, including orchestra.

THE WEATHERYesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	70	79
Baltimore	72	89
Chicago	76	99
Miami	70	80
New York	67	92
Philadelphia	69	87
San Francisco	57	71
Washington	72	90

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Partly cloudy, humid and slightly warmer; fair to good visibility, with some haze. Gentle to moderate south and southwest winds, shifting to west in the afternoon.

WHO'S WHO IN THE CONFERENCE .

The Cuban Delegation plays a very important part in the proceedings and work of the Conferences in Atlantic City.

Dr. Nicholas J. MENDOZA, Chairman of the Delegation, is an astute and forceful debater, a colorful and fiery speaker, who can easily explain his point in flawless American when he wants to insist on the importance of his remarks or comments. Once, in a Plenary Session of the Plenipotentiary Conference, as he was returning to the charge, he sardonically remarked: "In order not to repeat myself I will now speak in English." Dr. J. MENDOZA attended the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Havana, where he received a doctorate in Civil and Public Law. He entered the Cuban Government Radio Division in 1934 as Radio Inspector, and was appointed Director of Radio Communications in the Cuban Ministry of Communications in 1935. He organized in Havana, the Preliminary Radio Meeting, in March 1937, and the first Inter-American Radio Conference in November of that same year. He was Delegate to the Third Inter-American Radio Conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1935, and to the North American Regional Broadcasting Conference in Washington (Feb. 1946), and the NARBEC Engineering meeting in Washington in June 1946. He is never caught napping and has a load of anecdotes; after the moving personal appeal made to him by Chairman Charles DENNY, who pointed out that the Cuban Delegation should not be the only Delegation not to participate in the work of the High Frequency Conference, Dr. Mendoza reminded some of his colleagues of a Yankee story: an old lady who stood on Fifth Avenue watching a parade of several American Divisions marching home after the War, said suddenly: "Why is it that all those soldiers are out of step except my son?"

Other members of the Delegation who either steadily, or at one time or another have collaborated in the Atlantic City Conference, have been:

Captain Mario Torres MENIER, Chief of the Cuban Civil Aeronautics Board, Ministry of Communications;

Mr. Ernesto TABIO, Chief, Air Traffic Control and Air Navigation Aids, Ministry of Communications;

Commander Juan RIVERA, Chief, Navigation Section, Cuban Maritime Commission;

Dr. Ricardo SARABASA, First Secretary, Cuban Embassy, Washington, D.C.

Ensign Pablo de la LLAMA, Professor of Communications, Cuban Navy Training Center;

Lieutenant Ramon Alberto FLORES, Chief, Department of Meteorology, Army Air Corps;

Dr. Ramon L. BONACHEA, Legal Adviser, Treasury Department;

Mr. Alfonso HERNANDEZ-CATA, Chief, Radiocommunications Section of the Ministry of Communications;

Mr. CATA has been appointed Chairman of the Cuban Delegation to the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference; he has participated in several International Radio Conferences, and is the Cuban representative on the North American Regional Broadcasting Engineering Committee. He has had wide experience in frequency allocation work, as well as in astronomy, aviation, and population statistics.

Captain TORRES MENIER and Messrs. CATA and TABIO have participated in several Aviation Conferences, PICAO and ICAO meetings.

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ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee C, Working Group 2	Organization	Parlor 2(Ritz)
Committee E, Drafting Group	Convention	Room 727

3:30 P.M.

Committee C, Subcom. 1	Organization	Room A
Committee F	General Regulations	Trellis (Ritz)
Committee C, Working Group 1	Organization	Parlor 2(Ritz)
Committee E, Drafting Group	Convention	Room 727

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Working Group		Trellis (Ritz)
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RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 8, Subcommittees A, B, C, & D.	Operations	Venetian
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 1(Ritz)
Committee 9, Working Group 2	Drafting	Room 720
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

3:30 P.M.

Committee 6	Frequency List	Venetian
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 1(Ritz)
Committee 9, Working Group 1	Drafting	Room 720
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

6 P.M.

Committee 5, Miscellaneous Working Group	Allocations	Room A
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RADIO CONFERENCE

Committee 7, under the chairmanship of Mr. KRAPKA, of Czechoslovakia, received the report of the Working Group considering the drafts for a monitoring Article in the Regulations; this work is not completed and it will be necessary to postpone the joint meeting of Committees 3 and 7 scheduled for Thursday. The Committee then considered the final report of Subcommittee 7A (Document 786R) and adopted with some modifications the definitions included therein, with the exception of the definitions concerning "power of a radio transmitter". A Working Group is to submit a coordinated draft for these definitions.

Committee 6, presided over by Mr. VAN DER TOORN of the Netherlands Delegation spent considerable time approving the Minutes of the 16th, 17th and 18th meetings, and then passed on to Document 804, which was an amendment to Document 717 including the various amendments made up to August 16th. Agreement was reached for the provisional adoption of Document 804, with several amendments except for paragraph 11A which still has to be considered in the light of the recent Cuban proposal, which is an Appendix to Document 756. The Cuban proposal to change the name of the PFB to IFLRB (International Frequency List Readjustment Board) will also be reconsidered. The Chairman then stated that at the next meeting, consideration would be given to the final reports of Subcommittees 6A and 6B; he suggested that one final document should be produced which would contain the resolution 804 plus appendices which would set forth the recommendations of Subcommittee 6A, the recommendations and directives of 6B, the report of the propagation group and the engineering report as produced by Subcommittee 7B2, in reply to questions forwarded to Committee 7 by Committee 6. A new Working Group comprised of the U.S., U.K., France, Argentina and Bielorussia, was formed to draw up a proposed time schedule in order to effect coordination between the work of the PFB and any administrative conferences which may convene to consider frequency assignment matters.

Committee 9, presided over by Mr. LAHAYE of the French Delegation approved Documents 792, 800 and 805, which were submitted by its Working Group No. 1; these deal with Articles Nos. 4, 5, 6, 9, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 22 of the Radio Regulations, as well as Appendices 1, 2 and 3. The Drafting Committee had to leave certain paragraphs in these documents pending, because the Committees concerned have not taken a definitive stand as yet on these matters. The Committee will nevertheless forward these three documents to the printers, so as to hurry, as much as possible, the printing and editing work of the future Atlantic City Radio Regulations.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

The weather was very stormy yesterday morning, and the discussions were very stormy too, but Mr. FORTOUSHENKO, Chairman of Committee C, was as usual, looking for squalls, and there were squalls aplenty.

All the Delegates were waiting for thunderstorms, lightning and rain. As a matter of fact, rain poured in the afternoon only. After the morning meeting, an old timer of international conferences, jocularly pointed out that the famous La Guardia motto "Fortitude and Patience" might as well be now "Fortoushenko and Patience". The membership problem was, of course, the main topic of the day.

The Chairman declares that he welcomes the U.S. proposal adopted at the last meeting of the Committee. It is now up to the Delegates to decide how the problem of changing the status of certain present members should be handled. Another problem pertains to the exceptions to be made for certain countries which might be considered as qualified for prospective membership under the new Convention.

Mr. Jean LAFFAY, who is a recognized indefatigable debater, then explains why and how the French Delegation now wants its proposal and amendments to be discussed. His argument is that "vested rights" should be recognized for countries or groups of countries which have, up to now, enjoyed the status of full-fledged and responsible members of the Union. Mr. LAFFAY once more points out that Mr. TOWNSHEND in the defence of his proposal, only referred to Paragraph 3 of Article 1 of the Moscow Documents. The Head of the French Delegation explains that, under the new French constitution, there exists a "French Union" with a new constitutional status, with special representation for the various French overseas territories. This Union constitutes a new political entity, which will probably embody a very modern type of political representation. Mr. CORTEIL from Belgium states that Mr. TOWNSHEND is not quite right in his interpretation of what the so-called "vested rights" should mean. The vested rights are nothing else but the rights repeatedly recognized to certain countries or groups of countries to which voting rights have been repeatedly given by Conferences. Those countries have acquired voting rights over a period of years. Mr. TOWNSHEND is of the opinion that for those countries there are no "vested rights" as it is now obvious that the real rights, the voting rights have up to now, been granted by each Conference, at the beginning of its proceedings. The real issue then is: Should certain countries which have been temporarily given a vote, have a permanent vote, now that the principle of sovereignty has been accepted? Consistency must be observed.

The Head of the U.K. Delegation points out that the U.K. proposal does not in any way, involve expulsion, exclusion or expelling, of the present members of the Union.

Referend Father SOCCORSI from the Vatican City is all in favour of a compromise. He cannot accept in the framework of the Union an awkward situation which would compel certain members of the Union to make a very painful gesture. Principles have to be respected but they have to be implemented in accordance with reality and life. One of the best known maxims of the old Roman law states: "Summum jus, summa injuria". This principle applied in the past to the specific position of usurpers, and the members whose cases are now considered as doubtful have never been usurpers. A way should be found out of this most unfortunate situation, and it should be remembered that the final decision shall not be taken in the Committee but in the Plenary Session of the Conference.

Dr. MAYO from Argentina then suggests that the French proposal might be amended in such a way as to state that the implementation of the principle adopted in the last meeting would in no way affect the status of the countries or groups of countries which are now members of the Union and whose vested rights have been recognized prior to the Convention now drafted.

Mr. FORTOUSHENKO thinks that there does not exist now a clear definition of what a member of the Union is. The Soviet Delegation cannot accept an amendment in which reference would be made to Article 18 of the Regulations. Mr. ABAZA from Egypt, who rightly pointed out that the Delegates are now drafting a Resolution, expects that a solution should be found if the TOWNSHEND proposal accepted at the last meeting, were preceded by the words "as a general rule" and

followed by the words "however the present voting members should retain their rights to vote".

Mr. LAFFAY requests the floor. His contention is that all the countries or groups of countries which have ratified the Convention, or which have been admitted as members since then, constitute the members of the Union. Making a personal appeal to Mr. FORTOUSHENKO, he states that he realizes that the U.S.S.R. Delegation has to uphold the interests of the U.S.S.R. but that this Delegation has already accepted certain principles in Document 141 TR and might consider that the U.K. proposal will not in fact help the U.S.S.R. Delegation in the defence of its interests. The Delegate from Peru concurs with the French Delegate. The Delegate from Guatemala considers that it might be wise to study carefully the problem of degrees of sovereignty and independence, and examine the specific cases of certain countries in favour of which representations should be made. A list of countries should be drawn up.

Mr. LACROZE from Morocco, quoting from the Minutes of the Second Plenary Session of the Plenipotentiary Conference, declares that Mr. F. Colt de WOLF said at that time: "I cannot for one instant imagine that any Delegation would remain here without the right to vote". That is the reason why Morocco shall never accept in the framework of the Union a status other than that of a member which has not been deprived of voting right.

After this lengthy discussion, the Chairman is inclined to think that a short recess is necessary. His proposal is accepted, and the French proposal is discussed by the various Delegations in private conversations and exchanges of views. Very fortunately, the interpretation apparatus breaks down, probably under the influence of the oncoming storm. Mr. FORTOUSHENKO declares, without the help of the interpretation unit, that the meeting is adjourned.

It should be pointed out that, after a storm, a calm may come.

Slim and youthful L.E. COFFEY from the Canadian Delegation was a very busy man yesterday afternoon in Committee E, explaining and amending one of the most important proposals made concerning the present text of the Convention. This Canadian proposal dealt with the necessity of restricting the unnecessary use of certain frequencies.

Finally, Mr. COFFEY brought home his point, and was the great winner of the afternoon. Mr. JETT himself finally voted for the Canadian proposal.

After discussion and exchange of views, the Committee decided that provisions should be made in a third paragraph for Article 34, in order to stress the desirability of limiting the frequencies used, and the spectrum space, to the number required by the necessary services.

Mr. SMITH from the Union of South Africa reminded his colleagues that this question had already been discussed at full length in Subcommittee B of Committee 6 of the Radio Conference. He emphasized the fact that it was now absolutely necessary to limit, to restrict the use of such valuable means of transmission as the frequencies. Efficiency and economy have to be considered at the same time. Mr. LEWIS of the U.K. declares that he does not think that such a proposal on this subject will detract from the high standard of service which is desired. It had been suggested by Mr. JETT from the U.S. Delegation that the Committee should also recommend the use of modern equipment in

broadcasting as the words "spectrum space use" will be inserted in the new text this will cover the whole matter. Mr. L.E. COFFEY had explained in his interventions that the Canadian Delegation was chiefly interested in stating that, from now on the use of frequencies should be economical, some allocations of frequencies should be scrutinized. The Convention must provide the appropriate and up-to-date provisions on such an important matter. Moreover, the national administrations will be in a better position if they are backed up by an official document as the Convention, when they have to consider applications made by various organizations which are trying to obtain extra frequency allocations. Dr. Nicholas MENDOZA of the Cuban Delegation declares that he is at a loss to understand why, principles having been accepted, steps are not taken in order to implement these principles. The Cuban proposal ("Stations carrying on radio communications in the international service shall be bound within the scope of their normal operation to exchange international radio communications with one another, irrespective of the radio system they have adopted") had been drawn up in order to provide the only practical means of achieving the purposes mentioned in 1 and 2 of the draft of Article 3 of the Convention, as set forth in the Moscow Document, by doing away with the limitations contained in the Madrid Convention.

The Cuban proposal was not seconded. It might be that this proposal contained too high a volume of dynamite. It might also be that, as Mr. LAFFAY said, the Cuban Delegation had started too big a hare.

For Article 35 (Interference), the Italian Delegation had proposed a third paragraph which reads as follows: "The contracting governments shall take all necessary practical measures to prevent the operation of electrical apparatus and installations of all kinds from creating harmful interference in the services considered in § 1."

Mr. GNAME pointed out that the Italian proposal had already been approved by the Radio Conference, but that it might be appropriate for the Plenipotentiary Conference to insert specific provisions on this matter in the text of the new Convention. The Delegate from India, who had, at the previous meeting explained why his country could not accept mandatory provisions, suggested that the language used by the Drafting Committee should emphasize the desirability of such provisions which should not be compulsory. This proposal was seconded by the Swedish and Danish Delegations. The Drafting Committee will settle this textual problem.

Committee E then examined the texts drafted by the Drafting Working Group for various articles. These texts will be sent to the Drafting Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which is presided over by Mr. LAFFAY from France.

GOOD NEWS ON THE ATLANTIC FRONT

The Policy Committee of the ITC Club is happy to announce that the consistent patronage and generous subsidies received, have made it possible to reduce the prices of cocktails from \$0.45 to \$0.40, and of tall drinks and champagne from \$0.55 to \$0.50.

THE WEATHER
Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	71	85
Baltimore	76	90
Chicago	75	98
Miami	74	89
New York	70	80
Philadelphia	71	88
San Francisco	58	66
Washington	76	95

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Considerable cloudiness and somewhat cooler.
Moderate east to northeast winds.

ALL HONOR TO THE SPONSORS

The Policy Committee of the ITC Club is happy to express on behalf of all the members of the Club, its sincere appreciation to the organizations whose generous financial support has made it possible for the Club to be established and to function on a non-profit and subsidized basis for the benefit of the participants in the International Telecommunication Conferences.

The sponsors of the project are the following organizations:

Aeronautical Radio, Inc.
American Radio Relay League, Inc.
Lake Carriers Association
National Association of Broadcasters.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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Atlantic City, N.J.

August 22, 1947

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee C	Organization	Trellis (Ritz)
Committee E, Drafting Group	Convention	Room 727

3 P.M.

Committee Chairmen for Weekly Schedule	Room 110
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3:30 P.M.

Committee E	Convention	Trellis (Ritz)
Committee C, Drafting Group	Organization	Parlor 2(Ritz)
Committee E, Drafting Group	Convention	Room 727

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

3 P.M.

Committee Chairmen for Weekly Schedule	Room 110
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RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 7	General Technical	Venetian
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 1(Ritz)
Committee 9, Working Group 2	Drafting	Room 720
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

3 P.M.

Committee Chairmen for Weekly Schedule	Room 110
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3:30 P.M.

Committee 6	Frequency List	Venetian
Committee 5, Miscellaneous	Allocations	Room A
Drafting Group		
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 1(Ritz)
Committee 9, Working Group 1	Drafting	Room 720
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

6 P.M.

Committee 5, Aeronautical	Allocations	Room A
Working Group		

RADIO CONFERENCE

Committee 6 once more considered Document 804. The proposal of the Cuban Delegation, in connection with Paragraph 11A of the Resolution and pertaining to the changing of the name for the organization, was withdrawn, thus making possible a complete approval of Document 804, with amendments. The Committee then went on to consider the final report of Subcommittee 6A, contained in Document 723, and the Chairman's suggestion that the pertinent points therein be made an annex of the final directive was adopted. The final directive and recommendations to be made as a result of the report of Subcommittee 6B was next considered through Document 552, the work of the Propagation Group, under Professor VAN DER POL, and Document 734, as submitted by Subcommittee 7B2 at the request of Committee 6. Agreement was reached that the United Kingdom would prepare a transactional text which would present the final recommendations as regards the work of Subcommittee 6A; the foregoing Documents of 6B were adopted as Annex to the full directive. The Chairman then stated that the work of Subcommittees 6A and 6B was completed, and extended his sincere thanks to the Chairmen, rapporteurs and members of those Subcommittees, who have made such valuable contributions to the work of Committee 6 in laying the foundation for the work of the PFB.

Subcommittee 8B, presided over by Commodore WEBSTER, adopted a proposal of the United States that a resolution be drafted by the Working Group asking the CCIR to study the question of the facilitation of the watch on the maritime mobile radiotelephone service calling and distress frequency 2,182 kc/s. by mechanical and aural means. The Subcommittee adopted certain United States proposals, setting up technical conditions for sending and receiving apparatus operating in the maritime mobile bands between 4,000 and 23,000 kc/s. Subcommittee 8C approved the transactional texts of Article 32 bis and Appendix 15 for submission to Committee 8.

HUMMING BEEHIVES

Rooms, salons, parlors and halls in the Ritz Carlton and Ambassador yesterday were just like humming beehives, as members of subcommittees, subsubcommittees and working groups were hard at work, rubbing, polishing, furbishing and shining up proposals, amendments and prospective final texts.

25 or 30 reporters of the Morning Electron could not have covered the whole proceedings of such important discussions and exchanges of views. However, Committees C and E convene today, and the Editor will not have to wait for copy tonight.

THE CHAMPAGNE MAN COMETH

A bridge tournament will start at 9 p.m. today in the ITC Club. The winners will be rewarded. - There is champagne in the icebox.

WHO S WHO IN THE CONFERENCE

Telegraph, telephone and radio services in the Netherlands are associated with postal service (P.T.T.), and together they form an independent Governmental organization under the supervision of the Minister of Reconstruction Mr. L. NEHER, who was previously Director-General of P.T.T.

Before World War II, the Netherlands had at its disposal, a very extensive telegraph and telephone network with European and non-European countries. The foreign telegraph traffic was, to a great extent transmitted by radio, and Amsterdam was an important centre for transit-traffic. During the German occupation, a good deal of the technical apparatus was either destroyed or looted and taken away to Germany. Especially during the closing period of the war, much damage was caused to the telecommunication system, partly by direct war activities, partly by the scorched-earth policy of the Wehrmacht during retreat. The telephone system suffered severely in this period. Before the war about 75% of the country had a dial system with full automatic dialing all over the country. The dense traffic between the big cities, which are all at relatively short distances, is handled by means of an extensive use of carrier systems. These carrier and repeater stations suffered badly during the closing period of the war.

Reconstruction was carried out expeditiously, so that at present, practically all former connections have already been restored, and the dial exchanges have also been definitely reconstructed, or established on an emergency basis.

As a maritime nation, the Netherlands had, of course, vital interest in the ship-to-shore traffic, and the well-known coastal station PCH(Scheveningen) operating since 1904, is still very much alive, as the present traffic is 100% above that of 1938, although the Dutch mercantile marine has not yet regained its prewar strength, due to the many losses suffered during the war, when cooperating with the Allied Maritime Forces.

The long-distance radio service was, of course, also of great value for connection with overseas territories. The long-wave circuit between Amsterdam and Batavia dates as far back as 1923, while the short-wave followed very soon after, in 1925.

A regular home radio broadcast service was inaugurated in the Netherlands, also at a very early date, more than 25 years ago. Until World War II, the expenses of broadcasting service were entirely borne by the listeners in the form of voluntary contributions, as members of the still existing broadcasting societies.

During the war, broadcast emissions were, of course completely controlled by the Germans whereas, since the war, broadcasting service is being organized provisionally as a private organism, under supervision of the Minister of Education, Arts and Sciences, who is advised on all matters concerning broadcasting by a Radio Council.

Before the war, the transmitting equipment was controlled by a special body in which the broadcasting societies and the Government were represented, while at present the technical side is handled by the PTT. Apart from domestic broadcasting service, the Netherlands transmits also high frequency broadcasting programs for overseas territories.

The Netherlands had sent a strong delegation of 14 members, part of which have, however, left Atlantic City already. All the members of this Delegation bear witness to the courage and indomitable spirit of their war-stricken Country. Shy, hard-working and tenacious Mr. J.D.A. VAN DER TOORN, Head of the Delegation in the three Conferences, is now one of the most highly regarded Delegates in Atlantic City.

After the Liberation he entered, on the request of the Government, the PTT service, and is Director in Chief of all Telegraph, Telephone and Radio Services.

Prof. Balth. VAN DER POL is very well known the world over. His achievements in the scientific field and his unique character do honour not only to his Country but to Europe as a whole. He attended several radio conferences, among others those of Washington, Madrid and Cairo. He is Chairman of the Technical Commission of the O.I.R. and member of the Radio Council in the Netherlands. He is also Director of fundamental radio research in the Limited Liability Company Philips (Eindhoven Holland), Professor at the Technical University at Delft, member of the Royal Society (Amsterdam), past Vice-President of the Institute of Radio Engineers (Washington), Vice-President of the Union Radio Scientifique Internationale (U.R.S.I.), and was Chancellor of the Temporary University at Eindhoven which was created when the southern part of the Netherlands was liberated and the north still occupied. He is the author of many articles in scientific journals on physics, technics, mathematics, biology and music.

Calm, precise and courteous Mr. Ary SPAANS, worked in the Postal Branch from 1909 till 1914, and then became a teacher at the Higher School of PTT officials for the Netherlands East Indies.

From 1933 till 1937 he was Vice-Director of the Amsterdam Central Telegraph Office and was later placed at Headquarters in The Hague as Inspector of PTT.

In 1945 he became Inspector in General Service of PTT Head of the Telegraph Department.

In World War II he was Chief Officer for the Telegraph Communications at the General Headquarters of the Netherlands Army. He takes part in the work of the 8th and 9th Commissions of the C.C.I.T. For the Plenipotentiary Conference at Atlantic City he is Deputy Chairman of the Netherlands Delegation.

Dr. H.C.A. VAN DUUREN of the Radio Department, is a well known specialist and his special merits as inventor of an improved radio printing system have been highly praised.

From the Netherlands Embassy at Washington, Rear-Admiral J.E. MEYER RANNEFT up till recently Naval Attache at the Embassy has joined the Delegation as a special adviser. He has also attended many previous conferences.

Mr. EMMERIK and Mr. de GROEN, both of the PTT, and Mr. LIEBERT, Chief Engineer of the Maritime Telegraph Company "Radio Holland" are still actively participating in the work of the Radio Conference.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	70	72
Baltimore	70	80
Chicago	75	94
Miami	76	90
New York	67	76
Philadelphia	68	73
San Francisco	55	66
Washington	73	81

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Generally fair and warmer. Visibility fair with some haze. Moderate, variable winds, mostly southeast to south.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee G	Drafting	Room A
Committee C, Drafting Group	Organization	Parlor 2(Ritz)
Committee E, Drafting Group	Convention	Room 727

3:30 P.M.

Committee C, Working Group 1	Organization	Parlor 2(Ritz)
Committee E, Drafting Group	Convention	Room 727

4 P.M.

Committee B	Credentials	Room A
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HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

3 P.M.

Credentials Committee	Parlor A(Ritz)
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3:30 P.M.

Working Group	Trellis (Ritz)
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RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Renaissance
Committee 3	Organization	Venetian
Committee 8, to be followed by meeting of Subcom.A, B, C.	Operations	Trellis (Ritz)
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 1(Ritz)
Committee 9, Working Group 2	Drafting	Room 720
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

3:30 P.M.

Com.5,Misc. Drafting Group	Allocations	Room A
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 1(Ritz)
Committee 9, Working Group 1	Drafting	Room 720
Committee 5, Maritime Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

RADIO CONFERENCE

Committee 7, presided over by Mr. KRAPKA of Czechoslovakia, continued the consideration of the definition of 'power of a radio transmitter' and a French proposal in this connection was referred to the Working Group. As the work of the monitoring group was not completed, consideration of their partial report was therefore deferred. The Committee then considered the question of the application of a definition for 'radio beacon station' to such navigation devices as Loran, Decca, Gee, etc., and it was agreed that the views of Committees 8 and 5 would be sought on this matter. Similarly, the views of Committee 5 would be requested regarding the definition of 'racon', which had been modified at the last meeting to be somewhat different from that which had been previously used by Committee 5.

Committee 6, presided over by Mr. VAN DER TOORN of the Netherlands Delegation, after approving the minutes of the previous meeting (Document 822 R) studied paragraph by paragraph Document 820 R, which is the transactional text for the annex to the Resolution in regard to the preparation of the New International Frequency List. Some modifications were agreed upon, and the U.S. Delegation will submit at the next meeting a proposal on the specific bands to be considered by the Provisional Frequency Board, to be added as an additional Article to this Annex.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

The Big Three were, if we may put it that way, defeated yesterday. The question of membership has been settled in Committee C but final decision on this important subject is still in the lap of the Plenary Assembly of the Plenipotentiary Conference. The skies were not perfectly clear and blue when Mr. FORTOUSHENKO called the meeting to order; but when Mr. LAFFAY succeeded after so much effort and so many speeches, in having his amendment carried by 28 votes against 17 and 16 abstentions, Mr. FORTOUSHENKO was able to state that the Morning Electron ('Our Paper') had been very wise in stating that, after a storm comes a calm.

* * *

The Chairman points out that the TOWNSHEND proposal has been adopted by a qualified majority, by a two-third majority, which means that the Committee has very definite views on the principles to be adopted in respect to membership in the Union. There are now proposed four amendments submitted by the French, Argentinian, Egyptian and Lebanese Delegations. Mr. FORTOUSHENKO is of the opinion that these amendments are in contradiction to the proposal adopted at the last meeting. He declares, on behalf of the Soviet Delegation, that he cannot vote for an amendment which would be contrary to the adopted Resolution. However, certain exceptions could be made to the principle and the U.S.S.R. Delegation now wants to submit a text which would state that, as an exception, the Committee considers it possible to include in the number of voting members, Morocco, Tunisia, and the Belgian Congo.

The Delegate from Guatemala reminds his colleagues that he has also submitted an amendment which would read as follows: 'However, the application of this principle shall not have the effect of modifying the present status of the following Nations or groups of Nations.....which are members of the Union

in accordance with the terms of the Madrid Convention and which also have the right to vote".

Mr. TOWNSHEND asks (1) if according to the U.S.S.R. proposal, Tunisia and Morocco are going to have one vote or two separate votes, and (2), why Southern Rhodesia is not mentioned in the Russian amendment. The Chairman answers, insofar as Morocco, Tunisia and the Belgian Congo are concerned, the question involved is a question of principle. Southern Rhodesia has not been mentioned for the simple reason that this country is on the proposed U.K. list of associate members, but the U.S.S.R. Delegation does not object to the addition of Southern Rhodesia. In answer to Mr. ABAZA from Egypt, who favors the admission of Palestine on the initial list, and to Mr. CORVETTO who states that his country is a fully independent country, the Chairman declares that the case of Monaco and Palestine will have to be examined later on, as they should be considered as new members, whose cases will be examined in the light of the principles adopted when the TOWNSHEND motion was carried.

The time has now come for a show-down, for the last battle, for the VOTE. Mr. Colt de WOLF thinks that it is only fair and logical to vote first on the French amendment, such as now proposed by Mr. LAFFAY and which reads as follows :

"However this principle shall only apply to requests for adherence to the International Telecommunications Union made after the Atlantic City Convention goes into force."

Dr. MAYO from Argentina approves Mr. Colt de WOLF's suggestion. Before the roll call, Mr. Jean LAFFAY feelingly shed light on his proposal. He explains how deeply moved he has been by the most generous intervention of the representative from the Vatican City, who was at a loss to understand why such a "painful gesture" should have to be made. A problem of justice cannot be solved by compromise. Moreover, this matter is a matter of morality. The French Delegation will always feel unable to accept any compromise even if it were most suitable for France. The French Delegation could not agree to deprive certain countries of their vested rights. The French amendment is carried, and Mr. LAFFAY, in answer to those who congratulate him, declares that it is not the French Delegation, but the I.T.U. as a whole which is victorious today. There is some discussion on the interpretation to be given to the adopted amendment. In fact, the task to be done now is to draw up the initial list of members of the Union. Some Delegates suggest that Article 18 of the Conference Regulations should be used as a basis for the drawing up of the list in which, of course, Pakistan would be included. Mr. FORTOUSHENKO, speaking on behalf of the U.S.S.R. Delegation, proposes that the Outer Mongolian Republic be added to the list. This state has been a sovereign and independent state for 20 years. Its independence has been fully recognized by the Chinese Republic. All the Delegations now in Atlantic City have had plenty of time to make themselves more familiar with the exact situation of this Republic. Moreover, as proposed by the U.S.S.R., Cuba and Colombia, the Outer Mongolian Republic has been admitted as a full fledged member in the High Frequency Conference. Mr. TOWNSHEND and S.H. ABAZA, who make it clear that there is no need to encourage double discussion on the same subject, proposes that this question should be examined by the Plenary Assembly itself. Dr. MAYO from Argentina would rather draw up the initial list by taking into consideration (1), the roster

of member states under the Madrid Convention, (2), the list of the States which have been admitted and the names of which appear in Article 18 of the Internal Regulations. Mr. G. NAMMOUR requests the floor in order to suggest that Article 18 of the Internal Regulations should be used as a basis but that the Plenary Assembly of the Plenipotentiary Conference will have to examine, not only the cases of Palestine, Outer Mongolia or other states, but also the case of Spain, whose position should be such as to permit her re-admission into the Union as soon as the causes of her debarment will have vanished away. Mr. M. from Argentina agrees. He only wishes it to be explicitly stated that, while the Franco Administration had been deprived of certain rights Spain, who has done yeoman service has not been deprived of her sovereign rights.

Mr. TOWNSHEND congratulates Mr. FORTOUSHENKO for having been so scrupulous and impartial in the course of the debate, in his double capacity of Chairman of the Committee and Head of the U.S. S.R. Delegation. Mr. TOWNSHEND's speech brings forth a round of applause. Mr. FORTOUSHENKO then declares amidst laughter, that he is very touched and ventures to say that his colleagues will have the opportunity at the Plenary Session to express their welcomed gratitude by supporting the U.S.S.R. proposal in favour of the admission of the Outer Mongolian Republic into the Union. Quoting then from the Morning Electron in order to express his opinion on the situation, Mr. FORTOUSHENKO welcomes the calm after the storm. The Committee then agrees unanimously on the question of qualification for associate membership by approving the U.K. and U.S. proposal on this matter. Mr. G. NAMMOUR from Lebanon wants it to be known that those so-called associate members should bear their share of the financial burden in order to ensure the smooth functioning of the rejuvenated Union.

The language question (Article 12 of the Moscow Documents) is then brought forward for examination by the Committee. The Chairman feels that it might be useful and wise to adopt the scheme used by the United Nations on this subject. The official languages of the Union and of its Conferences and documents should be the official languages of the United Nations, i.e., French, English, Spanish, Russian and Chinese. The working languages of the Union should be English and French. The representative from Guatemala, pointing out that he is now speaking on behalf of 19 Spanish-speaking American Nations, declares that, if only for the reason that 75% of the contracting states of the Union use French, English or Spanish, he submits a new proposal to place Spanish on the same footing as French and English. All documents should be prepared in Spanish, French and English; the official documents, protocols, official acts, might be translated into Russian and Chinese if so requested by the interested states. The simultaneous interpretation system should be used in all meetings and conferences for the three official languages. The Delegations which would be willing to use another language should be allowed to do so, but they should provide their own translators and interpreters. The Delegate from Lebanon then intervenes and most emphatically states that, if the status quo is going to be changed, he will propose that the Arabic language should be used too. The Arabic language is used by 100 million Arabs and 150 million Moslems in the world. This proposal would be whole heartedly supported by S.H. ABAZA. However, Mr. G. NAMMOUR declares that he does not want to see the Union suddenly transformed into a Tower of Babel. The proposal from the Delegate from Guatemala will be translated, printed, circulated and discussed at the next meeting.

Mr. STERKY from Sweden asks for information and figures for the additional costs which would be involved in a reorganization of the language system of the Union. S.H. ABAZA, Chairman of the Personnel and Finance Subcommittee declares that he will probably be able to provide the facts and figures at the next meeting.

On the 26th of August

The French Delegation has decided to commemorate the Liberation of Paris by the American Expeditionary Forces and will give a reception on Tuesday evening in the Renaissance Room.

Miss Vina BARNDEN, Australian soloist, Miss Sydell ROBINS, continental diseuse, and Mrs. Marques DEAN, pianist, will participate in the concert program.

A riddle contest between Delegates and simultaneous interpreters, an evocation on the Liberation of Paris with audition of original records made during the Battle of Paris, with commentary by Orson Welles, will follow. A direct broadcast report to the Conference from the Eiffel Tower, the Arch of Triumph and Notre Dame, will be transmitted in four languages. Following the Paris broadcast, there will be an open-air ball in the Sun Porch, where champagne will be served and dancing take place to the strains of a Paris orchestra. For those who have not been invited because of lack of sufficient accommodation, the full program will be transmitted in the ITC Club, which will remain open till 2 a.m.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	70	78
Baltimore	70	84
Chicago	--	94
Miami	75	87
New York	68	88
Philadelphia	68	85
San Francisco	55	71
Washington	72	82

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Partly cloudy, somewhat warmer. Gentle to moderate northeasterly winds.

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THE MORNING ELECTRON

Vol. One - No. 56

Atlantic City, N.J.

August 27, 1947.

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee C, Working Group 2	Organization	Parlor 2(Ritz)
Committee C, Drafting Group	Organization	Room 704

3:30 P.M.

Committee	Organization	Trellis (Ritz)
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HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 14		Venetian
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RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Renaissance
Committee 7, Working Group	General Tech.	Room A
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 1(Ritz)
Committee 9, Working Group 1	Drafting	Room 720

3:30 P.M.

Committee 7	General Tech.	Renaissance
Committee 8 Subcommittees A, B, and C	Operations	Venetian
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 1(Ritz)
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
Committee 9, Working Group 1	Drafting	Room 720

6 P.M.

Committee 5, Miscellaneous Drafting Group	Allocations	Room 708
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RADIO CONFERENCE

Committee 5, presided over by Col. READ of the United Kingdom has now come to two very important agreements, after a discussion in which all countries were particularly cooperative and understanding of the needs of one another; the first of these is in connection with the allocation to be made to amateurs in the 14 megacycle band, and the other to the maritime mobile and fixed service in the bands of 8, 12 and 16 megacycles. Committee 5 has approved the allocation of 350 kc/s to amateurs and 50 kc/s to the fixed services in the band of 14 megacycles on a world basis, with the proviso that the U.S.S.R. because of its particular needs, would be authorized to use 100 kc/s in the amateur band for its national fixed services. The Committee also authorized the U.S.S.R. to use 275 kc/s in the band allocated to the maritime service in the 12 megacycle, for its fixed services, providing this does not cause interference to the fixed services in the U.S.S.R. and to the maritime services in the rest of the world. With agreement on these points, the allocation of frequencies in the band of 10 kc/s to 30,000 kc/s is practically completed.

THE SECOND PLENARY SESSION

of the

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

It was decided yesterday, at the Second Plenary Session of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference that the important question of priorities will be thoroughly studied by the present Conference with a view to submitting concrete proposals and recommendations to the next HFBC to be convened, some time next year.

While some Delegations, like the French, Russian, Cuban and Irish Delegations were of the opinion that the priority problem was a vital problem, other Delegations like the U.K. and U.S. Delegations felt inclined to declare that the Atlantic City Conference should first establish a standard of engineering principles. S'H. ABAZA from Egypt suggested that the first item on the agenda be the report of the Credentials Committee. The Chairman declared that he had received credentials from over sixty countries and that PAKISTAN had handed in their credentials before the meeting. The meeting then went on to the consideration of the report prepared by the Working Group, which had proposed a five-point agenda to be followed by the Conference. This agenda was approved but discussion was immediately started on Item 4, pertaining to the different types and orders of priorities. This question was raised by Dr. O' MUINEACHAIN from Ireland who asked for the floor in order to move a detailed amendment on the matter. The Irish Delegate proposed to delete the words: "different types and orders of priorities to be considered" and substitute: "the different factors that have to be considered and the weight to be given to them under various conditions when questions of priority are being investigated." The priority question is one that has to be examined whereas the present text implies that it is fully accepted that rigid types and orders of priority exist. The existence of priorities should not be taken for granted, and the whole question should be left absolutely open for fuller investigation.

The Delegates from Egypt, U.S. and the Vatican City declared that they were fully in favour of the proposal submitted by the Irish Delegation.

Mr. Jacques MEYER from France stated that the substance of the Irish amendment was acceptable, but he proposed an amendment to the Irish text so as to make the plan less rigid and more flexible. The chairman suggested that, in order to save time, the French and Irish Delegates might discuss the matter together and present a text for the consideration of the meeting.

Mr. Jacques MEYER was agreeable to this suggestion but stated that the whole question of priorities had to be brought up and decided upon, but where, when and by whom? Here and now, or at the next Conference? It had not yet been decided whether the future meeting would be merely another session of this Conference or a new Conference. The principles relating to priority are vital for the effective work of the Conference and, as a matter of fact, everyone in the Atlantic City Conferences was wondering at what Conference these questions of priority were going to be tackled. Mr. Charles DENNY then said that Mr. Jacques MEYER had not made it quite clear what priorities he had been referring to in his questions to the Chair. Was the French Delegate referring to established categories of broadcasting services within the HFBC such as overseas broadcasting services domestic broadcasting services It seemed that the question raised was not within the purview of the Radio Conference or of the Plenipotentiary Conference; that it should be postponed and studied by the HFBC.

Mr. JETT stated that it was the view of the U.S. Delegation that there was not sufficient time to set up definitions relating to priorities. Later on, when, as and if, priorities are established, they should be decided upon at the next HFBC.

Sticking to his guns, Mr. Jacques MEYER declared that it was quite obvious that discussion would be started on the various types of priorities as quite a few Delegates were very much interested in raising this question. This question could not be put aside and had been put on the agenda. It might be, however, that conclusions drawn from the discussions in Atlantic City would be more or less precise. The complete definitions will probably be given at the next Conference.

S.H. ABAZA from Egypt proposed to add to the Irish amendment the following words: "when questions of frequency assignments are being considered". This change was quite acceptable to the Irish Delegate, but the Delegate from France immediately leaped up to declare that this amendment appeared to be perfectly inadequate, as it eliminated the word "Priority". The matter of substance has to be dealt with. On the other hand it appeared clearly that time will not permit the Delegates in Atlantic City to arrive at a final solution.

Therefore, the Delegates should limit themselves to a study of these various matters of priority and draw up recommendations and proposals to be submitted to the future Conference.

For Mr. FORTOUSHENKO from the U.S.S.R. Delegation, the question, one of the most important ones, should be discussed here and now.

It should be taken into consideration that the Radio Conference has already hammered out a complete proposal for the HFBC. A very restricted number of frequencies will be allocated.

Therefore, it was quite natural that, here, at the Conference, a committee should be created to prepare a concrete plan for the distribution of frequencies among services. Certain priorities should be established. There might be, for instance, two kinds of broadcasts from Paris: 1) broadcasts from Paris to countries which are part of the French Union, as Madagascar, for instance; 2) Broadcasts from Paris to the U.S. or the Soviet Union, or another foreign country. The possibility of broadcasting to other countries, to send messages in order to give information so as to establish friendly relations between foreign countries, is a very important thing indeed. However, there is no doubt that the French people will always be far more interested in ensuring broadcasting to the population of their own countries within the framework of the French Union than to

broadcast to foreign countries for cultural purposes only. Therefore, in the proposed plan for the assignment of frequencies it should be demonstrated that the national broadcasts are more important than the international broadcasts.

Anyway, this question ought to be decided upon at this Conference. As a matter of fact, the proposal of the Working Group, the proposal of the Irish Delegation, and the amendment of the French Delegation ought to be studied carefully. If this Conference does not work out a friendly agreement then it will be impossible to prepare any plan for consideration and approval by the next Conference. The question should be submitted for study to a special committee of this Conference. The Soviet Delegation was of the opinion that there is no great divergence between the French and Irish proposals and the text submitted by the Working Group.

The Chairman was quite right in asking the Irish and French Delegations who have made certain proposals to come to an agreement as regards a final text and submit to the Conference for approval but the word "priority" should not be dropped.

Mr. MENDOZA from the Cuban Delegation stated in the most emphatic way that before any technical or engineering problem in this Conference should be tackled it should be specifically decided what comes first, who has better rights, whether it is international or domestic service, whether it is going to be colonial broadcasting, whether it is going to be international broadcasting. If this were not done, there would be a complete waste of time.

Mr. Charles DENNY decided to make a further effort to reach agreement. There were two divergent points of view. The Delegates from Ireland and the Soviet Union felt that it should be decided here and now whether there were to be priorities for various types of services within this band of frequencies which were to be set up in the forthcoming HFB. The other view was that recommendations should be made and passed for decision to the next session of the Conference, or the next Conference. This question being one of substance should be settled now.

Mr. Gracie from the United Kingdom expressed the opinion that the question of relative priorities between the various classes of services operating within the high frequency band was likely to be very contentious because most countries, large or small, are likely to hold different views on the relative importance of one class of service against another. He supported the view of the United States that until engineering principles have been formulated at this Conference and a draft assignment plan of specific allocations in the high frequency broadcasting spectrum has been prepared on the basis of these engineering principles, it would be premature to take any decision on the relative priorities between one class of broadcasting service and another. He felt that this Conference should do no more than make a proposal in this connection for decision by the second stage of the high frequency Conference.

The U.K. Delegation did not share the pessimism of the Delegates of the Soviet Union and Ireland, and did not think it was impossible to prepare a draft assignment plan. The U.S. Delegation was quite right in stating that only engineering principles have been formulated at this Conference, and a draft assignment plan of specific allocation in the HFB spectrum has been prepared on the basis of engineering principles it would be better to take no decision on priorities.

Mr. JETT from the U.S. Delegation concurred.

Mr. Jacques MEYER then declared that while he shared the view of the Russian and Irish Delegates on this question of principle, he was quite prepared to ask his Russian and Irish colleagues to agree that it would be wise to try not to go too far and limit the work of the present Conference to the setting up of the proposals for the forthcoming Conference. The Atlantic City Conference is a preparatory Conference, and the HFBC which will probably be held next year will be a plenipotentiary Conference. From the purely legal standpoint, the Delegates now gathered in Atlantic City have no right to dictate and give orders to the next Plenipotentiary conference.

After an exchange of views between the French, U.K., Egyptian, Cuban, U.S.S.R. Lebanese and Pakistan Delegates, Mr. DENNY proposed a text which would read as follows: "With a view to preparing insofar as time permits, recommendations by them for the guidance of any interim working group that may be created and for consideration by the forthcoming HFBC." S.B. ABAZA wanted to suggest "Directives" instead of "Recommendations" but agreed to wait until the terms of reference for such a working group have been formulated to decide how binding the recommendations will be.

The Working Group had suggested the formation of four committees to do the work as proposed; this was accepted by the meeting.

The committees named and the officers elected were:

Committee 11 (CREDENTIALS) Mr. T.C. LOO of China, Chairman and Mr. Jules DAUMOND, of Haiti, Vice-Chairman. A second Vice-Chairman from the Luxembourg Delegation is yet to be named. Committee 12 which will deal with the preparation of engineering principles to serve as a basis for a frequency assignment plan, will work under the Chairmanship of Dr. Balth VAN DER POL of the Netherlands. Mr. B.V. BALIGA of India and Dr. Ernest METZLER of Switzerland will serve as Vice-Chairmen. Committee 13 which will deal with all other technical phases on the agenda, including recommendations as to the various means of economizing in the use of frequencies by high frequency broadcasting stations, analysis of high frequency broadcasting requirements submitted by various countries, and preparation of recommendations regarding classifications of broadcast services, has Mr. Leon DAUMARD of France as Chairman and Mr. Carlos RIBEIRO of Portugal and Mr. Ibrahim S. ESGUM of Turkey as Vice-Chairman. Committee 14, which will formulate the agenda for the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference to be held later, has Carlos E. ARBOLEDA of Colombia as Chairman, and Mr. Gunnar PEDERSEN of Denmark and Mr. MAUNG-MAUNG-TIN of Burma as Vice-Chairmen.

Mr. Gerald CARNES, representative from U.N. E.S.C.O. then read a very striking message from Dr. Julian HUXLEY. The main points of this statement were as follows:

"Radio telecommunications have made a daily, practical reality of the ideal of human solidarity."

"The right to information is a fundamental right of modern man."

"If there is one means of transmission which will not submit to the closing of frontiers it is surely the radio."

"The time has perhaps come to declare, as a fundamental principle, that no country has a right of ownership over such and such wave lengths which have been assigned to it, but that together is the property of all people of the world".

"Through you, people are neighbors. We, in our turn are doing our best to ensure that spiritually at least they may discover that they are brothers."

S.H. ABAZA stressed the importance of Dr. Julian HUXLEY's speech and felt that every nation in every part of the world should be able to make itself heard by the other nations scattered all over the world.

VIVE LA FRANCE

The French Delegation in Atlantic City thought it fit and proper to express last night how grateful the French people were to all those who had, one way or another, contributed to the liberation of Paris.

Thousands of words could be written on such a world-shaking event, but the "Morning Electron" had no other option, on this occasion, but to remind its readers that Alan Seeger, a great American poet, who was killed on the front lines in World War I, once wrote:

" O friends, in your fortunate present ease
(Yet faced by the self-same facts as these),
If you would see how a race can soar
That has no love, but no fear, of war,
How each can turn from his private role
that all may act as a perfect whole,
How men can live up to the place they claim
And a nation, jealous of its good name,
Be true to its proud inheritance,
Oh, look over here and learn from FRANCE."

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	76	84
Baltimore	75	94
Chicago	68	76
Miami	79	88
New York	76	92
Philadelphia	74	93
San Francisco	58	71
Washington	73	93

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Fair, less humid and cooler Gentle to moderate north and northwesterl winds.

THE MORNING ELECTRON

Vol. One - No. 57

Atlantic City, N.J.

August 28, 1947

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee C, Subcom. 1	Organization	Room A
Committee C, Working Group 2	Organization	Parlor 2(Ritz)
Committee C, Drafting Group	Organization	Room 704

3:30 P.M.

Committee C	Organization	Trellis (Ritz)
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RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Joint Meeting Committee 3 and Committee 7	Organization General Technical	Renaissance
Committee 8, Subcommittees A, B, and C	Operations	Venetian
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 1(Ritz)
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

3:30 P.M.

Committee 9	Drafting	Venetian
Committee 6	Frequency List	Renaissance
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 1
Committee 9, Working Group 2	Drafting	Room 720

6 P.M.

Committee 5, Maritime Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
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IMPORTANT NOTICE

The attention of the Delegates is invited to the fact that the American Legion Convention is to take place in New York City, starting August 29 and lasting four days. Approximately 100,000 Legionnaires and their families are visiting New York this week; consequently hotel space is non existent until after Labor Day September 1, 1947.

RADIO CONFERENCE

Committee 7, presided over by Mr. KRAPKA of Czechoslovakia, has now completed its work. The definition for "power of a radio transmitter" was adopted substantially as proposed by the Working Group; the definition for "radio beacon" was agreed to remain modified to exclude reference to distance measurement; the definition of "racon" was agreed to be retained in its previous broad meaning. The drafts of the Working Group dealing with international monitoring were all adopted, with minor modifications and the proposed modifications to Appendix 5 were agreed to be transmitted to Committee 8, which has done the major work on this Appendix.

At the end of the meeting, the Chairman thanked the Subcommittee chairmen, the rapporteurs and the members of the Committee for their active cooperation and sincere efforts to reach agreement. Mr. HECHT, Delegate of the United Kingdom, replied for the delegations present and complimented Mr. KRAPKA for the fine manner in which he had conducted the work of the Committee particularly in view of the unusual difficulties with which he had to contend.

Committee 5, presided over by Col. READ of the United Kingdom Delegation received the reports of the maritime and aeronautical groups which gave further recommendations in connection with Article 7. The Committee then discussed certain aspects of the conditions under which tropical broadcasting would operate. There was a further consideration of the high frequency portion of the spectrum the completion of which would enable the Committee to present a completely new allocation table.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Committee C (Organization), the meeting of which was adjourned at 6:52 p.m. yesterday, thoroughly examined two basic questions which have great bearing on the financial structure of the Union.

S.H. ABAZA, Chairman of the Personnel and Finance Subcommittee had asked for precise directives from the Committee in order to go on with the specific task of his committee. The second Paragraph of Article Five of the Moscow Documents, (Finances of the Union) had to be clearly and explicitly drawn up. The Committee agreed:

1 - that the ordinary expenses necessary for the continuation of the Union shall be determined by the Plenipotentiary Conference. All costs for ordinary expenses shall be borne by the Union. By unanimous vote (61 for, 0 against) the Committee decided that the ordinary expenses of the Union would include:

- a) as proposed by Mr. FORTOUSHENKO, all the general expenses for the secretariat, the secretary-general, the IFRB, the directors of the committees and the specialized secretariat of the consultative committees;
- b) as proposed by Mr. LAFFAY, the travelling expenses of the members of the administrative council;
- c) as proposed by Mr. TOWNSHEND, the space accommodation expenses for the secretariat.

As for laboratories, distinction should be made between the laboratories instituted by the Union itself and others. The expenses for the laboratories set up by the Union should be borne by the Union.

2 - that the extraordinary expenses pertaining to Plenipotentiary Conferences, Administrative Conferences and meetings of consultative committees, will be borne by the members of the Union who have expressed the desire to participate in the Conferences, in proportion to the contribution which they pay, and Par. 2 of

of this Article.

Private agencies and international organizations shall contribute to the extraordinary expenses of the meetings of the respective consultative committees in which they participate, in proportion to the number of units and according to the category selected by them.

As proposed by the Chairman, it was decided that private agencies would not share the expenses of the Plenipotentiary Conferences but might do so in the Administrative Conferences. As for international organizations, as a general rule, they will share the expenses of the respective meetings, but provision should be made that, under certain circumstances, the Administrative council will be entitled to exempt certain international organizations from bearing part of the expenses. In the course of discussion on this subject, Mr. VALENSI from the CCIT had pointed out that the I.T.U. might have to ask for the advice, counsel and presence of experts or technicians belonging to other international organizations, and that it would not be fair to ask these experts to pay for helping and assisting the Union. Mr. LAFFAY had reminded the Committee that, up to now, the private agencies have not been asked to contribute towards the expenses. There was, before unanimous agreement was reached, wide divergence of view. As, for instance, Mr. Colt de WOLF had stated that in his opinion, the Union should cover the expenses for the CCIR, but it should not cover the expenses for the CCIF and the CCIT. Mr. TOWNSEND from the U.K. declared that, in their approach to this problem, the Delegates should take a broad and long view. There should not be distinctions, even for so-called historical reasons, between the various consultative committees of the Union, and Delegates should not take their stand on the present situation. The Delegate from Chile ventured to say that it should be first decided which committees are going to be set up as it might happen, for instance, that one committee only should be, within a short period of years, in charge of all telegraph and telephone questions.

Committee C continued its study of the language system to be set up for the Union. S.H. ABAZA declared that democracy, which has been so often referred to, must first look after the pocket of the minority, that there was no need to have such languages as "official languages" or adopt the U.N. system. The I.T.U. should not be in a state of subordination in its relationship with the United Nations. The figures given by the Berne Bureau regarding the growing costs and expenses were very alarming indeed, especially for a technical organization. The French language, which has been the official language of the Union since 1875, and the English language, which is in the modern world, very widely used, should be the two basic languages of the organization. There is no objection to the use of other languages, but languages are all official languages; the minority should not have to pay the cost and be unjustly treated.

The Delegate from the Netherlands spoke along the same lines, and the Delegate from Switzerland delivered a very precise and logical statement. Referring to the situation of his Country, in which three languages are officially used, he explained that political considerations or national pride should not interfere in the study of this question in a technical organization in which language is chiefly a working tool. There should be one working language, the French, which has many advantages, being precise and logical.

It would not be very wise to embark on a new language system which would bring confusion. Nobody would know which text would be the legal one, the binding one. The structure and the aims of the United Nations are not at all

similar to the structure and aims of the I.T.U. Moreover, the financial question is a very important question, and the Union would be in a very awkward situation if quite a number of member nations could not even pay their assigned share of the contributions. The Delegates in Atlantic City should take into consideration the decision arrived at in Paris during the U.F.U. Conference. The U.P.U. has decided, by a majority of 48 against 22, not to change a system of one official language, i.e., the French language.

Mr. HADDIS ALEMAYEHOU from Ethiopia, stressed that there was no need to use more than one or two languages. If there are too many texts, there will be too many interpretations. As for expenses, it would not be fair to ask the small countries to be observers as far as the benefits are concerned and full members as far as the expenses and contributions are concerned.

Mr. TOWNSHEND outlined the main points of the U.K. Delegation suggestions in this matter. Two elements should be taken into consideration, first, efficiency, and second, cost. There are two kinds of languages, the official languages and the working languages. The official languages are used for the basic documents, the conventions, the protocols and the regulations. For the official documents of the Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conferences, English and French should be the languages. French, English Chinese, Russian and Spanish should be used as official languages; the use of these languages for the setting up of the main documents of the Union would not entail very high expenses. Therefore, the U.K. Delegation supports the proposals such as presented in the Moscow documents for the official languages. The working languages are the languages which the contributing members undertake to use without reserve, to conduct debates, and prepare and circulate the usual documents. In such a technical organization as the I.T.U., the governments are far more interested in sending to the meetings their best engineers rather than their best linguists, and the language system is a very important question to be tackled in order to improve understanding, goodwill and co-operation between all the nations concerned.

For the "working documents", two languages only, should be used by the drafting parties, and it would be, as experience has abundantly proved, neither useful nor practical to use more than two working, written, languages.

For the "oral working languages" experience has decisively proved that the use of the simultaneous interpretation system should not be restricted. Three or four languages might be used, even if the costs are very heavy. It should even be mandatory on the Secretariat to provide the necessary simultaneous interpretation equipment for the next meetings of the Union or of the committees. On the other hand, for consecutive interpretation, it has been proved that it is most impractical to use more than two languages.

Therefore, the U.K. Delegation proposes two working languages, French and English for the documents and for the oral working languages.

The expenses are considerable, and it appears from the facts and data given by the Chairman of the Personnel and Finance Subcommittee that the progression is not arithmetical but almost geometrical. Let us assume that the cost for two languages is \$2,000, the cost for three would be \$4,500, and the cost for four, \$8,000. There are, however, certain nations as, for instance, the Spanish speaking countries, who may require their own special interpretation system. They should pay for this and work out an agreement between themselves, but the Union, in the interests of international cooperation, might consider the possibility of helping

them if they consider that the costs involved constitute too heavy a burden for them. The Union should be ready to meet applications or demands to the greatest extent in this matter, so as to permit the governments to send to the I.T.U. meetings their best experts and technicians.

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	72	75
Baltimore	70	74
Chicago	62	88
Miami	78	88
New York	68	69
Philadelphia	69	72
San Francisco	56	72
Washington.	73	79

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Considerable cloudiness with some sunshine. Little change in temperature. Fresh northeast winds, diminishing.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee C, Subcom. 1	Organization	Room A
Committee E	Convention	Trellis (Ritz)

3:00 P.M.

Committee Chairmen for Weekly Schedule	Room 110
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3:30 P.M.

Committee F	General Regulations	Trellis (Ritz)
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HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee on European Broadcasting	Parlor 2(Ritz)
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3 P.M.

Committee Chairmen for Weekly Schedule	Room 110
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3:30 P.M.

Committee 12	Renaissance
Committee 11	Room A

RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Joint meeting Committee 3 and Committee 6	Organization Frequency List	Venetian
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 1(Ritz)
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

3 P.M.

Committee Chairmen for Weekly Schedule	Room 110
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3:30 P.M.

Committee 8, Subcommittees A, B, & C	Operations	Venetian
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 1(Ritz)
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
Committee 9, Working Group 2	Drafting	Room 720

6 P.M.

Committee 5, Aeronautical Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
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RADIO CONFERENCE

Committee 9, presided over by Mr. LAHAYE of the French Delegation, approved texts of Articles 1, 3, 8, 8bis, 10, 11, 12, 13, 34, 24 and 25, Appendices 5, 6 and 7, and two recommendations: on to the Governments Signatory to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, relative to specifications of performance for the Automatic Alarm Receiving Device; and the other to the CCIR, relative to the study of the efficacy of Signals "MAYDAY" and "PAN".

Committee 6, presided over by Mr. VAN DER TOORN, approved the final drafting of the new recommendation and then the final wording of the annex. The Committee then considered the new additional article to the annex covering the detail of the frequency bands to be considered by the Provisional Frequency Board. Very lengthy discussion on that point was started, and it was finally agreed on a new Article 6 covering the detail of the bands, and consideration was given to the time schedule of the various conferences, as far as related to frequency assignments. There was objection from the Soviet Union to adopting the report of the working group as such, but the heads of delegations may use it as a guide when deciding on the matter.

The joint meeting of Committees 3 and 7, presided over by Mr. KRAPKA of Czechoslovakia, studied and adopted proposals in connection with an Article 6bis, relative to monitoring, and Article 22bis in connection with procedure in case of interference, both to be inserted in the Radio Regulations. The Committee approved the insertion in a separate protocol of a text on monitoring. The text of the recommendation to be addressed to the CCIR was also adopted, concerning the same subject. Mr. LAHAYE, Chairman of Committee 9, suggested certain drafting changes in these documents, which were agreed upon by the meeting.

GENEVA CHOSEN AS SEAT OF THE UNION

Anything can happen.. and indeed it has been decisively proved that the most unforeseen events or proposals are always the most agreeable. In a few minutes the FORTOUSHENKO Committee unanimously settled, in a very friendly atmosphere, one of the most ticklish problems to be solved by the Atlantic City Conferences: the question of the seat of the Union. When the Head of the U.S.S.R. Delegation, in order not to waste time, gave the floor to Mr. Francis COLT DE WOLF, there was an air of hushed expectancy in the Trellis Room. To disclose the exact suggestion of the new U.S. proposal on this subject, the representative from the U.S. Delegation pointed out that when his Government first proposed that the seat of the Union should be in the same place as the seat of the United Nations, New York had not yet been chosen as the seat of the United Nations. The main purpose of the U.S. Government when setting forth this proposal was to facilitate liaison and cooperation with the United Nations and such important international organizations as, for instance I.C.A.O. and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. In the light of recent development and because of the suggestions and explanations given by the various Delegations, the U.S. Government has now decided to reconsider its position and now proposes that the headquarters of the Union should remain in Switzerland and be transferred from Bern to Geneva, Geneva being a very well known centre for international gatherings and organizations, and also a French speaking centre. The announcement made by Mr. De WOLF was received with a significant round of applause.

It was suggested in the new U.S. proposal that the Swiss government should be requested to take the necessary steps so as to ensure the prompt transfer of the office of the Union from Bern to Geneva, so that the BPF may be able to settle down in Geneva in January 1948. If it were decided that the consultative committees should be centralized in Geneva, then the U.S. Delegation would not object. But if these committees were to be scattered all over the world, and if the CCIF were to remain in Paris, the U.S. Delegation would propose that the CCIR headquarters be established either in New York or Washington.

As head of the Swiss Delegation, Dr. Victor NEFF, Minister to Canada, declared that he was deeply moved by the U.S. proposal, and that his Government would certainly appreciate the gesture of the U.S. Dr. NEFF, who has spent more than 25 years in the U.S., was quite happy to be able to take for granted that there would not be any competition between the Swiss and U.S. Governments in this matter.

The U.S. proposal was then unanimously adopted by the meeting. Deeply touched, Dr. R. VON ERNST, Director of the Bern Bureau, thanked the Committee on behalf of the Bern Bureau staff which, no doubt, will consider that their work has been appreciated.

Mr. FORTOUSHENKO who has, more than once proved he knows that when there is more haste, there is less speed, stated that he welcomed the decision so quickly and unanimously agreed upon.

The debate on the language question was still going on yesterday afternoon. It has been decided to postpone the discussion so that the Delegates may be able to examine the proposals made by Mr. Charles DENNY on behalf of the United States Delegation, and the new proposal made by Dr. Carlos Garcia BAUER of Guatemala on behalf of 19 Spanish speaking American countries. Mr. LAFFAY declared that all languages were equally deserving of respect, in the same way, language being, for each nation, the expression of its national spirit. All the more so for the English language, as it has been abundantly proved that a new spirit was born in the new world and has found its expression in a rejuvenated language. There is no doubt that the Spanish language is the link between Spain the mother country, and the nations of Latin America. However, the approach to the language problem should be practical and at the same time, questions of national pride should not be pushed aside. There should be a language of reference so as to avoid disputes and arbitration. It seems that the use of French as decided upon at Madrid and Cairo, has been entirely satisfactory. Moreover if one language only were the official language, all the other languages would be placed on the same footing. If the system of one official language were discounted then the Union would be bound to enter the way of competition and rivalry. The explanations given by Mr. TOWNSHEND were not quite satisfactory to the French Delegates. They seemed to be somewhat complicated and illogical as, for instance, the Delegate from the United Kingdom had declared that it was impractical to use more than two languages for the working documents and had proposed, at the same time, to use five languages for the official documents. It did seem, to the French Delegation, that a binding reference language should be agreed upon. If the United Nations system were to be adopted, nobody would know what would happen in a few months or even weeks, as the United Nations might just as soon decide to add another one or two official languages. If the

status quo were not kept, it would be rather difficult to pick out among the various languages, the language which would be promoted to the rank of language no. 2.

There were two solutions:

first: either to write all the documents in a unique language and translate them into several languages; this would, of course, avoid all possibility of discussion in the interpretation.

second: or draft all the documents in all the official languages provision being made that one language only would be the official language, the binding language. The French Delegation was in a very delicate situation, being directly concerned but thought it proper to express frankly its opinion on such an important question.

The Delegate from Portugal concurred with Mr. LAFFAY's views, suggesting that the French language, for the sake of tradition, culture and education, should be kept as a reference language, and proposing that the status quo should be maintained, the English language being used as a second working language for practical reasons. If the proposal submitted by a certain group of countries were taken into consideration, it should be clearly stated that the costs involved would be borne by the interested countries and not by the countries which would not benefit from the new system.

Father SOCCORSI from the Vatican City also stressed that there should be a reference language in order to avoid difficulties in the official interpretation of the texts

The representative from Poland, who was all in favour of improvement in exchange of ideas and views between various delegations in international conferences admitted that the simultaneous interpretation system was a very tangible improvement insofar as it makes it possible for the best technicians and specialists to cooperate with speed and efficiency. No doubt, the French language is clear, precise, logical and useful, and the English language is used all over the world, but some satisfaction should be given to the 250 million Slavs and the Russian language should also be adopted as a working language.

Mr. Carlos Garcia BAUER declared that, for the sake of justice and logic, his proposal should be adopted. There were 29 Spanish speaking nations, 10 English speaking nations, and 8 French speaking nations in the world; thus, the international percentage is highly favorable to the Spanish. Moreover, under the provisions of the Convention, each member state of the Union is considered as a unit. It had been said that "efficiency" and "cost" were the two important factors to be considered. As for efficiency, the main aim should be to have a complete understanding so as to ensure efficiency in the proceedings. As for the costs, each Delegation should be ready to admit that it is necessary to pay in order to have better understanding and better results.

Mr. FORTOUSHENKO, whom Mr. LAFFAY had compared to the Sphinx and from whom Mr. BAUER had requested logic and justice then stated the position of the U.S.S.R. Delegation. All the languages were equally deserving of respect, but in practice they could not all be used. Cost and time are very important elements. Some restrictions have to be made. The French language is not spoken by very many countries, but has been the official language, the historical language, used for agreements and conferences. The practice and system of the United Nations must be accepted, all the more since the Union will now become a specialized agency of the United Nations. Therefore, the five official languages of the United Nations should be accepted as official languages of the Union.

Mr. TOWNSHEND was quite right in stating that the cost of translating and printing the basic documents in five languages would not be heavy. The Russian language, understood by each and every Slav country (seven Slav countries are members of the Union), i.e., by more than 200 million people, might also be a working language. The U.S.S.R. is a Union of 16 Soviet republics which have their mother tongues but which have accepted the Russian language as the best link of the Union. It is quite obvious that it would be better to have only one language as a working language for the documents, but Mr. FORTOUSHENKO could not agree with those who were all in favour of one reference language. On the contrary, it might be better to have parallel texts in order to facilitate the definitions and explanations. The Soviet Delegation would not insist for the present time, on having Russian used as a working language, but it would recommend the use of simultaneous interpretation as a compulsory obligation for all the future conferences.

As Mr. Gemil NAMMOUR had pointed out, that if the status quo were to be changed, the costs should be borne by the countries which had asked for the changes and would benefit from them, and had explained how the Arabic speaking countries had set up a system of their own for the translation of documents, the Delegate from Guatemala, after a recess which permitted the South American Delegates to consult among themselves, then submitted a new proposal for the apportioning of the expenses.

Mr. Charles DENNY, Head of the U.S. Delegation, then stated the position now being taken by the U.S. Delegation in order to ensure an efficient working system and obtain an equitable and fair formula for the apportioning of the costs. The six points of the U.S. proposal were as follows:

- 1 - The official acts and final documents should be written in the five official languages (French, English, Chinese, Russian and Spanish), no reference being made to the official languages of the United Nations.
- 2 - There should not be any particular reference language. In case of contention, the Administration Council should be requested to give an interpretation of the contentious text.
- 3 - For the next conference, two separate problems should be considered:
 - a) for the oral languages, the simultaneous interpretation system should be used not only for the French and English languages, but also for the Spanish and for the Russian, if only to permit the American Delegates to understand the Russian Delegates who have, under the present system, understood the American Delegates.
 - b) as for the written languages, no "simultaneous mimeographing device" has as yet been found. Some restriction should be made and a practical working system should be set up by each conference and for each conference.
- 4 - For the interim period between the conferences, the Administrative Council should decide, taking into consideration the importance and the character of the documents, which documents should be translated into two, or three, or four or five languages.

5 - Decision should be taken along the same lines for the proposals to be submitted for future conferences

6 - An equitable formula should be agreed upon for the distribution of costs among the members.

It was decided to postpone the discussion on the language question, so as to permit the Delegates to study the written proposal submitted by the Delegate from Guatemala on behalf of the Latin American nations, and Mr. FORTOUSHENKO then decided that the problem of the seat of the Union should be taken upand solved.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	70	74
Baltimore	63	82
Chicago	67	91
Miami	75	94
New York	66	72
Philadelphia	65	76
San Francisco	58	73
Washington	65	82

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Partly cloudy, warmer in the afternoon.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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Atlantic City, N.J.

August 30, 1947.

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee E	Convention	Trellis (Ritz)
Committee C, Subcom. 1,	Organization	Parlor 2(Ritz)
Working Group 3		
Committee C, Drafting Group	Organization	Room 704

3:30 P.M.

Committee C, Drafting Group	Organization	Room 704
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HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 13, Subcommittee	Room 569
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3:30 P.M.

Committee 13	Renaissance
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RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 3, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 1(Ritz)
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
Committee 9, Working Group 2	Drafting	Room 720

3:30 P.M.

Committee 5, Miscellaneous	Allocations	Parlor A(Ritz)
Drafting Group		
Committee 5, Maritime Group	Allocations	Room 708
Committee 9, Working Group 1	Drafting	Room 720
Committee 3, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor 1(Ritz)

RADIO CONFERENCE

Subcommittee B of Committee 8, presided over by Commodore WEBSTER, met to discuss the Chairman's transactional text for certain paragraphs and various Articles pertaining to the aircraft and aeronautical mobile services, which had been previously reserved. These are embodied in Document 849.

The joint meeting of Committees 3 and 6 was presided over by Mr. COLT de WOLF. After a lively discussion on Document 821, it was finally agreed, as suggested by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., to form a Working Group to study the two main points on which there was divergence of view, that is, the general question of whether members of the IFRB should participate in the work of the PFB, and whether or not clause 6A of Document 821, having to do with the voting of these members should be retained. The recommendations of this Working Group will then be submitted to a Plenary Session for final decision. The Delegate of Belgium made a proposal aiming at reconciling the apparent contradictions in Documents 821 and 823. The French Delegate, Mr. LAHAYE, expressed the views of his Delegation and felt that it was a mistake to associate the IFRB with the work of the PFB. He asked for the suppression of Paragraph 6A of Document 821, which provides that members of the IFRB can vote in the PFB for their country, when it is not otherwise represented. The Mexican Delegate supported the French Delegate and said that the functions of the IFRB should be purely technical and that, to allow its members to vote would tend to a denial of the principles which had governed the creation of this Board. The French proposal received support from the Delegations of the U.K., Venezuela, Cuba, Portugal, Argentina, Peru, China. The Chairman of Committee 6, who was present at the meeting, expressed the opinion that the joint Committee did not have the authority to change the decisions of Committee 6 and that this matter should be referred to the Plenary Session. This view was supported by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. and of Bielorussia, who argued that to reopen discussion on a question which had been decided upon, would create a dangerous precedent. Mr. GRACIE of the U.K. Delegation suggested that time might be saved if discussion were focused on the two points which would have to be discussed at the Plenary Assembly, and he felt that most members seemed in agreement that there is no real incompatibility in members of the IFRB serving as international members on the PFB. The Chairman also felt that the whole question was one that should be referred to the Plenary Session, but he also felt that the Plenary Session would only refer the matter back to either Committee 3 or 6, and that it would save time if recommendations could be sent in as a sort of guide. The Delegate from India brought up the question of Paragraph 12d, which will also be studied by the Working Group. The U.S.A. Delegate, Captain CASWELL felt that this recommendation was the result of a great deal of compromise, arrived at, after weeks of discussion, and he did not believe that any Working Group could find a better solution. He stressed the fact that the important thing was to get started on the preparation of the new list.

The Chairman asked the Delegate of Belgium, Mr. LAMBIN, to preside over the Working Group which will examine the various proposals put forward at the joint meeting and prepare recommendations for the Plenary Session.

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Committee 12, presided over by Professor VAN DER POL found it desirable to establish two Working Groups, one headed by the Chairman of the main Committee to study propagation matters, the other called the "receiver group", under the chairmanship of the representative from the U.S.A., to study characteristics and requirements of receivers. These Groups will collect data on their respective subjects and submit reports to the main Committee; these reports may or may not include recommendations, according to whether unanimous agreement can be reached in the Working Groups.

The European Broadcasting Committee, presided over by Mr. Rene Corteil Chairman of the Belgian Delegation and which is composed of representatives from England, France, Russia, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland Sweden and Yugoslavia and set up by 33 countries of the European broadcasting area, completed the tasks which had been confided to it. Mr. J. MEYER of the French Delegation, Mr. Alex. SCHCHETININN of the Russian Delegation, Mr. L.W. HAYES of the U.K. Delegation, and Mr. METZLER of the Swiss Delegation have contributed a great deal to the work of the Committee which was devoted to two important problems, that of the protocol to be attached as an Annex to the Atlantic City Convention and that of directives to be given, on the one hand to the group which will set up a plan of allocation of wave lengths, and on the other hand, to the European Conference which will decide on the final plan.

It was indeed very important to draft an additional protocol as was done at Cairo. It was very difficult, under the present circumstances, to determine whom to charge with preparing the plan of allocation of frequencies in the European zone, and that for the reasons which have been lengthily and abundantly set forth during the public debates on the cases of the O.I.R. and the U.I.R. The Lucern Plan and Convention must be replaced. It was decided that a Committee of Eight Countries (England, France, Russia, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden, Yugoslavia) will convene, at the end of January, in Brussels in order to draft an advance allocation plan for long-wave and medium - wave lengths for the European area. A difficult question to solve is to know who the experts will be who will assist the Committee of Eight in its work. At the end of June, a General Conference will be held in Europe to which there will be representatives of 33 countries from the European zone and to which observers from non-European countries will be invited.

The European broadcasting committee has also drawn up the technical and general directives to be given to the Committee of Eight which will meet in Brussels, and to the General Conference which will meet somewhere in Europe in June.

The Committee having completed its task, it now remains for the representatives of the 33 European nations to accept the draft protocol and the directives which have been so quickly drawn up.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO YOU, DOCTOR

Dr. Franz Rudolph VON ERNST, Director of the Bern Bureau is 68 today. On this happy occasion, the Morning Electron, on behalf of the Delegations in Atlantic City, and on behalf of the secretariat, is very pleased to extend to Dr. VON ERNST the usual good wishes.

Dr. VON ERNST is a very lucky man indeed as he has already received, 24 hours in advance, his most important birthday present, since, on Thursday, after-noon Committee C decided unanimously that the seat of the Union would remain in Switzerland. Dr. VON ERNST could not have received a more appreciated birthday present than the decision taken by the FORTCUSHENKO Committee.

BEAUTY PAGEANT PARADE

On Tuesday, September 2, 1947, at 3:00 P M., the famous Atlantic City Beauty Pageant Parade will be held. A very limited number of tickets to the Sun Deck of the Ambassador Hotel has been made available by the Hotel Ambassador for those of its resident guests who are participants in the Telecommunications Conferences. Delegates who reside in the Ambassador Hotel may obtain tickets (while the supply lasts) in Room 115, beginning at 9:00 A.M., Friday August 29th. These Delegates will be asked to show their room keys.

Conference participants who have not been able to secure tickets are cordially invited to view the Pageant from the Sun Decks on the first floor. Access to these Sun Decks may be obtained at 3.00 P.M. on September 2nd, upon presentation of the Conference I.D. card in Room 116 or in Room 109.

CONCURSO DE BELLEZA

El martes, 2 de septiembre de 1947, a las 3:00 P M., tendrá lugar el ya famoso desfile del concurso de belleza (Beauty Pageant) de Atlantic City. Un numero limitado de boletos para la terraza (Sun Deck) del Hotel Ambassador está a disposición de aquellos de sus huéspedes que participan en las Conferencias de Telecomunicaciones. Los señores delegados qui residan en el Hotel Ambassador pueden obtener boletos (mientras los haya) en la Pieza 115, a partir de las 9:00 AM. del viernes, 29 de agosto.

Los conferencistas a queines no haya sido posible obtener boletos quedan cordialmente invitados para presenciar el desfile desde los balcones del primer piso. Se dará acceso a estos balcones a las 3:00 P M. el 2 de septiembre, previa presentación de la tarjeta de identidad de la Conferencia, en la Piezas 116 ó 109.

THE WEATHERYesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	65	84
Baltimore	67	88
Chicago	66	70
Miami	78	91
New York	66	83
Philadelphia	62	85
San Francisco	59	74
Washington	67	89

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Partly cloudy, some sunshine and moderate temperature
Moderate northeasterly winds.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee C, Working Group	Organization	Parlor 2(Ritz)
Committee C, Subcommittee 1,	Organization	Room 634
Working Group 3		

3:30 P.M.

Committee C, Drafting Group	Organization	Room 704
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HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 13, Subcommittee		Parlor 1(Ritz)
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3:30 P.M.

Committee 13		Renaissance
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RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor A(Ritz)
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
Committee 9, Working Group 1	Drafting	Room 720
Committee 1	Credentials	Room A

11 A.M.

Committee 5, Special Group (Region 3)	Allocations	
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3:30 P.M.

Committee 9	Drafting	Venetian
Com. 8, Subcom. A, B, & C.	Operations	Trellis (Ritz)
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor A(Ritz)
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
Com. 3 & 6, Working Groups	Organiz. & Freq. List	Room A

6 P.M.

Com. 5, Aeronautical Group	Allocations	Room 708
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SPECIAL NOTICE: There will be a Meeting of the Heads of Delegations of the
Radio and Plenipotentiary Conferences at 8 P.M. in the Renaissance Room.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

All's well that ends well. However, if the Rio de Janeiro spirit had not prevailed at the eleventh hour yesterday, the discussion on the language question in Committee C might have ended in a complete deadlock or, at best, in an atmosphere of dissatisfaction. It took three hours, two recesses, all Mr. Fortoushenko's well known skill and the comprehension shown by the Delegates from South America and the Chairman of the U.S. Delegation, to find a way out of a difficult problem of procedure. It was a great relief indeed, when Mr. Charles DENNY sitting among the Delegates from South America, requested the floor to set forth a compromise proposal and, in order to be properly recognized by the sound engineer, began with the words: "Senor Presidente".

Dr. Carlos Garcia BAUER from the Guatemalan Delegation knows the ropes and is certainly not the kind of speaker who can be easily charmed out of debate or discussion. Speaking for all the Spanish-speaking Delegations to the Conference, Mr. BAUER's contention was that his proposal was:

a very important motion, backed by representatives of 19 nations;

a suggestion dealing with concrete considerations, while the U.S. proposal dealt with abstract notions;

a comprehensive text in which the financial problem the question of total cost - the yardstick to be used in this field, was fully embodied.

a text which might efficiently be used as a basis for discussion, as experience had abundantly proved, if only for the famous TOWNSHEND proposal membership, that, when decisions were taken on questions of principle these decisions were immediately rescinded by special provisions or exceptions.

While Mr. FORTOUSHENKO and Mr. TOWNSHEND were inclined to think that there was a basic difference between the South American proposal and the U.S. proposal, and that the U.S. proposal, not being a motion, was the very document for those who wanted an open and thorough discussion on the subject of languages to be used by the Union, Mr. LAFFAY from France was the first speaker to point out that there were no discrepancies between the two texts and that the six points of Mr. Charles DENNY's proposal were, in fact, contained in the Latin-American document.

Reverend Father SOCCORSI stated that it would be very difficult indeed for the Delegates to make up their minds and take decisions on principles without dealing first with the question of cost and expenses. He was of the opinion that it might be wise to accept the proposal made by the French Delegation at the last meeting, i.e., to decide that all decisions taken would be taken in principle, so long as the financial repercussions would not have been investigated.

Mr. Haddis ALEMAYEHOU from Ethiopia made it clear that for himself, the first question to be solved was as follows: "Who is going to pay?"

Mr. G. NAMMOUR most emphatically reminded the Delegates that, if the provisions of the Cairo Convention were to be changed it should be decided that the countries using one of the additional languages should bear the whole burden of these additional languages.

The Delegate from Lebanon also declared that he could not agree with the proposal from the Chair for the procedure to be followed in the discussions as, to the best of his knowledge, in all international Conferences, it was a rule, first, to study the question of keeping or altering the status quo and, second, to start the discussion on the most revolutionary amendment proposed. Mr. Fortoushenko answered that it was perfectly obvious that the status quo had been violated since

the Cairo meeting.

After a two minute meeting aside with all his colleagues from South America, Dr. BAUER accepted in principle that the U.S. proposal be used for discussion of the language question. However, he came back again to his initial proposal shortly after with a reminder of the sound document of the U.S. Delegation. Mr. DENNY had suggested that, in order to meet the point of all those who had stressed the importance of the financial question, a resolution should be adopted which would read as follows: "Resolve that it is the sense of the Committee that, if a decision is taken to adopt more than one official or working language, the Committee should then proceed to work out an equitable formula for apportioning among the countries electing to use a particular language the cost of using that language, either for official documents, periodicals, service documents, working documents or for all discussions at Conferences. This proposal did not satisfy the Spanish-speaking Delegations. Mr. TOWNSHEND had pointed out that, speaking as one who has had long experience in financial matters, it seemed to him that the financial bearing should be discussed if necessary, in relation to each point to be examined under the six various headings.

This proposal did not satisfy the South American Delegations.

It was then decided to have a ten-minute recess.

After the recess, Mr. Charles DENNY sat beside Dr. BAUER and explained what his new compromise proposal was. Seven points were to be discussed, and the Chairman of the U.S. Delegation, in full accord with Dr. BAUER, proposed the following order:

- first: Official Languages: Paragraph 1 of the U.S. proposal, Sub-paragraph 1 of the Latin American proposal;
- second: Working Languages: Paragraph 3, Sub-paragraph A of the U.S. proposal, and Paragraph 3, Sub-paragraph 1 of the Latin American proposal.
- third: Written Languages: Paragraph 3, Sub-paragraph B of the U.S. proposal and Paragraph 2, Sub-paragraph 2 of the Latin American proposal;
- fourth: Service Documents, Journals: Paragraph 4 of the U.S. proposal and Paragraph 2, Sub-paragraph 2, of the Latin American proposal;
- fifth: Languages to be used for the proposals to be submitted for future Conferences: Paragraph 5 of the U.S. proposal and Paragraph 2, Sub-paragraph 2 of the Latin American proposal;
- sixth: Distribution of Costs; Paragraph 6 of the U.S. proposal and Paragraph 4 of the Latin American proposal;
- seventh: Reference Language: if any: Paragraph 2 of the U.S. proposal and the new amendment submitted by Mr. LAFFAY to complete Paragraph 1 of the Latin American proposal and which reads as follows: "In case of dispute, the Documents drafted in French shall be considered authentic."

As there was unanimous agreement on the new DENNY-BAUER proposal, the Committee then adopted, by 45 votes for, 16 against (1 abstention and 15 absent), to adopt the principle embodied in Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 2, Sub-paragraph 1, of the Latin-American proposal, i.e., the official languages of the Union will be Spanish, French, English, Russian and Chinese, and that the official documents of the Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences, as well as of the official acts and additional protocols will be drafted in the languages mentioned above the draft being equivalent in form and content. Amendments in the wording of the principles so admitted will be discussed at the next meeting.

Mr. TOWNSHEND has already proposed that he would like to have in the text reference to the "languages of the United Nations, namely, Spanish, French, English, Russian and Chinese".

Dr. Haddis ALEMAYEHOU from Ethiopia, has already brought forward a text which would read as follows: "However, each member state of the Union will pay only for the language it uses."

Mr. Charles DENNY, as Chairman of the Conferences in Atlantic City, expressed his desire to see to it that the decision taken to have the final Regulations signed on the 15th of September (deadline) be carried out, and stated that it did seem to him that there was an urgent necessity of accelerating the rhythm of work. It was then proposed to give to Mr. FORTOUSHENKO full powers in finding a way out of the trying difficulties, to speed up the most arduous work of Committee C which has now to examine the proposals pertaining to the IFRB and the CCIR submitted by the Radio Conference.

Once more, Mr. G. NAMMOUR came back to his favorite tune "Night and day....." we must work. Momentous decisions will be taken soon, or have already been taken in this matter. It seems that a wild frenzy for work has invaded the Ritz and the Ambassador. This might explain why 96 or 97% of the Delegates were present yesterday afternoon at the Beauty Pageant on the Boardwalk. There is no doubt that the Delegates did realize that they were spending their last leisure hours on the seashore.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever".

THE WEATHER Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	74	87
Baltimore	69	88
Chicago	60	87
Miami	75	91
New York	70	88
Philadelphia	72	87
San Francisco	56	67
Washington	71	88

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Fair, sunny and less humid with moderate temperatures.
Gentle to moderate northwesterly winds.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



Vol. One - No. 61

Atlantic City, N.J.

September 4, 1947.

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Plenary Session

Renaissance

3:30 P.M.

Committee E

Convention

Trellis (Ritz)

Committee C, Drafting Group

Organization

Room 704

Committee C, Subcom. 1

Organization

Room A

8 P.M.

Committee C, Working Group 1

Organization

Room A

8:30 P.M.

Delegates for the European Region

Venetian

RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 8, Subcommittees
A, B, and C

Operations

Venetian

Committee 8, Drafting Group

Operations

Parlor A(Ritz)

Committee 5, Working Group

Allocations

Room 708

Committee 9, Working Group I

Drafting

Room 720

3:30 P.M.

Plenary Session

Renaissance

Committee 8, Drafting Group

Operations

Parlor A(Ritz)

Committee 5, Working Group

Allocations

Room 708

Committee 9, Working Group 2

Drafting

Room 720

6 P.M.

Committee 5, Working Group

Allocations

Room 708

8:30 P.M.

Delegates for the European Region

Venetian

RADIO CONFERENCE

A combined meeting of Subcommittees A, B and C of Committee 8, presided over by Commodore WEBSTER, approved the text of Articles 15 and Appendix 3, as well as miscellaneous provisions which had previously been held pending. This terminates the work of these Subcommittees. Following this meeting, Committee 8 met and approved the text of Article 31 and Appendix 14, as well as the texts submitted by the joint meeting of A, B, and C, and a great number of the paragraphs which had previously been pending.

THE HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Committee 13, presided over by Mr. Leon DAUMARD, of the French Delegation, continued examination of point No. 1 on the order of the day, and formed a small Drafting Group, composed of a representative from the U.S.A., the United Kingdom, France and the U.S.S.R., to draft a recommendation. There was then a general exchange of views on points Nos. 2, 3 and 4, relative to the economizing of frequencies by the use of relays, recordings or telephone circuits. The Drafting Group will also make a recommendation in this connection and this will be discussed again at the next meeting of Committee 13, on Saturday.

ITC CLUB

Friday, September 5, 1947.

CLASSICAL RECORD CONCERT

6 to 9 p.m.

Music of Mendelssohn, Rossini, Tchaikovsky and Heifetz.

9 to 12 midnight

Music of Beethoven, Brahms and Tchaikovsky.

REDUCTIONS

The Policy Committee of the ITC CLUB takes pleasure in announcing that it is now possible to reduce the price of cocktails from 40¢ to 30¢, and of tall drinks and champagne from 50¢ to 40¢, effective Thursday, September 4, 1947.

THE WEATHERYesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	68	85
Baltimore	69	89
Chicago	65	95
Miami	74	91
New York	69	85
Philadelphia	65	87
San Francisco	50	80
Washington	66	89

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Fair and mostly sunny with rising temperatures reaching upper 80's in the afternoon. Good to very good visibility. Gentle to moderate winds, mostly west and southwest.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



Vol. One - No. 62

Atlantic City, N.J.

September 5, 1947.

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee G

Room A

3:30 P.M.

Committee C

Organization

Trellis (Ritz)

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 12, Working Group 1

Venetian

Committee 13, Subcommittee

Parlor 1(Ritz)

3:30 P.M.

Committee 12, Working Group 2

Parlor 2(Ritz)

6 P.M.

Committee 13, Drafting Group

Room 732

RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committees 3 & 6

Organization & Listing

Renaissance

Committee 8, Drafting Group

Operations

Parlor A(Ritz)

Committee 5, Working Group

Allocations

Room 708

3 P.M.

Committee Chairmen for Weekly Schedule

Room 110

3:30 P.M.

Committee 3

Organization

Renaissance

Committee 8, Subcommittees

Operations

Venetian

A, B. & C

Committee 8, Drafting Group

Operations

Parlor A(Ritz)

Committee 5, Working Group

Allocations

Room 708

Committee 9, Working Group

Drafting

Room 720

Committee 1

Credentials

Room A

6 P.M.

Committee 5, Maritime Group

Allocations

Room 708

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

For a layman, or rather, for a roving reporter, the Plenary Session of the Plenipotentiary Conference held yesterday morning in the Renaissance Room was by far the most exciting and evocative of all as yet held. In the first part of the discussion, one might have had the impression that he was following a debate in Westminster in the House of Lords, and during the second part of the discussion one would have thought that he was present at a debate going on in the House of Commons or perhaps, in the U.S. Congress at Washington.

Mr. Charles DENNY, being on the woolsack and Sir Harold SHOOBERT, with the science, poise and humour of a very learned lawyer or Dean of some British university, explained how the 11 apostles entrusted by the I.T.U. with the task of drafting an acceptable agreement with the U.N., had fulfilled their obligations. Sir HAROLD pointed out that while the long tussle was going on over the agreement, the I.T.U. representatives contrived to get their own way on most issues, and that the few points which they conceded to the opposite group were generally conceded as a matter of tactics or because it seemed reasonable to compromise when it would have been impolitic and even churlish to press some points. He emphasized that the negotiating team sent to Lake Success had worked with complete unanimity, amity and unrestricted cooperation. Sir HAROLD went on to say that the Chairman could follow a very well-known English tradition and if the Conference were to decide that the side played a good game, could decree that all members of the 11 be awarded their colours. The main points of the statement of the Chairman of the Negotiating Committee were as follows:

- Assurances of the independent status of the I.T.U. have been obtained, and the projected agreement does not constitute any derogation of the autonomy of the I.T.U.;
- The agreement arrived at has been drafted without prejudice to the sovereign position of independent members of the Union who are not members of the United Nations;
- The form in which many of the Articles should appear was warmly contested and discussion was protracted, although the highest tribute must be paid to the great courtesy and the consistently helpful and reasonable attitude shown by Mr. KOTSCHNIG, spokesman of the U.N. Negotiators and his colleagues.
- The Negotiating group emphasized that the problem of Spain was an extraneous matter on which the Negotiators had no directive from the Conference. The reservation made by the Economic and Social Council should not influence the judgment of this Conference upon the merits of the draft agreement.
- Mr. KOTSCHNIG clearly stated that the United Nations had no intention of taking part in meetings which were not of concern to it and pointed out that it had sent representatives to only about 5% of the ICAO meetings to which it had been invited. This was the reason why the words "shall be invited" were substituted for the words "may be invited" which, as it has been suggested "stick out like a sore thumb" from the rest of the Article.
- Mr. KOTSCHNIG also stated that the IFRB was concerned with highly technical matters of a kind not of interest to the U.N. and, therefore, the U.N. would not be likely to attend these meetings.
- Recommendation to the I.T.U. for assistance and cooperation would be made to the organization itself, to the Union, and not to its individual members. The U.N. would not issue directives but it could merely make recommendations.

- There might be something to gain and nothing to lose, in having an additional Article pertaining to the relations with the International Court of Justice.

- It appeared to the Negotiators that the text proposed by the opposite group concerning the personnel arrangements contained matters which might more suitably find a place in a "departmental handbook of instructions" and Sir Harold requested, and it was agreed, that the record would indicate that in making personnel arrangements, the specific circumstances of the employment and the allocation of functions of I.T.U. personnel would be taken into consideration.

- As for the Article on budgetary and financial arrangements, the staunch representative of France on the Committee, who was unavoidably absent at the last meeting said, when the draft Article was adopted, "It was indeed a great victory".

The Plenipotentiary Conference unanimously adopted the proposals submitted by the Negotiating Committee, and Mr. DENNY expressed to each and every member of this Committee the gratitude and appreciation of all the Delegations. He added that the team of 11 apostles greatly deserved to be awarded their colours, which will consist of course, of a blue ribbon with white sphere and the three letters I.T.C. embossed in blue.

* * * *

For the second part of the debate, President Charles DENNY left the wool-sack for the Chair, or rather for the dais, as he had to stand most of the time in order to conduct a very lively discussion. Some of the best orators and whips of the Conference, Mr. FORTOUSHENKO, Mr. MENDOZA, Mr. TOWNSHEND etc., entered the field.

Mr. FORTOUSHENKO requested the floor in order to bring up the arguments he had already given to his colleagues of Committee C on the case of the People's Republic of Outer Mongolia. His contention was that most of the Delegates have now had the opportunity to get acquainted with the Mongolian Delegates and obtain information on this sovereign country, which should be given full rights as a member state of the Union. On the 16th of August the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference had decided that the Mongolian Republic would be treated on an equal footing with the other member states, by pressing a motion of the U.S.S.R. Delegation seconded by the representatives of Cuba and Colombia. As for the case of Moslem Pakistan the question was rather a question of recognition than one of admission. The Chinese Republic in 1946 has officially acknowledged the independence of the Mongolian Republic. The question then should be re-opened and Outer Mongolia should be admitted.

The first question to be solved was the question of procedure. Mr. TOWNSHEND stated that the question was "Do we or do we not re-open debate on a decision already taken?" The discussion should not be re-opened without a good reason and no new sound reason has been adduced in favour of a new debate. This matter was not a matter to be discussed on personal grounds but on its own merits.

For Sr. MENDOZA from the Cuban Delegation, there was a necessity of finding a way out of an abnormal situation for the sake of consistency. There were some vested rights. The Conference was confronted with a matter of permitting a given country to be a party to the regulations without being a party to the Convention, and this was in fact an abnormal situation. Outer Mongolia should not be kept alien to the Plenipotentiary Conference. Mr. ARBOLEDA from Colombia was of the opinion that an error had been committed and that the Delegates had to make good the damage.

Dr. MAYO from Argentina felt inclined to believe that the question should be decided afresh, as it had already been determined that Outer Mongolia might be a candidate for one of the posts on the IFRB list for a specific region.

Mr. TOWNSHEND was at a loss to understand how and why there should be a new discussion on this matter. The right to vote given to the Outer Mongolian Republic had been given before the decision arrived at in the Plenipotentiary Conference. The High Frequency Broadcasting Conference is an administrative Conference and its opinion or decision should have no bearing at all on the decision taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference. If, on the 5th of August, no objection had been brought up against the admission of Outer Mongolia, the reason was that there had been no discussion at all. In fact the United Kingdom Delegation had objections to bring forward. The parallel drawn up between the case of Pakistan and the case of Outer Mongolia had no foundation at all. There was no analogy. Pakistan has been admitted by the U.N. and Outer Mongolia has not been admitted, the decisions being taken on the same day. If an error had been made by an Administrative Conference this would not be an argument for re-opening the discussion in a Plenipotentiary Conference. The position of China has not changed since the first decision. As for the decision pertaining to membership in the IFRB it would not be acceptable that a proposal formulated by a committee should have a bearing on the decision of a Plenipotentiary Conference. On the membership question, no final decision has as yet been taken by Committee C.

Reverend Father SOCCORSI from the Vatican City explained why he was going to abstain from taking a stand on this question. On the one hand, provisions of the Madrid Convention concerning membership should be respected; on the other, it should be recognized that errors - quite a few indeed - have been made. The Delegate from the Vatican City, so as not to stir up a hornet's nest, only suggested that an error had been made concerning a country which was not Outer Mongolia. The Delegate from the Union of South Africa was of the opinion that no fresh argument had been brought forward since the decision taken by a two-third majority vote in this matter.

Mr. TOWNSHEND returned to the charge and stressed that there were no provisions in the Madrid Convention concerning the so-called vested right, as under the Madrid Convention it was necessary for each Conference to decide who would have the right to vote and who would not have this right. The Conference decided by 40 votes against 17 (13 abstentions and 8 absent) to re-open the discussion on the case of Outer Mongolia.

The representative from the U.K. asked the Conference to postpone the discussion and a vote should not be taken in a rush, without long and full discussion on a very important question. It should be pointed out that no mention had been made on the agenda of the question of the admission of Outer Mongolia as a full-fledged member of the Union, but only as an observer. The documents had to be examined and consultation take place with the Governments.

Mr. ARBOLEDA, Mr. FORTOUSHENKO, and Dr. MAYO strongly favoured an immediate discussion. The majority of the meeting concurred with them. Mr. TOWNSHEND stated that he was in fact taken aback but that he would briefly outline the position taken by his Delegation.

The Delegates in Atlantic City were specialists, but certainly not specialists in foreign politics. They had to consult their Governments and this was a necessity. They would in fact act with mere frivolity and grave irresponsibility if they were not going to consider fully the broader issues which had been thoroughly

examined by the Security Council of the United Nations. The only relevant fact since the decision taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference on this question was the decision taken by the Security Council of the United Nations to reject the application for membership submitted by Outer Mongolia. This country was generally recognized as independent in its foreign relations.

Questioned by the representative from Lebanon, the Delegate from China declared that he was not in a position to make a statement on behalf of his Government on the degree of independence granted to Outer Mongolia. The Delegate from China answered that he was sorry but all he knew of the matter was what he had read in the newspapers or heard on radio news broadcasts. He was aware only that the Chinese Delegation in Lake Success had objected to the admission of Outer Mongolia. Mr. FORTOUSHENKO then firmly declared that he was in a position to state officially that the Chinese Republic had signed a well known Act recognizing the full independence of the Mongolian Republic.

If the Chinese representative had objected to the admission of Outer Mongolia into the United Nations, his arguments were not based on the independence of Outer Mongolia but only on the divergence of views concerning boundary settlements.

Mr. TOWNSHEND once more renewed his motion, explaining that such an impossible procedure could not be adopted as the Delegates did not possess the necessary information. Mr. TOWNSHEND's motion failed and it was decided to vote and settle the matter. A secret ballot was asked for and decided on, the rule of the two-third majority vote being applicable. By 32 votes in favour, 28 against and 9 abstentions, the motion failed, the required majority, two-thirds, in this case being 40.

The Delegate from the United Kingdom requested that mention should be made in the minutes of the meeting of the strong opposition put up by his Delegation against a procedure the result of which had been that a question, which was not on the agenda, had been examined without time being given to the Delegates to consult with their Governments.

As the Delegate from Bielorussia had proposed to decide the question of the admission of Outer Mongolia in a consultative capacity, Mr. Charles DENNY explained that, according to the Regulations, the status of observer could only be given international organizations and privately operated companies. Mr. FORTOUSHENKO strongly objected to the proposal submitted by the Bielorussian Delegate and stated that the sovereign state of Outer Mongolia could not accept being admitted as an observer. The representative from the U.S.S.R. also requested that reference should be made in the minutes of the meeting of his "most serious objections" and the "indignation" he manifested against "such an unjust decision" so that historians in the future would be able to pass judgment on such a decision.

The Plenipotentiary Conference also decided not to admit but to recognize PAKISTAN as a new member. Dr. MAYO of the Argentine Delegation had pointed out that both Hindu India and Moslem Pakistan were in fact heirs to the position of British India.

The change in the HEADQUARTERS of the ITU from Bern to Geneva as recommended by Committee C of the Conference was approved, and the Swiss Government will be asked to take the necessary steps in order to arrange for the establishment of an office of the Union at Geneva not later than January 1, 1947

to serve the Provisional Frequency Board. Mr. NEFF, Head of the Swiss Delegation expressed the satisfaction and gratitude of his Delegation, and the Swiss Government which will endeavour to ensure the smooth functioning of a Union which, for 80 years, has rendered great service, with its headquarters in a country where democracy, liberty, equality and tolerance are realities, and where the economic and financial conditions are highly favourable.

As for the provisional arrangements proposed by the U.S. Delegate, these were approved in principle. Subcommittee 1 of Committee C, with the help of Dr. VON ERNST, his associates and staff, will set up the necessary documentation concerning expenses and steps to be taken. Committee C will then be able to draw up a general resolution which will carry the program.

The Chairman will see to it that the preliminary meetings for the selection of countries which might be candidates for the IFRB and the Administrative Council, should be held.

On Tuesday evening, on the 9th of September, the Delegates from the countries interested will meet in order to set up a recommendation concerning the CCIR on the basis of the proposals made by the Swedish and U.S. Delegations.

A tentative plan for 19 international meetings or conferences was also adopted in principle.

It has been decided to go ahead full tilt, the Delegates realizing that the "target date" is quickly approaching. The question of when the Conferences would end was brought up. Mr. G. NAMMOUR and Mr. DENNY assured the Delegations who had made reservations subsequent to September 28th that they will be able to keep them. The Chairman believed that the Radio Regulations would be signed on September 15th or 16th, and the Telecommunications Convention between September 22nd and 25th. The Delegates will now work on a six-day week, and the concrete and precise proposal submitted by Mr. TOWNSHEND for emergency measures to be taken have already been adopted in principle by the Heads of Delegations.

In the afternoon, the Plenary Session of the Radio Conference examined texts and drafting questions. Mr. FORTOUSHENKO pointed out that there were quite **important variations** between the French and English texts which were not equivalent nor parallel. These variations and divergencies will be indicated by the Russian Delegation to Mr. LAHAYE and Mr. O' MUINEACHAIN from Ireland who will see to it that such editorial difficulties are solved.

Committee E, presided over by Mr. TOWNSHEND of the U.K. Delegation, reviewed the Articles submitted by the drafting Committee, as follows: Article 26, Stoppage of Telecommunications, Article 35 on Interference, Article 36, Distress Calls and Messages, and Article 39 on Installations for National Defense Services. All these texts were adopted, with slight drafting modifications to Articles 26, 35 and 36. The Committee then discussed the definition of "Private Operating Agency", taking as a basis document 344, submitted by the United Kingdom. This text will be sent to the Drafting Committee following the suggestion of the U.S.A. Delegate and several others, who will propose a definition. The Chairman then announced that there remained only three or four definitions to examine and a new Article on Privileges and Immunity of the Union, for which the U.S.A. and U.K. Delegations have submitted proposals; these will be taken up at the next meeting, which might possibly be the last one of Committee E.

LOST AND FOUND

Mr. Jacques MEYER of the French Delegation has lost, and probably in the Renaissance Room, a diary of great personal value, containing addresses, notes and references. This booklet is bound in blue leather. The French Delegate would be very grateful indeed if this diary were located.

ITC CLUB

Friday, September 5, 1947 -
CLASSICAL RECORD CONCERT

6 to 9 p.m.

Music of Mendelssohn, Rossini, Tchaikovsky and Heifetz

9 to 12 midnight

Music of Beethoven, Brahms and Tchaikovsky.

THE WEATHERYesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	71	86
Baltimore	71	93
Chicago	69	77
Miami	74	91
New York	68	86
Philadelphia	65	87
San Francisco	50	70
Washington	68	94

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Considerable cloudiness, humid and quite warm, with likelihood of scattered showers or thunder showers during the late afternoon or night. Moderate fresh winds mostly southerly. Good visibility.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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Atlantic City, N.J.

September 6, 1947.

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee C	Organization	Trellis (Ritz)
Committee C, Drafting Group	Organization	Room 704
Committee C, Subcom. 1	Organization	Room A

3:30 P.M.

Committee C, Working Group	Organization	Parlor 2(Ritz)
Committee B	Credentials	Room A

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

3:30 P.M.

Committee 13		Trellis (Ritz)
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RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Renaissance
Committee 9	Drafting	Venetian
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor A(Ritz)
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
Committee 9, Working Group 2	Drafting	Room 720

3:30 P.M.

Committee 8 and Subcom. A, B and C	Operations	Venetian
Committee 8, Drafting Group	Operations	Parlor A(Ritz)
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
Committee 9, Drafting Group I	Drafting	Room 720

SPECIAL NOTICE:

There will be a meeting of the European countries at 10 A M. in Parlor 2 of the Ritz Carlton.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Discussions in Committee C yesterday afternoon were arduous. The amendments to the first point of the BAUER-DENNY proposal on languages were examined and the three main documents set up by the Radio Conference, dealing with the problems of the IFRB, the CCIR, and the procedure for elections, were thoroughly studied.

Mr. TOWNSHEND had proposed that the words "official languages of the United Nations, namely..." should be interpolated into the text of the first Paragraph. This proposal was not adopted. The Delegate from the U.K. had suggested that the "official languages" should be listed alphabetically. This suggestion was adopted. Mr. TOWNSHEND had also proposed a text for the second Paragraph but as, in this text, reference was made to the authenticity of the text and to the cost for publication, it was decided, with the agreement of Mr. TOWNSHEND, that the procedure adopted when the BAUER-DENNY plan was approved, should be followed, and that the questions of "Reference Language" and "cost" should be examined later on. In the course of the discussion, Mr. LAFFAY had reminded the meeting that there was a French amendment on the question of a Reference Language which is the last point of the BAUER-DENNY document.

The Delegates from Ethiopia, the Vatican City, and Lebanon, emphasized that all discussion should be viewed in the light of information concerning expenses, cost and apportioning of expenditures. Father SOCCORSI went on to say that even though assurances had already been given by Mr. FORTOUSHENKO, Mr. DENNY and the representative of Spanish-speaking countries, that an equitable solution would be given to the problem of costs, he, as a representative of a small state, would make reservation to rescind a decision, even the decision on the official language, if satisfaction were not given to those who had requested justice and equality. Mr. G. NAMMOUR went so far as to state that the Arabic-speaking Delegations would make reservations in the final Protocol; if the Ethiopian proposal were not duly considered.

Mr. COLT DE WOLF proposed that each Conference should decide for itself which languages it would use, that the simultaneous interpretation system should be, to a large extent, employed, that flexibility should be the main element to be taken into consideration when dealing with the problems of written languages, service documents and journals, and that the main objective should be to ensure complete dissemination of all the documents which are the concern of each and every member of the Union. The new proposal brought up by Mr. COLT DE WOLF will be discussed later.

Documents 809 TR, 810 TR and 823 TR, containing the various proposals and decisions arrived at after lengthy discussion by the best experts of the Radio Conference, were approved in principle by Committee C. All these documents concerned the IFRB the CCIR and the procedure for elections. As pointed out by Mr. FORTOUSHENKO, the Plenipotentiary Conference could not modify the texts proposed, but it was within its purview to see to it that no divergence of views exists between the text adopted for the Convention and the text adopted for the Radio Regulations on the same subjects. Mr. COLT DE WOLF, who is a very active member of the Working Group of Committee C, more than once stressed how important it was to have complete concordance and consistency in the various texts dealing with the same subject, so as to avoid variations or even discrepancies.

Mr. FORTOUSHENKO proposed that the Working Group should meet after dinner to tackle this problem. The Head of the U.S.A. Delegation will personally take care of this question.

It did seem to the Delegate from India that the initial master frequency list for the whole radio spectrum should be drawn up under the supervision and with the participation of the IFRB, but he did not press his point as he realized that the majority of the meeting felt like the representative from Chile that the documents drafted by Committee 3 were the result of three months discussion.

Moreover, Mr. PEDERSEN from Denmark pointed out that it might be difficult to refer the text to Committee 3 now, as Committee 3 had ceased to exist yesterday morning. As Mr. LAFFAY had raised an important point in stating that a definite procedure should be established for the representation and election of candidates along the lines of the regional system, Mr. KARI from Pakistan succeeded in having the Committee retain an Article on the problem of regional representation, which, three quarters of an hour previously, it had decided not to adopt.

Yesterday, Committee G (Drafting), presided over by Mr. LAFFAY, so as to prepare the new set up of the text of the new Convention, decided on the various titles for the chapters and their classification. It also adopted the plan of distribution of the various Articles in each chapter.

RADIO CONFERENCE

The joint meeting of Committees 3 and 6 was presided over by Mr. COLT DE WOLF, Vice-Chairman of the U.S.A. Delegation; Mr. LAMBIN, Chairman of the Working Group which had been formed to find a compromise between the various amendments proposed at the previous joint meeting on the subject of the resolution establishing the PFB, presented the recommendations of his Group, which are contained in Document 880 RE, and these were adopted by the meeting. The Delegate from Peru proposed an amendment in connection with the voting clause, which was seconded by the Delegates of Mexico and Uruguay, but was defeated by a show of hands, after Delegates of the United Kingdom, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. had taken the floor and stressed the fact that, to do their work properly, the members of the PFB should have the unlimited confidence of all member countries. This brings to an end the work of Committee 6, and the text of the recommendation will be handed over to the Drafting Committee at once.

Committee 3, presided over by Mr. VILLASENOR of the Mexican Delegation, held its last meeting Friday afternoon. Dr. SARABASA, Chairman of the Working Group studying the question of service symbols, reported that they had not quite finished their work and, in order to save time, asked if it would be in order to send in their recommendations directly to the Drafting Committee; this was agreed upon. The recommendations drafted by Committee 3 on the CCIR are in line on all points of substance with the draft of the Plenipotentiary Conference, and it was proposed to pass these on to the Drafting Committee for submission later to the Plenary Session. The Chairman then

expressed his thanks to all members of the Committee and praised particularly those who had done such excellent work in the various Working Groups. Mr. OTTERMAN of the U.S. Delegation, responded and expressed the appreciation of all members to the Chairman. He mentioned also the fact that the understanding and goodwill which prevailed were due to the simultaneous system of interpretation which made it possible for members of different nationalities to understand each other, and he thanked the interpreters for their cooperation.

At its last meeting, Committee 8, presided over by Mr. O' MUINEACHAIN, approved the text of Article 21, section Cbis, Appendix 16bis, Appendix 16 ter and all the remaining matters which had previously been held pending. This concludes the work of Committee 8, and the Chairman paid tribute to the energy of the members of the Committee. In reply, Commodore WEBSTER, on behalf of the Committee, thanked the Chairman for the efficient manner in which he had taken care of the many difficult matters which had to be handled.

DANCE in the ITC CLUB

The Policy Committee of the ITC CLUB takes pleasure in inviting all members of the Club to a dance on Wednesday, September 10, 1947.

Pedro Albani and his Latin-American orchestra will play from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. There will be a Rumba contest and other novelty dances.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	75	79
Baltimore	70	81
Chicago	68	78
Miami	77	88
New York	69	79
Philadelphia	70	79
San Francisco	50	72
Washington	74	81

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Clearing and warmer. Sunday, mostly sunny and warmer but less humid.

LOST AND FOUND

A. Waterman fountain pen was found yesterday in the Trellis Room of the Ritz. It may be reclaimed by calling Mr. AUBERSON, Secretary of the Union, Room 106.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



Vol. One - No. 64

Atlantic City, N.J.

September 9, 1947.

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee C

Organization

Venetian

3:30 P.M.

Committee C, Drafting Group

Organization

Parlor 1(Ritz)

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 12, Working Group 1

Trellis (Ritz)

Committee 13, Subcommittee 1

Room A

3:30 P.M.

Committee 13

Renaissance

RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Joint meeting, Committee 5
and Committee 9

Allocations
Drafting

Renaissance

Committee 9, Working Group

Drafting

Room 720

Committee 5, Working Group

Allocations

Room 708

3:30 P.M.

Committee 9

Drafting

Venetian

Committee 9, Working Group

Drafting

Room 720

Committee 5, Working Group

Allocations

Room 708

8 P.M.

Meeting of the CCIR

Renaissance

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Committee C, Organization, presided over by Mr. FORTOUSHENKO, devoted Saturday's meeting to the question of languages. The proposal of the United States, contained in Document 351, was discussed; this proposal would recommend not to make concrete decision on the working languages at this Conference, but to leave it to every Conference to decide this matter according to circumstances and at the same time, to adopt a decision with regard to the mandatory use at ITU Conferences, of the system of simultaneous interpretation.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, while supporting the U.S. proposal, remarked that in dealing with oral languages, two conditions had to be met: one where there is, or can be made available, translation equipment, and the other when none is available.

The Delegate of IRELAND, while supporting generally, the proposal to introduce Spanish as a working language, insisted that the costs would be higher with every new language introduced, and while it was desirable to meet the interest of Spanish speaking nations insofar as possible, the Committee must have regard to the practical issue of the expense involved. The Delegate of CHINA went on to say that this would not only be detrimental to economy, but also to efficiency and he pointed out the delays and difficulties encountered in the issue of documents even with two languages. The Chinese Delegation, he said, was ready to withdraw its proposal for the use of Chinese as a working language, on condition that it is the sense of the Committee not to use too many working languages. If, for instance, four languages are adopted, there is no reason why Chinese would not be included. The Delegation from China wishes to be practical, reasonable and fair to all members of the Union. Dr. BAUER, Delegate of Guatemala, who was the spokesman for the Latin American countries, insisted that their proposal, Document 338 TR, be taken as a basis for the discussion. On the question of the simultaneous interpretation system, Mr. J. NAMMOUR, Delegate of Lebanon, acknowledged master of the sardonic wisecrack, remarked that it "killed the eloquence of the speaker and could put to sleep the most wide awake person".

The Chairman explained that, in his opinion, the question should be divided into three main points:

- 1 - Is there agreement on the use of the simultaneous interpretation system as a permanent method to be used by our Union;
- 2 - Shall we use this system only at Conferences or also at meetings of permanent bodies;
- 3 - Whether we shall use two, three, four or five languages in this system, and which languages they will be.

The Delegates of the Vatican City and of France thought it would be more logical to take the Latin American proposal as a basis for discussion; there followed a long debate on the question of procedure and finally, a proposition by the Delegate of Pakistan to take paragraph 3(1) of the Latin American proposal in two parts, the first part, ~~to that~~ on the question of providing an efficient system of translation, without mentioning in which languages, was agreed upon. To a question by the Delegate of the United Kingdom, Mr. TOWNSHEND, asking what was meant by an efficient system of parallel translation, Dr. BAUER Delegate of Guatemala answered that it might mean any of the known systems, or perhaps at a later date, a new apparatus might be invented which might facilitate the work. The Delegate of Argentina took the floor to assure the Delegates that, at the next Conference in Buenos Aires, an efficient system of interpretation would be provided for.

The Delegates of Egypt and Morocco warned the Committee that, before deciding on the number of languages to be used, it might be wise to consider the financial repercussions that might follow; they were assured by the Delegate of Guatemala that a satisfactory formula would be found for the sharing of expenses by smaller countries. Some Delegates argued that it was impossible to decide on a system of interpretation without knowing the number of languages used, and that the number of languages could not be decided upon before knowing the cost. After much discussion, the question of whether or not Spanish would be included as a working language, was put to a vote, which was 40 in favour, 23 against, 4 abstentions, and 11 absent.

CORRECTION

In the Morning Electron, No. 62, 5th of September 1947 (English text), Mr. TOWNSHEND from the United Kingdom was quoted as saying that "This country (Outer Mongolia) was generally recognized as independent in its foreign relations". The word "not" has, of course, been dropped. This omission constitutes an unfortunate error of form on a question of substance.

The French text (Page 5) reads as follows:

"En fait, la Mongolie Extérieure n'est pas en général reconnue comme un état indépendant dans ses relations avec l'étranger."

DANCE

in the

ITC CLUB

The Policy Committee of the ITC CLUB takes pleasure in inviting all members of the Club to a dance on Wednesday, September 10, 1947.

Pedro Albani and his Latin-American orchestra will play from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. There will be a Rumba contest and other novelty dances.

WHAT'S COOKING ?

A Raytheon Radar Range, which cooks food in a matter of seconds, will be demonstrated in the ITC Club every hour on the hour, starting at 10 A.M. until 6 P.M. on Tuesday, September 9th.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	71	81
Baltimore	71	87
Chicago	70	93
Miami	80	85
New York	71	87
Philadelphia	72	85
San Francisco	51	70
Washington	73	84

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Considerable cloudiness with occasional drizzle in morning. Little change in temperature. Moderate northeast winds.

THE MORNING ELECTRON

Vol. One - No. 65

Atlantic City, N.J.

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Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee C	Organization	Venetian
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3:30 P.M.

Committee C, Subcommittee 1	Organization	Room A
Committee E	Convention	Trellis (Ritz)
Committee C, Drafting Group	Organization	Room 704

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 13 Subcommittee	Room A
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3:30 P.M.

Committee 12, Working Group 1	Venetian
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RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 9, Working Group	Drafting	Room 720
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

3 P.M.

Committee 8, to examine the blue texts Series 8, 9, & 10	Operations	Room 720
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3:30 P.M.

Committee 9, Working Group	Drafting	Room 720
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
Committee 6	Frequency Lists	Renaissance

RADIO CONFERENCE

Committee 5, presided over by Col. READ of the United Kingdom Delegation, approved, subject to minor amendments, Document 892R, the draft chapter on frequencies which will replace the former Article 7 of the Cairo Regulations. Subsequently, the Delegate of the Outer Mongolian Republic asked that his country be included in Region I, which was agreed upon by the Committee

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Committee 13, presided over by Mr. DAUMARD of the French Delegation, heard the reports of the Working Groups studying form 3 and, in the light of these reports, it appeared that the information compiled therein was not sufficient to provide an analysis of the needs of the countries. Consequently, the Subcommittee will make a further study of this problem and prepare a recommendation to be submitted at the next meeting. The rest of the meeting was devoted to discussing the proposals of Ireland and the U.S.S.R. on the utilization of relay stations; after a prolonged discussion the Irish proposal, which recommends that the Planning Group explore all possibilities of using relay stations to economize in the use of high frequencies, when the preliminary assignment plan is being prepared, was adopted. Also, the viewpoints of various Delegations would be recorded as an Annex to the minutes of the meeting, and could serve as a further guide.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

The protracted discussion on the language question went on again yesterday morning in Committee C, and the Committee did not adjourn before 1:47 p.m.

It was decided that the new U.S. proposal, No. 351 TR, dealing with the use of the simultaneous interpretation system would be set up as a Resolution of the Conference and not as a new Article of the Convention: a footnote, or a new text to be inserted in the general Regulations. It was pointed out that the new U.S. document was not in fact an amendment but a supplement to the Latin American proposal on the parallel interpretation. While it did seem to Mr. H. TOWNSHEND and to Mr. F. COLT DE WOLF that the simultaneous interpretation system should be used, not only for the Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences, but also for the technical meetings, as for instance meetings of the PFB in Geneva, Mr. LAFFAY was of the opinion that the Delegates, being well aware of the formidable and gigantic expenses involved, should take into consideration the financial bearing of the decisions to be taken. The Head of the French Delegation stated that the main reason for the collapse of the French Monarchy had been its mis-management of finances, that the Union already owed important sums to the Swiss Government, that the expenses of the ITU will be increased 20 times. For these reasons, Mr. LAFFAY was inclined to think that the text of the Latin American proposal was, in fact, a comprehensive, flexible and appropriate text. Mr. COLT DE WOLF declared that the Administrative Council, the PFB, and the IFRB were to convene at the new seat of the Union in Geneva, where the United Nations would no doubt make available the necessary equipment and that, if the CCIR Delegates were going to meet in New York, they would also have at their disposal all the required apparatus so that, in both cases the expenses would not in fact be very onerous.

The Delegate from the U.S. agreed to accept an editorial amendment proposed by Mr. GNEME from Italy in which it was stated that the Bureau of the Union will, as far as possible, endeavour to make available the use of simultaneous interpretation for all the meetings of the Union. The U.S. proposal, as amended by Mr. GNEME, was then adopted.

Mr. H. TOWNSHEND explained why his Delegation had proposed that the working languages of the Union should be English and French, and that the working documents of all its Conferences should be made available in English and French only. Mr. F. COLT DE WOLF reminded the Delegates that on the one hand Mr. Charles DENNY had said that the working documents should be in two languages only and that, on the other hand, the U.S. Delegation had proposed that each Conference should determine for itself which languages it would use, as the situation may vary. In Moscow, three languages were used and, in all probability, three languages will be used in Buenos Aires for the next Conference. The new American proposal is a flexible one. However, Mr. STERKY from Sweden pointed out that the problem should be tackled beforehand and settled here and now, as it might happen that a decision taken by a Conference could not be, for physical and practical reasons, implemented. The proposal from the U.K. Delegation was rejected and the working documents will be written in French, English and Spanish.

The adoption of three languages for the working documents was carried by 35 votes against 28.

The service documents will be published not only in English and French, as was requested by the U.K. Delegation, but in five languages as proposed by Mr. COLT DE WOLF, who explained that these documents were very important texts used every day of the year by the maritime and aeronautical services, by privately operated companies and public administrations. Of course, the English language was, to say the least, very much used in this field, but it was absolutely indispensable to have tables, estimates and figures, concerning "fixed stations", "frequencies", "mobile stations" furnished with explanations or introductions in the five languages of the Union. The U.S. Delegation wished it to be known that it was very comprehensive and fair on this international problem and thought it fit and proper that the five official languages should be used for such documents. Moreover, the cost involved was quite negligible especially when compared with the usefulness of such publications.

The U.S. proposal was adopted by 41 votes against 12.

As for the JOURNAL of the Union, up to now published in French only, it will also be published in three languages as proposed by the U.S. and not in French and English only as proposed by Mr. TOWNSHEND. It is up to the Chinese and Russian Delegates to state whether they want a Russian and Chinese copy of the JOURNAL. The Delegate of Lebanon had pointed out that the Bulletin of the Postal Union will now be published in six languages. The proposal submitted by Mr. COLT DE WOLF and seconded by Mr. BAUER on behalf of the South American nations, was carried by 30 votes against 22.

As pointed out by the Head of the U.K. Delegation, there was no need to discuss the question of the documents to be distributed for the future Conferences; these documents being service documents will, of course, be put into the three working languages.

Time had now come for the showdown. The Delegates had to decide on the basic issue of the language problem, i.e., the sharing of the cost. The

Delegates from Morocco, Ireland and the United Kingdom urged the Committee to postpone the vote on this question, and requested Subcommittee No. 1, Personnel and Finance, to provide them with some sort of tentative estimates, figures, tables and the appropriate budgetary documentation.

Mr. TOWNSHEND's contention was that it was impossible for the Delegates to make up their minds before at least considering some basic figures and elements for comparison. He explained that the ICAO which has a budget of \$2,500,000, has to spend 10% of its money for the language section, using only three languages so that, for the ITU, the proportion would be higher still. Moreover, the last ICAO Assembly had decided to postpone until the next general assembly final decision on this subject. The Delegate from Ireland concurred with Mr. TOWNSHEND's views and also insisted on the necessity of securing accurate financial information. Mr. FORTOUSHENKO and Dr. BAUER could not agree with their U.K. and Irish colleagues; in their opinion, this question being a question of principle, should be immediately and finally settled by the Committee. The problems of implementation of the decision would be settled later on by the Bureau of the Union which will make the most of it. Mr. NIKOLIS from Greece declared that, the banquet having been served, there was no option left but to pay the check. Everybody knew that the expenses would be considerably and fantastically increased, and that it was even impossible under the present circumstances to figure out what the costs would be. The only thing to do was to find now an equitable and reasonable solution for the apportioning of the cost among the members. Mr. ALEMAYEHOU from Ethiopia asked for immediate discussion of his amendment under which each country would pay only for the language it chose to use. Dr. BAUER from Guatemala requested the floor in order to let it be known that the South American countries were willing to incorporate the Ethiopian amendment into the Latin American proposal and drop the 25% clause which had been previously proposed. The Delegate from Lebanon had, of course, a point to bring up and a solution of his own. As he was strongly in favour of having the beneficiaries pay for the luxury provided for them, he suggested that the apportioning of cost should be calculated in assuming that the proportion would be 40% for the English language, 25% for the Spanish, 15% for the French, 12-1/2% for the Russian language and 7-1/2% for the Chinese language, the unit system being used for the distribution. Mr. F. COLT DE WOLF immediately inquired what the basis was for the figures set forth by the Delegate from Lebanon. Mr. J. NAMMOUR smilingly replied that he had duly taken into consideration the wealth and territories of the nations concerned. The original proposal of the Lebanese Delegation did not hold the attention of the Committee for long. Mr. FORTOUSHENKO, in his capacity of Head of the Soviet Delegation, officially stated that his country was quite ready to meet the cost of translation and interpretation into Russian. The Delegate from China also explained that his Delegation was all in favour of an equitable apportionment and mentioned a very interesting figure which was later on, abundantly referred to by the speakers. He said that, in the discussions of Atlantic City, \$200 was spent every minute, so that it might perhaps be wise to curtail the discussion if and when possible. Mr. FORTOUSHENKO had already pointed out that it should also be taken into consideration that most of the Delegates did not intend to stay in Atlantic City for Christmas. Mr. TOWNSHEND's motion, seconded by the Irish Delegate, failed. After so much discussion, in a strikingly lucid statement, Mr. KARI from Pakistan at 1.30 p.m. stressed to the hungry Delegates that one could not now alter the decision just

arrived at. There no longer were additional languages, the adopted languages being on the same footing and being by themselves different entities. Besides, if the Latin American proposal as amended by the Delegate from Ethiopia were adopted, and if the Delegates did realize that in fact, as far as the units were concerned, the French speaking countries, the English speaking countries and the Spanish speaking countries were roughly on the same level, it might then be considered that the countries which would be favoured by the proposed system would be the English speaking countries. No further analysis was necessary and the time has now come to call the roll. The Delegates cast their votes on the Latin American proposal as amended by the Ethiopian Delegation; it was carried by 56 votes against 2 (14 abstentions and 12 absent)

Towards the close of the meeting, Mr. FORTOUSHENKO proposed, and his proposal was accepted, that Subcommittee 1 should immediately study the question of fees for the members of the IFRB. The Committee will examine, this morning, the last item of the DENNY-BAUER proposal on the language question, i.e., the question of the reference language.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	74	79
Baltimore	72	83
Chicago	69	91
Miami	79	85
New York	68	76
Philadelphia	71	78
San Francisco	55	64
Washington	74	84

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Generally fair, little change in temperature. Considerable sunshine; moderate easterly winds.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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ORDER OF THE DAY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee F	General Regulations	Trellis (Ritz)
Committee C, Working Group	Organization	Parlor 1(Ritz)

3:30 P.M.

Plenary Session of Radio Conference	Renaissance	
Committee C, Subcommittee 1	Organization	Room A
Committee C, Drafting Group	Organization	Room 704

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

9:30 A.M.

Committee 11	Room A
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10 A.M.

Committee 12	Venetian
Committee 13, Subcommittee 1	Room A

3:30 P.M.

Plenary Session of Radio Conference	Renaissance
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8:30 P.M.

Meeting of European Countries on Broadcasting	Venetian
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RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 9	Drafting	Renaissance
Committee 9, Working Group	Drafting	Room 720
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

3:30 P.M.

Plenary Session	Renaissance	
Committee 9, Working Group	Drafting	Room 720
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

RADIO CONFERENCE

Committee 6, under the chairmanship of Mr. VAN DER TOORN, held its last meeting yesterday afternoon. After approving the minutes of the 22nd meeting, the Committee examined the French proposal contained in Document 798, which has been referred to it by Committee 5. Mr. BRAMEL DE CLEJOUX gave certain explanations in connection with this proposal, which was approved in principle by the Delegations of New Zealand, United Kingdom and Mexico. It was decided that the Chairman of Committee 6 would write a letter to the Secretary-General asking him to call the attention of the PFB to the minutes of the meeting and the proposal contained in Document 798. The Chairman then read a letter from the National Bureau of Standards, advising that they would make every effort to have ready by the end of this year the charts and graphs to serve for the work of the PFB.

The Chairman then wished to thank the members of the Committee for their cooperation, and went on to explain that the task with which Committee 6 has been endowed was so extensive that it was not possible to make a new frequency list right here in Atlantic City, but what the Committee did was to produce the tools for doing this work. "We found every nation willing to cooperate fully in this!" said Mr. VAN DER TOORN, "We laid down technical directives, made technical studies, resulting in recommendations; then we set up a machinery in the form of the PFB to continue and finish our work." The Chairman ended by wishing every success to the new body, which will use in its work a technical plan based on science, common sense cooperation and goodwill. In the name of the Latin American countries, the Delegate of Argentina expressed to the Chairman his appreciation and thanks. Mr. GRACIE added that he believed the Delegate of Argentina had spoken in the name of each and everyone present in expressing to Mr. VAN DER TOORN the deep debt of gratitude of the members. Mr. GRACIE expressed the hope that the new body would produce a job which will rank for all time as the turning point in the organization of the radio frequency spectrum."

Captain CASWELL of the U. S. Delegation, and Mr. ARBOLEDA, the Vice-Chairman of Committee 6, also paid tribute to the magnificent leadership of the Chairman.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Once more the Big Three were defeated yesterday in Committee C, where Mr. LAFFAY scored a smashing success. While the FORTOUSHENKO Committee was at long last disposing - at least provisionally - of the last item of the language question, one was rather inclined to think that he was under the famous cupola of the French Institute, in the shadow of Cardinal Richelieu during a meeting of the French Academy by the Seine River. It was just like a dream, but some notes had to be taken down at least by the Rapporteurs and the Morning Electron representative:

"But Paris for the smoothness of the paths
That lead the heart unto the heart's delight

"Oh, go to Paris . . . In the midday gloom
Of some old quarter take a little room
That looks off over Paris and its towers
From Saint Gervais round to the Emperor's Tomb, -

"So high that you can hear a mating dove
Croon down the chimney from the roof above,
See Notre Dame and know how sweet it is
To wake between Our Lady and our love. "

The Delegates had to make up their minds and decide first - if a Reference Language was necessary and, if so, whether this Reference Language should be the French language.

Mr. TOWNSHEND from the U.K. Delegation declared that it would be illogical and inconsistent to recognize the French language as a special reference language, considering the views expressed and the decisions taken in the Committee. It would seem weird indeed to recognize a reference language after having decided to recognize five official languages and three working languages. The U.K. Delegation felt that it should be within the purview of the Administrative Council to decide if and when a divergence in interpretation came up.

Mr. F. COLT DE WOLF concurred with the views expressed by the representative from the U.K. and stressed that the United Nations having adopted five official languages had not thought it fit and proper to select a reference language. The U.S. Delegate reminded his colleagues that in the whole history of the Union there had been only one case of arbitration .

Mr. LAFFAY then requested the floor and delivered the most striking and brilliant statement he had made to date in all the debates in Atlantic City.

The main points of the French Delegate's speech were as follows:

- If there have been so few disputes and cases of arbitration in the past, it is precisely for the reason that, since the birth of the Union there has been only one official language.

- The English documents are very often most incorrectly translated into French and this would never have happened if the Madrid Convention had not been violated insofar as the language question is concerned.

- There is no question of dominance, prestige or precedence, and the French Delegation is chiefly concerned in tackling the practical problem of efficiency.

- The ITU is a very old organization which has lived up to its reputation. She should not worry too much about the decisions which have been taken by the United Nations which is a fledgling organization, and it has yet to be proved that the hasty decisions taken in San Francisco were wise and unfailing.

- In by gone days, the French language was the only officially recognized diplomatic language. One of the main causes or explanations of the great tragedy, the result of which brought devastation and misery to the old world, could be found in the fact that the Versailles Treaty had been written in two languages; not only the vanquished but also the allied victors, taking advantage of the unavoidable shades in meaning, have given their own personal interpretation of the same document. So that Nazi Germany was able to threaten the civilized world.

- The Administrative Council of the Union should in no case be considered as a tribunal and should not be entrusted with the task of passing judgment in case of arbitration or contestation.

- A Reference Language is all the more necessary because the number of official languages has been increased.

- If a Reference Language is necessary the French language should be the reference language, not only for all the reasons already brought up in this

Committee by the representatives from the Vatican City, Switzerland, Portugal and Poland. The specific qualities of the French language have been appreciated by the most distinguished writers and orators. The Right Honourable Winston Churchill, who is without doubt a master of the English language, once wrote: "The main characteristics of the French spirit are lucidity and concrete preciseness in expression. The French language has been created as a tool for this specific gift." The Slav Novikof declared that the French language was "the most concrete, strict and precise language."

- It might be proved that the English language does not have the same qualities. There are in fact great differences between the English as spoken by the British and the English as spoken by the Americans. Bernard Shaw once wrote: "England and the United States are two nations widely separated by a common language."

- France has had, in the course of her long history, many ups and downs. In 1815 the French territory was entirely occupied by foreign troops and yet in the Congress in Vienna the French language was the only language used for the discussions and the drafting of treaties. In 1870, the French Army had been defeated by the Prussian Army and yet the first Versailles Treaty was written in French.

- France nowadays does not intend to use her language as a means of imposing some sort of power. Neither is she interested in fomenting linguistic separatism. It might be that there was some kind of privilege, but no nation should be concerned about that, as the traditional use of French has proved its usefulness.

- The French language is not a survival of the times past, as Latin was in the 14th and 15th centuries. The American writer Brown Scott wrote a few years ago "The French language has a long and rich past. It will remain indispensable in the future."

- It would indeed be an offence against intelligence itself to drop the French language. Stendhal's comment should never be forgotten: "Whoever is unable to express himself clearly in French either fools himself or tries to fool others."

Mr. LAFFAY who had greatly impressed his fellow Delegates then went on to say in very moving terms that France which had done so much for the world would rise again despite her present economic difficulties, and that Paris will always remain one of the capitals of the world's spirit.

Abstaining from abstaining, Referend Father SOCCORSI emphasized that union should be preserved with the framework of the Union in order to ensure unity of the law, and that for practical reasons a reference language was necessary.

The Administrative Council could in no way be the appropriate body to solve problems of arbitration or litigation.

No wonder there has been no difficulties in the past. One language only made the law. It was widely recognized that the French way of thinking was logical and clear.

Mr. VAN DER TOORN from the Netherlands Delegation, recalled to the Delegates that Mr. FORTOUSHENKO had pointed out in the Plenary Session of the Radio Conference that there were many divergencies, variations and differences between the French and English texts in various documents. The Administrative Council could in no way be entrusted with the task of acting as a tribunal. There should exist a legally binding text which would be like a

fixed rock. There should be a reference language. French and English had their own particular advantages, but French should be used as reference language for its particular usefulness in juridical matters.

Mr. KARI from Pakistan was all in favour of the U.K. proposal. There was no reason to favour one particular language. All languages now used as official or working languages had acquired exactitude of expression in the field of science and mathematics, and no ambiguity existed nowadays. For each article and several paragraphs of the Convention or of the General Regulations, there had been discussions and deliberations and, in case of dispute, reference should be made to the minutes of the meeting. As Mr. KARI had ventured to say that the French language was also defective, and that when he was in school he had to use his English in order to be understood by his French teacher, Mr. LAFFAY sharply replied first, that it was absolutely ridiculous to mention reference to minutes which could not be considered as the faithful reports of the discussions and deliberations and that, if the Delegate from Pakistan had known the French language, he would certainly have spoken with more subtlety than he had in using his best English.

To Mr. Haddis ALEMAYEHOU from Ethiopia who had stated that, if a reference language were chosen then there would be, in fact be an additional language and consequent increase in expense for the smaller countries, Mr. LAFFAY replied that he was entirely mistaken. Mr. J. NAMMOUR, on this day when quotations were flourishing, quoted an Arabic proverb: "If your lover is made of honey, don't eat it right away as there will be nothing left."

The U.N. was a new born institution, without experience, while the ITU had a long tradition and a wide experience. Gratitude should be shown to the French language which has for so long been the language of the Union.

Possessed with both spirit and humour, Mr. Leon O' BROIN from Ireland recalled that Bernard Shaw was generally recognized as Irish and that for him the English language had not been an obstacle to the expression of his thoughts. When difficulties arise due to the use of four or five languages, a way out might be found in the use of a sixth language. The Gaelic language could be used as the very language of Bernard Shaw himself. This proposal should be taken into consideration later on. For the time being, it would seem extremely ridiculous to the Irish Delegation to be compelled to accept French as an official language as, in most cases, important documents were translated from English into French. There was no doubt that the question of dominance was involved in this matter and, in granting precedence to one particular language the Conference would nullify the decisions recently arrived at. For all these reasons the Irish Delegation would support the U.K. proposal.

Speaking on behalf of the USSR Delegation, Mr. FORTOUSHENKO acknowledged that he had found there were discrepancies, variations and divergencies between the French and English texts of important documents. As three working languages had been chosen no reference language should be recognized and if there were doubts on the meanings of certain texts the procedure suggested by Mr. TOWNSHEND should be adopted. Besides, the U.N. had decided not to have a reference language, and the USSR Delegation would always be ready to respect and accept the practices of the United Nations. It should be pointed out that the best way out of the difficulties would be for the Drafting Committee, presided over by Mr. LAFFAY to see to it that parallel texts should be written in order to wipe out all possibility of divergence and

discrepancy.

Toward the close of the debate, the Delegate from Chile stated on behalf of the Latin American countries that he favoured a reference language, the French language and stressed that, as usual, his Delegation was ready to make a gesture of solidarity. By 40 votes against 22 the Committee answered "Yes" to the first question: "Are we going to have a reference language?"

The second question to be solved was: "Which will be the reference language?"

Mr. F. COLT DE WOLF suggested that there should be a roll call, each Delegation stating which language it would favour.

The Reverend Father SOCCORSI then remarked that this procedure could not be accepted as Delegates could not be asked to cut themselves in three. The answer should be given by "Yes" and "Noes".

The procedure proposed by the U.S. representative was opposed by Mr. LAFFAY from France and rejected by the majority of the Committee.

The French proposal in which it was stated that the French language would be the reference language was then voted on and carried by 44 votes against 14 (8 abstentions and 12 absent). In this second vote, the U.S.S.R. and the Ukraine abstained, and Bielorussia and Canada voted for the use of the French language as the reference language. All the Spanish-speaking American countries supported the French amendment.

So far so good, but it might be that the problem is not entirely solved. Paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Latin American proposal have been adopted, but the Delegates from Lebanon and Morocco insisted on a reconsideration of the question of cost. Mr. J. NAMMOUR most emphatically explained that having studied certain figures given in the Subcommittee on Personnel and Finance, he had been so shocked, amazed and dumbfounded, that he had spent up to the wee hours of the morning drafting a new proposal on the subject, which soon would be circulated. If this new proposal were not taken into consideration the Delegate from Lebanon would raise the point in the Plenary Session of the Plenipotentiary Conference. As for Mr. LACROZE from Morocco, he was of the opinion that the Delegates had, in the last meeting, voted in the dark, without realizing exactly what they were doing. If the interpretation and translation expenses for each different language were separated, the result would be injustice and discrimination. The English language would be, as recognized by Mr. Townshend less expensive, while the Chinese, the Russian and French would be more expensive languages, as the cost will be closely linked to the number of buyers.

Mr. LACROZE stresses in his new proposal that all the translating and printing expenses should be amalgamated, and that the smaller countries should be asked to pay at least 15% of the expenses.

It seems that the proposal now submitted by Mr. J. NAMMOUR and Mr. LACROZE came too late, as the Committee had already taken a decision on the question of substance but, as pointed out by Mr. LAFFAY, this proposal will have to be examined by Subcommittee C 1, which has to determine how decisions on principle will be implemented in the field of finance and expenditures.

The Committee then decided to give its approval to the recommendation contained in Document 368 TR which deals with the institution of the Administrative Council and the initial election of its members by the Conference of Atlantic City, 1947. The Delegates from Czechoslovakia, Greece, India, U.S.S.R., Lebanon, Pakistan and U.K., took part in the discussion. The

following text was finally chosen for Article 14 which concerns the problem of regional pre-selection and representation.

Each of the four regional groups of countries established in accordance with the provisions of Articles 2 and 3 shall nominate, following the procedure it considers most appropriate, not less than seven and not more than eight of its own Members in the cases of Regions A, B and D, and not less than four and not more than five of its own Members in the case of Region C, to be candidates for election to the Administrative Council.

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	75	82
Baltimore	74	87
Chicago	71	89
Miami	80	85
New York	69	86
Philadelphia	70	85
San Francisco	49	78
Washington	75	84

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Partly cloudy, sunshine, warm and humid. Scattered showers in the afternoon. East and southeast winds, mostly moderate.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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September 12, 1947.

Published during the sessions of the
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ORDER OF THE DAY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee F
Committee C

General Regulations
Organization

Trellis (Ritz)
Venetian

3 P.M.

Committee Chairmen for Weekly Schedule

Room 110

3:30 P.M.

Committee E

Convention

Trellis (Ritz)

9 P.M.

Committee C, Subcom. 1

Organization

Room A

Working Group 3

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 13

Renaissance

3 P.M.

Committee Chairmen for Weekly Schedule

Room 110

3:30 P.M.

Committee 12, Working Group 1

Venetian

RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 9, Working Group

Drafting

Room 720

Committee 5, Working Group

Allocations

Room 708

3 P.M.

Committee 8, to examine blue + Operations
texts of series 11

Room 720

Committee Chairmen for Weekly Schedule

Room 110

3:30 P.M.

Committee 9, Working Group

Drafting

Room 720

Committee 5, Working Group

Allocations

Room 708

PLENARY SESSION - RADIO CONFERENCE

A short Plenary Session of the Radio Conference was devoted to a first reading of the texts in Series 5 through 10 inclusive; these were all approved with minor modifications. The Chairman stated that it had been hoped to sign the Convention on the 15th of September; this date would have to be delayed a little as the allocation table prepared by Committee 5 has not yet been returned from the printers, but it now appears that the work of the Radio Conference is pretty well finished, there remaining only to hold a meeting of Committee 5, all the others having completed their work. The date of the signing will be fixed at the second reading of the pink texts.

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

The Subcommittee of Committee 13, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Burton of the U.S. Delegation, has prepared a draft text of instructions for the filling out of forms 3, so that these may be more uniform and contain all the required data. This draft text will be submitted to the meeting of the main committee this morning.

MOVIES ON AUSTRALIA

The Australian Delegation is sponsoring the showing of color and sound movies on Australia in the ITC Club at 9:30 P.M., Friday, September 12. All members of the Club are cordially invited to attend.

THE WEATHERYesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	75	83
Baltimore	70	86
Chicago	71	88
Miami	73	84
New York	74	
Philadelphia	70	88
San Francisco	51	69
Washington	74	86

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Partly cloudy, considerable sunshine, warm and humid. Moderate southerly winds.

FOR HE'S A JOLLY GOOD FELLOW

After several months of service with the International Telecommunications Conferences in Atlantic City, urgent Government business now calls Mr. Merwyn BLY, Special Executive Officer in the ITC, back to his desk in Washington. As special and sole representative of the Union in the United States, Mr. MERWYN BLY had to see to it that all the necessary arrangements were made for one of the most important international gatherings in the U.S. Since May 15, 1947, he has spared no effort to ensure the smooth functioning of the meetings in Atlantic City and has made a great success of the task entrusted to him.

All Delegates and members of the Secretariat knew him as a very efficient executive with a clear grasp of the job to be done and the way to do it.

Mr. CHARLES DENNY, Chairman of the International Telecommunications Conference, has just sent a letter to Mr. BLY from which we quote as follows:

"I have followed with great interest and appreciation the tremendous amount of energy and initiative with which you have so loyally devoted yourself to the business of making the Conferences a success. In the preparatory period before the Conferences started, you were the sole representative of the Bureau of the Union in the United States and you were personally responsible for many of the basic arrangements. Since then, as Special Executive Officer for the Conferences, you have contributed enormously to the success of our meetings. In addition to the outstanding ability which you have demonstrated, you have made many new friends by your diplomatic and friendly attitude in facing all problems."

Mr. GERALD C. GROSS, Secretary General of the International Telecommunications Conferences in Atlantic City who, better than anyone else has been in a position to appreciate Mr. Bly's services, has also addressed to his friend and collaborator, a special letter which reads as follows:

"11 September 1947.

"My dear Mr. Bly:

I am very happy to advise you that the Fifth Plenary Session of the International Radio Conference, at its meeting this afternoon, instructed me to express to you on behalf of the Chairman and all the members of the Conference, its great appreciation for the outstanding services which you have rendered to the International Telecommunications Union.

This applies not only to the period of the conferences while in session at Atlantic City since May 15, 1947, but also to the preparatory work done by you as the representative of the Bureau of the Union in the United States for the period from January through April 1947.

It is a pleasure indeed to transmit to you this official commendation for outstanding services in the field of International Telecommunications. May I add my own warm personal congratulations and appreciation for devotion far beyond the call of duty.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED: Gerald C. Gross
Secretary General "

SO LONG, Mr. BLY, AND GOOD LUCK.

THE INVENTION OF RADIO

In Documents 483RE and 299RE some discussions have been recorded concerning the invention of Radio.

The Morning Electron has come to the conclusion that a patent, Number 465,971, issued to Thomas A. Edison on December 29, 1891, and which was applied for on May 23, 1885, has some very remarkable data in it.

Edison not only shows by his clear diagram the necessity of elevating his antennae, to avoid the effect of the curvature of the earth, but mentions the absorption due to intervening objects such as houses, trees and even elevations in the land itself.

He clearly shows an elevated insulated antenna, a down lead, a transformer secondary in the antenna, the transformer primary with an interruptor, a source of primary power and a keying system. Since the interruptor is shown motor driven and would normally produce arcing on the commutator segments there is indicated a complete working transmitter system similar to the early rotary gap type transmitters used from 1897 on up to 1910 when the continuous wave generators invented by Dr. Poulsen of Denmark were introduced.

Edison says in his descriptive statements, "I can communicate electrically a great distance" and "by using the masts of ships signals can be sent and received between ships separated a considerable distance." He shows and claims an elevated antenna, a down lead and an earth connection preferably the copper hull of a ship.

For receiving he used as a detector a polarized telephone receiver and we know that such a device will respond to an alternating high frequency current and produce audible signals in the ear piece.

It is evident that Edison had a pretty clear concept of a workable radio system and that he had foreseen many of the ideas that have since taken many years to perfect.

Since his ideas were extremely novel and far ahead of any similar devices then known to science, we thought it would be highly interesting to know why the application layed in the patent office nearly six and one half years before issuing.

Here is a copy of the Edison patent: (For Edison's original drawing
See Page 7)

465,971, Means for Transmitting Signals Electrically. Thomas A. Edison, Menlo Park, N.J. Filed May 23, 1885. Serial No. 166,455. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Thomas A. EDISON, of Menlo Park, in the county of Middlesex and State of New Jersey, have discovered a new and useful Improvement in Means for Transmitting Signals Electrically, (Case No. 652,) of which the following is a specification.

The present invention consists in the signalling system having elevated induction plates or devices, as hereinafter described and claimed.

I have discovered that if sufficient elevation be obtained to overcome the curvature of the earth's surface and to reduce to the minimum the earth's absorption electric telegraphing or signaling between distant points can be carried on by induction without the use of wires connecting such distant points. This discovery is especially applicable to telegraphing across bodies of water, thus avoiding the use of submarine cables, or for communicating between vessels at sea and points on land; but it is also applicable to electric communication between distant points on land, it being necessary, however, on land (with

the exception of communication over open prairie) to increase the elevation in order to reduce to the minimum the induction-absorbing effect of houses, trees, and elevations in the land itself. At sea from an elevation of one hundred feet I can communicate electrically a great distance, and since this elevation or one sufficiently high can be had by utilizing the masts of ships signals can be sent and received between ships separated a considerable distance, and by repeating the signals from ship to ship communication can be established between points at any distance apart or across the largest seas and even oceans. The collision of ships in fogs can be prevented by this character of signaling, by the use of which, also, the safety of a ship in approaching a dangerous coast in foggy weather can be assured. In communicating between points on land poles of great height can be used of captive balloons. At these elevated points, whether upon the masts of ships, upon poles or balloons, condensing-surfaces of metal or other conductor of electricity are located. Each condensing-surface is connected with earth by an electrical conducting-wire. On land this earth connection would be one of usual character in telegraphy. At sea the wire would run to one or more metal plates on the bottom of the vessel where the earth connection would be made with the water. The high-resistance secondary circuit of an induction-coil is located in circuit between the condensing-surface and the ground. The primary circuit of the induction-coil includes a battery and a device for transmitting signals, which may be a revolving circuit-breaker operated continually by a motor of any suitable kind, either electrical or mechanical, and a key normally short-circuiting the circuit-breaker or secondary coil. For receiving signals I locate in said circuit between the condensing-surface and the ground a diaphragm-sounder, which is preferably one of my electro-motograph telephone-receivers. The key normally short-circuiting the revolving circuit-breaker, no impulses are produced in the induction-coil until the key is depressed, when a large number of impulses are produced in primary, and by means of the secondary corresponding impulses or variations in tension are produced at the elevated condensing-surface, producing thereat electrostatic impulses. These electrostatic impulses are transmitted inductively to the elevated condensing-surface at the distant point and are made audible by the electro-motograph connected in the ground-circuit with such distant condensing-surface. The intervening body of air forms the dielectric of the condenser, the condensing-surfaces of which are connected by the earth. The effect is a circuit in which is interposed a condenser formed of distantly-separated and elevated condensing-surfaces with the intervening air as a dielectric.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, Figure 1 is a view showing two vessels placed in communication by my discovery; Fig. 2, a view showing signaling-stations on opposite banks of a river; Fig. 3, a separate view, principally in diagram, of the apparatus; Fig. 4, a diagram of a portion of the earth's surface, showing communication by captive balloons; Fig. 5, a view of a single captive balloon constructed for use in signaling.

A and B are two vessels, each having a metallic condensing-surface C, supported at the heads of the masts. This condensing-surface may be of canvas covered with flexible sheet metal or metallic foil secured thereto in any suitable way. From the condensing-surface C a wire 1 extends to the hull of each vessel and through the signal receiving and transmitting apparatus to a metallic plate a on the vessel's bottom. This wire extends through an electro-motograph

telephone-receiver D or other suitable receiver, and also includes the secondary circuit of an induction-coil F. In the primary of this induction-coil is a battery b and a revolving circuit-breaker G. This circuit-breaker is revolved rapidly by a motor(not shown), electrical or mechanical. It is short-circuited normally by a back point-key H, by depressing which the short circuit is broken and the circuit-breaker breaks and makes the primary circuit of the induction-coil with great rapidity. This apparatus is more particularly shown in Fig. 3.

In Fig. 2, I K are stations on land, having poles L supporting condensing-surfaces C, which may be light cylinders or frames of wood covered with sheet metal. These drums are adapted to be raised and lowered by block and tackle and are connected by wires with earth-plates through signal receiving and transmitting apparatus such as has already been described.

In Fig. M is a captive balloon having condensing-surfaces C of metallic foil. The ground-wire l is carried down the rope c, by which the balloon is held captive. In Fig. 4 three of these captive balloons are represented in position to communicate from one to the other and to repeat to the third the curvature of the earth's surface being represented.

What I claim as my discovery is -

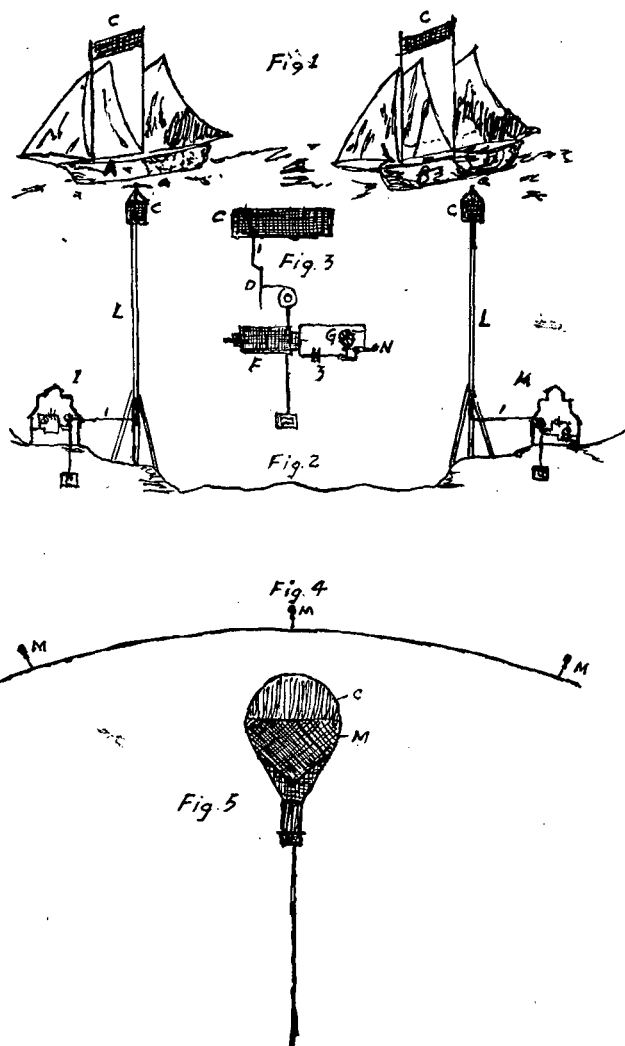
1. Means for signaling between stations separated from each other, consisting of an elevated condensing surface or body at each station, a transmitter operatively connected to one of the said condensing-surfaces for varying its electrical tension in conformity to the signal to be transmitted, and thereby correspondingly varying the tension of the other condensing-surface, and a signal-receiver operatively connected to said other condensing-surface, substantially as described.
2. Means for signaling between stations separated from each other, consisting of a condensing-surface at each station at such an elevation that a straight line between said surfaces will avoid the curvature of the earth's surface and intervening induction-absorbing obstacles, a signal-transmitter operatively connected to one of said surfaces for varying its electrical tension and thereby correspondingly varying the electrical tension of the other surface, and a signal-receiver operatively connected to the latter surface, substantially as described.
3. Means for signaling between stations separated from each other, consisting of an elevated condensing surface or body at each station, an induction-transmitter operatively connected to one of said condensing-surfaces for varying its electrical tension in conformity to the signals to be transmitted and thereby correspondingly varying the tension of the other condensing-surface, and a signal-receiver operatively connected to said other condensing-surface, substantially as described.
4. Means for signaling between stations separated from each other, consisting of an elevated metallic condensing-surface at each station, a conductor from the surface at one station, including the secondary of an induction-coil, a primary coil including a source of current and a transmitting key or device for changing the primary circuit for signaling, and a conductor from the condensing-surface at the other station, including a telephone-receiver, substantially as described.
5. Means for signaling between stations separated from each other, consisting of an elevated metallic condensing-surface at each station, a conductor from the surface at one station, including a signal-receiver and the secondary of an induction coil, a primary coil including a source of current and means for making and breaking or varying the primary circuit for signaling and a conductor from the condensing-surface at the other station, including similar receiving and transmitting instruments, substantially as described.

This specification signed and witnessed this 14th day of May 1885.

Witnesses: PHILIP S. DYER

THOS. A. EDISON

JOHN C. TOMLINSON



*

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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September 13, 1947

Published during the sessions of the
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ORDER OF THE DAY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee G	Drafting	Trellis (Ritz)
Committee C, Working Group	Organization	Parlor1(Ritz)

3 P.M.

Committee C	Organization	Renaissance
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HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 14	Renaissance
Committee 13, Subcommittee 1	Room A

3:30 P.M.

Committee 13	Venetian
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RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 9, Working Group	Drafting	Room 720
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

3:30 P.M.

Committee 9, Working Group	Drafting	Room 720
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

6 P.M.

Plenary Session	Renaissance
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THE HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Committee 13, under the Chairmanship of Mr. DAUMARD, of the French Delegation, heard the report of its Subcommittee on recommendations for the preparation of Form 3. It had been found that the information obtained is inadequate for the purposes for which it is required, which are, a) to enable the utilization of each band to be estimated for each of the propagation periods; b) to enable the utilization of each frequency to be estimated for each of the propagation periods; c) to enable an allocation plan based on frequency time sharing to be formulated at the next Conference. As a result of its studies, the Subcommittee recommends that the frequency requirements be submitted in nine forms, to correspond to nine periods in the eleven-year sunspot cycle. These periods will be for minimum, median and maximum sunspot numbers and for each will tabulate conditions for June, December and during the Equinox. The instructions which will be issued will outline in clear terms how the forms should be filled out, so that the information when it comes back will be usable by the frequency planning group.

Group I of Committee 12, presided over by Professor VAN DER POL, has just about concluded the study of the technical points on its agenda, particularly the question of the power to be used for a given service, the field strengths to be considered and different discussions in connection with directional antennae. A small Drafting Group will make a further study of practical definitions which would be useful to engineers, particularly on directional antennae.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Committee C discussed at great length and settled, yesterday morning, the problem of the salaries to be given to the eleven members of the IFRB who will have to live in Switzerland and devote their time to this most important body of the Union. During the course of the discussion it appeared very clearly that there were four trends of opinion on this matter.

First, the opinion of those who felt that for the establishment of the financial status of these eleven new officials of the Union there was no reason to depart from the status quo determined for the present officials of the Union (\$7535, i.e., 32,400 Swiss francs);

Second, the opinion of those who felt that an increase over the figures of the status quo was necessary (\$9300, i.e., 40,000 Swiss francs);

Third, the opinion of those who favoured an important increase (\$12,000)

Fourth, the opinion of those who were strongly of the opinion that a very important increase was necessary (\$15,000, i.e., 64,500 Swiss francs).

The Delegates from France, Morocco, Ethiopia India and Greece, favoured the maintenance of the status quo.

Mr. LAFFAY stated that the Radio Conference, when it created the IFRB, had given birth to a very nice-looking baby, plump and fat. Now somebody had to carry the baby, and the Plenipotentiary Conference has to provide the means for the nourishment and full growth of the new born child.

The Delegate from France then said that he was still at a loss to understand why eleven has been chosen as the number for membership of the IFRB and why members of this body should be permanent officials. The budget of the Union is increasing in the most fantastic manner, and it would be very wise to see to it that one day the members of the ITU should not have to face complete

dismemberment and disruption of their Union. Each and everyone of the Delegates in Atlantic City is responsible not only to the Union but also to his own Government. The Convention and agreements arrived at have to be ratified by each nation, and there is no doubt that the financial decisions taken in Atlantic City will be thoroughly analyzed by the responsible authorities in each country. If some technical unions and organizations have enjoyed up to now, a smooth and peaceful life, there is no doubt that the explanation for such success lies in the way they have dealt parsimoniously and even drastically on the question of expenses. The best solution should be to take into account the salaries given to the high officials in Switzerland by the Swiss Government. Besides, a special allowance or compensation should be given to the expatriate officials, and the Committee should not forget that there will be no income tax on the salaries given by the Union.

The United Nations organization, which is a fledgling organization, has been too liberal insofar as the salaries question is concerned, and in Mr. LAFFAY's opinion, the United Nations should not decide to make a recommendation on this question of salaries to the ITU. It has been said that in all countries civil servants are poorly paid. There is no doubt about that; for this very reason, it should be very easy to secure the services of very good men coming from different regions, to work for the Union. The matter of security in position could be easily shared if each Government were requested to give a promise to his representative on the IFRB that he will always be able to find his former place when he comes back, and that he will never lose his rights.

The salaries given to the high officials in Switzerland should be basic elements to be considered with the understanding that the salaries for the officials of the Union should be increased if the salaries of the Swiss Government officials were increased. (There will probably be an increase of 20%).

It seemed to Mr. LACROZE from Morocco that some of the suggested figures were merely fantastic as, for instance, one of the officials of the Union drawing a salary higher than the salary given to the president of the Swiss Government. Salaries and gratuities should not be confused.

Moreover, there was no need to send extraordinary men to the IFRB. Intelligent, efficient and qualified functionaries should be able to do the job. It would even be very bad for certain national administrations to lose eminent personalities as, for instance, Mr. VAN DER TOORN from the Netherlands.

Mr. Haddis ALEMAYEHOU from Ethiopia who was very much impressed by the fact that all the nations of the world are just now recovering and should be treated like convalescents, declared that in order to implement the technical plan set up by the Radio Conference, financial possibilities should be taken into account, and that there was no need to depart from the status quo. Mr. H. R. THADHANI from India was inclined to think that the comparison should be made not between the Unions officials and the U.N. officials, but between Union officials and officials of the UPU, which has also entered into relationship with the United Nations. The Delegate from India felt that the IFRB experts should be the highest paid officials of the Union. They would feel secure if national governments were requested to promise to keep for them their rights and positions. There was no need to depart from the status quo, but, however, a special allowance for expatriation should be worked out. Mr. NIKOLIS from Greece stressed that the UPU has not made revolutionary changes in its salaries policy. Moreover the problem is quite fresh. When discussion started on the IFRB structure, it was understood that a small number of high ranking experts and

scientists would be entrusted with the responsibility of keeping the fabulous international frequency treasure. Eleven men would be sent to the IFRB by the elected countries. These men would be chosen by the Union itself for their personal qualifications; in that case, the traditional cautiousness of the Union should prevail. Mr. J. NAMMOUR from Lebanon was more intransigent than ever and came back again to the question of the structure of the IFRB. He could not understand how men chosen by election could be efficient officials without indulging in politics. There must be a new way out of the difficulties to be tackled. It would indeed be a better solution to entrust two good qualified engineers and two or three secretaries to perform this task. All the figures proposed for the salaries were really formidable and even inconceivable. The Committee which is the main working body of the Plenipotentiary Conference should not be bound by decisions taken by the Radio Conference which is an administrative conference. If the IFRB is going to remain as a permanent body of eleven members, then it is up to the nations who wish to be represented on the IFRB to provide the necessary salaries for their representatives, and the Union should only accept paying for the travelling expenses. As Mr. FORTOUSHENKO clearly stated that it was impossible to re-open discussion on decisions already arrived at Mr. J. NAMMOUR uncompromisingly announced that he was going to appeal to the Plenary Session on this matter.

The Delegates from the U.S.S.R. and Portugal defended the principle of an increase over the salaries provided for up to now. Mr. FORTOUSHENKO, speaking on behalf of the Russian Delegation, stated that it would be very weird indeed to have in Switzerland an official of the Union whose salary would be higher than the salary of the Head of the Swiss Republic. There was no need to be too stingy or too generous. The approach to this problem should be made very carefully, and qualifications and cost-of-living should be the main elements to be considered. If it were assumed that civil servants in the U.S. were the highest paid civil servants in the world and that, at the same time, a salary amounting to \$10,000 a year was a very high salary in the States, then there was no reason to set forth so high a figure as the figure proposed by the Delegate from the U.S. The Russian Delegation felt inclined to concur with the views expressed by Mr. LAFFAY but, in order to find a compromise solution it would be ready to accept a figure of \$9300, i.e., 40,000 Swiss francs, suggested by Working Group 3 of the Subcommittee on Finance and Personnel. Mr. RIBEIRO, Head of the Portuguese Delegation, who has been a very efficient member of this Working Group, gave some figures and estimates for consideration by the Committee, and stated that his Delegation would also favour the acceptance of the \$9300 figure.

Mr. TOWNSHEND suggested, as a compromise proposal the tentative new figure of \$12,000. The U.K. Delegate favoured an important increase. He declared that, while he would rather have some more time and some more information before deciding finally, he felt that the first class specialists to be chosen as members of the IFRB should be well paid. These men will have to work hard in a very difficult field. They should draw a salary higher than the salary given to the Secretary-General and Vice-Directors of the Bureau. At the same time, it was necessary to give some sort of compensation to men who would accept leaving their national administrations and living in a foreign country far from their home and their fellow country-men without being sure that some security would be given them. The salaries should not be fabulous

but adequate and not more than adequate in order to obtain very good value for high remuneration. It was rather difficult to have a definite opinion; one should not forget that the salaries would be free from income tax and at least for a British subject the income tax problem is in no way a negligible one. Speaking as a representative of a country which "is not poor but notoriously short of foreign exchange.", and speaking as a Delegate to the Union who favours "sound decisions" Mr. TOWNSHEND thought that present realities and difficulties should also be taken into account.

Mr. F. COLT DE WOLF was all in favour of a very important increase and very high salaries. The representative from the U.S. was chiefly interested in the acceptance of the financial provisions closely related to the importance prestige and weight of such an important technical and international body. The technical experts to be appointed to the IFRB would have to leave their jobs, their countries, their local associations; they would be entrusted with a world-wide responsibility but, at the same time, they should find some satisfaction in performing this task. National salaries should not be used as a gauge for the solution of this problem. The members of the IFRB would have to be loyal to the Union and not to their own private administrations. Besides, it is very well known that civil servants in the U.S. are poorly paid and that some of them have to subsidize themselves with private means. The mistakes made by certain countries should not be made by the Union. The salaries given to high officials of newly created international organizations should be considered. The president of the Council of ICAO in Montreal draws \$27,000 a year, and the Secretary General of the same organization draws \$19,700. The Secretary-General of UNESCO draws \$17,500 a year. The Director of the United Nations office in Geneva draws \$17,000. The Secretary General of the UN receives \$40,000 and his two deputies, \$22,000. This question has to be settled before the regional elections and, for a few thousand dollars more, the Union will get the best men if the men to be chosen know in time what the economic situation will be. The Delegates should not worry about a drop in the bucket, and cheese-paring economy would not work in this matter. No security could be given to the members of the IFRB at least for the U.S. representative to whom no assurances could be made by their own administrations that they would retain their rights and pensions. Why haggle over \$350,000 Swiss francs - the difference between the highest and the lowest figures proposed - when millions and billions of dollars were spend in the high frequency broadcasting business, which from now on, will depend on the IFRB. Safety in the air and safety on sea were essential questions in the modern world. The IFRB should be really an independent and international body entrusted with great responsibility.

The Delegate from Cuba had suggested that the national administrations can make "adjustments" but this proposal was absolutely inconsistent with the decision taken on the structure of the IFRB. The Delegate from Argentina reminded the Committee that his country has passed the establishment of the Administrative Council but had recognized the necessity of the IFRB, the members of which should be free from any economic pre-occupation. However the Argentine Delegation was rather alarmed and amazed by the figures proposed by Mr. COLT DE WOLF who would rather not see the shadow of bankruptcy hanging over the Union. A further study of this problem should be made. The Delegate from

Peru was of the opinion that members of the IFRB would not be supermen with super-salaries and it should not be forgotten that all the countries the world over had to face economic difficulties. The the Delegate from Chile, it seemed that all these difficulties would be overcome in a satisfactory way if it were realized that the men to be chosen to be members of the IFRB should be efficient people with independence and initiative, free from red tape and routine work. Mr COLT DE WOLF and Mr. TOWNSHEND proposed that the decision be taken at the next meeting in order to allow the Delegates to compare figures and think it over, but the Committee rejected the suggestion and decided to settle the question immediately.

There was a long discussion on the procedure to be followed for the vote, as Mr. LAFFAY pointed out, was a 'piecemeal and patchwork' vote. There was further exchange of views and finally it was decided to vote first, on the highest figure proposed, without considering the U.S.A. proposal (\$15,000), which had been supported by four votes only. Proposal No. 2 (moderate increase over the figures of the status quo), was adopted by 30 votes against 12 for the TOWNSHEND proposal and 20 for the so-called status quo proposal. The result of this will be, if the Plenipotentiary Conference accepts the decision of Committee C, that the 11 members of the IFRB will draw an annual salary of \$9300.

Mr. STERKY, Head of the Swedish Delegation had, during the discussion, mentioned that, in the future and in the light of experience, a triangular organization should be established within the IFRB, with one president and two vice-presidents.

* * * * *

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	76	83
Baltimore	71	89
Chicago	69	81
Miami	74	91
New York	75	88
Philadelphia	73	88
San Francisco	52	67
Washington	70	87

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Partly cloudy, some sunshine, warm and humid with thunder showers in the afternoon or evening. Moderate to fresh southerly winds. Becoming somewhat cooler and less humid Saturday night and Sunday.
Sunday: Generally fair.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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Atlantic City, N.J.

September 16, 1947.

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ORDER OF THE DAY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee C, Subcommittee 1	Organization	Room A
Committee C, Drafting Group	Organization	Room 704

3:30 P.M.

Committee C, Subcommittee 1	Organization	Room A
Committee C, Drafting Group	Organization	Room 704

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 13	Renaissance
Committee 12, Working Group 1	Parlor 2(Ritz)

3:30 P.M.

Committee 12, Working Group 1	Parlor 2(Ritz)
Committee 13, Subcommittee 1	Room 706

RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 9, Working Group	Drafting	Room 720
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

3:30 P.M.

Committee 5	Allocations	Renaissance
Committee 9, Working Group	Drafting	Room 720
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Committee 12, presided over by Professor VAN DER POL, devoted yesterday's meeting to the adoption of minutes of previous meetings and reviewed the draft recommendations prepared by Working Groups 1 and 2 for submission to Committee 14, in preparation for the future conference. Working Group 2 dealt with receiver requirements and agreement was reached on all points as outlined in Document 91 RHF with slight amendments. Working Group 1, which was assigned the task of making recommendations regarding propagation matters, also made a general report which was approved, after some discussion, mainly on the point of frequency tolerances necessary to allow simultaneous sharing of the same frequencies.

Committee 13, presided over by Mr. DAUMARD of the French Delegation, spent Saturday's meeting discussing the question of priority and could not reach agreement on whether priority should be given to domestic broadcasting over international broadcasting. Countries seemed to be evenly divided on this question and therefore the Chairman appointed a small Working Group, headed by Mr. JETT, of the U.S.A. Delegation, to go into the matter more thoroughly.

Subcommittee 1 of Committee 13 is working on the preparation of three sample forms for the filling out of form 3, and trying to determine whether these are suitable to cover the different phases of the sun spot cycle and different seasons of the year. These samples when in their final form, will be annexed to the instructions for filling out the forms.

RADIO CONFERENCE

At a short Plenary Session Saturday afternoon, the blue texts of series 11 and 12, as well as the recommendations to the CCIR were adopted.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

The Plenary Session of the Plenipotentiary Conference will examine on Wednesday next, the proposals submitted by Committee C on the subject of salaries to be given to high officials of the Union (Secretary-General, Vice-Directors of the Bureau, Members of the IFRB, Directors of the CCI's and Counsellors).

This question of salaries has been the subject of lively discussions in the Committee. So far as the Administrative officials of the Union were concerned, there were two main trends of opinion.

Mr. LAFFAY, who insisted on the necessity of a hierarchy in positions and salaries, favoured, for the Secretary-General of the Union, a higher salary than those given members of the IFRB. He pointed out that the Secretary-General would be, in practice, the mainspring of the organization. As for the Vice-Directors, they should be on the same level as the members of the IFRB. When France had to send as Vice-Director, one of her civil servants, she chose a top man, one of the most efficient high officials. The Secretary-General or Assistant Secretary-General should be a very able and learned man, and there should always be taken into consideration the fact that it is sometimes far more difficult to find a man of culture than a mere specialist. Mr. COLT DE WOLF and Mr. NIKOLIS from Greece concurred with the views expressed by the Delegate from France.

Mr. TOWNSHEND was of the opinion that the Secretary-General should be on

the same financial level as the members of the IFRB. The figure proposed by the Delegate of India and accepted by the Delegates from the U.K. and the U.S.S.R., i.e., 40,000 Swiss francs, was adopted by 45 votes against 7. Mr. FORTOUSHENKO pointed out that even if the two-third majority system had been adopted, the proposal would have been carried.

Mr. LACROZE, Delegate from Morocco had pointed out that in fact the salaries of the Administrative officials of the Union were higher indeed than the salaries given to the technicians, as the Secretary-General and his two assistants would not only draw their salary but also have a 15% allowance for insurance, and provisions are made by the Union to ensure them a pension.

Mr. LAFFAY then proposed the same figure, i.e., 40000 Swiss francs for the two Vice-Directors of the Union, while the Delegates from India and U.K. proposed 35,000, and the Delegate of Italy, 38,000. The Anglo-Indian proposal was carried by 35 votes, 14 for the French proposal and one for the Italian proposal.

A special allowance of 8,000 Swiss francs proposed by Mr. MENDOZA, Mr. LAFFAY and Mr. COLT DE WOLF for the Secretary-General, was rejected by 28 votes against 16.

For category C (Counsellor in charge of an administrative division) the figure of 32000 Swiss francs, proposed by Mr. TOWNSHEND, was unanimously adopted, and for category D (Counsellors), the figure of 28,000 Swiss francs was unanimously adopted.

Committee C then went on reviewing the texts submitted by Working Group 1 for Articles 2, 3 and 4. It was not a very amusing job, but Mr. FORTOUSHENKO, Mr. TOWNSHEND, Mr. LAFFAY and of course Mr. NAMMOUR brought some wit and humour into this tedious drafting task.

Mr. TOWNSHEND possesses a very wide experience in financial questions and an unfailing memory for all the discussions which have taken place in the meetings. Mr. LAFFAY, who is Chairman of the Drafting Committee pointed out that it was impossible to have perfect texts and that some work should be left for the future plenipotentiary conferences. Mr. NAMMOUR asked if a seat occupied by a Big Power should become vacant would it then pass by right to a smaller nation. To this question, Mr. COLT DE WOLF replied: "No comment". The Delegate of Lebanon insisted also on the necessity of providing that members of the administrative Council should not stay more than three months in Geneva. To that, Mr. FORTOUSHENKO replied that they should not stay more than three weeks. The Delegate of Lebanon who is refurbishing his arms for the next meeting of the Plenipotentiary Conference, declared that an elected member of the IFRB will never be independent and will always receive instructions from his Government.

The Delegate from Cuba asked and obtained very clear provisions in order to ensure that no member of the IFRB nor any of its staff may take any part in any state administration or any enterprise connected with telecommunications. For Article 3, the following text has been adopted concerning the rates:

"(b) Foster collaboration among its Members with a view to the establishment of rates for telecommunication services at levels as low as possible consistent with an efficient service and taking into account the necessity for maintaining independent financial administration of telecommunications on a sound basis."

The representative from the United Nations Mr. VAN DISSEL requested the floor, to state that the broadcasting services of the U.N. would work under the Department of Public Information of this organization.

During its lengthy meetings on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Committee C discussed two important questions, first, the coordination on a world scale of the problems concerning broadcasting developments, and then, the salaries to be given to officials of the Union.

Several proposals were made for the international coordination and development of radio broadcasting. Finally it was decided that a joint proposal from France and Canada, as amended by the suggestions set forth by the U.K. and U.S. Delegations, should be adopted.

Mr. TOWNSHEND delivered a detailed and comprehensive statement on the subject. The Head of the U.K. Delegation is of the opinion that the problem of broadcasting is now so important that it should be examined in the light of all present developments and world wide repercussions. Something has to be done and the view should not be accepted that the ITU is only concerned with short wave broadcasting. The Delegates should take a broad view on this question and it is the duty of the ITU to seek and find a way out of the present chaos, in this crucial stage, here and now, otherwise it might be too late. The best type of organization would be a new CCI but this is not a question of principle for the U.K. Delegation which is only interested in efficiency and results and has been very much impressed by the proposal submitted by the Delegations from France, Morocco and Tunisia. Competent technicians have to make joint studies in this field. Quite a few problems have to be dealt with, not only the frequency problem but also the problems of programs, television and receivers, to mention only a few. Broadcasters should also give their support, help and contribution. Experience in the telephone and telegraphic field should not be forgotten. Broader issues are at stake than the main technical problems, and one should never forget for instance that, when Nazi Germany was planning her aggressive war against free nations of the world, it was forbidden to German nationals to have receivers which would give them programs other than the Nazi-controlled programs. Mr. COLT DE WOLF explained why he favoured the establishment of a special board of seven directors who would confine their activities to the study of technical and non-technical problems of broadcasting in order to share the time in frequencies for using the spectrum or frequencies. A plan had to be drawn up to meet all the requirements and face constantly changing situations for each season of the year and each hour of the day. The frequencies assignment plan and the organization to implement this plan are inseparable. A full time board should be set up to see to it that the plan works with the support and confidence of governments. A new CCI would only be a new study group while the proposed board would be an administrative and centralized organization. It would seem preposterous to refuse a few thousand dollars for an organization which would in fact bring order into a world where millions and millions of dollars are spent. It may be assumed that more than 100 million dollars have been invested in the high frequency broadcasting business. The details for this new board should be worked out by the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference.

Mr. SCHAEFFER from Morocco brought up a few points:

- first, in practice, some difficulties have to be met on the regional plan and not on a world wide plan;
- second, the Delegates to the ITU are technicians and technicians only. They will never arrive at final solutions for the basic issues of broadcasting unless they are provided with certain principles, political or cultural, which should be

given by such a political and cultural organization as the UN;
-third, if a new organization is going to be set up it must comprise representatives of the ITU, representatives of the UN, and representatives of the broadcasters.

To the Delegate from Chile, it seemed that it would be very wise and practical to adopt for a world organization something along the lines of the Pan American agreement arrived at in Rio de Janeiro . The High Frequency Broadcasting Conference in Mexico will no doubt tackle the difficult question of frequency assignment and after that the members of the IFRB will not be overworked and they will be the appropriate persons to make further study of all broadcasting matters.

Mr. FORTOUSHENKO stated on behalf of the U.S.S.R. Delegation that there was the necessity of limiting expenses, that the IFRB will eleven powerful and qualified members had been established to solve the problem of frequencies, that the CCIR could study the other problems of broadcasting, such as propagation and that the ITU technical organization should not concern itself with non-technical matters; so there were no grounds at all for the proposal concerning a new international organism within the framework of the Union.

Mr. J. MEYER outlined the proposals submitted by the French Delegation. His main points were as follows :

- first, there is a great need not to squander money and resources; the U.S. Delegation should not forget that Secretary of State Marshall has advised the European people that they have to save, themselves, if they want to be helped by Uncle Sam who is in no way an international Santa Claus.

- second, the ITU is a technical organization which could not decide on cultural problems. As has been pointed out by Mr. TOWNSHEND for radio broadcasting as for telephone and telegraphy, technicians are not interested in the matter transmitted but in the means of transmitting this matter;

- third, there is really no need of a new CCI and the solution possible would be to open wide the doors into the present CCIR to specialists in radio broadcasting;

- fourth, the broadcasting organizations which are either state organizations, private enterprises or chartered companies should be re united within the framework of one organization.

There are several aspects to broadcasting;

- first, the frequency question: the ITU deals with this question through the newly established IFRB subject to provisions being made that regional agreements could be accepted if neighboring countries decided to make them;

- second, the question of technical norms: radio broadcasting has its special techniques, and for this very reason the radio broadcasting technicians and specialists should be admitted into all the working committees of the CCI's.

- third, the question of recording and accoustics for low frequencies. Special laboratories have been set up in various countries and these questions are thoroughly studied by the various administrations. The ITU should not be entrusted with the task of finding a solution for these problems inasmuch as industry and practical application are concerned.

- fourth, the cultural question . It seems that national broadcasting organizations do enter into relationship with international organizations such as UNESCO or the UN, themselves.

Mr. MEYER's suggestions were:

- first, to recommend to the CCIR to set up one or several rapporteur committees which should include the greatest possible number of broadcasting technicians.
- second, to recommend to the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference the study of the means of ensuring coordination on a world wide scale, of the problem concerning high frequencies.

Mr. G.W. BAIN from the Canadian Delegation had a few points to bring up :

- the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference will bring to an end the urgent problems of high frequency broadcasting;
- the various countries have at their disposal the appropriate technical means of carrying on studies on some matters and there are no present technical difficulties (frequencies, instrumentalities, propagation) which could not be examined by the present CCI's;
- there is great need for economy and Delegates should bear in mind the statement made on behalf of the Canadian Delegation on July 11th at the third meeting of Committee C. It was said in this statement:

"The first one is the need for the utmost economy consistent with efficiency. The prosecution of the war and the destruction resulting from it have placed a heavy financial and economic strain on many Nations, and if the new organization should impose too heavy a burden on the less fortunate among them, there would be, in our opinion, grave danger that the Union would be weakened rather than strengthened. The second objective is the need for caution, lest we make the Union top heavy with administrative and technical bodies.

As has been already pointed out by the Delegate of France, there will be another Plenipotentiary Conference in six or possibly four years and it is always easier to expand an organization if, in the light of our experience over the next few years, it proves to be inadequate, than it is to reduce an oversize one."

After further exchange of views and discussion, Committee C decided

- that a new vice-director who will specialize in broadcasting questions will be appointed within the CCIR which will invite the greatest possible number of broadcasting technicians to take part in its work;
- that the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference in Mexico would make further study of the problem and make recommendations on the best means to ensure coordination on a world scale, of the problems concerning broadcasting.

It should be pointed out that the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference which is an administrative conference, will not have the power to decide on new expenses and therefore will not be able to set up a new body within the framework of the ITU.

LOST

A Parker - 51 pencil - blue with metal cap. Probably left by mistake after a Conference meeting, either in the Venetian Room, or the Trellis Room or in Parlor 1.

Owner would be most grateful if anyone finding this would be so good as to return it to him - Mr. H.W.A. FREESE-PENNEFATHER, U.K. Delegation.

CLASSICAL RECORD PROGRAMIN THE ITC CLUB

There will be another classical record program in the ITC CLUB tonight, featuring the music of Mozart, Bach, Mendelssohn and Tchaikowsky.

The program will start at 6 p.m. and continue until midnight.

THE WEATHERYesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	76	83
Baltimore	72	83
Chicago	51	68
Miami	76	91
New York	75	88
Philadelphia	70	90
San Francisco	50	67
Washington	71	82

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Broken cloudiness with some sunshine. Less humid and cooler with highest afternoon temperatures in the upper 70's. Moderate to fresh west and northwest winds.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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Atlantic City, N.J.

September 17, 1947

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee G	Drafting	Venetian
Committee C, Working Group	Organization	Parlor 1 (Ritz)

3:30 P.M.

Committee F	General Regulations	Venetian
Committee C, Drafting Group	Organization	Room 704

Following the Plenary Session of the Radio Conference there will be a
PLENARY SESSION of the Plenipotentiary Conference in the Renaissance
Room.

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 14	Renaissance
Committee 12, Working Group 1	Parlor 2 (Ritz)

3:30 P.M.

Committee 12, Working Group 1	Parlor 2 (Ritz)
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RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 9, Working Group	Drafting	Room 720
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

3:30 P.M.

Committee 9, Working Group	Drafting	Room 720
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
Plenary Session		Renaissance

THE HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Committee 13 resumed discussion yesterday on the question of priority, as the Working Group which had been formed to go into this matter further was not able to arrive at an agreement. There was a long discussion in which most of the Delegates took part; the Delegation of India was of the opinion that it is essential to issue some broad directives at least to the Planning Committee but that if this question is deferred until the Mexican Conference, then the Conference in Mexico City will be another preparatory conference. The Delegate also stressed the point that the refusal to discuss the question of priorities on the ground that divergence exists regarding the various categories of High Frequency Broadcasting Service is not fair. He added that there have been several differences of opinion during these conferences, and that all such differences have been ironed out and compromise solutions arrived at. He concluded by suggesting that a Working Group could be formed to establish definitions of various categories of broadcasting which would be acceptable to all parties concerned.

Staunch advocate of the establishment of norms, Mr. JIMMEYER stated that each and everyone knew that there would not be enough frequencies to meet the various requirements. There is a question of criterion which should be settled one way or another. On the other hand, it is quite obvious that some of the requirements are vital for some countries as, for instance, the necessity of maintaining ties between citizens or associates within the framework of the political or national community. Some countries have very large territories; others have territories scattered all over the world.

The French Delegation acknowledges the indispensable usefulness of high frequency broadcasting for international broadcasting in order to foster relationship, cultural expansion and better understanding for the maintenance of peace. In such fields the dimensions of a country are not taken into account. If an agreement cannot be arrived at on the question of priorities there are however, vital requirements and less important requirements. The latter, such as commercial requirements, should be met afterwards. The French Delegate concluded by asserting that if a principle under which the priority question will be settled is not determined, then one might as well say that there is a refusal to face the facts and clarify the position, and a policy which might be called the "bstrich policy".

The Delegate of Bielorrussia insisted that the Committee do its best to define the basic principle of priority of domestic or national broadcasting without which he did not feel it was possible to achieve international cooperation in the field of broadcasting. Mr. E. JETT then outlined the United States proposal which was that Delegations would indicate themselves in Form 3 what priority should be given to their requirements. In addition to the strictly technical reasons for opposing the establishment of a frequency priority plan, the United States Delegation would like to call the attention of this Conference to the grave dangers inherent in the adoption of any priorities plan which might greatly restrict or even destroy one of the greatest forces for goodwill and better understanding among peoples of the world, i.e., international shortwave broadcasting. Any plan which relegates international shortwave broadcasting to a low priority bracket, below such services as domestic and colonial broadcasting, is likely to diminish the effectiveness of international shortwave broadcasting as an instrument of world peace. The Delegates of China and the United Kingdom, among others, strongly supported the U.S. proposal. Mr. GRACIE felt that if each country in submitting its requirements indicated the order of importance in which

regard these requirements, it would indicate clearly what, in their view, was most important and would serve as a guide in the event that the planning committee found that the totality of requirements exceeded the total spectrum space or total number of channel hours. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. felt that the proposal of the United States was a refusal to decide the question of priority, without which no plan of allocation could be worked out. He was against the system of priorities, and at any rate felt that national services should come first. Mr. T.S. O'MUINEACHAIN, Delegate of Ireland, called the attention of the meeting to the time factor: in the short time left, it was not possible to settle the question of priorities; therefore, his proposal was that the planning group scale down the demands so that the band will be fitted in proportionately.

The Delegate of Haiti, speaking also as the representative of UNESCO, felt that all categories of broadcasting should be treated equally, and that there was no need for the establishment of priorities. After several Delegates had taken the floor, the Chairman, Mr. DAUMARD, summed up the various proposals as follows:

- 1) The proposal of those who did not advocate an order of priority;
- 2) The proposal of those who felt that if no priorities were set up there should be an order of posteriority;
- 3) The Irish proposal, that the demands be fitted in proportionately in the allotted bands;
- 4) The proposal advocated by the U.K. Delegate that the Working Group take as a basis the priorities as set forth in their particular case by each country.

He proposed a vote as to whether it was the feeling of the Committee to advocate just at this time any kind of order of priority; 24 Delegations were against this principle - and therefore the motion failed.

The proposal of the United States that the Delegations indicate themselves the order of importance of their requirements in Form 3 was voted, and the result was 24 in favour, 4 against, and 8 abstentions. This settles an important point in the High Frequency Conference and Committee 13 can now prepare its recommendations to Committee 14.

THE RADIO CONFERENCE

Committee 5, under the Chairmanship of Colonel READ, of the United Kingdom Delegation, has now completed its work. The last meeting was devoted to the study of the date of application of the new frequency table, and the U.S.A. proposal contained in Document 943 was generally accepted. A number of points of detail were discussed and, at the conclusion of the meeting, the Chairman recalled the commencement of the Committee under Sir STANLEY ANGWIN, and said that he thought the Committee had achieved a task of which it might well be proud, and the results of which would, in his opinion "stand the world in good stead" in the years to come. He expressed his thanks to the Committee for the spirit of cooperation and in particular, the spirit of friendliness in which they had worked and thanked the Chairman of the various subcommittees and groups for the valuable assistance that they had given. He also thanked the officers of the Secretariat, the interpreters and the rapporteurs for their invaluable assistance.

Captain MILES of the U.S.A. Delegation expressed the Committee's deep appreciation of the services that Colonel READ had rendered since he took over the

chairmanship of the Committee. He emphasized that the preparation of a frequency allocation table was inherently a difficult and contentious subject, and that the preparation of the present table had been a particularly difficult task; he pointed out that Colonel READ had been faced with the very difficult task of taking charge of the Committee when it was half-way through its task. He said that he thought the fact that the Committee's work had been effected without any major disagreement and concluded in a spirit of harmony was very largely due to the Chairman's leadership.

The Committee expressed their thanks to the Chairman with acclamation.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	68	79
Baltimore	66	78
Chicago	46	75
Miami	78	89
New York	68	75
Philadelphia	64	74
San Francisco	54	
Washington	65	73

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Sunny and dry - continued cool

THE 'S'PEC IN THE C'OMMUNIC'ATION

Because of Guatemala's geographical position in the tropical zone and the center of the continent, and because of its topographical configuration, since it contains extensive forests, and many lofty mountains and volcanoes, telecommunications in this country often give rise to special problems. One such problem is connected with broadcasting, which in Guatemalan territories is faced with the universally recognized disadvantage of tropical broadcasting.

As a consequence of the ever-increasing interest which the Republic of Guatemala is manifesting in the matter of telecommunications, it has, for the first time, sent specialized delegates as its representatives to the international conferences in Atlantic City. The Delegation from Guatemala is a small one, but its members Mr. CARLOS GARCIA BAUER and engineer BENJAMIN HERRARTE, both of them, have played a remarkable part in the setting of the new Convention. Mr. GARCIA BAUER is a lawyer and has been in the telecommunication field for several years, having been Director of the "Gaceta de Comunicaciones" an official publication of the Communications Service of his country, a department in which, moreover, he has held the position of Secretary General. Mr. BAUER, who is no doubt a forceful and skilful debater, was a Deputy to the Constituent Assembly, which, in 1945, drafted the Constitution now in force in his country, one of the most progressive Constitutions in America. At present, Mr. GARCIA BAUER is a professor at the "Universidad Autónoma" of San Carlos of Guatemala and Secretary General of the Lawyers' Association of his country.

Engineer HERRARTE, who studied at Worcester Polytechnic Institute in Worcester, Mass. and in the RCA Institute of New York, is now in charge of transmitting equipment of the Radiodifusora Nacional "The Voice of Guatemala".

The Republic of Guatemala is the largest republic of South America, stretches from Atlantic to Pacific, and has every type of climate (although without the extremes characteristic of other latitudes). Because of its geographical position, it necessarily forms a part of many transport routes between the northern and southern countries of the American continent. Its capital was founded in 1524 by the Spaniards and during the period of Spanish domination, it was considered the second city of America. Guatemala was the home of the great indigenous culture of the Mayas, as well as of the Spanish culture which during the three hundred years of its hegemony left eloquent proof of its high degree of development, creating valuable historical sources and a constant attraction for specialists and tourists. The various remaining centers of indigenous culture form the object of continuous research by many national and foreign groups. The Republic of Guatemala has just celebrated the 126th anniversary of its independence, Monday last, September 15th.

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ORDER OF THE DAY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee C	Organization	Renaissance Room
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3:30 P.M.

Committee F	General Regulations	Venetian
Committee G	Drafting	Parlor 1 (Ritz)
Committee C, Subcom. 1	Organization	Parlor 2 (Ritz)
Committee C, Drafting Group	Organization	Room 704

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 13	Venetian
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3:30 P.M.

Committee 12	Renaissance
Committee 14, Working Group 3	Room A

MEETINGS FOR REGIONAL NOMINATIONS TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL AND THE IFRB

8 P.M.

Region "A"	Venetian
Region "B"	Renaissance

9:30 P.M.

Region "C"	Venetian
Region "D"	Renaissance

RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 9, Working Group	Drafting	Room 720
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

3:30 P.M.

Committee 9, Working Group	Drafting	Room 720
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

PLENARY SESSION
of the
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

When President CHARLES DENNY banged down the opening gavel, the Director and the two Vice-Directors of the Union not being present, it was decided that Mr. ADAMS would serve as provisional secretary of the meeting. The question to be settled was the question of salaries for officials of the Union. Speaking in his capacity of Head of the U.S. Delegation, Mr. CHARLES DENNY outlined the main points of the new U.S. proposal dealing with the question of salaries to be paid to officials of the Union. Mr. Charles DENNY pointed out that the eleven members of the IFRB should be fully qualified experts who would command confidence and respect if the IFRB were not going to be a complete failure. The new body will have to take care of the most valuable resources in the world. Millions of dollars are spent in the frequency broadcasting organization, and it was quite fit and proper to give appropriate compensation to outstanding men who will leave secure permanent positions in their country for one without security. National salaries should not be taken as a gauge or ceiling, as it is very well known now that civil servants in most countries are underpaid. In the U.S.A. for instance, Congress will have to settle the problem of salaries for civil servants at the next session.

The Union cannot expect to secure the services of first class caliber men if low rate salaries are offered. Moreover, it has been decided by the Plenipotentiary Conference that officials of the Union should be chosen on very broad international basis. It should be pointed out that, under the present circumstances, of the 30 employees of the Union, 28 are Swiss citizens. It is no use taking into consideration the salaries given by the UPU, and it would be more appropriate to acknowledge the fact that a new international organization as ICAO which has to work in another expanding and dynamic field, has decided to give decent salaries to its officials.

Mr. TOWNSHEND stated that the U.K. Delegation had always favoured adequate salaries for highly qualified specialists who have to command confidence and respect. The new figures and classifications suggested by the U.S. Delegation were quite acceptable to the U.K. Delegate but some clarification was necessary on the expatriation allowance question. Mr. DENNY at once proposed an expatriation allowance of 5000 Swiss francs for the members of the IFRB, the secretary-general and the directors of the CCI's, and an expatriation allowance of 2600 Swiss francs for the assistant-secretaries general, and the vice-director of the CCIR. An expatriation allowance of 2200 Swiss francs should be given to the officials listed in Classes C and D. Speaking as Chairman of Committee C, Mr. FORTOUSHENKO emphasized the fact that the decisions arrived at in Committee C had been taken after lengthy discussions and adopted by a very important majority of votes. The U.S. proposal had only received 4 votes, and had even been dropped by the U.S. Delegation. Speaking as Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Delegation, Mr. FORTOUSHENKO went on to say that members of the IFRB would not have to solve scientific problems. They would not even be entrusted with the task of drawing up the new frequency list. There was no need to appoint as members of the IFRB such outstanding personalities as Professor VAN DER POL. The U.S.S.R. were quite ready to give high salaries to highly-spoken of scientists, but the members of the IFRB would in no way necessarily be scientists of great fame.

The Delegate from Mexico seconded the U.S. proposal and pointed out that the representative from Russia had insisted, in the course of the discussion in the Committees, on having members of the IFRB chosen not on a regional basis but

according to their personal scientific qualifications. Members of the IFRB would, no doubt, have a very difficult task to accomplish. The Mexican Delegation would vote for the U.S. proposal and, at the same time, hope that the U.S. Delegation which had not supported its own proposal in Committee C would not fail to vote this time for its own proposal. Mr. FANNING, Head of the Australian Delegation strongly supported the new U.S. proposal which would have small effect on the expenses of the Union and would not require more than a trifling contribution from the member states. Mr. NIKOLIS from Greece proposed that the expatriation allowance should be dropped and was of the opinion that the figures proposed by Mr. DENNY were quite in order. Mr. DENNY agreed to drop the expatriation allowance but changed his mind when Mr. TOWNSHEND declared that he was in favour of an expatriation allowance.

Mr. LAFFAY, Head of the French Delegation, advocated a hierarchy in position and a hierarchy in salaries. He stressed that, according to the proposal now submitted by the U.S. Delegation, the Secretary-General, being a Swiss citizen, would not receive the expatriation allowance and would remain subject to income tax. Thus he would draw 5000 Swiss francs less than his vice-directors. The new counsellor, if he were not a Swiss citizen would draw 1000 Swiss francs more than the Secretary-General. Besides, the Secretary-General of the Union should be the top man of the Union, a distinguished impeccable, learned and respected personality. Directors of the CCI's, vice-directors of the Union, and members of the IFRB should be under the secretary-general as far as salaries are concerned. Mr. LAFFAY thought that the eleven members of the IFRB would not necessarily be geniuses, and he also thought that some nations in this distraught world would not be able to accept too high financial commitments. Maybe there was prosperity on the American continent, but this prosperity is not a universal prosperity. Dollars are very scarce.

It might be wise to accept the proposals made by Working Group No. 3 of the Subcommittee on Finance and Personnel. Mr. CHARLES DENNY suggested that provision should be made for a special compensatory allowance equivalent to the tax imposed by the Government of Switzerland, if the official concerned was of Swiss nationality, but withdrew this proposal when Mr. TOWNSHEND pointed out that it was contradictory to the provisions of Article 7 of the ITU-UN agreement. However, it was decided that Mr. DENNY himself would see to it that a way out of this difficulty be found, without violating the present regulations concerning international civil servants. Mr. Ismael CARRASCO from Chile also supported the U.S. proposal. He emphasized that members of the IFRB should not confine themselves to clerical and routine work but be very efficient and full of initiative. On the other hand it should not be forgotten that the U.S.S.R. Delegation was the first to support strongly the suggestion that the IFRB members should be selected on an international basis and not on a regional basis. Mr. LACROZE from Morocco once more stated that the figures suggested seemed very high indeed. The cost of living and conditions in Switzerland should be considered as basic elements in this question. The highest official in the Postal Telegraph and Telephone Service in Switzerland draws 35,000 Swiss francs a year, and has to pay income tax. It might happen that this high Swiss official would have to select for the IFRB one of his subordinates who would draw a salary for more important than his own. It should not be taken for granted that members of the IFRB will be outstanding scientists like Professor VAN DER POL. Competent and efficient engineers will be able to do the job. Reverend Father SOCCORSI from the Vatican City explained why he had to abstain. First, the smaller nations are deeply concerned about the increasing expenses of the Union, second the apportioning of cost has not been settled on an equitable basis, and it would be more appropriate to settle

first the question of equitable apportioning of the expenses before dealing with the question of expenses themselves. Mr. G. NAMMOUR from Lebanon who was also going to abstain, once more declared that he could not accept the fact that members of the IFRB should be elected, but he favoured the salaries suggested by the U.S. Delegation. The Delegate from Pakistan pointed out that the decisions now taken were taken for the next five years only.

The U.S. proposal was carried by 29 votes against 27 (13 absent and 9 abstentions).

The salaries for the officials of the Union will then be as follows:

Class "A" - IFRB, Secretary-General, Directors of CCI's - \$12,000
(51,000 Swiss fr.)

Class "B" - Assistant Secretaries-General, Vice-Director of the CCIR -
\$10,500.
(45,150 Swiss fr.)

Class "C" - Counsellor in charge of a division - \$9,000
(38,000 Swiss fr.)

Class "D" - 1st class , from 17,000 to 25,800 Swiss fr.
2nd class , " 12,600 to 21,500 Swiss fr.
3rd class , " 11,400 to 17,200 Swiss fr.

The expatriation allowance will consist of:

5,000 Swiss francs for Class "A"
2,600 " " Class "B"
2,200 " " Classes "C" and "D".

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Committee 14, under the chairmanship of Mr. ARBOLEDA of the Colombian Delegation, heard the verbal report of the Working Group dealing with point 1 of item 5 of Document 48RHF, which says: Consideration of measures for the preparation of the High Frequency assignment plan (Will a special commission be set up and, if so, what will be its membership and its terms of reference, date and place of meeting?) This Working Group, which was headed by Mr. SASTRY of India, outlined the procedure for collecting the requirements of the countries and the technical data needed, and for making an interim plan which would be duly submitted to the countries for consideration before the next High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, planned for Mexico for October 22nd, 1948. There was some discussion as to the seat of the Conference and the membership of the commission which would prepare this interim plan. The U.S.S.R. recommended that the seat of the meeting be Geneva and requested that the work be entrusted not to a commission but to the PFB. The U.K. felt that it would be best to have it handled by a small working group and favoured Mexico for the holding of the conference; the recommendations of the Group could be referred to the IFRB. The Mexican Delegate was of the opinion that if the Conference was to be held in Mexico, the interim work should also be done there to facilitate the preparation of the conference itself. After many opinions had been expressed, the question was left pending until the written report of the Group was received. Two working groups were formed: one, under the

chairmanship of China to discuss the establishment of the agenda for the next conference, and the other under the chairmanship of Cuba to report on the proceedings of the Atlantic City Conference.

PLENARY SESSION
of the
RADIO CONFERENCE

The Plenary Session of the Radio Conference approved the blue texts of series 13, 14 and 17. In connection with series 13, the Chairman requested all delegations who had not yet submitted their circuit requirements on forms 1 and 2 to do so as soon as possible so that no delay would be encountered by the PFB which would use the information. In this connection, Mr. FORTOUSHENKO stated that the forms for his Delegation were prepared but that they could not be turned in until he had returned to Moscow and reported to his Government on the result of the Conference.

The Conferences must now go ahead full tilt. However, discussions and deliberations must also go on and freedom of speech and intervention must remain unfettered. If it were impossible to end on the 28th of September, the Delegations will have either to remain for another week or two, or at least leave in Atlantic City one of their representatives for the signing of the official documents.

For the time being, a powerful committee of the Big Five (The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Messrs. FORTOUSHENKO, TOWNSHEND and LAFFAY, Chairmen of Committees C, D and G) has been entrusted with the task of setting up and modifying the agenda in order to expedite the work of committees and sessions.

"Try we will and if we can succeed, we shall".

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	60	75
Baltimore	55	80
Chicago	51	82
Miami	73	
New York	60	79
Philadelphia	54	73
San Francisco	54	62
Washington	56	79

Forecast for Atlantic City

Mostly sunny with comfortable afternoon temperatures reaching into the high 70's.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



Vol. One - No. 72

Atlantic City, N.J.

September 19, 1947.

Published during the sessions of the
International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

<u>10 A.M.</u>		
Committee C	Organization	Renaissance
<u>2:30 P.M.</u>		
Committee C, Working Group 2	Organization	Room 720
<u>3:30 P.M.</u>		
Committee C, Subcom. 1	Organization	Room A
Committee G	Drafting	Parlor 1(Ritz)
Committee C, Drafting Group	Organization	Room 704
<u>8:30 P.M.</u>		
Committee E	Convention	Venetian

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

<u>10 A.M.</u>		
Committee 14		Venetian
<u>2:30 P.M.</u>		
Committee 14, Working Group 4		Parlor A (Ritz)
Committee 13, Working Group 4		Parlor 2(Ritz)
<u>3 P.M.</u>		
Committee 13, Drafting Group		Room 706
<u>5:30 P.M.</u>		
Committee 13		Renaissance

RADIO CONFERENCE

<u>10 A.M.</u>		
Committee 9, Working Group	Drafting	Room 720
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708
<u>3:30 P.M.</u>		
Committee 9, Working Group	Drafting	Room 744
Committee 5, Working Group	Allocations	Room 708

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Yesterday, Committee C studied the text submitted by the Working Group of Subcommittee C-1 concerning the seat of the Union, the languages, and finances. The text proposed for the seat of the Union and the languages has been approved. Mr. J. NAMMOUR from Lebanon once more brought up his proposal on the subject. He is of the opinion that the countries whose languages have been chosen as official languages of the Union should be the only countries to bear the expenses. The proportion should be 40% for the English speaking countries, 25% for the Spanish speaking countries, 15% for the French speaking countries, 12-1/2% for the Russian speaking countries and 7-1/2% for the Chinese speaking countries.

Dr. MAYO, Chairman of the Working Group which studied the financial implications involved in the new language organization declared that the Working Group was now in a position to submit its findings on the matter. The Committee also adopted the first four paragraphs of the text submitted for Article 5(Finances).

For the expenses for laboratories, Mr. COLT DE WOLF, Dr. BAUER, Mr. MENDOZA, and Mr. FORTOUSHENKO proposed editorial amendments in order to state that the provision would apply to laboratories of the Union of the regional organization or groups of members of the Union, and to make it clear that "special research" was intended to mean "measurements and listing" research. Mr. G.T. HWANG, from the Chinese Delegation, Chairman of Subcommittee C-1, explained that an 8th class has been proposed (one unit) so as to avoid too heavy expenses for the small countries or the impoverished countries which could not afford to go beyond their means. The Delegate from Lebanon declared that the classification proposed was unjust and that the criterion in this matter should be the importance of the traffic in each country. Father SOCCORSI from the Vatican City urged the big countries to make a gesture and take the initiative to alleviate the burden on the small countries. Moreover, the contributions for extraordinary expenses should be estimated in 1/2 units, these extraordinary expenses bringing advantages to the big countries only. Furthermore, the new system adopted should be applied to meet the expenses of the preparatory work for the new Regulations and Convention. Mr. TOWNSHEND declared that the proposals made by the Delegates from Lebanon and the Vatican City would not alleviate the burden on the small countries. The paragraph as proposed by Subcommittee C-1 was then adopted.

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Committee 13, under the chairmanship of Mr. DAUMARD, discussed two points in Document 48 RHF, item 2, points 3 and 5. A proposal by the United Kingdom in connection with point 3, to the effect that the utilization of public point-to-point telephone circuits in connection with local broadcasting stations, was to be recommended insofar as possible, as it affords a measure of economy in the use of frequencies in the high frequency broadcasting bands, was adopted. Concerning point 5 (other means of economizing frequencies), three recommendations were adopted: one, by the United Kingdom, recommends that "when ionospheric conditions and atmospheric conditions so permit, short distance broadcasting services in the tropical zone shall be operated on frequencies below 5060 kc/s per second, which have been allocated for service in the tropical zone, as set out in Article 7F"; two recommendations by the U.S. S.R. were also adopted: one recommends the development of a world-wide network of ultra-high frequencies using frequency modulation. A

second recommends the use of ultra-high frequencies and frequency modulation to give improvement in areas of high noise level, and thus to realize an economy in the use of broadcast frequencies. A Drafting Group has been set up to write up the recommendations in their final form.

Committee 12, presided over by Professor VAN DER POL has practically terminated its agenda. A small Working Group will prepare for the next meeting recommendations on how countries should fill in forms 4 in the column dealing with "gain of antennae". This information has been requested by Committee 13. When this has been done, Committee 12 can draft its final report for submission to the Plenary Session.

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 .
 . COLOR AND SOUND MOVIES .
 . on .
 . SOUTH AFRICA .
 .

. The South African Delegation is sponsoring .
 . the showing of movies of their country in .
 . color and sound in the ITC Club, today, .
 . Friday, September 19, 1947, at 10 p.m. .
 .

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	70	77
Baltimore	58	82
Chicago	64	90
Miami	-	-
New York	63	79
Philadelphia	55	83
San Francisco	54	63
Washington	59	81

Weather Forecast For Atlantic City

Mostly sunny and warmer with highest temperatures near 80.

NOMINATIONS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL AND INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD

Results of the Voting

Region A - American Region : Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile
Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador,
El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Mexico,
Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States, Uruguay,
Venezuela.

	1) A.C.	Argentina	Brazil
Countries		Canada	Chile
		Colombia	Cuba
		U.S.A.	Uruguay
Nominated			
	2) I.F.R.B.	Argentina	
For		Brazil	
		Chile	
		Cuba	
		U.S.A.	

The meeting was presided over by Mr. C. ARBOLEDA from Colombia.

Region B - Western European and African Region : Austria, Belgian Congo,
Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Liberia,
Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Southern
Rhodesia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis and Morocco, Union of South
Africa and Mandated Territory of Southwest Africa, United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Vatican City.

	1) A.C.	Belgium
		Denmark
Countries		France
		Italy
		Netherlands
		Sweden
Nominated		Switzerland
		United Kingdom
	2) I.F.R.B.	France
For		Sweden
		Switzerland
		United Kingdom

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Leon O'BROIN from Ireland.

Region C - Eastern European and North Asiatic Region: Albania, Bulgaria, Bielorussia, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Ukraine, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia.

Countries	1)	A.C.	Albania
			Poland
			U.S.S.R.
			Yugoslavia

Nominated

	2)	I.F.R.B.	Albania
For			Bulgaria
			Czechoslovakia
			U.S.S.R.

The meeting was presided over by the representative from Finland .

Region D - Remainder of the World: Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, French Colonies, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Netherlands Indies, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Siam, Syria, Turkey, Yemen

Countries	1)	A.C.	Lebanon
			China
			Pakistan
			Iran
Nominated			Egypt
			Turkey
			Saudi Arabia
			Afghanistan

For

	2)	I.F.R.B.	India
			China
			Australia
			Egypt
			Syria

The meeting was presided over by H.E. Dr. LIU, Chinese Ambassador in Ottawa.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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ORDER OF THE DAY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee B	Credentials	Renaissance
Committee G	Drafting	Parlor 1(Ritz)
Committee C, Subcom. 1	Organization	Parlor A(Ritz)
Committee C, Drafting Group	Organization	Room 704

3:30 P.M.

Committee C	Organization	Renaissance
Committee F	General Regulations	Venetian

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 14	Venetian
Committee 11	Room A

RADIO CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 9, Working Group	Drafting	Room 720
Committee 8,	Operations	Room 743
(To correct Blue Books Series 15, 16, 18 & 21		

3:30 P.M.

Committee 9, Working Group	Drafting	Room 720
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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Committee C gave its final approval to the text proposed by Subcommittee C-1 for Article 5 (Finances of the Union). The main item under discussion was the special position of members who are behind in payment of dues. Mr. Ismael CARRASCO from Chile was of the opinion that the provision made for such cases in the Charter of the United Nations should be adopted and that the defaulting members should be deprived of certain rights. The Delegate from the United Kingdom also concurred in this opinion.

However, Dr. MAYO from Argentina, who is always very keen on taking a broad and juridical view of the problems to be solved, explained clearly that various elements had to be taken into account and that all the implications involved in such decisions should be brought to light. The temporary economic situation of a country in a world impoverished and distraught by war should not have a bearing on the permanent juridical and political position of this independent state. There is no need to decide on drastic sanctions. Moreover, there already exist financial sanctions as a penalty is exacted on deferred payments. Mr. FORTOUSHENKO stressed that in no case should reference be made to this matter in the text of the Convention but that it would be appropriate as proposed by the Delegate from Argentina, to entrust to a Working Group, the preparation of a recommendation on the subject. The Argentine proposal was accepted by 27 votes against 13. It has been decided that the names of the defaulting countries would be published.

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Committee 14, under the chairmanship of Mr. C. ARBOLEDA of Colombia, has approved in principle the report of the Working Group 2 headed by Mr. L. SASTRY of India. This report contained in Document 116 RHF recommends the measures for the preparation of the High Frequency Broadcast Assignment Plan, and the composition of the Planning Committee. It was agreed that this Planning Committee would be composed of five members, India, United Kingdom, United States, U.S.S.R. and Mexico. The terms of reference for such a committee and the date for the High Frequency Conference, that is, October 22nd, 1948, in Mexico City have also been accepted. There is still one point under discussion, i.e., the seat of the Planning Committee, some Delegations favouring Geneva because it would afford closer contact with IFRB for consultation purposes, and other Delegations feeling that it would be preferable to do the preparatory work in Mexico. This point will be settled at the next meeting. The report of Working Group 3, headed by Dr. LOO, which proposes the agenda for the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, was adopted with minor modifications.

Yesterday, Committee 13, examined and approved the report of the Drafting Group. The terms of reference for this Group were:

- 1 - Study and make recommendations as to the possibility of economizing in the use of frequencies by high frequency broadcasting stations;
- 2 - Analysis of the frequency requirement lists submitted in accordance with Document 19 RHF and other sources of information and compilation of statistics to determine world requirements;
- 3 - Examination of the categories of broadcasting services on high frequency of which the needs have to be satisfied in the bands of frequencies allocated to broadcasting by the Radio Communications Conference in Atlantic City.

The U.S. Delegate thanked the Chairman of the Committee for the excellent manner in which he had handled the problems so far tackled.

CORRECTION

In the elections for nominations for the Administrative Council and the IFRB, PORTUGAL (and not SWEDEN as stated in the Morning Electron No. 72, September 19, 1947) was nominated to the Administrative Council, and SOUTH AFRICA (and not SWITZERLAND as stated), was nominated to the IFRB, for Region B (Western European And African Region).

NOTICE TO ALL TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS

It is requested that those attending the Conference and subscribing to residence telephone service, please notify the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company to disconnect the telephone service as soon as the effective date is known. When requesting disconnection, please include your forwarding address.

THE WEATHERYesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	64	88
Baltimore	67	88
Chicago	65	91
Miami	--	--
New York	65	87
Philadelphia	60	87
San Francisco	48	--
Washington	66	87

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Considerable cloudiness and a little cooler.
Sunday, partly cloudy, warm and humid.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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A G E N D A for SUNDAY and MONDAY

Conference activities for the week September 21 - 27 will be announced by a Daily Bulletin which will show meetings for a period as far in advance as it is practical to plan. All delegations are requested to check the Bulletin Boards and their Document Distribution boxes each morning and each afternoon for Notices of changes in schedule or of new meetings. They may also read the MORNING ELECTRON which has always faithfully reported the good and bad news.

Sunday, September 21, 1947.

Committee C	10 A.M.	Venetian	To complete work on texts of Convention.
Committee C	3:30 P.M.	Venetian	To complete work on texts of Convention if this work is not completed in morning meeting
<u>PLENARY</u> Radio	3:30 P.M.	Renaissance	1. I.F.R.B. Elections; 2. First reading of all remaining available blue Texts.

Monday, September 22, 1947.

Committee G	9:30 A.M.	Room 744	To review Convention Texts for first reading.
Com.C, S/C 1	10 A.M.	Sun Room A	To continue and complete, if possible, work on budget and financing of Language arrangements.
Com.C Draft. Group	10 A.M.	Room 704	To draft resolution for transitional arrangements and miscellaneous resolutions.
Committee F	10 A.M.	Venetian	To complete committee work if not completed at previous Saturday meeting.
Committee 13	10 A.M.	Renaissance	Final Meeting.
<u>PLENARY</u> Plenipotentiary	3:30 P.M.	Renaissance	Separate Agenda.

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE.

Committee 14, yesterday decided that the Planning Group for the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, which will be held in Mexico City, will convene, first, in Geneva in December 1947, or January 1948. The second meeting of this Planning Group will be held in Mexico City prior to the Conference itself. Both meetings will be presided over by the representative from Mexico in order to ensure the smooth functioning of the proceedings of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, which should start in Mexico City on October 22nd, 1948.

Committee 12 adopted the definition proposed for the "width of the beam of a directional antenna". The Committee will now set up a document or rather a comprehensive recommendation in which will be embodied the principles that the five members of the Planning Group will have to bear in mind when preparing the agenda for the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Yesterday, Committee C, which will work all day long today, discussed the text proposed by the Working Group for Article 1, Articles, 32, 33 and 34 of the Convention. Despite the fact that Mr. FORTOUSHENKO had pointed out early in the afternoon that the task of the Committee should be more strenuous than ever and that the discussions should not be too lengthy, the implications involved in such discussions on the most important matters of substance could not be left aside and, once more, the best orators of the Conference entered the field.

The Mexican Delegate had proposed to interpolate into the language proposed for the preamble to Article 1, the words: "and to have its will prevail in any project which it might plan to develop in its own territories". This proposal was defeated by 27 votes against 18.

Dr. MAYO for Argentina strongly opposed the wording suggested for Article 1. He stated that no discrimination should be made between countries that are willing to accede to the Convention. There should be no subordination of the ITU to the UN. In order to avoid disputes or discrimination the best solution would be to decide that the two-third majority system should be used for accepting new members. Moreover, the ITU-UN agreement contains no binding provisions in this matter and, in order to maintain the complete independence of the Union, each and every member of the Conference should bear in mind the case of countries which, like Portugal and Ireland, are members of the Union and yet have not had the opportunity of being admitted as members of the UN. The Argentine proposal was defeated by 31 votes against 19.

Then came the incident of the day, the foremost debaters being Mr. TOWNSHEND, Mr. LAFFAY and Mr. FORTOUSHENKO. Mr. LAFFAY ("temperamental Mr. Laffay" said Mr. Fortoushenko - "a man of moods" would have said Cardinal de Retz) had suggested a new language and presentation for Paragraph 2 of Article 1 (Composition of the Union), and recommended that a line be drawn between the present members of the Union and the future members of the Union. Mr. TOWNSHEND explained that if Mr. LAFFAY's suggestions were adopted, one of the manifold effects would be that the United Kingdom Colonies and the U.S.A. territories would not be placed on the same footing as other colonies such as the French Colonies or the Portuguese Colonies.

Mr. FORTOUSHENKO brought up a third proposal to adjourn for a cup of coffee. This proposal was carried and, after the recess, Mr. FORTOUSHENKO

suggested that the question being a question of substance, one of the most important questions to be dealt with in the Atlantic City Conferences, i.e., the question of membership, members of the Committee would be well advised to leave to the Plenary Session of the Plenipotentiary Conference the responsibility of decision in this matter.

Mr. LAFFAY was ready to withdraw his proposal in order to expedite the work of the Committee and stated he very much regretted that the discussions on this question should be referred to the Plenary Session; Mr. FORTOUSHENKO replied that he felt it his duty to make such a suggestion and pointed out that there was quite a difference between the situation at the time of the Madrid Convention and the time when in Atlantic City, representatives from practically all the nations of the world were setting up a new structure of the Union. The Delegate from France later on urged that the question of membership before the Plenary Session should be discussed as soon as possible in case the problem should come up later when there would not be enough members present in Atlantic City. All the Delegations will have to make their position clear in this matter, as has previously been done in Committee C. The French Delegation would no doubt make reservations if the question were going to be discussed by a few Delegates only. Mr. FORTOUSHENKO agreed and stated that he would take the necessary steps for putting this matter up for the next Plenary Session of the Conference.

The Delegate from Argentina recognized that Paragraph 6 of the proposed text for Article 1 would have to be submitted to the Plenary Session as proposed by the Working Group; at the same time, however, he handed to the President the following text which should also be taken into consideration by the Plenary Session :

" In the relations between the Union and its members and associate members, any agreements signed between the U.N. and the Union are applicable, such agreements being annexed to this Convention.

The texts proposed for Articles 32, 33, 34 were approved with minor editorial amendments and juridical discussions which, of course, permitted the Delegate from Guatemala, ex-Congressman and very well known lawyer, to intervene several times.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	63	69
Baltimore	60	61
Chicago	64	90
Miami	78	88
New York	53	66
Philadelphia	56	63
San Francisco	49	92
Washington	62	66

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Continued cool. Cloudy becoming partly cloudy in the afternoon. Moderate east to southeast winds.

THE MORNING ELECTRON

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International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

9:30 A.M.

Committee G

Drafting

Room 744

10 A.M.

Committee C, Subcom. 1

Organization

Room A

Committee C, Drafting Group

Organization

Room 704

Committee F,

General Regulations

Venetian

3:30 P.M.

Plenary Session

Renaissance

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 13

Renaissance

Committee 14, Working Group 4

Room 743.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Members of Committee C yesterday examined various texts submitted by the Working Group. The question of the seats of the various CCI's was discussed but no final decision was arrived at and discussion on this matter will continue at the next meeting.

RADIO CONFERENCE

The Plenary Session of the Radio Conference had two main items on its agenda: the election of the eleven members of the IFRB and approval of available blue texts. The results of the election are given on Page 3 of the Morning Electron. The following series of texts were approved and have been forwarded to the printers: 13A, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 25. Two documents referred by Committee 5 were also approved, a proposal by the Delegation of Mexico as contained in Document 905R, and a proposal of the United States as outlined in Document 943R.

Dr. LUIS MACHADO from Cuba requested the floor and stated that, in order to ensure adequate representation of the Latin American countries, Cuba, which had been elected for membership in the IFRB would not be a candidate for membership in the Administrative Council. Representatives of countries comprised in the list for Region A, decided by acclamation to nominate Guatemala as prospective candidate for election to the Administrative Council.

THE WEATHERYesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	66	78
Baltimore	61	81
Chicago	60	70
Miami	74	84
New York	60	77
Philadelphia	60	81
San Francisco	57	94
Washington	62	81

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Considerable cloudiness with scattered showers. South to southwest winds, 35 to 45 miles per hour, shifting to northwest early this evening and cooler tonight.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING FOR THE IFRB

Sixty-nine ballots were cast, ten Delegations were absent.

Region A (American Region)

U.S.A. (60 votes)

Cuba (53 votes)

Argentina (43 votes)

Region B (Western European and African Region)

France (63 votes)

United Kingdom (52 votes)

Union of South Africa (42 votes)

Region C (Eastern European and North Asiatic Region)

Czechoslovakia (67 votes)

U.S.S.R. (60 votes)

Region D (Remainder of the World)

India (65 votes)

Australia (53 votes)

China (52 votes)

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ORDER OF THE DAY

PLENIPOLENTIARY CONFERENCE

9 A.M.

Emergency Committee

Room 710

10 A.M.

Committee G

Drafting

Room 744

Committee C, Subcom. 1

Organization

Room A

Committee C, Drafting Group

Organization

Room 704

3:30 P.M.

Plenary Session

Renaissance

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

10 A.M.

Committee 14

Venetian

8:30 P.M.

Meeting on European Broadcasting

Venetian

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL.Region A (American Region)

69 ballots cast - 69 ballots valid.

U.S.A. (65 votes)

Canada (55 votes)

Colombia (46 votes)

Brazil (41 votes)

Argentina (35 votes)

Region B (Western European and African Region).

69 ballots cast, - 69 ballots valid.

France (65 votes)

Switzerland (65 votes)

United Kingdom (42 votes)

Portugal (42 votes)

Italy (41 votes)

Region C (Eastern European and North Asiatic Region)

69 ballots cast, 5 blanks, 64 valid.

U.S.S.R. (58 votes)

Poland (55 votes)

Yugoslavia (54 votes)

Region D (Remainder of the World)

69 ballots cast - 69 valid.

Pakistan (64 votes)

China (59 votes)

Egypt (52 votes)

Turkey (50 votes)

Lebanon (35 votes)

PLENARY SESSION
of the
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

The Plenipotentiary Conference met yesterday afternoon and last night. Decisions had to be taken on questions of the greatest importance, and everyone agreed on the necessity of speeding up the work.

Before proceeding to the elections for the Administrative Council, Mr. CURTIS from New Zealand and Mr. VAN DURIN from the Netherlands Indies asked that official record be made of their declarations concerning the fact that there was not equitable representation for Region D where only the states of the northwestern part and of central Asia will be represented, whereas a vast region will remain without any, since Australia and New Zealand have not been elected. The Delegates from New Zealand and the Indies considered that the principles which had served as the basis in establishing the nomination system by regions, had not been respected.

After the Delegates had voted but before the results were known, Mr. ANIS EL BARDAI from Egypt stated that he too believed that, for the elections to the IFRB equitable representation had not been assured, and that the Egyptian Delegation, however, accepted the results of the vote.

On page 2 will be found the results of the elections.

The Plenipotentiary Conference then went on with the study of the texts of the blue documents which had been submitted and, as is usual in such circumstances, proceeded to change periods, commas, a word here and there, omitting and making additions, so as to arrive at a clear text; after changes of language, discussion arose on verbal points and the way the text "ought to read".

Mr. Charles R. DENNY, Chairman of the Conference, requested that the countries which were elected to the IFRB and the Administrative Council make known, as soon as possible, the names of the members who will represent them on these two essential bodies of the Union. It would be desirable to have this information by next Friday if possible.

The Conference approved the draft resolution concerning the meeting in Stockholm in July 1948, of the representatives of countries interested in the work of the CCIR. It also approved the draft resolution on the matter of the preparatory committee of experts entrusted with examining the coordination of activities relevant to aviation, navigation and telecommunications in relation to safety on sea and in the air.

After, the Conference came to a definite decision on the subject of texts concerning the question of Spain. It was decided to adopt the draft protocol in which it is declared:

"Whereas by a resolution passed at the Plenary Assembly of the International Telecommunication Conference on September, 1947 in conformity with the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations of 12th December, 1946, Spain (including the Spanish zone in Morocco and the whole of the Spanish colonies) is for the time being prevented from acceding to the International Convention signed at Atlantic City on September 1947."

"It is hereby agreed that Spain (including the Spanish zone in Morocco and

the whole of the Spanish colonies) may, without submitting to the formalities contemplated in Article of the Convention accede thereto in accordance with Article and Article as soon as the said resolution of the General Assembly shall be abrogated or cease to be applicable."

There was question of adding to this text the following stipulation:

"No country or territory may become or remain a Member or Associate Member of the Union contrary to a resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations applicable to all specialized agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations."

Against the adoption of this text, which Mr. TOWNSHEND did not propose to adopt but considered as a possible solution, most of the speakers spoke vehemently. The U.K. Delegate believed that this text could be inserted because it was a general text, and because it was applicable in all cases.

Dr. MAYO of the Argentine Delegation, proposed another text, thus:

"The pertinent clauses of the agreement signed between the Union and the United Nations annexed to this Convention shall be applicable in relations between the Union and its Members and Associate Members."

The representative from Argentina reminded the Delegates, as he had so often before, that the Union must in no way be subordinated to the U.N., that the Union must preserve its autonomy and its independence, that one must be logical when considering the agreement between the U.N. and the Union, and that a difference must be clearly drawn between measures taken relevant to the Franco Government and those towards Spain itself, Spain properly so called.

Mr. Leon O'BROIN, Delegate from Ireland, declared that the text proposed went too far. In the agreement between the U.N. and the Union, there was no clause concerning membership in the Union. Members of the Union ought to remain masters in their own home and take care that independence is maintained. They should also remember that they have absolutely no right to interfere in the politics of other countries, and should solely be concerned with universal implementation of the decision taken in the domain of telecommunications.

Mr. RIBEIRO, Delegate of Portugal, also spoke against the adoption of the text, pointing out that this text would create, as a consequence, a state of subordination of the Union vis-a-vis the U.N.

Reverend Father SOCCORSI representative of the Vatican in a very lucid explanation showed that, if the proposed text were adopted, the would as a result violate Article 6 of the agreement between the Union and the U.N. which recognizes the particular situation of states members of the Union which are not members of the U.N. There was no need, he said, of adopting the proposed text, as Article VI of the UN-ITU agreement is largely sufficient.

Mr. LAFFAY, representative of France, presented the following observations:

- the text of the protocol is sufficient and the proposed supplementary text constituted an extremely dangerous document for the Union;
- the proposed text covers the matter very well in view of the obligations incurred by the UN-ITU agreement. One should not be more royalist than the king himself.

- this text would serve no purpose since,
 - a) in the case of the decision taken by the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations, Article 103 of the Charter of the United Nations contains the necessary provisions;
 - b) in the case of the decision or recommendation taken by certain bodies such as the Economic and Social Council the sovereignty of the ITU should be preserved.

Mr. FORTOUSHENKO also declared that there was no need of adopting the proposed text, and that the text of the protocol would suffice.

The Plenipotentiary Conference declared itself in favour of the adoption of the text of the protocol without the supplementary text, Mr. TOWNSHEND and Dr. MAYO having given their assent.

The representative of Argentina insisted that it well specified that such an acceptance of the Protocol did not in any way imply any explicit or implicit intention on the part of the members of the Union to interfere in the internal politics of this or that country. The Protocol for Germany and Japan was also adopted.

The Conference adopted for the next European Broadcasting Conference the following text:

"Members and Associate Members of the Union reserve the right to convene regional conferences, to conclude regional agreements and to form regional organisations, for the purpose of settling telecommunication questions which are susceptible of being treated on a regional basis. However, such agreements must not be in conflict with this Convention."

There was quite a discussion on this. Mr. FORTOUSHENKO reminded the Delegates that Committee C had decided that all Regional Conferences should be free to decide by themselves what they were going to do in their own sphere, subject to their decisions not being contradictory. Mr. Jacques MEYER stated that the last two European Conferences, i.e., the Lucerne and the Montreux Conferences, had been Plenipotentiary Conferences, and that it would seem very strange if the next European Conference - a Regional Conference - should be a Plenipotentiary Conference while the next High Frequency Broadcasting Conference - a universal conference - would be an administrative conference.

The Delegate from France suggested the following language:

"Such regional agreements will not be subject to the rules of procedure annexed to this Convention. They may be subject to ratification but they must in no case be in conflict with this Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto."

This text was not seconded.

Mr. TOWNSHEND believed that the main question was the question of voting. He suggested an amendment to the proposed text so as to state "such regional agreements and regional conferences" must not be in conflict with the Convention.

This proposal was defeated by 38 votes against 12. Sr. GNEME pointed out that the adopted text was contradictory to Article 13.

The Drafting Committee will find a way out of this language difficulty.

The question of membership which had already been discussed for hours and hours in various meetings of committees, subcommittees and working groups was finally settled by the Conference, subject to decision to be taken for Lichtenstein.

Mr. FORTOUSHENKO, speaking in his capacity of Chairman of Committee C, explained why he had felt it his duty to refer discussion on Paragraph 2 of Article 1 (Composition of the Union) to the Plenary Session. The problem of membership is one of the most difficult of those to be solved in Atlantic City. No mention could be found in the Madrid text to members of the Union. The Madrid Convention only refers to participants of the Union. Up to now, each Conference had to consider the question of voting. Before the war, the Great Powers had several votes, colonial votes. Before World War I, Russia had 6 votes. No doubt the extra votes were given to the Big Powers to give more weight to these Great Powers. Even in Cairo, one extra vote was attributed to Germany and Russia. The main difficulty to overcome now was that Committee C had decided, first that, to be admitted as a full member of the Union, a country should be entirely independent in its relations with foreign countries and, second, that exception should be made to this principle in favour of present members of the Union, such as the French Colonies, the Portuguese Colonies, the Belgian Congo, Morocco and Tunisia. It would indeed seem very strange for the U.S.A., for instance, to have one vote in regional conferences and two votes in international conferences. Speaking on behalf of the U.S.S.R. Delegation, Mr. FORTOUSHENKO then proposed first, to eliminate colonial voting, second, that abstentions should not be taken into account when voting on the admission of a new member.

Mr. TOWNSHEND from the U.K. Delegation also pointed out that Committee C had at the same time adopted a principle and an exception to this principle. If this exception is maintained, there should not be a way of treating one set of colonies and a different way of treating another set. Mr. LAFFAY from France in high spirits went on to say that the Head of the Russian Delegation could be charged with "successive sincerities". He said that agreement had been arrived at the other day on the text of Paragraph 2 of Article 1 after comments by Mr. TOWNSHEND and himself but that, after the recess, Mr. FORTOUSHENKO had suddenly decided to refer the whole question to the Plenary Session. This decision was quite a surprise for the Head of the French Delegation who stated that, in his opinion there was some inconsistency in the successive decisions taken by the Russian Delegation in Moscow and for Document 141TR which has been dropped by Mr. FORTOUSHENKO. Very much could be said on the plural vote. In fact, the question to be settled now was whether certain countries should be deprived of their vested rights of their membership rights. The only way to act fairly in this matter would be to vote for or against the exclusion of these "scapegoat" countries. Mr. FORTOUSHENKO answered the charge of inconsistency. The principle of full independence and sovereignty for member states was embodied in the Moscow Document. It remained to decide among the participants in the work of the Union, which should be full members and which should be associate members. Thus, the main question, should be formulated as follows:

"Is it necessary, or not, to give additional colonial votes to some countries such as the U.S.A., the U.K., the Netherlands, France and Portugal?"

It would be futile to establish "fictitious members". Mr. LAFFAY then asked for specific vote on sub-paragraph A of Article 2 as submitted in Document 461TR which reads as follows:

"Any country or group of territories listed in Annex 1 upon signature and ratification of or accession to this Convention". This text was adopted by 46 votes, against 8, 9 abstentions and 15 absent, the U.S. Delegation voting in favour of the text and the U.K. abstaining from voting.

Mr. FORTOUSHENKO then formally proposed that, in order to be consistent and logical, the assembly should now admit the three Baltic States, Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania which are sovereign countries, closely related to other Soviet Republics in order to ensure mutual defence and economic help. The Head of the U.S.S.R. warned the Delegates that an unfavourable vote would mean an unfriendly gesture towards the Soviet Union and could create difficulties in the ratification proceedings. The proposal was rejected by 38 votes against 19, 5 abstaining. Mr. FORTOUSHENKO then expressed his strongest protest and regret for "infringement" of the Madrid Convention and political decision contrary to the decision taken on membership. It should be noted that colonies had been accepted as full members of the Union while sovereign Soviet republics had been rejected.

The Head of the U.S.S.R. Delegation proposed the admission of the Mongolian Republic which, has already been the subject of many debates and votes. Mr. COLT DE WOLF from the U.S. opposed the proposal on the grounds that the Outer Mongolian Republic was not a sovereign country fully recognized as independent in her relations with other countries. The U.S.S.R. proposal was rejected by 36 votes against 24, 3 abstentions.

Dr. MAYO once more proposed that no discrimination should be made between members of the United Nations and non-members of the United Nations in the text pertaining to accession to the Convention. His proposal was defeated by 30 votes against 15. Dr. MAYO also proposed, and his proposal was accepted, that a special note be added to the text of the protocol so as to clarify the position of Spain as a country and the position of Spain as it now is after the decision taken by the UN against the Franco Government.

The proposal submitted by Mr. FORTOUSHENKO on procedure in the application of the two-third majority for admission was defeated and the proposal made on this subject by Mr. TOWNSHEND was adopted by 38 votes against 18 in favour of the FORTOUSHENKO proposal.

The TOWNSHEND proposal reads as follows:

"A member shall be deemed to have abstained if it does not give approval or disapproval 4 months after application has been asked." Egypt and Irak favoured the admission of Transjordan.

Dr. METZLER from Switzerland explained that Lichtenstein would also be a member of the Union. Fortunately the Delegates were very tired so that a new debate on the whole question of membership was averted. The case of Lichtenstein will be dealt with after further exchange of cables and views.

The meeting adjourned at 1.49 this morning, the Delegates leaving for rest or relaxation and the journalist going on with his work.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.		Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	59	77	New York	70	70
Baltimore	59	69	Philadelphia	76	76
Chicago	42	52	San Francisco	78	78
Miami	73	82	Washington	67	67

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Sunny and cool. Fresh to strong northwest winds, diminishing slowly.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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ORDER OF THE DAY

Emergency Committee	9 A.M.	Room 710	To schedule further work
Committee G Drafting	10 A.M.	Room 744	To complete further drafting if necessary.
Committee C Organization	3:30 P.M.	Venetian	1. Protocol on transi- tional arrangements. 2. Report from Subcom. C-1 on estimated expen- ditures for 1948-1952. 3. Miscellaneous remaining items.
PLENARY RADIO	8:30 P.M.	Renaissance	1. First reading of Series 26 (Protocols). 2. Second reading of available pink texts.
PLENARY After Radio Plenary PLENIPOTENTIARY		Renaissance	1. Consideration of Document 479TR 2. First reading remaining blue texts, including texts on organization of the Union. 3. Resolution on Spain. 4. Protocol on transitional arrangements.

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Committee 14, presided over by Mr. ARBOLEDA of the Colombian Delegation, held its last meeting today. The final reports of Committees 12 and 13, as contained in Documents 128RHF and 129RHF were examined, as well as the report of Working Group 4 of Committee 14, Document 134RHF. These are now ready for submission to the Plenary Session. The report on the Atlantic City Conference when approved by the Plenary Session will serve as a basis for the work of the next High Frequency Broadcasting Conference. This completes the work of Committee 14, and Mr. RANKIN of the U.S.A. Delegation, in the name of the members present, congratulated the chairman for the efficiency and dispatch with which the work of the Committee had been conducted, as well as for his excellent sense of humour throughout the proceedings.

THE EUROPEAN BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Representatives from the countries which are going to take part in the next European Broadcasting Conference met last night and took very important decisions. The meeting was presided over by Professor VAN DER POL from the Netherlands.

First of all, it was decided that the next European Broadcasting Conference would be held in COPENHAGEN. There had been several proposals on the seat of the next Conference but, in order to smooth the way and ensure unanimity, the Czechoslovakian Delegation withdrew its invitation so that the Danish Government will be the inviting power for the next Conference.

Mr. J. MEYER from France stated that he was very pleased with such a decision. It would have been difficult to vote on such an issue and to have to make a choice between two European countries. Mr. KRAPKA from Czechoslovakia thanked the Delegates for their kind words and said that he very much appreciated the feelings of the European Delegations towards his country. He stated that his country would be delighted to be the inviting power for the 2nd European Broadcasting Conference. Mr. PEDERSEN from Denmark then made the following statement:

"On behalf of the Danish Delegation, I should like to thank you Mr. Chairman and all the members of this Committee for the very considerate and patient way in which you have dealt with this difficult question. It would only be natural if these discussions were not altogether pleasant for the parties involved; but we always felt your very strong wish to be fair and to find the correct solution without doing harm to anybody. For this we thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

"And may I add my personal thanks to Mr. Krapka and to the Czech Delegation for the friendly way in which it has been possible for us to discuss our mutual difficulty. I only hope that it may be possible for all the European countries interested in broadcasting to meet in the fine old city of Prague before long.

"I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, that not only the Danish Delegation but also our country greatly appreciate the honor you show us by accepting our invitation.

"It is our hope that the Conference will be successful and that you all will feel at home in Copenhagen. I assure you that we shall do our best to that effect."

The main problem to be solved was the problem of the powers and the scope of the next European Conference which is to convene in Copenhagen. Mr. Pennetta from Italy, Mr. Meyer, from France, Messrs. Gracie and Townshend from the United Kingdom and Mr. Shchetinin from the U.S.S.R., discussed at long length plenipotentiary powers, administrative powers, past and future convention and regulations, etc.

Mr. MEYER from France pointed out that the text pertaining to regional conference adopted by the last plenary session of the Plenipotentiary Conference left open to the European countries the possibility of settling by themselves their own private problems in the field of broadcasting. It seemed all the Delegates agreed that the next European Broadcasting Conference should be a "European Regional Conference". It remained to make clear precisely what these words meant.

The Delegates from the U.S.S.R., France and the U.K. agreed that the European Broadcasting Conference should be a "regional conference" with full powers and unfettered freedom to set up its own rules of procedure and agenda.

Mr. GRACIE from the U.K. proposed the following text:

"The conference shall adopt its own rules of procedure."

This proposal was adopted.

The Delegates then had to decide which countries should be invited to the European Broadcasting Conference. While the U.K. Delegation at first proposed that the text of the Blue Document (The Conference will be composed of representatives from all the countries comprised in the European Region which have signed the International Telecommunications Convention of Atlantic City and to which they have adhered.) should be retained unchanged, the Delegate from the U.S.S.R., Mr. SHCHETININ stated that he would rather have further specific decisions taken for the European Soviet Republics, i.e., Moldavia, Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia, Carelia, Ukraine and Bielorussia. Mr. MEYER from France who pointed out that he had always been the permanent defender of constant conciliation, proposed that in the light of the decision arrived at in the Plenipotentiary Conference, the representatives of the European countries invited by the Danish Government in Copenhagen should have the power to extend invitation to other European countries. The Delegate from France declared that the decisions to be taken were of course political decisions but that his compromise proposal could be adopted. The Delegate from the U.S.S.R. emphasized that this question was a vital one and involved in fact the question of the participation of the U.S.S.R. in the next European Convention. On this particular point Mr. SHCHETININ will hand in a written text to the Bureau.

It was then decided to vote on the French proposal, the amendment being as follows:

"The Conference shall have the power to invite other countries of the European Region."

The proposal was carried by 15 votes against 6 and one abstention.

At 10 to 12 p.m., the Delegates decided that the Planning Group would collect

all the data concerning Spain for the minimum requirements for this country.

Thus, the Conference on European Broadcasting had completed its task. Mr. GRACIE from the United Kingdom congratulated Professor VAN DER POL on the way in which he had conducted debates on very important problems.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	43	57
Baltimore	40	60
Chicago	35	66
Miami	76	84
New York	42	59
Philadelphia	40	59
San Francisco	58	60
Washington	45	60

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Increasing cloudiness and warmer. Gentle variable winds becoming moderate easterly.

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ORDER OF THE DAY

Emergency Committee	9 A.M.	Room 710	To plan further work.
Committee G Drafting	10 A.M.	Room 744	To continue drafting.
Committee C Organization	3:30 P.M.	Venetian	Final meeting to consider report on financial material and conclude all remaining items.
PLENARY RADIO	8:30 P.M.	Renaissance	Second reading of all available pink texts.
PLENARY PLENIPOTENTIARY	Following Radio Plenary	Renaissance	First reading of all remaining texts. Consideration of miscellaneous resolutions and protocols.
<u>Special Notice:</u> Members of Committee 8	2 P.M.	Room 706	To discuss the correction of available pink texts.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Committee C gave its approval to the protocol regarding transitional arrangements (Document 491 TR).

The Committee yesterday afternoon, examined the financial problems, first, the apportionment of cost for the languages, and, second, the general expenses for the budget.

The Delegates could not agree on a final text for the apportioning of cost. A special Working Group, composed of Mr. TOWNSHEND (U.K.), Mr.FORTOUSHENKO (U.S.S.R.), Mr.Haddis ALEMAYEHOU (Ethiopia), Dr. BAUER (Guatemala), Mr. ADAMS (U.S.A.), and Mr. COMMANAY (France), tried to solve this problem but only succeeded in drafting a text which will be discussed today. This text reads as follows:

"Para. 5(a). Except as provided in item (b) below, the burden of the expenses of the Union resulting from the use of the various authorized languages shall be apportioned among the members and associate members in proportion to the use made by each of each language.

"Para. 5(b). However, with respect to oral languages and working documents used at Conferences and meetings, each member and associate member shall select one of the authorized languages and pay its share of the cost of that language determined in accordance with classification under Article 5 of the Convention."

The report prepared after many hours of strenuous work by the Subcommittee on Finance and Personnel, had not yet been distributed yesterday afternoon, but Mr. HWANG from China, Chairman of the Subcommittee gave some interesting figures on which the Delegates will be able to meditate in the wee hours of the morning, after the two Plenary Sessions of the two Conferences, before taking final decision concerning the budget of the Union.

Dr. HWANG stated, first, that the total annual cost for the printing of documents in the three or five languages will amount to 1,486,750 Swiss francs;

- that the budget for 1947 will be 560,000 Swiss francs, or 564,000 Swiss francs;
- that the figures proposed for 1948 will be 1,554,000 Swiss francs for ordinary expenses and 1,832,000 Swiss francs for the extraordinary expenses (transfer from Berne to Geneva, establishment of the Bureau in Geneva, IFRB, retirement fund, etc.)

- that the suggested figures for 1949 and each following year to 1952, amount to 4,600,000 Swiss francs, this being the limit - figure given in the report of the Subcommittee on Finance and Personnel.

Mr. J. NAMMOUR from Lebanon was dumbfounded by such startling figures, and reminded his fellow Delegates that if his proposal were adopted, i.e., to increase the number of units all the difficulties would be solved. Mr.Fortoushenko explained that the discussion could not be too detailed.

The Committee has only to accept or reduce the figures and, in case of curtailment, to state what the reduction will be so that the Administrative Council and the Secretariat may iron out plans and schedules to implement the decision taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference in Atlantic City.

PLENARY SESSION OF
THE RADIO CONFERENCE

The Plenary Session of the Radio Conference had on its agenda the consideration of a list of blue texts including series 26. In this connection, Mr. Fortoushenko expressed the opinion that series 26, relating to the European Region should be a regional protocol and, as such, should not be part of the World Radio Regulations to be signed in Atlantic City; it was decided to take this matter up again tonight to determine whether this should be attached as an additional protocol. Mr. Pedersen Delegate from Denmark then took the floor and said that his Government would consider it an honour to have the European Broadcasting Conference in Copenhagen during the summer of 1948 and, at the same time, extended an invitation to hold the European Mobile Maritime Service Conference at the same time.

Chapters 1, 2 and 3 of the Radio Regulations were approved on second reading; after discussion, it was agreed to delete from Chapter 1 three definitions: Radar, Industrial, Scientific and Medical Service, and Radar Station, as these were misleading due to the fact that there were no provisions made in the allocation table for such services.

PLENARY SESSION OF
THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

The first item was the discussion of a proposal by UNESCO on the desirability of a formal relationship between this body and the ITU, proposal contained in Document 443. It was decided that it was the sense of the meeting that the Union should cooperate very closely with UNESCO but to leave to the Administrative Council to determine the advisability of having a formal written agreement in this connection.

The meeting went on now with the usual work of dotting the i's and crossing the t's, trying to transform Atlantic City Telecommunication language into the King's English, playing with paragraphs, commas, periods, etc.

There is, of course, the very high class pastime: putting the French and English texts into conformity with each other, Messrs. TOWNSHEND and LAFFAY being acknowledged outstanding experts in this field.

There was quite a discussion on the question of initials. It was decided that initials would be used for the CCI's and the IFRB, and that the initials "CCI's" and "IFRB" would be used both in the English and French texts for the sake of uniformity.

Once more the question of Spain was discussed. The revised resolution was adopted as amended by Dr. MENDOZA from Cuba. The Delegate from Argentina Dr. MAYO once more spoke on this subject, insisting on the necessity of the member states of the Union not to interfere in the internal politics of a sovereign country. Mr. Leon O'BROIN from Ireland accepted the revised resolution as the expression of an effort to solve a difficult problem, but stressed again that the Irish Delegation continues to object to the exclusion of Spain.

Father SOCCORSI from the Vatican City, taking into consideration that the resolution now proposed was based on a decision according to the two-third majority rule, a decision to which he objected, was not interested in this resolution. Mr. FORTOUSHENKO declared that he was of the opinion that one vote

only should be recognized to Spain, the Spanish Zone in Morocco and the whole of the Spanish Colonies.

The Emergency Committee, which is also called the "Big Five Committee" or "Committee of Public Safety", has taken the appropriate decisions in order to expedite the work of the overworked Delegates.

It was said yesterday that the only way now to slow down the work of the Conference would be to make mandatory the use of the elevators in the Ambassador Hotel.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	52	63
Baltimore	46	60
Chicago	47	68
Miami	79	85
New York	50	65
Philadelphia	46	61
San Francisco	55	65
Washington	48	59

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City.

Rain, ending in afternoon. Strong northeast winds, shifting to strong northwest in afternoon.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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International Telecommunications Conferences

ORDER OF THE DAY

Emergency Committee	9 A.M.	Room 710	To continue planning of work.
Committees 1 & 11 Joint meeting	9:30 A.M.	Room A	
Committee G Drafting	10 A.M.	Room 744	To continue drafting
Committee C Organization	10 A.M.	Venetian	To be held only if necessary to complete unfinished items.
Committee 8	2 P.M.	Room 706	
Committee G Drafting	4 P.M.	Room 744	To continue drafting
PLENARY RADIO	8:30 P.M.	Renaissance	Second reading of all available pink texts
PLENARY PLENIPOTENTIARY	Following Radio Plenary	Renaissance	First reading of all available blue texts.
PLENARY HF BROADCASTING	Following Plenary Plenipotentiary	Renaissance	Consideration and action on final reports.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE.

Committee C yesterday afternoon adopted the compromise proposal submitted by the Chairman for the Convention text on apportioning language expenses. Again there was discussion and exchange of views on this subject which had already been discussed at long length by the Subcommittee on Finance and Personnel and by the Committee itself.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, Mr. FORTOUSHENKO and Mr. ADAMS were of the opinion that this text was the best acceptable and guiding compromise in which was embodied the principle adopted by the majority of the Committee. They also thought that there was no need to specify more elaborate accounting arrangements in the text of the Convention. Mr. COMMANAY from France stated that it would be wise to leave the A.C. work out the best way to implement the decision taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

This view was strongly supported by Father SOCCORSI from the Vatican City. Mr. J. NAMOUR from Lebanon went so far as to declare that the proposed text meant the expenses incurred for the Big Powers would be paid by the small powers. The only solution was to find a principle for the distributing of the cost for the five selected languages.

Finally Mr. COMMANAY drafted a resolution which was supported by Dr. MAYO from Argentina and adopted unanimously by the Committee.

The resolution is as follows:

"For the apportioning of cost for the use of the written and oral languages of the Union, it is recommended to the Administrative Council to take into account as far as possible the conclusions arrived at by Subcommittee C-1 (Document 456TR) as regards particularly the documents, the suggestion made in the U.S. proposal (Document 494TR).

The text of the adopted article as amended by Mr. GNEME from Italy will read as follows:

"5.a) Each Member and Associated Member shall share in the expenses attributable to the authorized languages, with respect to one of these languages only.

b) For oral languages and working documents of conferences and meetings, the Administrative Council will determine how the Secretary General should estimate the share of each Member and Associated Member in accordance with its classification of units; for other documents, the Secretary General shall estimate this share in accordance with the cost of the copies purchased."

Committee C then started discussion on the proposals and figures submitted by Subcommittee C-1 for the expenses in the budget. Mr. FORTOUSHENKO was of the opinion that the report of Subcommittee C-1 was a very important document, prepared after considerable work and consultation but that the figures proposed were startling and some reduction appeared necessary. Mr. IWANG from China Chairman of the Subcommittee, stated that it was very well known that in all treasury administrations in the world, the officials and experts propose very high figures as they know the responsible authorities always suggest drastic measures to slash the estimates carefully prepared by the administration. Table-pounder Mr. J. NAMOUR from Lebanon more humorous than ever, proposed a reduction of 2 million Swiss francs in the estimates set forth for the 1948 budget. He raked with blistering fire all the proposals made for all the expenses and, having been elected a member of the Administrative Council, seemed to be very much interested in the provisions drawn up for the expenses covering the A.C. members themselves who should work at least 60 days each year. Mr. ADAMS from the U.S.A. had no difficulty answering this furious onslaught and explained that the Delegate from Lebanon had no doubt overlooked certain

data given in the report of Subcommittee C-1. Mr. TOWNSEND who had first stated that certain reductions should be made for instance in the subsistence allowance, as proposed, made clear that, having listened to all the explanations given, he felt inclined to believe that the proposals made for the 1948 budget (2,386,000 Swiss francs), should be accepted so as to meet specific conditions and extraordinary expenses necessary for the smooth functioning of the Union. Mr. RIBEIRO from Portugal suggested that the expenses of the members of the A.C. could be paid by the member states represented on this Council. The Union should only pay the traveling expenses of members of the A.C., the daily expenses being refunded by the countries which will send representatives to Geneva. Mr. H.R. THADANI from India wondered if it were not possible to ask the Plenipotentiary Conference to kindly reconsider the salaries structure of the Union and the decision already arrived at by the Plenary Session on this subject, by 29 votes against 27. The heavy liability accepted represented a terrible burden indeed and was partly the explanation for the unbearable increases in the expenses. Mr. KARI from Pakistan declared that the international character of the Administrative Council should be maintained, and that a 10% reduction in the figures suggested for 1948 budget should be sufficient, while for the 1949 - 50 and -51 budget a 20% lump cut could be envisaged.

THE PLENARY SESSION
of the
RADIO CONFERENCE

At the opening of the session, the Chairman announced that credentials had been received for Messrs. KADI EL EMIRY and WAKIM, Delegates of Yemen.

The Plenary Session of the Radio Conference then resumed discussion on the question of Series 26 having to do with the European Broadcasting Conference. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. Mr. FORTOUSHEMKO, felt that the European conference concerned only the countries of the European region. Thus, the protocol should not be included in the Convention or the Regulations to be signed by all nations. The Delegate of the United Kingdom, Mr. GRACIE, supported by Mr. VAN DER POL and the Delegate from Ireland, among others, felt that this protocol should be included in these documents and that there was no reason why this Conference should not be held under the auspices of the ITU as in the past. Mr. PEDERSEN, Delegate of Denmark as representing the inviting Government, stated that the assistance of the Berne Bureau would be very helpful in the organization of the Conference. Several other Delegates expressed their views, and the Delegate of Belgium suggested that it should be ascertained first whether the European countries desired the protocol included in the Regulations or the Convention, and then whether the other countries of the world had any objection to this vote. A vote was taken and 24 Delegations voted for the inclusion of the protocol in the Atlantic City documents, with 22 votes against this proposition.

The meeting then passed on to the examination of a series of pink texts and approved chapters 4 to 13, up to and including page 130. Several minor amendments were approved; only on one point was a vote necessary and this was on a proposal by the Delegate of Cuba, Mr. MENDOZA, that Paragraph 296 of Chapter 4 should mention the number of members on the Board of the IFRB; the vote was 30 to 23 in favour of the inclusion of the figure (eleven).

THE PLENARY SESSION
of the
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

In the Plenary Session, the meeting was devoted to the study of series 7 and 8 of the blue documents which were adopted subject to two important reservations.

Dr. MAYO from Argentina stating the position of his country, said that he did not want to argue again on the subject of Spain but the Argentine Delegation would like to insist once more on the necessity for the members of the Union to make it clear that none of the texts adopted should signify direct or indirect, tacit or explicit intervention in the internal affairs of Spain. The Argentine Delegation make full reservation on this subject and reject all responsibility for the decision taken on the problem of Spain.

Father SOCCORSI from the Vatican City requested that it be recorded in the minutes that the Vatican City Delegation kept out of the debate and took no part in the drafting and acceptance of the protocol on Spain. A few minutes before, Father SOCCORSI had also reminded the Delegates that he had previously proposed, in order to ensure justice in the apportionment of cost, that some expenses should be calculated on the basis of a 1/2 unit system.

THE WEATHER

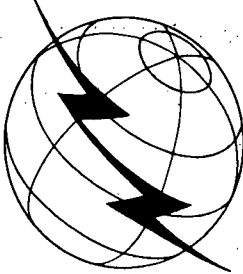
Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	57	64
Baltimore	49	70
Chicago	46	55
Miami	74	82
New York	54	62
Philadelphia	51	66
San Francisco	59	66
Washington	50	69

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Sunny and cooler. Moderate to fresh northerly winds.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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ORDER OF THE DAY

Plenipotentiary Plenary	11 A.M.	Renaissance	First reading of any remaining texts, General Regulations and Resolutions.
Immediately followed by <u>PLENIARY RE BROADCASTING</u>			
Radio Plenary	3:30 P.M.	Renaissance	Second reading of all available pink texts.
Radio Plenary	8:30 P.M.	Renaissance	If necessary for Second reading of further pink texts.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Committee C has now successfully completed its strenuous task, and Mr. FORTOUSHENKO was warmly congratulated yesterday by Mr. COLT DE WOLF of the U.S. and Mr. TOWNSHEND of the U.K. who expressed in moving and straightforward declarations how grateful the members of the Committee were to the Head of the U.S.S.R. Delegation who has proved himself to be the skilful and impeccable Chairman of the important committee of the International Telecommunications Conference in Atlantic City which has in fact hammered out the new structure of the Union.

Mr. TOWNSHEND who has himself played such an important part in all the discussions and debates, strongly praised the chairmanship of Mr. FORTOUSHENKO, stating that members of the Committee have learned to have for him not only a great respect for his authority and ability, but also a warm personal regard. The representative from the U.K. stressed how difficult it was to conduct debate in a body where Delegates had definite instructions and strong feelings. Yet Mr. FORTOUSHENKO's patience and good humour have never been ruffled by the most heated and controversial

exchanges of opinion, discussions and inevitable clashes.

The last meeting of the FORTOUSHENKO Committee was a very long one and it was only at 1:48 that the Chairman rapped the gavel for the last time.

The main discussion was on the budget or rather on the estimates set forth in the report of Subcommittee C-1 on Finance and Personnel, presided over by Mr. HWANG from China who stated that the Union must have a sound financial structure and good accounting practices.

The expenses for 1948 were first examined and Mr. ADAMS from the U.S. Delegation made concrete proposals emphasizing the fact that the figures given were not budget figures but estimates constituting an upper limit and upper authorization for the guidance of the Administrative Council. It seemed to the U.S. Delegation that the ordinary expenses for 1948 could not be feasibly reduced as decisions already arrived at have now to be implemented.

Mr. J. NAIMOUR's contention was that the decisions adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference should not be applicable before the ratification of the Convention, i.e., before the first of January, 1949; thus, for 1948, the figures of the present budget for item (b) (Bureau of the Union) should not be changed; members of the IFRB and members of the Administrative Council should be paid by their governments and should only receive from the Union traveling expenses and per diem allowances. The proposal for drastic slashing of the budget made by the Delegate from Lebanon failed, and Mr. J. NAIMOUR strongly protested the adoption of estimates which were in his opinion, contradictory to justice, logic and the regulations of the Union. Dr. VON ERNST, Director of the Berne Bureau pointed out that up to now the staff of the Bureau had been overworking for many, many years, that the figures of 400,000 Swiss francs had not been changed in the last 30 years, and that the Bureau of the Union had, in fact, made both ends meet by the use of two expedients, first, artificial augmentation in the price of documents and the apportioning to the Conferences of the funds corresponding to the salaries of the various officials of the Union. Mr. THADANI from India stated that such artificial practices should not be continued, and the suggestion made by Mr. FORTOUSHENKO (1,500,000 Swiss francs) was adopted by 31 votes against 6 in favour of the proposal made by ANIS EL BARDAI from Egypt (1,400,000 Swiss francs).

For the estimates of the expenses of the Union for the years 1949 - 1952, the U.S. Delegation felt that the figures proposed by the Subcommittee were honest and reasonable but that a reduction seemed necessary. However, there was no need to suggest a 20% or 15% reduction down the line and reduction should be proposed on specific figures:

- 1,500,000 Swiss francs (instead of 1,620,000) for the Secretariat of the Union
- 181,300 Swiss francs for the CCIT (instead of 244,740);
- 400,600 Swiss francs (instead of 705,480) for the CCIR assuming that a reduction be made in the operation expenses and that there was no need to make provision for laboratories.

Thus, the total figure proposed by the U.S. Delegation was 4,000,000 Swiss francs (instead of 4,700,000).

The Delegate from Yugoslavia proposed a 25% reduction (3,700,000 Swiss francs) and the Delegate from Pakistan a 20% lump cut (3,500,000 Swiss francs). The U.S. proposal was adopted by 27 votes against 10 for the Pakistan proposal and 4 for the Yugoslav. A proposal by Mr. TOWNSHEND to give 80 Swiss francs as subsistence allowance for members of the A.C., reduced to 30 when members were traveling by air

or sea, was adopted.

Speaking on behalf of Father SOCCORSI who was unavoidably absent, Dr. MAYO from Argentina explained that as increases in expenditures had been adopted for 1948 it would be only logical to implement the new unit system from January first, 1948, and not from January first, 1949, and let the member states choose their unit for January first, 1948. This proposal was seconded by the Delegate from Lebanon and it was decided to leave to the Plenary Session the task of deciding on this formal motion from the Vatican City. Mr. TOWASHEND had reminded the Delegates that, with the new system the countries would have to pay their contributions in advance so that countries already heavily weighed down by financial responsibilities would have only a few months in which to pay their dues. The Committee adopted with the necessary amendments, the proposed resolutions authorizing the expenditure of funds and also adopted an amendment or rather a special paragraph, submitted by the U.S. Delegation which would read along the following lines:

"Resolved that the limitations so fixed are based on estimates of maximum annual expenditures and that the Administrative Council is instructed to effect all possible economy so as to provide for actual expenditure on as low a level as practicable."

The proposed text for Article 5 was referred to the Plenary Session.

The Committee decided to accede to the request made by the Polish Government to be released from the payment of dues corresponding to the period of occupation. This decision had been unanimously adopted but Dr. MAYO from Argentina made some reservation after the Delegate from the French Colonies had proposed that the country responsible for the misfortunes of war-torn Poland should pay and, after the representative from Poland had tried to explain that from the legal point of view, Poland had in fact ceased to benefit from the Union and ceased to be a member and that Germany should pay through the Inter Allied Committee in Berlin, the Delegate from Argentina, who was seconded by the Delegate from Irak, said he was quite ready to wipe out the debt (60,005 Swiss francs) but not for any juridical consideration such as expressed by the Delegate from Poland.

Mr. Nicholas de MENDOZA from Cuba has been entrusted with the task of amending himself and re-wording his own proposal based on the suggestion made by the Delegate from Haiti that a liaison office of the Union be established in the Western hemisphere. The majority of the Committee felt that the Administrative Council should be requested to study this question of liaison and subsidiary headquarters or offices all over the world not only in the Western hemisphere.

Still another question to be discussed was that of the seat of the various consultative committees. This question had already been discussed at full length and Mr. FORTOUSHENKO immediately asked for a vote. The majority (33 Delegates) favoured the centralization of all consultative committees in Geneva. However, Dr. MAYO from Argentina requested the floor and declared that, for technical reasons, it might be wise to have the CCIR in New York or Washington as had been initially suggested by the U.S. Delegation. Mr. COLT DE WOLF set out the position of his Government on this subject. The U.S. had no objection to having all the CCI's working in Geneva but if the CCIF were going to stay in Paris the U.S. Delegation would ask that the CCIR work in New York or Washington. Mr. Ismael CARRASCO for Chile said that, besides the technical reasons, there were other reasons in favour of having the CCIR in the U.S. It should be remembered that the U.S. had made a gesture in order to ensure unanimity by reconsidering their initial proposal for the seat of the Union and proposing that the seat of the Union should remain in Switzerland. It would be very discourteous indeed not to accede to the wish formulated by

the inviting Government in respect to the seat of the CCIR. Mr. FORTOUSHENKO decided that another vote should be taken and, by 31 votes against 7, the majority favoured centralization of the CCI's at the seat of the Union, i.e., Geneva.

Thus came to an end the extraordinarily brilliant life of the FORTOUSHENKO COMMITTEE.

PLENARY SESSION
of the
RADIO CONFERENCE

The Plenary Session of the Radio Conference approved on second reading the rest of series 3 of the pink texts, that is, Chapters 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17.

PLENARY SESSION
of the
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

The Plenipotentiary Plenary reviewed and approved the blue texts of series 9, 10 and 11. In connection with series 9, the Delegate of Mexico suggested the addition of a paragraph following the preamble, to the effect that no investigation could be carried out within any country without the express consent of its government; after discussion, the meeting agreed to a suggestion by the Chairman to insert in the minutes of the meeting a statement to the effect that nothing in the Convention or in the Radio Regulations authorized any investigation in a country without the consent of its government.

In series 10, Paragraph 5 of Article 22, which outlines the procedure in voting, brought about quite a discussion; Mr. TOWNSHEND proposed the suppression of this paragraph as the question of the two-third majority was already covered in the Convention. Several Delegates expressed their views and a proposal by the Delegate of Guatemala to replace the last sentence by a reference to the provisions of Article 1, of the Convention, was adopted.

At the end of the meeting, Mr. LAFFAY Delegate of France, who because of his duties as Chairman of the Drafting Committee had not been able to attend the last meeting of Committee C earlier in the day, asked for the floor to express to Mr. FORTOUSHENKO his appreciation for the manner in which he had discharged his duties as Chairman of Committee C, which, Mr. LAFFAY said, had no doubt contributed the greatest number of new suggestions to the Conference. He stressed the point that the difficult discussions had been greatly facilitated by the personality of the Chairman who had always exercised his authority with tact and competence; despite the widely divergent views expressed sometimes, and the heated arguments that followed, members of the Committee had learned to know and appreciate one another. They will be happy to shake hands and be proud of the achievement of their Committee.

These remarks were greeted by general applause and Mr. FORTOUSHENKO expressed in a few words his thanks and gratitude for this tribute.

.....
• President DENNY: If my understanding is correct, Mr. DE WOLF .
• wants to extend the privilege to pay to all those who are .
• willing to do so. .
• Mr. TOWNSHEND: No objection, Sir. .
.....

PLENARY SESSION
of the
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

The High Frequency Plenary examined the reports on the proceedings of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference in Atlantic City. The first important decision taken was to adopt an amendment to the effect that it will be permitted to use three frequencies for the same program in certain difficult cases. The proposal was made by the U.S. Delegation and supported by the U.K. Delegation. The French Delegation strongly opposed the adoption of this amendment.

The following recommendation had been suggested on a very contentious question:

"When ionospheric and atmospheric conditions so permit short distance broadcasting services in the tropical zone shall be operated on frequencies below 5060kc/s which have been allocated for the broadcasting service in the tropical zone as set out in Chapter III of the General Radio Regulations."

Mr. SASTRY from India strongly opposed the adoption of such a text which, in his opinion, meant that the principle of priority was tacitly adopted. This, of course, would be contrary to the decision taken by the Conference not to accept the principle of priority. The problem of priority will be discussed in the High Frequency Conference in Mexico City.

The Delegates from Mexico, Colombia, Haiti, Burma and Ethiopia concurred with the views expressed by the Delegate from India and expressed strong feelings on this subject. The meeting decided, by 31 votes against 21, not to accept the proposed text.

After considerable discussion and confusion on a question of procedure, in the course of which Mr. GRACIE had suggested a compromise proposal, Mr. KARI from Pakistan, who has definitely proved that he is a very clever debater in case of difficulties, proposed the following text:

"With a view to effecting economy in the use of frequencies, it is recommended that the most suitable frequencies based on engineering principles shall be used for the type of service contemplated." This text was unanimously adopted amidst laughter and with great satisfaction by the sleepy Delegates.

Mr. FORTOUSHENKO, who had really been the hero of the day yesterday, then moved that the meeting be adjourned and this motion was carried at 20 minutes to 2 A.M.

THE WEATHER
Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.		Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	46	62	New York	44	60
Baltimore	45	61	Philadelphia	42	62
Chicago	38	59	San Francisco	50	58
Miami	73	83	Washington	48	61

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Saturday and Sunday, sunny and continued cool. Moderate to fresh northerly winds.

LOST: Mr. HWANG of the Chinese Delegation would be very grateful indeed to anyone who could help him find the whereabouts of his gabardine topcoat which he left in the Renaissance Room last Thursday evening.

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ORDER OF THE DAY

I.F.R.B. Meeting	10 A.M.	Renaissance	Organization Meeting
Plenipotentiary Plenary	11 A.M.	Renaissance	Final first reading of all remaining resolutions and miscellaneous matters in Series No. 13
Administrative Council	Immediately after Plenipotentiary Plenary	Renaissance	Organization Meeting

PLENARY SESSION of the PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

The Plenary Session of the Plenipotentiary Conference approved the blue text of Series No. 12 as contained in Document 526 TR; Article 40 brought some discussion as to which text of the Convention would be "authentic", and it was agreed that Article 40 would be made to conform to Article 12. A short addition to the Article on the seat of the Union was proposed by Mr. DE WOLF and the following sentence was accepted: "The permanent headquarters of each international consultative committee shall also be established at Geneva". In this connection, the Swiss Delegate said that, while they would do all in their power to help the Delegates, accommodations were somewhat difficult to get in Geneva, but he hoped that by the time the Convention came into effect things would be improved. The proposal of Mr. TOWNSHEND to fix the per diem allowance for expenses incurred by persons named to serve on the Administrative Council at 80 Swiss francs, to be reduced to 30 during sea and air voyages, was adopted by a vote of 29 to 3.

The Argentine proposal in connection with the two-third majority vote for the

exclusion of members, contained in Document 523 TR, was presented to the meeting by Dr. MAYO and adopted with an amendment proposed by the Delegate of Iraq, to the effect that pursuant to a recommendation of the General Assembly of the United Nations, a simple majority vote of the members of the Union would be sufficient. A vote taken on the subject of this addition gave 30 in favour and 27 against.

Following the recommendation of Committee C, the meeting adopted a resolution providing that Poland would be excused from payment of its contributions to the Union for the years 1940-44 inclusive; the amount, aggregating to 60,005 Swiss francs, will be charged against profit and loss for the 1947. Major HOLLEMAN, representative of SCAP, asked that Japan be excused from paying her dues during the period of occupation, but this proposition failed for want of a sponsor.

After the United States proposal that as of the 1st of January 1948, the Journal of Telecommunications be published in French, English and Spanish, and the service documents in the five working languages, Dr. VON ERNST, Director of the Bureau, pointed out that if this program were to start at that date, an appropriation of 600,000 Swiss francs would have to be made available for 1948. The Delegate of Lebanon also asked that the new division of countries into classes for the purpose of bearing their share of expenses, be as of the 1st of January 1948, as had already been proposed by Father SOCCORSI from the Vatican City.

The Chairman suggested that this whole question be dealt with when the Committee considered the question of maximum estimates for expenditures, i.e., today.

PLENARY SESSION
of
THE HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

At 5:40 yesterday afternoon, President Charles DEWNY declared the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference dissolved.

The Delegates had thoroughly examined the report on the proceedings of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference in Atlantic City contained in Document 137 RHF-E.

Mr. GRACIE from the U.K. who made quite a few interventions in the course of the discussion, has been entrusted with the task of setting up, with the help of a small Drafting Group, the final text of the report.

The Delegate from Bielorussia stated that the procedure adopted for the preparatory work did not seem appropriate as the inviting Government should not be invited and entrusted with the whole task of preparing and managing the next Conference. The Union itself should be in charge of these arrangements.

The main point to be discussed was the most contentious and ticklish problem, the problem of priorities which had already been discussed time and time again in subcommittees and committees. Mr. FORTOUSHENKO declared that the main question, the question of frequency allocation, would never be solved if a friendly agreement is not worked out, an order of preference should be established if the various national requirements are to be met. As time marches on, the lack of frequencies becomes more and more acute. The Head of the U.S.S.R. Delegation was of the opinion that an answer should be found to the basic question: "Among all the requirements, which will come first?" In order to illustrate his point, Mr. FORTOUSHENKO declared that,

in his opinion, if for instance broadcasts had to be made from London to South Rhodesia and from Moscow to South Rhodesia and if, as far as the engineering principles were concerned there was possibility of making these broadcasts at the same time and using the same frequencies, priority should no doubt be acknowledged to the British Broadcasting Organization for the reason that South Rhodesia is part of the British Empire. Therefore, directives should be given to the Planning Committee to take into consideration the fact that the national requirements should be satisfied first; otherwise, it would not be worth while trying to satisfy all the needs and requirements of the various countries, bringing out a plan based on engineering principles only. Mr. E. K. JETT who, as representative from the U.S. has always strongly opposed acknowledgement of the principle of priorities, of which Mr. J. MEYER from France was the staunch proponent, referred to Document 113 which contained the reports on the discussions, findings and conclusions of Committee 13 (Committee on General Principles of Frequency Assignments). The U.S. Delegate recalled to the meeting that a special Working Group had been unable to find a solution and that Committee 13 had decided by 24 votes against 11 that the question of priorities could not be solved in so short a space of time. Mr. JETT remarked that it would even have been very difficult to find appropriate definitions for "national", "international", "colonial" classifications, when one might as well say that there were as many opinions on this matter as there were Delegates.

Dr. ARNO G. HUTH from Haiti declared that Committee 13 had finally decided not to tackle the problem of priorities but to attempt to harmonize the national and international needs; it would be better to leave this problem in abeyance and try to find a technical solution for an amiable agreement.

Mr. GRACIE from the U.K. made the following comments:

- certain countries have not yet given information concerning their requirements;
- a full study and debate on this subject had clearly proved that there was no agreement on the matter; Mr. JETT was right in saying that there were as many opinions as Delegates;
- there was no need to overload the Planning Committee with too heavy a burden. Members of that Committee will know what to do when all the countries have submitted a list of their requirements.

Mr. SCHAEFFER from Morocco proposed that states participating in the Conference should have the possibility of revising their own requirements list, and the Planning Committee should be requested to provide the interested countries with information on the various needs and possibilities expressed for the frequency assignment. The Committee could then present forms set up in such a manner that the national requirements would be considered the most important ones. Mr. SASTRY from India stated that, while the Indian Delegation believed in the necessity of establishing an order of priority, it thought that it was too late to carry out this study now and that the only solution was to hope for the best. President DENNY asked the meeting to express its pleasure and declare whether debate should be re-opened on this subject, ironically remarking that if debate were re-opened, it meant another two or three weeks in Atlantic City. Mr. FORTOUSHENKO said he did not want to press the question. However, he very much regretted that the principle of which the U.S.S.R. Delegation had been the proponent had not been adopted.

Discussion on this subject flared up again when Mr. SCHAEFFER, supported by Mr. JETT from the U.S.A., proposed to mention the question of priorities as a special item on the agenda of the Mexico City Conference. The Delegate from Cuba then objected. Mr. FORTOUSHENKO felt rather amazed that even the word "priority" seemed to scare and ruffle certain Delegates.

Mr. ARBOLEDA from Colombia who has always been strongly opposed to the acceptance of the priority principle, said that the question of priority should be mentioned in the agenda of the High Frequency Conference if only to give to the Delegates the opportunity of being constantly reminded that they must vote against the acceptance of priorities.

The Delegate from Colombia proposed, and his proposal was accepted, that the report as amended by the Plenary Session should be sent to the Mexican Government as a general recommendation for the Conference, and should be considered by members of the Planning Committee (India, Mexico, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R.) as instructions.

The text proposed by Mr. E.K. JETT for the proposal initially submitted by Mr. SCHAEFFER, however, was adopted by a show of hands.

It was also decided that if this Committee had to obtain the services of experts, expenses would be borne by the Union.

Mr. RIBEIRO from Portugal made a formal reservation and expressed that he was deeply concerned about the future in the High Frequency Broadcasting field and stated that his country would not accept the decisions arrived at unless all problems, and not only technical problems, have been thoroughly examined.

Mr. CHARLES DENNY before declaring the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference dissolved, expressed the opinion that the Delegates sent to Atlantic City had been very wise not to endeavour to do too much in too short a time.

LAST PLENARY SESSION OF THE RADIO CONFERENCE.

The Radio Plenary has now approved on second reading the rest of the pink texts, series 4 to 8 inclusive. The Chairman stated that it would not be necessary to hold another radio plenary before the signing of the Convention.....unless.....who knows?

THE WEATHER Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	41	58
Baltimore	39	61
Chicago	37	64
Miami	73	86
New York	43	59
Philadelphia	36	61
San Francisco	52	66
Washington	41	61

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Sunny and warmer. Temperatures in the middle 60's.

THE MORNING ELECTRON



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ORDER OF THE DAY

Emergency Committee	9 A.M.	Room 704	To plan completion of work.
Radio Plenary	10 A.M.	Renaissance	Final session for second reading of all remaining pink texts.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS

I. F. R. B.

Members of the IFRB met yesterday for the first time and designated their Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The provisional list is as follows:

Argentina	Fioravanti Dellamula
Australia	R.V. McKay
China	T.K. Wang
Cuba	Dr. Alfonso Hernandez Cata
Czechoslovakia	Jaromir Svoboda
France	Pierre Lahaye
India	Shyamananda Banerji
United States	Paul D. Miles
United Kingdom	A.J. Gracie
U.S.S.R.	Alexander P. Shchetinin
Union of South Africa	William Hilarius

Mr. Paul D. Miles (Chief, Frequency Service-Allocation Division, Federal Communications Division, Department of State, U.S.A.) whose name had been proposed by Mr. Fortoushenko, was unanimously elected Chairman;

Mr. Alexander P. Shchetinin, U.S.S.R. (Division Chief Engineer, Ministry for Postal and Electrical Communications), whose name had been proposed by Dr. Alfonso H. Cata from Cuba, was unanimously elected Vice-Chairman.

The next meeting of the IFRE will be held in Geneva on January 8th at 3 p.m. and the next meeting of the PFB will be held on January 15th at 3 p.m.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

At its first meeting held yesterday, the Administrative Council proceeded to the election of five Vice-Chairmen who in turn elected the Chairman. The names of these officers appear below. The main item was to set a date for the next meeting in Geneva which would consider the budget. In this connection, Dr. F.R. VON ERNST Director of the Bureau pointed out that it was his understanding that for 1948, the budget would still be the responsibility of the Swiss Federal Council. It was therefore agreed that it would be left to the Swiss Federal Council to examine the estimates, and the Administrative Council will then meet on 20th January 1948, to begin supervising the actual expenditures, particularly those of a new character. Answering a question from the floor, the Chairman announced that, in his opinion, this first meeting in Geneva should not last more than two weeks; Mr. J. NAMMOUR was rather inclined to think that the Administrative Council should convene for two months.

The Delegate from Lebanon who was in high spirits on the eve of his departure for his beloved country and who will no doubt enliven the discussions in Geneva, declared that he would rather have chosen some day in April for the first meeting of the Administrative Council in Geneva as he is not an expert in skiing and he is chiefly interested in the springtime joys of life. He went on to say more seriously that April would have been preferable for him as he now has to return to his work in the Lebanese Administration to deal with the backlog and set up new plans and schemes.

Election Results

Region A (American Region)

U.S.A.	F. Colt de Wolf
Canada	J.W. Bain
Colombia	Carlos E. Arboleda
Brazil	Lt. Col. Lauro de Medeiros
Argentina	Dr. Jose Ramon Mayo

Region B (Western European and African Region)

France	Jean Laffay
Switzerland	Dr. E. Metzler
United Kingdom	H. Townshend
Portugal	Carlos Ribeiro
Italy	Sr. G. Gneme

Region C (Eastern European and North Asiatic Region)

U.S.S.R.	A. Fortoushenko
Poland	E. Stalinger
Yugoslavia	Josip Culjat

Region D (Remainder of the World)

Pakistan	M.S. Kari
China	J.T. Hwang
Egypt	Shoukry Bey Abaza
Turkey	Necati Toner
Lebanon	Jamil Namour

Mr. Colt DE WOLF (17 votes), Mr. Jean LAFFAY (15 votes), A. Fortoushenko (12 votes), H. Townshend (11 votes) and J.T. Hwang (10 votes) were elected officers on the new Board.

The result of the votes for the other members was:

Dr. Jose R. Mayo - 4 votes
Carlos E. Arboleda - 2 votes
Sr. Gnome - 2 votes
M.S. Kari - 2 votes
Shoukry Bey Abaza - 2 votes
and

G.W. Bain, Lt. Col. Lauro de Medeiros, Carlos Ribeiro, Josip Culjat, Necati Toner and Jamil Nammour, 1 vote.

The Big Five then decided that Mr. Alexander D. Fortoushenko (Deputy Minister of Postal and Electrical Communications in Moscow would be the Chairman of the Administrative Council. Mr. FORTOUSHENKO made a brief statement expressing appreciation for the honour paid to him and to his country.

The next meeting of the Administrative Council will be held on January 20, 1948, at 3 p.m. in Geneva.

PLENARY SESSION
of the
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

The Plenipotentiary Conference which has so often decided to reconsider decisions already arrived at, struck out the text pertaining to the two-third majority vote for the exclusion of members (Document 523TR) presented by Dr. MAYO from Argentina and the amendment proposed by the Delegate from Iraq to the effect that, pursuant to a recommendation of the General Assembly of the United Nations a simple majority vote of the members of the Union would be sufficient. Both the text and the amendment had been adopted on Saturday, the 27th.

Dr. MAYO stated that, after the decision taken in this matter by the Plenary Session, he could not but think of Shelley and Shakespeare. It seemed to him that the Plenipotentiary Conference, like the British Ariel, was always doing evil when trying to do something good. On the other hand, there is a saying in Spanish: "The amendment is worse than the sonnet". It would be wiser for the Delegates to go as spectators to a theatre to listen to actors playing Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors than play, themselves, the Comedy of Errors. For these two reasons, the Plenary Session had better reopen discussion on the subject. Mr. Jean LAFFAY from France announced that he was going to deliver his last appeal to common sense and logic. The Delegates had placed themselves in an awkward and ridiculous position. A short while ago they had received with congratulations and loud applause Sir Harold Shoovert when the Head of the Negotiating Committee in Lake Success came back and was able to announce that the Negotiating Committee had refused to give in and had managed to preserve the full independence of the Union. Now the assembly itself had foolishly decided to accept conditions which they had not even been asked to accept. The only way out of such a mess was to wipe out the whole recommendation on this subject.

Dr. Leon O'Brien from Ireland strongly supported the views expressed by the Delegates from Argentina and France and once more stated that the Union had behaved well and kept amity among members. The whole Article should be dropped for the sake of consistency and unity, so that the error might be rectified.

Mr. TOWNSEND then went on to declare first, that nothing new had been adduced in favour of reopening the discussion and second, that he was rather surprised by the

tone of the representative of a Nation which was not only a member of the United Nations but which also had a representative on the Security Council of the U.N. Mr. Jean LAFFAY sharply and bluntly replied that he could not see any inconsistency in the position taken by the French Delegation. France is a staunch proponent of the United Nations as she was a loyal and indomitable supporter of the League of Nations. The I.T.U. and the U.N. were two different international organizations, the first being a technical one and the second a political one. The meeting decided by 27 votes against 22 to reconsider the question, and it was then agreed that the whole Article should be deleted from the text adopted the previous day.

The Delegate from Lebanon then came back to an old proposal previously submitted by Father SOCCORSI from the Vatican City, i.e., that the new unit system should go into effect as of January 1st, 1948, and that member states should address to the Bureau information concerning the unit they have selected, their decision taking effect as of January 1st, 1948. Mr. ADAMS from the United States pointed out that there were some practical difficulties concerning this proposal as the payments will have to be made in advance and interest shall start from the beginning of the fiscal year against the countries in arrears. Mr. MENDOZA from Cuba reminded the meeting that some countries had not given their adherence to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations. Dr. VON ERNST, Director of the Bureau, intervened to state that he could not foresee any technical difficulties in the accounting procedure.

Mr. LAFFAY of the French Delegation gave his full support to the proposal of the Delegate of Lebanon, as he felt that each country should be allowed to reconsider its classification in the light of new events and new decisions. Mr. TOWNSHEND was very much against this; he said that the decisions taken would involve expenses but that each country which had participated in these decisions should take the responsibility of the costs. He did not think countries should be allowed to change their classification for the 1st of January, 1948. The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. Delegations agreed to the proposal set up as a protocol. A vote was taken and the protocol was approved by 28 to 7.

The assembly then adopted the recommendation of Committee C that the Administrative Council study the convenience of establishing regional liaison offices for the purpose of facilitating the most economical distribution of documents, maintaining close contact with other related international organizations, eventually gathering and transmitting to the Secretary-General of the Union material and information. The Article in connection with postal, telegraph and telephone franking privileges was also approved.

THE WEATHER Yesterday's Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	44	61
Baltimore	41	64
Chicago	50	71
Miami	75	81
New York	42	59
Philadelphia	41	64
San Francisco	49	70
Washington	42	64

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer. Moderate to occasional fresh south and southeast winds.

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Procedure at Signature Ceremonies of Final Sessions

International Radio Conference and International Telecommunications Conference

The final joint session of the International Radio Conference and the International Telecommunications Conference will be held in the Renaissance Room beginning at 2:00 P.M. on Thursday, October 2. The agenda will be as follows:

1. Opening remarks by Chairman of the Conferences
2. Reply by Signor Gneme, Dean of the Conferences
3. Signature
4. Closing of the Conferences.

The Final Acts will be available for signature on the rostrum of the Renaissance Room, which will be rearranged for the ceremony. At the time of signature, the Secretary General will call the roll and the Delegates, as the name of their country is called, will come up on the rostrum by means of the stairs on the right side, sign the documents, and leave the rostrum by means of the stairs on the other side.

SEE PAGE 2 - "I recognize the representative from 'MORNING ELECTRON'..."

I recognize

the representative from

"MORNING ELECTRON".

Mr. Chairman:

At long last I have had the good fortune to catch your eye to ask for the floor and be recognized by you. I shall be brief, as all honourable members promised to be in these meetings, but I have a few points that I want, with your permission, to bring home. They are neither verbal points nor points of substance. They are, if I may put it that way, some human points of view which, of course, have nothing to do with frequency allocations, bandwidths, spectrum space, registration boards, direction-finding bearings, engineering principles, mobile and fixed stations, call signals, carrier and damped waves, schedules or s(c)hedules. I beg leave to speak as a journalist who has, for so many years, been roving and roaming all over the world, craving for stories of human interest and mutual understanding, with or without simultaneous interpretation.

Well, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I have been sitting here for five solid months, listening with great interest to the very interesting statements, comments and remarks, delivered by the honourable representatives of 78 countries, and I hope you will admit that I have been a very quiet sort of fellow, that I have never lost my temper even in the hottest days of the summer or the most heated debates. I didn't even have a chance to take a nap now and then as I had to set up those very weird untechnical and unfaithful reports which you have been good enough to accept.

I should like to point out to you that this paper has always given a more optimistic outlook on this bright new world than the most voluminous newspapers, dailies and magazines of this happy country.

One of the truest remarks made was that of Mr. Arboleda. May I remind you that the Delegate from Colombia stressed that the Conference would not have lasted more than three months if the I.T.C. Club had been in operation since the beginning of this Conference. This Club was the real telecommunications laboratory.

I was inclined to think and say that it is a great experience indeed for a salaried loiterer to acknowledge the common sense and goodwill of specialists and experts, hammering, ironing and sweating out agreements on questions and matters which are, in my opinion, far more important than political squabbles and verbal onslaughts. It is my contention, Mr. Chairman, that the representatives of the 78 countries who have been striving for so long here to produce a handful of printed pages, have proven themselves real peacemongers who have well deserved the recognition of their fellow countrymen and the happy spare time they had in this very healthy and treeless spot. Never in the whole field of telecommunications have so many owed so much to so few. I venture to say, Mr. Chairman, that it was obvious - at least in Atlantic City - that there is always a solution or a compromise proposal at hand to solve the most difficult problems.

Your honourable colleague from Pakistan would no doubt agree with me in this matter, and even my indomitable friend from Lebanon was pacified when he left this shore for the Middle East - having been elected to the Administrative Council.

I shall never forget the days when Sir Stanley Angwin won each and everyone with his persuasiveness and ability, the days when the indefatigable Mr. Townshend tried and tried again. I then remembered how and why England had stood alone, defiant, and saved the freedom of the world.

I shall never forget the day when Mr. Jean Laffay, bristling with pride and quotations, and more temperamental than ever, made, in a ringing and moving voice his plea for the French language. I then remembered how and why France, subjugated and broken hearted, had for so long resisted the most ruthless invader with the bare arms of her spirit.

I shall never forget those long days of protracted discussions in Committee C when tenacious and smiling Mr. Alexander Fortoushenko so patiently weathered the storms. I then remembered how and why Russia had so valiantly waited for the turn of the tide.

I shall never forget the day when Mr. Francis de Wolf, bending as usual over innumerable and voluminous folders and documents read a page which meant peace for the Conference and scored a smashing success, when he announced, amidst applause, that the U.S. Government had decided to reverse its initial proposal and now proposed that the seat of the Union remain in Switzerland. I remembered then, that a great and powerful nation had nothing to lose and everything to gain in making it its duty not to impose its will on the smaller hapless or distracted nations.

I shall never forget the metaphysical, moral and logical arguments used by Father Seccorisi when he had to explain quite a few times why he felt compelled to abstain.

I shall never forget Mr. de Mendoza's impassioned philippics, and Mr. Jamil Nammour's outbursts when, in his shirt sleeves, his collar and tie thrown on the next chair, he emphasized the necessity of drastic economy.

All those days are by-gone days, great days, and days of great expectation. Many other names, dates and events should be recalled but, in order to follow your instructions, Mr. Chairman, I have to be brief so that the Convention will be signed on the irrevocable date.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I should like to submit for consideration by the assembly, the following resolution:

WHEREAS, representatives of 78 nations, encaged for five months in huge buildings, close by an overcrowded beach, managed not to tear each other apart and even agreed on certain basic issues,

RESOLVED, that when the above-mentioned Delegates are scattered and estranged all over this distraught world, they be requested to give five minutes thought every week to the pleasant memory of the time when they used to collaborate with other human beings, who were separated by nationality, creed, colour and language, but united in a common objective of furthering

the technical means for world wide understanding.

Well, Gentlemen, this was a great not-to-be-missed opportunity, and I am very happy not to have missed it.

I would also request, Mr. Chairman, that this statement of mine be recorded in the Minutes of this meeting.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

<u>THE WEATHER</u>					
<u>Yesterday's Temperatures</u>					
	Min.	Max.		Min.	Max.
Atlantic City	37	61	New York	39	60
Baltimore	38	62	Philadelphia	34	61
Chicago	34	62	San Francisco	59	69
Miami	71	83	Washington	38	60

Weather Forecast for Atlantic City

Fair with sunshine and slowly rising temperatures. Highest afternoon temperature around 60 degrees. Gentle variable winds.

PLENARY SESSION OF THE PLINIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

At its last meeting before the signing of the Convention this afternoon, the Plenary Session of the Plenipotentiary Conference adopted on second reading, the pink texts of the Convention, General Regulations, Miscellaneous Protocols and Resolutions and the UN-ITU agreement. At the close of the meeting, the Delegate for Argentina, Dr. ANDRADA, in the name of his Government, extended a warm invitation to the Delegates to come to Buenos Aires for the 1952 Conference. He pointed out that the warm friendships which had developed during these last five months would be very helpful to international cooperation to which telecommunication technicians the world over contribute. He was followed by Mr. LAFFAY, Head of the French Delegation, who welcomed Delegates to Paris in 1949, and told them to bring their families and be assured that everything would be done to make their stay pleasant. Sr. BARAJAS, Delegate of Mexico, also extended a cordial welcome to Mexico for the next High Frequency Conference. Mr. TOWNSHEND, who will not be present at the signing Thursday expressed his congratulations and thanks to Mr. Denny for "leading us through a great series of conferences to a considerable degree of final success. I have been to many conferences in the last 30 years, and I have met some chairmen who were popular, others who were efficient, but you have shown us that it is possible to combine both." These few words were loudly applauded by the meeting, and the session adjourned at 2:15 A.M.

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BON VOYAGE TO YOU ALL

The International Telecommunications Conferences which have been in session here since May 16 came to a close ~~Oct 2~~^{Oct 2}, when the Delegates of 78 nations represented at the conference, affixed their signatures to the International Telecommunications Convention of Atlantic City and the International Radio Regulations of Atlantic City.

In the flag bedecked Renaissance Room of the Hotel Ambassador Charles R. Denny, Chairman of the conferences and the United States Delegation to the Conferences, opened the formal ceremony.

The main points of his remarks were as follows:

"Radio, by its very nature, is an international medium. The radio wave knows no national boundary. The success of radio operations in one country depends directly on how radio is operated in other countries. The radio spectrum is a unique natural resource which is the common property of all countries, both small and large. It is unique because its usefulness depends on the ability of all countries to work out plans for sharing the spectrum so that each country may enjoy radio facilities appropriately suited to its needs."

"When we met here 20 weeks ago, it seemed to many of us that in making up our agenda for these Conferences we had perhaps undertaken to do more than we would be able to accomplish. Very basic changes were needed in the structure of the Union provided in the Madrid Treaty. It was our task to make an almost completely new beginning. We have now completed a treaty providing for a closely knit permanent international organization which can deal with communications problems as they arise."

This is to be contrasted with the old system where the only permanent office of the Union was a secretarial clearing house, and where effective action could be taken only when a conference met once every five years."

"We have broken new ground in the radio field in three important respects:

First, we have adopted a world-wide frequency allocation table extending up to 10,500,000 kilocycles.

Second, we have planned practical machinery for putting this new allocation table into effect."

"Third, we have provided for a permanent board of experts, the International Frequency Registration Board which will consider every future assignment to determine whether it will cause international interference."

"Together we have taken another step toward the ultimate goal of successful world-wide cooperation. Successful international relations between the nations of the earth is a mosaic made up of good working arrangements in the various specific fields where nations have relations with each other."

Mr. Giuseppe GNEME, Chairman of the Italian Delegation to the Conferences, as "Dean of the Delegates", replied to Mr. Denny's remarks. The outstanding parts of his speech were as follows:

"By means of the creation of an Administrative Council, a proper and permanent organization will henceforth govern our Union. It will be competent to study and solve all the problems which may arise before the new Plenipotentiary Conference, which we have set for 1952 at Buenos Aires."

"The Radio Regulations have undergone such transformations through the new material introduced therein that those who, like myself, have watched over their birth, can only consider them with profound respect, and even with some degree of apprehension. In the very first pages of this document we find about a hundred definitions, some of which are extremely difficult, and, in addition, many new tables for the classification of emissions; and finally, the famous Article 5 of Washington, which became Article 7 of Madrid and Cairo; and which has grown appreciably in size at Atlantic City."

"The I.F.R.B., after cooperating in the preparation of the aforesaid draft, which must be considered and adopted by the Conference set for this purpose, will become the sole organization for frequency assignments and registration for the stations of the whole world, thus eliminating many difficulties and ensuring the best utilization of the electric spectrum."

"...we have been obliged to make a slight sacrifice at the expense of the third High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, but we have been, I believe, very wise in immediately recognizing the impossibility of being able to develop, here in Atlantic City, the very vast and very interesting program submitted by the United States of America, and in deciding that this task be entrusted to the new Conference fixed for 1948 in Mexico."

"The importance of the work accomplished by these conferences is obviously due to the fact that approximately 1,700 documents many of them exceedingly voluminous - were distributed in two languages."

"I should like to make one more request of Mr. DENNY: on behalf of all of us, will you be good enough, Mr. Chairman, to transmit to the President of the United States of America, the great nation which has accorded us such generous hospitality, the assurance of our deep respect and of our sincere gratitude."

LATEST NEWS!

The MORNING ELECTRON which, for five months, has been the acknowledged paper of the happy few, of the elite of an international intelligentsia, has never been the mouthpiece of the Trusts, the Banks, or of Big Money. It served ideas, ideals; it never served interests. This may explain why the MORNING ELECTRON has been at the same time successful and unsuccessful.

As the number of its readers has diminished appreciably since last evening, the General Manager has decided to stop further publication of this remarkable and brilliant daily. It may reappear in 1952 in Buenos Aires with the new shining title of "EL ELECTRON DEL MANANA".

Anyway, we would like to thank our faithful readers and declare, quoting from Mr. DENNY's last speech, "The business of this Conference has been concluded....God speed, safe journey home BON VOYAGE TO YOU ALL."

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