



Documents of the Administrative Radio Conference for Region 1
(Geneva, 1949)

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- This PDF includes Document No. 1 - 100.
- The complete set of conference documents includes Document No. 1 - 314.

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Administrative Radio Conference
for Region I
Geneva, 1949

RI Doc, N° 1 E
May, 1949
(Submitted in English)

Note by Secretariat

The attention of the Region 1 Conference is drawn to the attached letter dated 28 October 1948, from the Chairman of the International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference to the Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board.

International Administrative
Aeronautical Radio Conference
GENEVA
October 28th, 1948

Mr. Paul D. Miles
Chairman,
International Frequency Registration Board,
Geneva.

Report of the Aeronautical Conference (First Session)
concerning the Aeronautical Mobile (OR) Service

1. I desire to draw your attention to volumes 1 and 2 of the report of the International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference, First Session, Geneva 1948.

2. The Aeronautical Conference has made recommendations to the I.F.R.B., which it desires should be passed to Regional Conferences, concerning allocations to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service in the following shared bands to be dealt with by these regional Conferences :

3155-3200 kc/s (Regions 1 and 2 only) Pages 64 & 66

3200-3230 kc/s (Regions 1 and 2 only) Pages 64 & 66

3. In making the recommendations enumerated above the Conference realized that the regional Conferences are the only bodies capable of deciding how much space each service sharing a band should be apportioned, since they alone would know the requirements of all the services sharing that band. Nevertheless these tables are not merely the unsatisfied requirements of the aeronautical mobile (OR) service, but rather a list engineered into channels indicating the space which the Aeronautical Conference hopes that the regional Conferences can make available to this service in the bands concerned. (Vol.2 para. 5(2) b). If they decide that this is not possible, it is desired that they should accord priority to channels A.B.C. etc. in that order.

4. It is further requested, that wherever possible allocations made by the regional Conferences to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service should be made on the basis of the technical standards employed by the Conference (Vol 2 para. 6 (2) b) as contained in volume 1 and Aer-Document 193.

5. The service and interference ranges and the repetition distances employed in calculating sharing possibilities are contained in Aer-Document 193, a copy of which is enclosed for reference.

signed J.D. Furze
for Arthur A. Lebel
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE
for Region I

Geneva, 1949

RI Doc. N° 2-E
May, 1949

(Submitted in English)

Note by Secretariat

The attention of the Region I Conference is drawn to the attached letter dated 13 December 1948, from the Chairman of the Region 3 Preparatory Committee to the Chairman of the Provisional Frequency Board.

(7-7-7)

13 December 1948

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
Region 3 Conference

Mr. Paul D. Miles
Chairman
Provisional Frequency Board
Palais Wilson
Geneva

Dear Mr. Miles,

Service Prefix and Regional Requirement Numbers

1. It is desired that the following, which has been agreed between the Preparatory Committee of the Region 3 Conference and Mr. C.W. Loeber (representing the Requirements Committee of the P.F.B.), in respect of service prefix and regional requirement numbers, should be brought to your attention for favour any further action considered necessary.

(a) That the letter "B" has been adopted in the light of the following remarks as the service prefix letter to requirements for the medium frequency broadcasting service in the band 535 - 1605 kc/s.

(b) That the letter "D" has been adopted as the service prefix letter to requirements for the radionavigation (aeronautical and maritime) service.

(c) That for all additional requirements submitted to the Region 3 Conference, a number from the series

Z01 - Z99
Y01 - Y99
X01 - X99 etc.,

will be allotted. Thus the first additional fixed requirements received from Australia will be given the number "F AS Z01".

(d) That, since no requirements for either the medium frequency broadcasting or radionavigation services will be dealt with by the P.F.B., Administrations may, in lieu of using a number from the services given in (c) above, allot a number from the series 1 - 999. Thus the first radionavigation service requirement received from Indonesia would be allotted the number "D EX 1".

(e) That the circuit numbers previously given by the P.F.B. to any of the requirements submitted to it and subsequently passed down to the Region 3 Conference for consideration, will not be altered.

(f) That requirements originally received by either the P.F.B. or the Region 3 Conference, should be given a circuit number by the body receiving it, which number it will retain, even should the requirement be subsequently passed from one body to the other for any reason.

2. It is felt that the agreement reached on this matter should be transmitted to the other Regional Conferences, to enable uniformity to be achieved on this subject.

3. A copy of this letter has been sent to the Secretary General for his information.

Chairman

Region 3 Conference
Preparatory Committee

Administrative Radio Conference
for Region I
Geneva, 1949

RI Doc. N° 3 E
May, 1949
(submitted in English)

Note by the Secretariat

The attention of the Region I Conference is drawn to the attached letter dated 15 February 1949, from the Postmaster General, Government of Southern Rhodesia. The list referred to therein is available in the Secretariat.

AIRMAIL :

N° W.4595/30

GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA

GENERAL POST OFFICE

P.O. Box 792,

Salisbury.

15th February 1949

Dear Sir,

REGION ONE CONFERENCE : GENEVA, MAY 1949

It is understood that the above-described Conference will deal in particular with frequency requirements below 3900 Kc/s in Region 1.

I have to forward herewith a list of frequency requirements in this class in which this Administration wishes to operate in respect of :-

- (a) Fixed Stations
- (b) Broadcasting Stations.

Yours faithfully

(signature illegible)

POSTMASTER GENERAL

The Secretary-General,
Region 1 Conference,
International Telecommunication Union,
G e n e v a

FLR/WME

Administrative Radio Conference
for Region I
Geneva, 1949

RI Doc. N° 4 E
May, 1949

Note by Secretariat

The attention of the Region I Conference is drawn
to the attached letter dated 3 March 1949, from the Chairman
of the P.F.B. to the Secretary-General of the I.T.U.

CPF/3/201

SW/yb

Geneva, 3 March 1949

Mr. F. v. Ernst,
Secretary-General of the I.T.U.
Palais Wilson,
Geneva.

Sir,

In a letter reproduced in Document N° 382 of the P.F.B. 11 October 1948, the Chairman of the European Broadcasting Conference, Copenhagen 1948 drew my attention to Resolution I of that Conference and, in particular the request to the P.F.B. which it contains. (See the pink booklet Copenhagen, page 71).

In the words of this text, the European Broadcasting Conference ".... requests the Provisional Frequency Board to give their urgent consideration to the measures which may be taken by the Governments concerned in order to facilitate the implementation of the Copenhagen Plan as of 15th March 1950, in accordance with the decision of the Conference, throughout the Atlantic City bands referred to under 3. above and to take such action as will assist the Governments concerned to conclude the necessary special arrangements."

The P.F.B. is not the competent authority to decide on such arrangements as might prove necessary. This question will be submitted to the Special Administrative Conference in due course. However, it is my opinion that meanwhile the matter should be brought to the knowledge of the Region I Conference for examination as the countries which took part in the Copenhagen Conference will, in all probability, be represented at the Region I Conference.

In addition, I would state that the frequency bands mentioned in the Resolution are all between 150 and 1605 kc/s, and are thus outside the bands that are examined by the P.F.B.

I therefore beg to ask you to draw the attention of the Region I Conference to the Resolution of the Copenhagen Conference at the appropriate time.

Yours truly,

Chairman of the P.F.B.

Administrative Radio Conference
for Region I
Geneva, 1949

RI Doc. N° 5 E
May, 1949
(submitted in English)

Note by Secretariat

The attached letter dated 2 March 1949, from the
Postmaster General, Government of Southern Rhodesia, and
the reply forwarded by the Secretariat on 10 March 1948,
are circulated for information.

BY AIR MAIL

Nº W.4595/30

GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA

GENERAL POST OFFICE

P.O. Box 792, Salisbury.

2nd March 1949

Dear Sir,

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE : REGION I

MAY, 1949

In reply to your telegram Nº 10.2/29 dated the 17th February last, relating to further proposals for the work of the above-described Conference as provided for in the General Regulations, Chapter 1, paragraph 4, this Administration desires to put forward the following proposal for consideration at the Conference :

"That in view of the similarity between the Urgency Signal XXX (Chapter XIV Art. 37RR, Section X, para 934) and the international series of call signs XXA-XXZ Portuguese Colonies, (Chapter VII Art. 19RR Section 11 para 419), that the Urgency Signal XXX be replaced by a signal not likely to be confused, with a call from the series assigned by the Union."

This Administration has no further proposals to offer for consideration at the Conference.

Yours faithfully,

POSTMASTER GENERAL

SW/yb

Geneva, 10 March 1949

The Postmaster General,
The General Post Office,
P.O. Box 792,
Salisbury
Southern Rhodesia

Sir,

In your letter N° W 4595/30 of 2 March 1949, you expressed the wish that a proposal for the replacement of the urgency signal XXX by another signal which could not be mistaken for a call sign in one of the series allocated by the I.T.U. should be brought before the Conference for Region I.

As you point out, the urgency signal is defined in N° 934 of the Radio Regulations.

The series of call signs allocated to the various countries are given in the Table of Allocation of Call Signs, N° 419 of these Regulations.

But, Article 11 of the Atlantic City Telecommunication Convention para. 1 (1) stipulates that the Regulations shall be revised by Administrative Conference.

The Region 1 Conference is not an Administrative Conference under the terms of this para. of the Convention. It is a Regional Administrative Conference with strictly limited scope (See Resolution N° 59 of the Administrative Council).

For this reason, notwithstanding our telegram N° 10.2/29 in which (in application of the provisions of Chapter 1 para 4 of the General Regulations applicable under the terms of Chapter 2, para. 7 of the said Regulations) we requested the Administrations concerned to submit any proposals for the Region 1 Conferences, such proposals should not, in our opinion, touch upon matters with which only the forthcoming Radio Conference at Buenos Aires would be competent to deal.

I remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Assistant Secretary General

L. Mulatier

Administrative Radio Conference
for Region I
Geneva, 1949.

RI Doc. No. 6-E
9 May, 1949.

(Submitted in French)

Note by Secretariat

The attention of the Region I Conference is drawn to the attached letter dated 12 March 1949, from the Administration of the Belgian Congo. The list mentioned therein can be obtained from the Secretariat.

jm.

GOUVERNEMENT GENERAL
6e DIRECTION GENERALE
5e DIRECTION
CONGO BELGE

No. 1164/65/3960

Leopoldville, 12 March, 1949.

The Secretary-General of the
International Telecommunication Union,
GENEVA

Sir,

Further to your service telegram No. 10.2/29 of 7/2/1949 relating to the work of the Administrative Radio Conference, I am sending you herewith a list of frequencies allocated to the radio beacon stations of the Telecommunication Service of the Belgian Congo and of Ruanda-Urundi.

I would ask you to submit this list to the said Conference with a request for final allocation of the frequencies indicated.

I remain, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

J. JONLET

Acting Director and Departmental Head.

jm

Administrative Radio Conference
for Region I
Geneva, 1949

RI Doc. N° 7 E
May 1949
(Submitted in French)

Note by the Secretariat

The attention of the Region I Conference is drawn
to the attached letter, dated 11 April 1949, from the Swiss
Administration.

General Direction of Posts
Telegraphs and Telephones

Teleg. Address. GENTEL

Secretary General of the International
Telecommunication Union,
G e n e v a.

Our Ref. 86.5.74

BERN, Speichergasse 6

11 April 1949

Subject: Region I Administrative Conference

Sir,

The Swiss P.T.T. Administration contemplates participating in the radio services between boats navigating the Rhine and the public telephone network, in accordance with the proposals formulated by the Hague Conference (29 March to 1 April 1949)

For the purposes of the Conference in question, it requests you to note that Switzerland is asking to be granted the following frequencies:

: Station	: Approx Frequency	: Aerial Power	: Remarks	:
: Bâle *	: 2000 kc/s	: 75 watts	: Working frequency. Land-ship circuit	:
: Bâle *	: 2000 kc/s	: 50 watts	: Working frequency. Ship-land circuit.	:
:			: Frequency for use by all boats working:	:
:			: with Bale.	:
: Call	: 2000 kc/s	: 75 watts	: Call frequency used by all base	:
:			: stations at intervals along the Rhine.	:
: Call	: 2000 kc/s	: 50 watts	: Call frequency used by all boats navi-	:
:			: gating the Rhine.	:

*The difference between the sending and receiving frequencies should be at least equal to 20% of the lower frequency.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Director,
Telegraph and Telephone Division

Administrative Radio Conference
for Region I
Geneva, 1949

RI Doc. N° 8-E
May 1949
(submitted in French)

Note by Secretariat

The attention of the Region I Conference is drawn to the attached letter dated 20 April 1949, from the Administration of Morocco. The List mentioned therein can be obtained from the Secretariat.

Protectorat de la République Française
au Maroc

DIRECTION DE L'OFFICE DES POSTES, DES
TELEGRAPHES ET DES TELEPHONES

EXPLOITATION ELECTRIQUE

Rabat, 20 April 1949.

N° 321 TSF

The Secretary-General of the
International Telecommunication Union,
Palais Wilson,
G E N E V A.

SUBJECT: Region I Radio Conference

REFERENCE : Your telegram N° 10 - 2/29 of 18.2.1949

Sir,

I beg to forward herewith two copies of the list of requirements of the Office of the Moroccan PTT in those bands which will be allocated by the above-mentioned Conference.

I should be very much obliged if you would send one of these copies to the Chairman of the Provisional Frequency Board.

I hope to be able to inform you in the near future of the name of the Delegate who will represent the interests of Morocco and Tunisia, and who will have the joint voting rights conferred on the two countries at the Atlantic City Conference.

I remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

The Chief Engineer of the Telecommunication
Services.

For the Director of the Post Telegraph and Telephone
Office of Morocco.

Administrative Radio Conference
for Region I
Geneva, 1949

RI Doc. N° 9-E
May 1949
(Submitted in French)

Note by Secretariat

The attention of the Region I Conference is drawn to the attached letter dated 28 April 1949, from the Netherlands Administration. The documents mentioned therein can be obtained from the Secretariat.

DIRECTION GENERALE
DES POSTES, TELEGRAPHES ET TELEPHONES
DES PAYS-BAS

12, Kortenaerkade, The Hague.

The Secretary-General of the
International Telecommunication Union
GENEVA

The Hague, 28.4.49

12849

Div. C.A. Radio

Sir,

I beg to forward you the required number of copies of the
"Proposal" and of the Documents of The Hague Conference for Radio-
telephone Traffic with Ships on the Rhine.

I remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

The Director-General

Administrative Radio Conference

for Region I

Geneva, 1949

RI Doc. N° 10 E

May, 1949

(Submitted in English)

Note by Secretariat

The attention of the Region I Conference is drawn to the attached telegram dated 6 April 1949, from the Secretary of State, United States of America.

+ washington burinterna geneva sza 56 =

following from state dept quote for secgen us govt acknowledges receipt your telegram jan 21 1949 inviting countries of region 1 to participate in administrative radio conference for region 1 beginning geneva may 18 1949 in view of important interests us in several region 1 problems including us zone of occupied germany tangier maritime sharing with loran and problem of standard radio frequencies us govt desires to participate in conference as observer in order to participate in respect of those matters pertaining to bona fide interests of us in region 1 composition us delegation approximately 5 further details will follow dean acheson secretary of state united states of america = unquote ++

Administrative Radio Conference
for Region I
Geneva, 1949

RI Doc. N° 11 E
May 1949
(submitted in English)

Note by Secretariat

The attention of the Region I Conference is drawn to the attached letter dated 12 April 1949, from the International Air Transport Association, and to the reply forwarded by the Secretariat on 22 April 1949.

Cable Address: IATA MONTREAL

I A T A

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION

Head Office: Central Station Building, Montreal 3, Canada

12th April, 1949

Ref: 4281

F. v. Ernst, Esq.,
Secretary General,
International Telecommunications Union,
Geneva, Switzerland.

Dear Sir,

With reference to the Second Session of the International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference (scheduled for 31st July in Geneva) and to the Region I and Region 3 Frequency Conferences (scheduled for 18th May in Geneva), International Air Transport Association would like to participate in the discussions on frequency allocations for the aeronautical mobile radio service and for aeronautical radio navigational aids.

2. I enclose a copy of a letter dated 27th September, 1948, from Mr. A.L. Lebel, Chairman of the First Session, IAARC, in which he invited IATA to make a study of the report of that session and to submit any comments to the Second Session in July, 1949.

3. I would be grateful if IATA could be officially invited to attend the three meetings and would be obliged if the relevant agendas and supporting documents could be sent to this Office.

Yours sincerely,

(Sig) William P. Hildred
Director General

Encl.

UIT

UNION INTERNATIONALE
DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

UNION INTERNACIONAL DE TELECOMUNICACIONES

Le Secrétariat Général

Genève, September 27, 1948

The Head of the
International Air Transport Association,
Central Station Building,
Montreal, P.Q.
Canada.

Sir,

The International Administrative Aeromautical Radio Conference, which has been meeting in Geneva since May 15, 1948, has just suspended its proceedings until July 31, 1949, at which time it is scheduled to hold a Second Session for the purpose of completing its work.

I have been instructed by the Plenary Assembly of this Conference to forward to you a report of this First Session, for your information. The different parts of this report are now being assembled in the intended form, and I am issuing the necessary instructions so that the copies of this report will be sent to you when the above process of compilation is completed.

At the same time, I am to invite you to make such studies of this report as you may deem possible and advisable, and to suggest that you may wish to submit the results of such a study to the Second Session of this Conference, when it meets next year. This material should be addressed to the Secretary General of the International Telecommunications Union, at Geneva, Switzerland, and it should reach this official not later than June 30, 1949.

The Conference further directed that I take this opportunity to thank the International Air Transport Association for the very valuable contribution which it has made to the work of this Conference through the participation of Messrs. J.G. Adam and L. Layzell. The members of the Conference agree that the technical competence and the spirit of cooperation displayed by these men at all times have been outstanding.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR L. LEBEL

Chairman

ALL/hr

(71-771)

SW/bp
9.1/28

22 April 1949

Sir William P. Hildred, C.B.,
Director General of the International
Air Transport Association,
Central Station Building,
Montreal, 3
Canada.

Sir,

In reply to your letter 4281 of 12 April 1949 in connection with the invitation for your organization to attend the Aeronautical Radio Conference (2nd Session) and the Regions 1 and 3 Conferences which are shortly to be held in Geneva, I beg to inform you as follows:

Aeronautical Radio Conference:

With regard to the 2nd session of this Conference, we give below an extract from Notification No 572:

"Since the Conference will be resuming its work after an interruption, no new invitation will be issued. The Secretary General would however like to know whether you will participate or not, how many delegates (approximately) you will send, and whether you wish the Secretariat to arrange for the accommodation of your delegation."

It is thus understood that administrations, institutions and organizations which took part in the 1st session may attend the 2nd session on the same basis.

Regions 1 and 3 Conferences:

As these conference are to open on 18 May next there is not sufficient time for your request for admission to be submitted to Members and Associate Members of the Union. In the circumstances I suggest that you submit a request to the Chairman of these two conferences, through me, as these conferences will have to make the necessary decision.

I am,

Sir,

Yours very truly,

Secretary General

F. v. Ernst

Enclosures

(71-7-71)

Administrative Radio Conference
for Region 1
Geneva, 1949.

R1 Doc. no. 12 E
May, 1949.

Note by Secretariat

In accordance with the decision of the Special Administrative Conference for the North East Atlantic (Loran), the attention of the Region 1 Conference is drawn to the Resolution of that Conference, the Recommendation annexed thereto, the technical data related thereto, and the Final Protocol, for appropriate consideration in its frequency assignment plan.

Copies of the Documents and the Final Acts of the Loran Conference are available in the Secretariat.

9 May , 1949.

DRAFT
A G E N D A

of the

First Plenary Meeting

(Wednesday, 18 May, 1949 at 3 p.m.)

1. Opening of the Conference by Dr. Franz von Ernst, Secretary General
2. Election of the Chairman
3. Election of the Vice-Chairman or Vice-Chairmen
4. Approval of the provisions made for Conference Secretariat
5. Adoption of Rules of Procedure
6. "Working methods" of the Conference
7. Working Languages
8. Admission of Observers to the Conference
9. Agenda of the Conference
10. Setting-up of Committees: Terms of Reference
11. Election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees
12. Participation of Delegations in Committee Work
13. Hours of work
14. Miscellaneous

Report of the General Secretariat

concerning the convening at Geneva of the Administrative Radio Conference for Region I.

1. Origin and Organisation

The Atlantic City Radio Regulations lay down in Article 5 that for the allocation of frequencies the world has been subdivided into three Regions (cf. par. 3, no. 100). The limits of Region I are laid down in N°. 101.

2. The 44 countries Members of the Union who belong to this Region are the following:

1. People's Republic of Albania
2. Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
3. Austria
4. Belgium
5. The Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
6. People's Republic of Bulgaria
7. Vatican City (State of)
8. Portuguese Colonies
9. Colonies, etc. of the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
10. Oversea Territories under French Mandate, etc.
11. Belgian Congo and Territories of Ruanda Urundi
12. Denmark
13. Egypt
14. Ethiopia
15. Finland
16. France
17. Greece
18. People's Republic of Hungary
19. Iraq
20. Ireland
21. Iceland
22. Italy
23. Lebanon
24. Liberia
25. Luxemburg
26. Monaco
27. Norway
28. Netherlands
29. Republic of Poland
30. Portugal
31. French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia
32. Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia
33. Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
34. Southern Rhodesia

- 35. Roumanian People's Republic
- 36. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- 37. Sweden
- 38. Switzerland (Confederation)
- 39. Syria
- 40. Republic of Czechoslovakia
- 41. Turkey
- 42. Union of South Africa and the mandated territory of
South West Africa
- 43. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- 44. Yemen

3. The above countries were invited by telegram 10.2/6 of 20 January 1949.

4. The following were also invited:

The Specialised Agencies of the U.N.
(cf. Resolutions Nos. 109 and 110 of the Administrative Council)

5. The following were advised of the convening of the Conference:

- a) the U.N.
- b) the Allied Control Authority (Catelpost),
which acknowledged receipt of the communication
- c) the I.F.R.B.
- d) the C.C.I.R.
- e) the C.C.I.F.

6. Up to the present time the following countries have stated that they will be unable to participate:

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
Vatican City (State of)
Belgian Congo
Greece
Iraq
Lebanon
Luxemburg

7. In a telegram dated 6 April the Government of the United States of America expressed a wish to participate in the conference as an observer in order to contribute to the solution of matters which are of bona fide interest to the United States in Region 1. (See Document No 10).

8. Radio Austria, Wien, has asked to take part in the Conference as an observer. In our reply we referred to Chapter 2, Paragraph 2 of the General Regulations annexed to the Atlantic City Convention.

9. The International Maritime Radio Commission, in a letter dated 14 February, asked to be admitted to the Conference.

This request was submitted to Administrations in telegram 10.2/37 of 22 February 1949 in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 2, Paragraph 4 of the General Regulations annexed to the Atlantic City Convention.

The response was as follows:

23 Administrations signified their agreement within the given time.

1 opposed admission.

1 stated that its consent would depend on whether or not Spanish organs would be represented on the I.M.R.C.

The I.M.R.C. will thus be admitted to the Conference.

10. The International Air Transport Association (I.A.T.A.), in a letter dated 12 April 1949, requested admission to the Region I Conference (See Doc. N° 11).

11. The Agenda of the Conference is mentioned in Administrative Council Resolution N° 59:

"Assignment of frequencies in the bands 255 to 415 kc/s, 1605 to 2850 kc/s, 3155 to 3400 kc/s and 3500 to 3900 kc/s, on the understanding that as regards the band 255-415 kc/s, the Region 1 Conference should take into account the results of the work of the Broadcasting and Maritime Radio Conference, Copenhagen, 1948."

12. Chapter 1. Paragraph 4 of the General Regulations annexed to the Convention, applicable in pursuance of Paragraph 7 of Chapter 2 of the General Regulations, provides that after the invitations have been sent, the Secretary General shall request the administrations of all Members and Associate Members to forward their proposals for the work of the Conference.

In telegram 10.2/29 of 16 February 1949 we requested administrations to forward any proposals for the work of the Conference.

At the time of publication of this document, the General Secretariat has not received any proposals for the work of the Conference. (In this connection, see Doc. N° 5).

13. Languages

Following the adoption by the Administrative Council of Resolutions Nos. 84 and 85 concerning the use of additional oral working languages at conferences and meetings and the sharing of expenses resulting from their use, the General Secretariat sent the following telegram to the Administrations of the countries of Region I on 28 March 1949.

"See Burinterna a (all countries Region 1)
10.2/86 Resolution 84 of the Administrative Council enjoins chiefly quote primo expenses involved by use of additional working languages shall be borne by such delegations as have requested them under the conditions stated in para 4(2) article 15 of the Convention secundo if application is made to General Secretariat to provide wholly or partly for use of an additional working language in a conference or meeting Secretariat shall first ascertain that additional

expenditure incurred will be repaid in due time to the Union
tertio decisions taken by conferences or meetings of permanent
organs of the Union in addition to provisions concerning use
of languages in para 4 article 15 of the Convention shall be
financially binding only on such countries as have requested
or agree to use of such working languages unquote if you pro-
pose to send delegation to Administrative Radio Conference
Region 1 should be obliged if you would indicate your intention
concerning use of additional working language for that Conference +"

As the General Secretariat has received no request for an additional
working language under the conditions of para. 4 (2) of Article 15 of
the International Telecommunication Convention, up to the date of publica-
tion of this document, it has taken steps to provide interpretation from
French into English and vice versa, and for the publication of documents
in French and English, there being no Spanish-speaking Delegation.

Draft

WORKING METHODS

1. Proposals submitted to the Conference

If proposals submitted by Delegations, taking into account the Rules of Procedure, are to be distributed to all Delegations, they shall be handed in to the Secretary of the Conference who shall be responsible for their publication in the working languages adopted by the Conference.

In order to expedite the publication of such documents, it is recommended that they be submitted, if possible, in duplicate.

2. Reports of Committees and Working Groups

a) Rapporteurs shall hand in the minute of their reports, duly approved by the Chairman of the Committee, to the Secretary of the Conference. The latter shall be responsible for their numbering, translation, duplication and distribution in the languages adopted by the Conference.

b) In order to facilitate the work of the Conference and to avoid inaccuracies, Rapporteurs shall always denote proposals, amendments and texts to which they refer by the number of the document in which they have been published.

c) Rapporteurs shall take care to annex to their reports the text of relevant proposals or documents under discussion which have not been published as Conference documents.

d) Reports shall bear, below the document number, the title of the Committee which has drawn them up.

e) Any opinions and recommendations which working groups or committees may be called upon to draw up shall be submitted for ratification to the Committee concerned and, as the case may be, to the Plenary Assembly. Decisions binding the Conference can only be taken by the Plenary Assembly.

3. Corrections

Requests for corrections to Minutes or Reports must be submitted to the meeting responsible for their adoption.

4. Time-table of Meetings

The time-table of meetings shall be distributed to Delegates and posted in the meeting place of the Conference.

5. Assembly Rooms

Assembly rooms shall be indicated on the time-table of meetings distributed to Delegates. Chairmen of Committees who require a room for an extraordinary session should apply to the Secretariat.

Rapporteurs are requested to inform the Secretariat of any changes concerning meetings.

6. Interpreters

Chairmen of Committees who require an interpreter for a meeting not covered by the time-table are requested to apply to the Secretariat.

7. Graphs

When graphs are included in proposals or reports, they should be made on white paper in black ink and, if possible, in the standard format of the documents, so that they may be copied with a minimum of delay.

The Secretariat can give any advice necessary to facilitate the copying of drawings.

Administrative Radio Conference
for
Region 1

Geneva, 1949

Region 1 Doc. N° 16 E

13 May, 1949

Provisional List of Participants

ALBANIA (People's Republic of)

Delegate :

1001 Nesti NASO,
Chief, Department of International
Organisations

SAUDI ARABIA (Kingdom of)

Not represented

AUSTRIA

Delegate :

1002 Heinrich PANGRATZ, Engineer

Representative :

1003 Dr. Leo HOEGELSBERGER (Radio Austria)

BELGIUM

Delegates :

1004 L. LAMBIN, Chief Engineer,
Department of Telegraphs & Telephones

Hôtel Eden

1005

1006

BIELORUSSIAN Soviet Socialist Republic

Delegates :

1007

1008

BULGARIA (People's Republic of)

Delegate :

1009 Vladimir HARIZANOV, Engineer
Head of Division, Ministry of P.T.T.

Pension Sonia

VATICAN CITY (State of)

Not represented

PORTUGUESE COLONIES

Delegate :

1010

COLONIES, etc... of the UNITED KINGDOM

Delegates :

1011

1012

FRANCE OVERSEAS Territories

Delegate :

1013 Jean LALUNG-BONNAIRE, Chief Engineer

Hôtel Mon Repos

BELGIAN CONGO

Not represented

DENMARK

Delegates :

1014 F.C. WAMBERG (P.T.T.)
Head, Radio Technical Service

Hôtel Mon Repos

1015 E.A. HANSEN (P.T.T.)
Engineer, Telegraphs

" " "

1016 K.N. ANDERSEN (Ministry of Commerce)
Inspector of Navigation

" " "

1017

EGYPT

Delegates :

1018

1019

ETHIOPIA

Delegate :

1020

FINLAND

Delegates :

1021	Erkki HEINO, Chief Engineer	Hôtel Régina
1022	Kalevi AHTI, Engineer	" "

FRANCE

Delegates :

1023
1024
1025
1026

GREECE

Not represented

HUNGARY (Republic of)

Delegates :

1027	Gyula KODLLANYI, Technical Adviser, Postal Department	Hôtel Suisse
1028	Barna BALAZS, Adviser, Postal Department	" "

IRAQ

Not represented

IRELAND

Delegates :

1029	L. O'BROIN Secretary, Postal Department	Hôtel Eden
1030		

ICELAND

Delegate :

1031

ITALY

Delegates :

1032	Lieutenant Général Prof. Luigi SACCO	Hôtel Eden
1033	Doct. Ing. Federico NICOTERA	" "

ITALY (continued)

1034	Capitaine Stelio SILLENI	Hôtel Eden
1035	Capitaine de vaisseau Giovanni OLIVA	" "
1036	Capitaine de vaisseau Bruno DE MORETTI	" "
1037	Lieutenant-Colonel Otello BORGI	" "
1038	Doct. Ing. Ruggiero RUGGERI	" "
1039	Ing. Ascanio NIUTTA	" "

LEBANON

Not represented

LIBERIA

Delegate :

1040

LUXEMBOURG

Not represented

MONACO

Delegate :

1041

NORWAY

Delegates :

1042	N.J. SOBERG	Hôtel d'Angleterre
1043	P. FALNES	" "
1044	O. SANVEI	" "

NETHERLANDS

Delegates :

1045	J. KUYPER, Inspector (P.T.T.)
1046	Major T. de RUIG (Ministry of War)
1047	Lieutenant de vaisseau C.J.D. RIETHOF (Ministry of the Navy)
1048	O.J. SELIS (Aeronautical Service) (Chief Inspector)

NETHERLANDS (continued)

Experts :

- 1049 C.B. BROERSMA, Engineer
1050 H.T.J. HYLKEMA, Engineer

POLAND Republic of)

Delegates :

- 1051
1052

PORTUGAL

Delegates :

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| 1053 | Israël BENOLIEL,
Head of Division, Directorate of Radio
Services P.T.T. | 1, rue Emile Yung
5.51.71 |
| 1054 | Augusto SOUTO SILVA CRUZ,
(Ministry of the Navy) | 67, route Meyrin
Petit-Saconnex
2.98.70 |
| 1055 | | |

MOROCCO & TUNISIA

Delegate :

- 1056 Jean-Marie BIANSEN, Administrator

YUGOSLAVIA (People's Federal Popular Republic of)

Delegates :

- 1057
1058
1059

UKRAINIAN Soviet Socialist Republic

Delegates :

- 1060
1061

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

ROUMANIA (People's Republic of)

Delegates :

1062

1063

UNITED KINGDOM

Delegates :

1064 Albert Henry MUMFORD Hôtel des Familles
 O.B.E., Staff Engineer,
 Engineer-in-Chief's Office, G.P.O.

1065 Reginald M. BILLINGTON, " " "
 Deputy Inspector of Wireless Telegraph,
 Overseas Telecommunications Department,
 G.P.O.

1066 J.L. CRIGHTON, " " "

1067

1068

1069

1070

SWEDEN

Delegates :

1071 Sven GEJER, First Engineer Hôtel Régina
 Royal Board of Swedish Telegraphs

1072 S. RAHMN

1073

SWITZERLAND

Delegates :

1074 G. GILLIOZ, Inspector,
 Directorate-General P.T.T.

1075 R. JUNOD, Engineer,
 Directorate-General P.T.T.

1076 P. SENN, Head of Section,
 Federal Aeronautical Office

1077 H. SCHAFROTH, Technical Officer
 Federal Aeronautical Office

SYRIA

Delegate :

1078

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (Republic of)

Delegate :

1079 Joseph KREJCAR, Engineer

Chez Schwab
5, rue des Alpes
2.22.17

TURKEY

Delegate :

1080 Mazrah DERINER

La Résidence

Union of SOUTH AFRICA

Delegates :

1081 George E.F. DAMANT (P.T.T.)

Hôtel Régina

1082 W. SOMERVILLE

UNION of SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Delegates :

1083

1084

1085

1086

1087

YEMEN

Delegate :

1088

UNITED-NATIONS

Observer :

1089 Jerzy SZAPIRO,
Director of External Services of
the Department of Public Information

I.C.A.O.

Observer :

1090 Frank SPERRING

COMITE INTERNATIONAL RADIO-MARITIME

Observers :

1091 Frank P. BEST,
Director, Marconi International
Marine Communication Co Ltd,
Chelmsford/Essex

Hôtel Eden

1092 Louis LAHURE,
Technical Vice-Director,
Compagnie Radio-Maritime, Paris

Administrative Radio Conference

for Region I

Geneva, 1949

Region I Doc. N° 17-E

May, 1949

Note by Secretariat

The attention of the Region I Conference is drawn to the following translation of a telegram dated 12 May 49, from Trieste:

"The administration of the Anglo/American Zone of the Free Territory of Trieste wishes to be present during the work of the Radio Conference for Region I and begs you to take the necessary steps so that a representative of the said Anglo/American Zone of the Free Territory of Trieste may be present as observer at the work of that Conference =

Hayward Chief Posts and Telecommunications A M G + "

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Proposal for a Sub-Regional Conference of the African Countries South of latitude 10 N.

1. Because of the natural separation between countries of the European area and territories in Africa south of latitude 10 N, it is unlikely that, in the bands of frequencies to be discussed at the Region I Conference, there would be mutual interference between European services and similar services in African territories south of 10 N.
For this reason it is believed that the African territories have little need to discuss frequency allocations in the bands mentioned with countries in the European area. It is necessary, however, that frequency allocations in the bands below 4 megacycles per second should be discussed among the African countries.
2. In the circumstances the Union of South Africa proposes that a sub-regional conference of the African countries south of latitude 10 N, be called to discuss frequency requirements in these bands.
3. If this proposal is accepted by the Region I Conference and the Administrative Council it is suggested that:- The International Telecommunication Union should request the African Telecommunication Union to convene such a Conference notwithstanding the fact that some territories involved are not members of the A.T.U.

Administrative Radio Conference
for
Region 1
Geneva, 1949

Region 1 Doc. N° 19-E
18 May, 1949
(submitted in English)

Note by Secretariat

The attention of the Region 1 Conference is drawn to the attached letter dated 13 May 1949, from the General Post Office, London, to the Secretary-General of the I.T.U.

Telephone : HEADquarters 4236

Telegrams : RADIOGEN London

P.O. Ref.: 45348/49

OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS
DEPARTMENT

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
LONDON, E.C.1

13 May, 1949.

Sir,

I have the honour, by direction of the Postmaster General, to say that this Administration has been asked to forward an application from the International Chamber of Shipping, 3-6, Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3., to be admitted to the Region I Administrative Radio Conference as observer. The Postmaster General would be glad if you would kindly submit this application to the Conference for consideration.

In the event of the application being approved, the International Chamber of Shipping would be represented by Mr. Liebert of Radio Holland (Amsterdam).

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(S. Horrox)

The Secretary General,
International Telecommunication Union.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

At the opening of the Region I Conference it was moved to adjourn the Conference and to summon a meeting of the Heads of Delegations in order to examine the question of the election of the Chairman of the Conference.

This meeting of the Heads of Delegations, which was held on the 18th May at 16.10 hours, decided, in view of the limited number of delegations present, to re-convene on Friday May 20th at 10.00 hrs in Salle B. Maison des Congrès

The work of the Conference itself is adjourned, pending the decisions of the meeting of Heads of Delegations.

GENEVA, 1949

20 May 1949

(Original French)

Minutes of the Opening Meeting
of Region 1 and Region 3 Radio Administrative Conferences

18 May 1949

The meeting was opened at 3:10 p.m. by Mr. F. V. Ernst, Secretary General of the International telecommunication Union, who made the following speech:

"Ladies and Gentlemen,

The countries which you represent here were good enough to accept the invitation which I sent them in the name of the Union a few months ago. You have been sent to Geneva to proceed with the assignment of frequencies in the bands which have not been examined by the P.F.B. The Administrative Council decided on the agenda for the Region 1 Conference in its Resolution No. 59, and recommended that Region 3 Administrations should hold a regional conference to examine the requirements of the various services in the shared bands between 150 and 3,900 kc/s. I should like, through you, to give my warm thanks to your Administrations, and to welcome you very cordially.

I know that the task ahead of you is extremely difficult. I think that at Atlantic City no one foresaw how arduous it would be to bring order into the ether, to find space in the frequency spectrum to accommodate all those interested in the fairest way possible. In spite of the fact that technical progress and scientific knowledge are continually revealing new possibilities, that spectrum is, notwithstanding, too small to satisfy all requirements.

For many a long month the P.F.B., for its part, has been perseveringly and competently at work on this delicate task. We have all followed their work with interest. We are aware of the different points of view expressed at their meetings and of the complex nature of the problem to be solved. And their work is not yet finished.

It will fall to your conferences to examine the bands which come within their province and to inform the P.F.B. of the assignment plans you will be preparing, so that it may include them in the draft of the new international frequency list.

Need I remind you that this list is essential to the application of the table of frequency allocations adopted at Atlantic City? It is obvious that everything hinges on the drawing up of this international frequency list - the foundation stone for world wide radio - the plans of which were prepared at Atlantic City. So you will realise the importance of your mission and the urgent necessity that it should succeed.

It was originally intended that the Region 1 Conference should meet at Oslo and the Region 3 Conference in the Far East. Circumstances have

prevented this and have at the same time given me the honour, in the absence of an inviting Administration, of welcoming you here in the name of the International Telecommunication Union.

I can assure you that the General Secretariat will do everything in its power to facilitate your work.

For this purpose I have appointed Mr. Stead, of the General Secretariat, to be Secretary of the Region 1 Conference, and Mr. Kunz, also of the General Secretariat, to be Secretary of the Region 3 Conference.

In addition to these two officials, a joint Secretariat has been formed for the two conferences, thus ensuring a rational and economical use of the staff.

The joint Secretariat includes:

- 1 Technical Secretary
- 1 Clerk
- 2 Rapporteurs
- 1 Document and Space Officer, and
- 6 Interpreters.

The other services - that is to say the Translation and Document Reproduction Services - will be supplied by the present pools.

The offices available for sessions and meetings, and general services, are described in a document which has already been distributed.

It is understood, of course, that my proposals are subject to the approval of the Conferences.

You will moreover have the privilege of working in close collaboration with the P.F.B. and of benefiting from the experience of its Members, both international and national. Several of you are both national Members of the P.F.B. and your countries' delegates to one or other of the two regional conferences. I hope that this double role will not have any adverse effect on the progress of your work.

Gentlemen:

I do not want to take up any more of your time. May I finish by wishing you good luck, a happy stay in Geneva, and a successful conclusion to your work.

I declare open the Radio Administrative Conferences for Region 1 and Region 3."

After his opening speech the Chairman requested the delegates to meet again in the first plenary session:

those attached to the Region 1 Conference
at 3:30 P.M. in Salle B

and those attached to the Region 3 Conference
at 3:45 P.M. in Salle No. 4.

The meeting rose at 3:20 p.m.

Rapporteur:
J. Revoy

Secretaries:
C. Stead
J. Kunz

Chairman:
F. v. Ernst.

MINUTES OF THE 1st PLENARY ASSEMBLY

1st Part

18 May 1949

1. The meeting was opened at 3.40 p.m. with Mr. F. v. Ernst, Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union, in the chair.
2. Before approaching the agenda and pending a settlement of the language question by the Conference itself (item 7 of the agenda) the Chairman stated that for the time being, as no formal request for the use of an additional language had been made in accordance with Resolutions 84 and 85 of the Administrative Council, and as there were no delegates from Spanish speaking countries, interpreting had been provided in English and French only.

The Secretariat had prepared a number of documents in those two languages which would enable the work to be begun on a concrete basis. They were only drafts submitted for consideration by the Conference.

Item 1 of the Agenda : opening speech. (see document R1-N°21)
Item 2 of the Agenda : election of the Chairman.
3. The Chairman proposed that the Assembly elect the Chairman of the Conference.
4. The Delegate of France observed that quite a number of delegations had not yet arrived and proposed calling a meeting of Heads of Delegations to examine the question of electing the Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The Plenary meeting would in that case be ajourned.
5. The Delegate of Yugoslavia seconded the proposal of the Delegate of France; if it were adopted the authority of the Chairman, elected by an imposing number of delegations, would be definitely enhanced.
6. There being no objections, the Chairman adjourned the meeting and requested the Heads of delegationsto assemble at 4 p.m. in the same room.
7. The meeting rose at 3,45 p.m.

The Rapporteur :

J. Revoy

The Secretary :

C. Stead

The Chairman :

F.v.Ernst

MINUTESof the 1st meeting of the
Heads of Delegations

- 1st part -

18 May 1949

1. The meeting was opened at 4.10 p.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. F. v. Ernst, Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union, who began by recalling that the meeting was, by definition, open only to the Heads of Delegations participating in the Conference.
2. The Secretary of the Conference called the roll. Of the 44 Members of the Union belonging to Region 1, 24 were represented at the meeting, viz : Albania - Belgium - Bulgaria - Colonies etc. of the United Kingdom - Denmark - Egypt - Finland - France - Greece - Ireland - Italy - Morocco and Tunisia - Netherlands - Norway - Poland - Portugal - Roumania - Sweden - Switzerland - Czechoslovakia - Turkey - Union of South Africa - United Kingdom - Yugoslavia.

As 7 countries had stated that they would not participate (See Doc. 14, para. 6), there was a percentage attendance of about 2/3, 24 delegations of the 37 expected being present.
3. The Chairman explained the purpose of the meeting and asked the Heads of Delegations for their suggestions regarding the election of the Chairman of the Conference.
4. The Delegate of France thought that the Chairman should be elected on the morrow only as more delegations would then have arrived in Geneva.
5. The Delegate of Ireland asked what grounds there were for thinking that more delegations would be present the following day. The date of 18 May had been announced long before and he expressed his surprise at the number of delegations which had been unable to arrange to attend on the opening day of so important a Conference.
6. The Chairman said that the General Secretariat had sent out the invitations to the Conference at the statutory time and had no information on the possible date of arrival of delegations still absent. The Delegate of Poland then announced that he had learnt unofficially that the Soviet Delegation would arrive before ~~Saturday May 21~~ and they could take it that the Conference would be to all intents and purposes fully attended by that date. The Chairman therefore asked the meeting if it was willing to adjourn until 10 a.m. on Saturday 21 May.
7. The Delegate of Ireland suggested that a temporary Chairman be nominated forthwith. The Committees could then be organized and begin their work. That would avoid losing three days at the beginning of the Conference. A plenary meeting could then be held on the morrow under the temporary Chairman.
8. The Delegate of Albania was in favour of adjournment; otherwise decisions taken by too few delegations would have to be reviewed later.

9. The Delegate of Italy agreed with the Delegate of France who pointed out that the adjournment was not a waste of time. On the contrary, it would give delegates a chance to become acquainted, discuss and compare their views on any subjects which might have been insufficiently prepared.
10. The Delegate of Yugoslavia was also in favour of adjournment. In view of the importance of the Conference, it was essential that the decisions made from the beginning should be safeguarded by the support of as many delegations as possible.
11. The Chairman then summed up the alternatives: the French Delegate's proposal for adjournment until 21 May, and the Irish Delegate's proposal for the nomination of a provisional Chairman. He was about to put these proposals to the vote when the Delegate of Ireland asked whether the meeting would be willing to adjourn until Friday the 20th only.
12. The Delegate of France agreed to the deferment of the meeting of the Heads of Delegations until 10 a.m. on Friday 20 May, on the understanding that the Chairman of the Conference would then be elected only if a sufficient number of delegations - about 30 - attended.
13. There being no objections or counter proposals, the Chairman declared this proposal adopted and the meeting rose at 4.25 p.m.

J. REVOY,
Rapporteur.

C. STEAD,
Secretary.

F. v. ERNST,
Chairman.

Administrative Radio Conference

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

Region 1 - Document No.24-E
20 May 1949.

NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT

In accordance with the decision made by the meeting of Heads of Delegations on 20 May, the Delegates to the Conference for Region 1 are called to a Plenary Assembly at 10 a.m. on Monday, 23 May, in Salle B.

Agenda: Region 1 Document No. 13.

Administrative Radio Conference

Region 1 - Document N° 25-E
20 May 1949

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

Note by Secretariat

The attention of the Region 1 Conference is drawn to the following letter which has been received from the Head of the Delegation of Ireland:

Secretary
Conference for Region 1

Geneva
20 May 1949

Dear Sir,

Please note that during its absences from the meetings of the Administrative Radio Conference for Region 1, the Delegation of Ireland will be represented by the Delegation of Great Britain.

Yours sincerely

(Signed) L. O'Broin

Head of Delegation

23 May, 1949

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

(submitted in English)

Minutes of the First Meeting of

Heads of Delegations

2nd Part

Friday, May 20, 1949

The following 26 Delegations were represented:

Albania; Belgium; Bulgaria; Colonies of the United Kingdom; Czechoslovakia; Denmark; Egypt; French Overseas Territories; Finland; France; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Norway; Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Morocco and Tunisia; United Kingdom; Rumania; Sweden; Switzerland; South Africa; Turkey; Yugoslavia:

The meeting opened at 10.10 hours under the chairmanship of Mr. F. v. Ernst, Secretary General of the I.T.U.

1. The Chairman opened discussion on the election of a Chairman for the Conference.
2. The Delegate of France said that the informal conversations of delegations had not resulted in any definite conclusions. He therefore proposed, again, that the meeting be postponed until Saturday morning, at which time affairs would perhaps be clearer, thus enabling the meeting to reach a unanimous decision.
3. The Delegate of Bulgaria said that it was unfortunate to again postpone the election of a Chairman, but since the afternoon meeting of the P.F.B. limited the time available for discussion he felt it preferable to postpone a definite decision. The absence of several delegations would result in a lack of a majority. He therefore supported the proposal of the Delegate of France that the meeting be postponed until Saturday, 21 May.
4. The Delegate of Portugal pointed out that he was unaware of the conversations mentioned by the Delegate from France. He said that there were many important points on the Agenda, other than the election of a Chairman, that could be discussed forthwith. He supported the previous suggestion of the Delegate from Ireland that the meeting elect a Temporary Chairman and begin work.
5. The Delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out that the situation had not materially changed since the last meeting when work was postponed, and therefore the group should be realistic and wait for the countries that were unfortunately late. He then proposed that the plenary meeting be re-convened on Monday, May 23, 1949.
6. The Delegate of Yugoslavia and the Delegate of Italy wholeheartedly supported the United Kingdom's proposal. *+ Poland*
7. The Delegate of Portugal, noting the fact that there was general agreement on postponement of the election of Chairman until Monday, pointed out that there were still some general points which could be settled. He mentioned Rules

of Procedure, the Terms of Reference of Committees and hours of work, and considered that these points could be settled there and then.

8. After some further discussion, the Chairman said that since there appeared to be general support of the proposal of the Delegate of the United Kingdom, the Plenary Assembly would re-convene on Monday, 23 May, 1949 at 10.00 hours.

Rapporteur

Secretary

Chairman

G. Godding

C. Stead

F. v. Ernst

Geneva, 1949

21 May, 1949

(submitted in French)

Belgium

Proposals concerning Item 10 on the Agenda
of the 1st Plenary Session.

"Constitution and Terms of Reference of
the Committees."

I. Generalities.

The Belgian Delegation wishes to propose to the Conference a working method capable of facilitating the work of the delegates and experts and hastening the completion of the mission entrusted to them.

The Belgian Delegation trusts that questions already discussed and settled at other meetings of the I.T.U. will not come up for further discussion.

It also wishes that as far as possible each delegate or expert should be able to pursue his activities in a field in which he is particularly specialized and competent.

II. Proposal.

It is proposed to set up 4 general committees and 3 sub.regional committees.

General Committees: Committee A. - Steering

B. - Credentials

C. - Finance

D. - Drafting

Sub-Regional Committees: E. - European Area

F. - African Area.

G. - Asiatic Area.

The "European Area" would be the "European Maritime Area" as defined in the European Regional Convention for the Maritime Mobile Service (Copenhagen 1948).

The "African Area" would include all that part of Africa not included in the "European Area", plus the Arabian Peninsular where conditions are similar to those of Africa.

The "Asiatic Area" would comprise all that part of Asia included in Region 1 and not included in the "European Area", less the Arabian Peninsular.

Working Groups.

Each of the Sub-Regional Committees E, F and G could be divided into working groups for

- a) examining frequency requirements
- b) studying technical principles for assignment
- c) proceeding with assignments

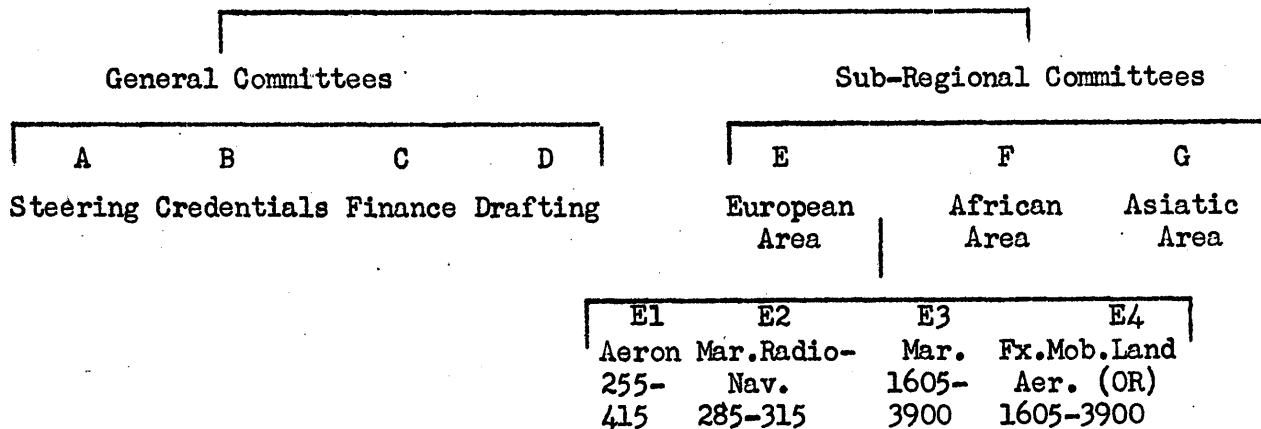
in a given frequency band.

The European Area (E) could for instance be sub-divided thus:

- 1. Group E1 - Aeronautical, band 255-415 kc/s.
- 2. " E2 - Maritime Radio-navigation band 285-315 kc/s
- 3. " E3 - Maritime, band 1605-3900 kc/s
- 4. " E4 - Fixed, Mobile Land, Aeronautical (OR),
band 1605-3900 kc/s

The Belgian Delegation hopes that the proposed method will enable each group to complete its work independently of the others; obstacles in the paths of some services will thus not hamper the work of others.

Conference Region I.



Administrative Radio Conference

Region 1 - Document No. 28-E

23rd May, 1949

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

(submitted in English)

NOTE BY SECRETARIAT

The attention of the Region 1 Conference is drawn to the attached letter and its annexes from the Head of the Netherlands Delegation, dated 23rd May, 1949.

- 2 -
(RI-28-E)

Genève. May 23rd, 1949.

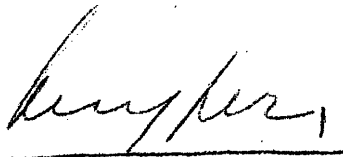
Chairman. Region 1 Conference.

Sir,

Herewith I have the honour to offer you
a tentative Plan of the Netherlands Delegation for
the sub-division of the band from 1605-3900 kc/s,
particularly applying to the Maritime Services in
Western Europe, which I kindly request you to have
distributed as a Region 1 - Conference document.

I have the honour Sir, to remain,

Yours faithfully,



Head of the Netherlands Delegation.

PLAN

1605-3900 kc/s

Introduction

- I In the opinion of the Netherlands Delegation, the problem of allocating frequencies to the various services in the band from 1605-3900 kc/s can only be solved:
- a. by dividing the territory of Region 1 into separate sub-regions;
 - b. by splitting up the problem for each sub-region into its most characteristic elements, and
 - c. by subsequently co-ordinating the results.
- II The allocation of frequencies to the maritime mobile services of the countries bordering the Baltic, the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, can be considered as being the most characteristic part of the problem as far as Western Europe is concerned.
- III One method to tackle the maritime problem would have been the splitting up of the whole band available, without - for the time being - taking into consideration any other service in that band.
- On the other hand an opposite method could be followed by assuming for Western Europe such a relatively important share for those other services, that the remaining portion for the Maritime services should be considered as being insufficient and therefore could hardly be expected to be acceptable to the maritime interests of the countries concerned.
- It thus stands to reason that the deliberations will lead to a compromise between these extreme methods.
- IV An effort has been made here to build up a Plan by applying the second method. The results are shown in the attached annexes.
- It is the opinion of the Netherland Delegation that the number of "maritime" frequencies which can be allocated in this way to each country will hardly be acceptable to the delegations concerned.
- However, the ratio of the numbers of A₃ - channels allocated to each country in this Plan, is in its opinion, reasonable and therefore acceptable, as being in accordance with the past and present traffic as far as this has come to its knowledge.
- V The following technical principles have been taken into account:
- a. Bandwidth A₃ ship stations 8 kc.
A₃ coast stations 7 kc.
A₁ - 2 kc.
 - b. Coast stations : exclusive frequencies.
Ship stations : sharing only in cases where the normal operation-areas of the ships concerned could be assumed as being widely separated.

VI

As to the influence of the Loran Chain in the North East Atlantic, this Plan has taken into consideration the relevant recommendation of the Special Administrative Conference for the North East Atlantic (Loran) (Doc. LC-70-E).

A. Frequency Allocation Table

1605 - 3900 kc/s

1605-1652	"Local" services	A3
1652-1842	Coast stations	A3
1842-1882	Ship stations	A3
1882-1886	Coast stations	A1
1886-1910	Ship stations	A3
1910-1990	LORAN	-
1990-2014	Ship stations	A3
2014-2022	Coast stations	A1
2022-2045	Ship stations	A3
2045-2065	METEO	-
2065-2088	Ship stations	A1
2088-2152	Ship stations	A3
2152-2160	Coast stations	A1
2160-2168	International Ships' working frequency	A3
2168-2196 (2182)	International Distress- and calling frequency with protection bands	A3
2196-2204	International Ship's working frequency	A3
2204-2308	Ship stations	A3
2308-2337	Fixed	A3
2337-2489	Ship stations	A3
2489-2498	Coast stations	A1
2498-2502	STANDARD	-
2502-2590	Ship stations	A3
2590-2596	Coast stations	A1
2596-2625	Coast stations	A3
2625-2650	M.M. and M.N.A	-
2650-2776	Coast stations	A3
2776-2786	Coast stations	A1
2786-2850	Fixed	A1 A3
2850-3155	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE	-
3155-3176	Fixed	A1
3176-3184	Coast stations	A1
3184-3190	Fixed	A1 or A3
3190-3286	Ship stations	A3
3286-3292	Fixed	A1
3292-3300	Coast stations	A1
3300-3400	Coast stations	A3
3400-3500	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE	-
3500-3539	Fixed	A1
3539-3551	Fixed	A1 or A3
3551-3559	Coast stations	A1
3559-3600	Fixed	A1 A3
3600-3750	AMATEURS	-
3750-3770	Fixed	A3
3770-3778	Coast stations	A1
3778-3800	Fixed	A1 A3
3800-3900	(Fixed (LAND MOBILE and (Aeronautical MOBILE OR in accordance (with assignments already submitted by (the Aeronautical Conference.	

<u>B</u>	<u>General Divisions</u>		<u>Maritime Services</u>	
	Coast	Ship Coast	Ship Ship	Total
Belgium	2	2	2	6
Finland	2	2	2	6
Iceland	2	2	1	5
Poland	2	2	1	5
Portugal	2	2	2	6
Ireland	2	2	1	5
Spain	3	3	2	8
Denmark	5	5	3	13
Germany	5	4	3	12
Netherlands	5	4	4	13
Sweden	5	4	3	12
U.S.S.R.	5	4	4	13
France	6	5	4	15
Norway	7	5	4	16
United Kingdom	10	7	5	22

C

1656 Iceland
63 United Kingdom
70 Denmark
77 Spain
84 Belgium
91 Germany
98 Norway
1705 United Kingdom
11 Sweden
19 France
26 Netherlands
33 U.S.S.R.
40 Portugal
47 Norway
54 United Kingdom
61 Spain
68 Denmark
75 France
82 Sweden
89 Germany
96 Poland
1803 United Kingdom
10 Norway
17 France
24 U.S.S.R.
31 Netherlands
38 Ireland

Coast Stations

2600 United Kingdom
07 Norway
14 Denmark
21 Belgium
2653 Germany
60 Iceland
67 United Kingdom
74 Finland
81 France
88 Norway
95 Denmark
2702 Sweden
09 Portugal
16 United Kingdom
23 Spain
30 France
37 Germany
44 Norway
51 Netherlands
58 U.S.S.R.
65 United Kingdom
72 Sweden

(A₃)

3304 Denmark
11 France
18 Netherlands
25 Finland
32 United Kingdom
39 U.S.S.R.
46 Germany
53 Ireland
60 Norway
67 Sweden
74 United Kingdom
81 Poland
88 Netherlands
95 U.S.S.R.

All frequencies
exclusive.

D.

SHIP STATIONS

Underlined=S-C
Not underlined=S-S

1846 <u>United Kingdom-Sweden</u>	2240 <u>Netherlands</u>	2506 <u>United Kingdom</u>
54 United Kingdom	48 <u>Norway</u>	14 <u>U.S.S.R.</u>
62 Sweden	56 <u>United Kingdom-Sweden</u>	22 <u>Denmark</u>
70 Netherlands	64 <u>Norway</u>	30 <u>Norway</u>
78 Norway	72 <u>France</u>	38 <u>Germany</u>
1890 France	80 <u>Germany</u>	46 Germany
98 Portugal	88 <u>Iceland-Spain</u>	54 Iceland
1906 Portugal	96 <u>Netherlands</u>	62 Denmark
<u> </u> Loran	2304 <u>Denmark</u>	70 Belgium
1994 Spain		
2002 Spain	2341 <u>Denmark</u>	78 <u>Sweden</u>
10 France	49 <u>Spain</u>	86 United Kingdom
26 <u>United Kingdom</u>	57 <u>United Kingdom</u>	3194 <u>Netherlands</u>
34 U.S.S.R.	65 <u>Germany</u>	3202 <u>Iceland-Spain</u>
42 <u>Belgium</u>	73 <u>Portugal-U.S.S.R.</u>	10 <u>United Kingdom</u>
2067) Channels Telegraphy	81 <u>Netherlands</u>	18 <u>Sweden</u>
2087) 9	89 <u>Ireland</u>	26 <u>Denmark</u>
<u> </u>	97 <u>France</u>	34 Belgium-Finland
2092 <u>Germany</u>		42 United Kingdom
2100 <u>France-Finland</u>	2405 <u>Norway-Poland</u>	50 Germany
08 <u>Norway</u>	13 Germany	58 U.S.S.R.
16 <u>U.S.S.R.</u>	21 United Kingdom-U.S.S.R.	66 Netherlands
24 Netherlands	29 Denmark	74 Sweden
32 Sweden	37 Ireland-Poland	82 Denmark
40 United Kingdom-Finland	45 <u>Netherlands-U.S.S.R.</u>	
48 France-Norway	53 Norway-France	
2164) Channels International	61 Norway	
2200) 2	69 <u>France</u>	
<u> </u> Working	77 <u>Poland</u>	
2208 <u>Portugal-Finland</u>	85 <u>Denmark-Ireland</u>	
16 <u>Belgium</u>		
24 <u>United Kingdom</u>		
32 <u>France-U.S.S.R.</u>		

<u>E</u>	<u>Summary</u>				<u>Underlined = Shared</u>		
	<u>C.</u>	<u>S.C</u>	<u>S.S.</u>		<u>C</u>	<u>S.C</u>	<u>S.S.</u>
<u>Belgium</u>	1684	2042	2570	<u>Sweden</u>	1712	<u>1846</u>	1862
	2646	2216	<u>3234</u>		1782	<u>2256</u>	2132
<u>Finland</u>	2674	<u>2100</u>	<u>2140</u>		2702	2578	3274
	3325	<u>2208</u>	<u>3234</u>		2772	3218	
<u>Iceland</u>	1656	<u>2288</u>			3367		
	2660	<u>3202</u>	2554	<u>U.S.S.R.</u>	1733	2116	2034
<u>Poland</u>	1796	<u>2405</u>	<u>2437</u>		1824	<u>2232</u>	<u>2421</u>
	3381	2477			2758	<u>2373</u>	<u>2445</u>
<u>Portugal</u>	1740	<u>2208</u>	1898		3339	2514	3258
	2709	<u>2373</u>	1906		3395		
<u>Ireland</u>	1838	2389	<u>2437</u>	<u>France</u>	1719	<u>2100</u>	1890
	3353	<u>2485</u>			1775	<u>2232</u>	2010
<u>Spain</u>	1677	<u>2288</u>	1994		1817	2272	<u>2148</u>
	1761	2349	2002		2681	2397	<u>2453</u>
	2723	<u>3202</u>			2730	2469	
<u>Denmark</u>	1670	2304	2429		3311		
	1768	2341	2562	<u>Norway</u>	1698	2108	1878
	2629	<u>2485</u>	3282		1747	2248	<u>2148</u>
	2695	2522			1810	2264	<u>2453</u>
	3304	3226			2622	<u>2405</u>	2461
<u>Germany</u>	1691	2092	2413		2688	2530	
	1789	2280	2546		2744		
	2653	2365	3250		3360		
	2737	2538		<u>United Kingdom</u>	1663	<u>1846</u>	1854
	3346				1705	2026	<u>2140</u>
<u>Netherlands</u>	1726	2240	1870		1754	2224	<u>2421</u>
	1831	2296	2124		1803	<u>2256</u>	2586
	2751	2381	<u>2445</u>		2615	2357	3242
	3318	3194	3266		2667	2506	
	3388				2716	3210	
					2765		
					3332		
					3374		

Administrative Radio Conference
for
Region 1
Geneva, 1949

Region 1 Doc. N° 29-E

24 May 1949

Schedule of Meetings

24 May 1949

<u>Time</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Room</u>
09.30	Working Group to discuss agenda and plan of work of the Conference	Salle B Maison des Congrès
14.30	Working Group to discuss Rules of Procedure of the Conference	Room 26 Varembé Annexe

Conférence administrative
des Radiocommunications
pour la
Région 1
Genève, 1949

Région 1 Doc. N° 29-F

24 Mai 1949

Horaire des Séances

24 Mai 1949

<u>Heure</u>		
09.30	Groupe de travail chargé d'établir l'ordre du jour et le programme de la conférence.	Salle B Maison des Congrès
14.30	Groupe de travail chargé d'examiner le Règlement intérieur de la conférence.	Salle 26 Annexe Varembé

for Region I
GENEVA, 1949

Report of the Organization Working Group
to the Plenary Assembly

I. Agenda of the Conference.

The Working Group

- 1) considers that the agenda of the Conference is fully laid down in Resolution No. 59 of the Administrative Council, i.e.:

"Assignment of frequencies in the bands 255 to 415 kc/s, 1605 to 2850 kc/s, 3155 to 3400 kc/s and 3500 to 3900 kc/s, on the understanding that as regards the band 255 to 415 kc/s, the Region I conference should take into account the results of the work of the Broadcasting and Maritime Radio Conferences, Copenhagen, 1948".
- 2) finds, however, that the assignment of frequencies of a regional character in the 415 to 1605 kc/s band for the African and Asiatic territories in Region I is not covered by the agenda of any conference;
- 3) consequently considers that taking advantage of the present conference the delegations of the countries concerned may, if they so wish, meet together to work out a draft plan for the said frequencies, which plan would subsequently be submitted for the consideration of the Special Conference without having been examined by the present conference.

II. Committees.

The Working Group recommends to the Plenary Assembly

- a) the formation of the following five committees:
 1. Steering and Organization Committee, ~~and the Chairman~~ presided over by the Chairman of the Conference and composed of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees and Sub-Committees;
 2. Credentials Committee;
 3. Finance Committee;
 4. Drafting Committee;
 5. Requirements and Planning Committee, presided over by the Chairman of the Conference.
- b) that Committee 5 be entrusted with the preparation of its organization and methods of drafting a plan, organization and methods to be approved by a next Plenary Session of the Conference.

MINUTES OF THE FIRST PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Second part

23 May, 1949

The following Delegations were represented:

Albania, Belgium, Bielorussian S.S.R., Bulgaria, U.K. Colonies, French Overseas Territories, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Holland, Poland, Portugal, Morocco and Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Ukrainian S.S.R., Rumania, United Kingdom, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, South Africa, U.S.S.R.

The Meeting was opened at 10.20 hours under the chairmanship of Mr. F. v. Ernst, Secretary General of the I.T.U.

Item 2 of the Draft Agenda: Election of the Chairman

- 2.1 Before consideration of the agenda, the Chairman stated that, as a gesture of courtesy, and until a decision had been taken by the conference, interpretation from Russian into English and French would be provided. The Chairman then proposed that the Assembly elect a chairman of the Conference.
- 2.2 The Delegate of Italy proposed the Delegate of France. He declared that this choice would be warranted because France's central position in Region 1 and her extensive territories bordering both the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, would enable her to estimate accurately the needs of Region 1 countries. The Delegate of Belgium supported this proposal.
- 2.3 The Delegate of Norway said that he had come to Geneva with the intention of proposing the candidature of the Delegate of the United Kingdom, and that he was still of that opinion. This proposal was seconded by the Delegate of South Africa.
- 2.4 The Delegate of the USSR supported the Italian Delegate's proposal of the Delegate of France.

- 2.5 The Delegate of the United Kingdom, in order to allow the Conference to come to a unanimous decision, withdrew from the contest. The Chairman, in the absence of opposition, declared the Delegate of France elected Chairman of the Conference. The Chairman (Secretary General) congratulated the Delegate of France, and thanked the Delegate of the United Kingdom for the spirit of cooperation shown by him. The Chairman (Secretary General) then ceded the chair to Mr. Lhermite, the Head of the French Delegation. (applause)
- 2.6 Mr. Lhermite thanked the Conference for the honor shown to him and to his country, and gave his assurance that he would do all in his power to conduct the Conference as well as possible. He said that he was aware that the task before him was heavy and the Conference he was to preside over would have very delicate questions to settle. ~~In order to gain time, he proposed to resubmit the Agenda for discussion at 3.00 p.m.~~
- 2.7 The Delegate of Portugal proposed the approval of the previous minutes (R.I, Doc. 22). However, since the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had not had time to consider them, it was decided to postpone consideration to a later time though its adoption interested only the delegations who were present on May 18.
- 2.8 The meeting was adjourned from 10.45 to 3 p.m.
- 2.9 After resumption of the meeting, and after a discussion between the delegates of the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and Bulgaria it was decided to deal with the agenda (Rl. Document N°. 13) in the following order; 3,4,5,7,9,8,6.

Item 3 of the Draft Agenda: Election of Vice-Chairman

- 3.1 The Chairman suggested that two vice-chairmen should be elected, and proposed Mr. Soeberg of Norway and Mr. Harizanov of Bulgaria. This proposal was accepted by the Conference.

Item 4 of the Draft Agenda: Approval of the provisions made for Conference Secretariat

- 4.1 The Chairman drew the attention of the Conference to Region 1 Document N° 21 and the provisions therein for the Conference Secretariat, and asked for their approval. He announced that the technical secretariat was composed of the following persons:
1. Technical Secretary: Mr. Revoy
 2. Rapporteur: Mr. Codding
 3. Head of Linguistic Service: Mr. des Fontaines
 4. Administrative Secretary: Mr. Brunner

As there was no objection, the Chairman declared these arrangements accepted.

Item 5 of the Draft Agenda: Adoption of Rules of Procedure

- 5.1 The Chairman proposed that the Conference adopt the Rules of Procedure contained in Chapter 6 of Part I of Annex 4 of the Atlantic City Convention.

- 5.2 The Delegate of Bulgaria proposed the setting up of a Working Group to establish the Rules of Procedure of the present Conference with the following Terms of Reference: to draw up Rules of Procedure and to present them before the next session of the Plenary Assembly.
- 5.3 The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported the proposal. He pointed out the necessity of taking into account the experiences of the large number of meetings of the Union which had taken place since the Atlantic City Convention. The Working Group should take as a basis, the text of the Rules in the Atlantic City Convention and introduce into it modifications demanded by the delegates.
- 5.4 The Delegate of the United Kingdom asked for a statement of the objections to the Atlantic City Rules of Procedure, which were clear and precise, and asked what were the changes the delegate of the U.S.S.R. had in mind.
- 5.5 The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. declared that it was not a change in the Rules of Procedure of Atlantic City that was desired, but the inclusion of additional rules on certain points of detail. In order not to take up the time of Plenary Assembly, he felt it desirable to establish a working group to bring the Rules of Procedure up to date.
- 5.6 On a new question of the delegate from the United Kingdom, the Delegate from the U.S.S.R. answered that the Rules of Procedure of the Atlantic City Convention were not complete on certain secondary points, which would assume importance during the work, and drew the attention of the Delegate of the United Kingdom to Article 12 of the Convention which allows each conference to set up its own rules of procedure, taking into account the General Regulations.
- 5.7 The Delegate from French Overseas Territories proposed the conditional acceptance of the Rules of Procedure of the Atlantic City Convention until a Working Group could submit amendments and changes.
- 5.8 The Delegate of Portugal agreed with the previous speaker and made the following 4-point proposal:
1. The Plenary Assembly should set up a working group to draft new rules of procedure.
 2. The draft Rules of Procedure should be submitted for May 27th.
 3. Until the new Rules of Procedure were accepted, the Atlantic City Rules should be temporarily approved.
 4. New rules should not be adopted with a retrospective character.

This proposal was supported by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

5.9 After consultation with the Assembly, the Chairman ruled that the proposal of the Delegate of Portugal was accepted. It was decided that the Working Group be composed of the Delegates of Portugal, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, France, Bulgaria, Italy and Denmark.

5.10 On a remark by the Delegate of Portugal, the Delegate of France was nominated President of the Working Group.

Item 6. (Item 7 of the draft Agenda): Working Languages;

6.1 In presenting this item to the Meeting, the Chairman made the following statement:

"In ~~RI~~ Document N° 14, point 13, the General Secretariat has outlined the procedure adopted until now in regard to languages.

According to this document, no formal request for the use of a supplementary working language has been submitted as provided for in para 4 (2) of Article 15 of the Convention.

The question of working languages has been discussed at length at preceding conferences. Some decisions were taken prior to the adoption of Resolutions 84 and 85 of the Administrative Council. It would not be reasonable to take these decisions as a precedent.

The only things that count, it seems to me, are the two Resolutions in question. These set forth the problem clearly.

Article 15 para 4 (1) of the Convention states that in conferences the debates shall be conducted with the aid of an efficient system of reciprocal translation from and into English, French and Spanish.

As there are no delegates to this Conference from Spanish speaking countries, English and French should be the only spoken languages.

Resolution 84 and the telegram 10.2/86 reproduced in document 14 state that the cost of the use of supplementary working languages shall be charged to the delegations which have requested them, under the conditions set forth in para 4(2) of Article 15 of the Convention.

If, according to the aforementioned telegram, the General Secretariat is asked to provide wholly or partly for the use of a supplementary working language, it shall first ascertain that additional expenditure incurred will be repaid in due time to the Union.

This telegram - which in fact only reproduces the terms of Resolution 84 of the Administrative Council - further states that decisions taken by conferences in addition to provisions concerning use of languages in para 4 of Article 15 of the Convention shall be financially binding only on such countries as have requested or agree to the use of the additional working languages."

6.2 The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. declared that the experience acquired during several previous conferences of the Union (Broadcasting and Maritime Conference at Copenhagen, High Frequency Broadcasting Conference at Mexico City, Aeronautical Conference at Geneva etc) had shown the necessity of adopting Russian as an official working language, and he reminded the Conference that a large number of Delegates to the present Conference spoke Russian. He stated that Administrative Council Resolutions Nos. 84 and 85 could not be used as a basis for decision as they were in complete contradiction to each other.

He therefore proposed the following draft resolution: "The Administrative Conference of the countries of Region I consider it necessary to adopt Russian as a working language for the Conference on an equal footing with other working languages." He pointed out to the Conference that this was not a formal demand from the U.S.S.R., but only a suggestion to assure the success of the Conference.

- 6.3 The Delegate of Poland observed that the Russian speaking countries represented a large part of Region I and asked as a principle of equal rights, that Russian be accepted as a working language.
- 6.4 The Delegate of the United Kingdom maintained that the matter would be immediately solved if the countries desiring Russian undertook the responsibility of the costs of its use.
- 6.5 According to the Delegate of Albania, the Russian language could replace Spanish which was not being used. That is what took place in 1948 at Copenhagen. At Mexico, where Spanish was employed, the Russian language was admitted and almost all the delegations, in a spirit of courtesy, agreed to defray the costs.
- At the present Conference the additional expenses would not be important. The Conference should be guided by a spirit of international cooperation, of which the Delegate of Albania had already given an example, by helping to pay the expenses of the English language, which he does not use, and by agreeing, in advance, to help pay for the Russian language, despite the fact that his country was poor and had suffered considerably in the war.
- 6.6 The Delegate of Portugal, supported by the Delegate of Italy, observed that he was obliged to express himself in a language other than his own, and that nevertheless his country shared in the expense incurred by the use of English and French. His case was therefore analogous to that of the Delegates using the Russian language. The use of the Russian language was not absolutely indispensable, as proved by the experience of the Loran Conference. He made the following proposal:
- "The Conference of Region I considers that, conforming to the Resolution 84 of the Administrative Council, the expenses of the use of the Russian language should be borne by the countries that vote for its use."
- 6.7 The Delegate of Poland pointed out that Russian speaking countries were contributing to the expenses for the use of English and French.
- 6.8 The Delegate of Roumania observed that there would in fact be more overall costs involved in the Conference if the Russian speaking countries were forced to use their own translators.
- 6.9 In reply to the objections of the Delegates of the United Kingdom, Portugal and Italy, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. reminded them that the PFB had concluded that Resolution Nos. 84 and 85 were not clear and had asked the Administrative Council to re-examine its decisions.

He regretted that a certain number of Delegates, not considering maximum international cooperation, were opposed to the use of the Russian language. If that language were adopted, the work would be speeded up without considerable extra costs, but if it were not adopted, it would result in greater costs. The cost of the linguistic service was small compared to the cost of prolonging the Conference by one day. The Conference should decide the question from the point of view of speeding up the work.

- 6.10 The Delegate of Portugal noticed that the previous speaker had made an allusion to the PFB. He felt that case was entirely different. The Resolution No. 84 was perhaps not clear, because it was adopted when the Russian language was already in use in the PFB, but for the present Conference there was no ambiguity. The Soviet Delegate felt that it was not the financial side of the matter that was important in the use of the Russian language, but that it was a question of principle. In that case, it would be a question for a Plenipotentiary Conference to deal with.
- 6.11 The Delegate of Yugoslavia brought the attention of the Assembly to the fact that the expenses involved in the use of another language would be small for a country as large as the United Kingdom, or for Portugal, which had not suffered in the war. He reminded them that, on the other hand, Albania, and Yugoslavia, who also was devastated by the war, were showing an example of international cooperation, and hoped that the other countries would agree to such a mild sacrifice.
- 6.12 The Delegate of the United Kingdom asserted that he was not opposed to the use of the Russian language in principle, but only desired that the definite provisions already existing concerning the settlement of costs be respected. He therefore supported the Delegate of Portugal.
- 6.13 The Delegate of Portugal observed that he was not empowered to commit his country to any additional expense. He himself felt that it was more serious to spend a small sum illegally than to spend a large sum which was authorized. He therefore re-submitted his earlier proposal: "The Conference considers that Resolution 84 of the Administrative Council indicates clearly that the costs of the use of the Russian language would be charged to the Delegations who asked for it or who approved it by their vote."
- 6.14 The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. insisted that the lack of a spirit of cooperation could result in a slow and costly international conference. The Russian language was spoken by more than a hundred million people and its use would accelerate the work. Legally, nothing in the Atlantic City Convention prevented its being used on an equal footing with French and English. The Resolutions 84 and 85 were not clear and should not hinder the Conference. He therefore insisted on the adoption of the first proposition.
- 6.15 The Delegate of Albania agreed with the opinion of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., that the Resolutions 84 and 85 were contradictory. Point 4 of Resolution 84 clearly indicated that the countries which approved the use of an additional working language must assume the costs; but according to the terms of para 1 of Resolution 85, these expenses would be divided among all the participants. Therefore, he

was convinced that all the countries desiring to cooperate should declare themselves in favour of the adoption of the Russian language. He affirmed that the objections to its use were not the result of financial considerations, for the general expenses would be greater if the Russian language were not used, but was rather an attempted discrimination against the Russian language.

- 6.16 After a brief adjournment, the Chairman declared that from the preceding discussion he had the impression that certain delegations would not be hostile to the use of the Russian language if a large majority of delegations agreed to undertake the cost. Consequently, he proposed that the Assembly postpone consideration of the question for a day or two, in order to allow the Delegations to ask instructions from their governments.
- 6.17 The Conference accepted this proposal, after which the Delegate of Belgium remarked that in effect, the use of Russian would accelerate the work of the Conference, and the Delegate of Portugal insisted that the Conference could not contravene the Resolutions of the Administrative Council.

Item 7 (Item 9 of the draft Agenda): Agenda of the Conference

- 7.1 The Chairman expressed the opinion that this item was directly linked with Item 10 of the draft Agenda (Setting up of Committees: Terms of Reference), and the two items should be dealt with, as with Item 5, by setting up a working group to draft proposals to be submitted to the Plenary Assembly.

After consultation with the Assembly, the suggestion of the Chairman was approved and the following were appointed members of the Working Group:

The Delegates of the United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., Albania, France, Belgium, Italy, Portugal, Union of South Africa and Sweden. It was also decided that the Group should meet under the Chairmanship of Mr. Ihermite in Salle B at 09.30 hours 24 May, 1949, and that the Assembly should consider their draft within three days time.

Item 8 (Item 6 of the draft Agenda): "Working Methods" of the Conference.

- 8.1 The Chairman drew the attention of the Conference to the draft Working Methods (R1. Document No. 15) submitted by the Secretariat. Consideration on this point was postponed, when it was learned that the Russian Delegation had not had time to study the document until the next meeting.

Item 9 (Item 13 of the draft Agenda): Hours of Work.

- 9.1 The Suggestion of the Chairman that the Conference work from 09.30 to 12.30 a.m. and 02.30 to 05.30 p.m. on weekdays and that on Saturdays, no Plenary Assembly should meet, but Working Groups could and should work, was accepted without comment.

- 9.2 It was also decided to work on Thursday, 26 May, 1949, despite the fact that it was a holiday in certain countries.

Item 10 (Item 8 of the draft Agenda): Admission of Observers to the Conference.

- 10.1 At the request of the Chairman, the Secretary of the Conference reviewed the preparatory arrangements for the admission of observers to the Conference.
- 10.2 At the request of the Delegate of the United Kingdom, Maj. Hayward (A.M.G. Trieste) was given the floor, and announced that the A.M.G. Trieste withdrew its request to attend the Conference as an observer.
- 10.3 The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed that the question of observers be examined at the next session of the Plenary Assembly.
- 10.4 This proposal was accepted.
- 10.5 The Chairman asked the Secretary to prepare a document on the problem of the admission of observers, to be examined at the next session of the Plenary Assembly.

The Chairman adjourned the Meeting at 16.00 p.m.

Rapporteurs :
G.A. Coddington
J. Revoy

Secretary :
C. Stead

Chairman :
M. Lhermite

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

A G E N D A

1st Plenary Assembly

3rd Part

Thursday 26th May at 2.30 p.m.

1. Approval of the minutes of the first two parts of the first Plenary Assembly. (Documents Nos 22 & 31).
2. Report of the Organisation Working Group.
3. Report of the Working Group for the examination of the Rules of procedure.
4. Setting up and terms of reference of committees.
5. Election of chairman and vice-chairmen of committees.
6. Participation of delegations in committee work.
7. Working languages.
8. Admission of observers to the conference.
9. Miscellaneous.

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

Schedule of Meetings

25-26 May 1949

<u>Date</u>		<u>Room</u>
09.30 Wed. 25 May	Working Group to discuss Rules of Procedure	26, Varembe Annexe
14.30 Thurs. 26 May	Plenary Assembly	Salle B Maison des Congrès

Conférence administrative
des Radiocommunications

Région 1 Doc. n° 33-F
24 mai 1949

pour la Région 1
GENEVE, 1949

Horaires des Séances

25-26 Mai 1949

<u>Date</u>		<u>Salle</u>
09.30 Merc. 25 mai	Groupe de travail chargé de l'examen du Règlement intérieur	26, Annexe Varembe
14.30 Jeudi 26 mai	Assemblée plénière	Salle B Maison des Congrès

25 May, 1949

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

Note by the Secretariat

The attention of the Region 1 Conference is drawn to the following letter which has been received from the Head of the Delegation of Hungary:

To the Secretary of the
Region 1 Conference

Geneva, 25th May, 1949

Sir:

Please note that the Delegation of Hungary, during its absences from the meetings of the Administrative Radio Conference for Region 1, will be represented by the Delegation of the Republic of Czechoslovakia.

I am, etc...

Gy. Kodolányi
Head of Delegation

Report of the Working Group for drafting
Rules of Procedure

1. In accordance with the terms of reference which it received from the Plenary Assembly of 23rd May, the Working Group examined the draft Rules of Procedure to be submitted for approval by the Plenary Assembly.
2. The Group unanimously recommends the adoption of the clauses of the Rules of Procedure in Chapter VI of the General Regulations annexed to the Convention inasmuch as these clauses do not apply solely to plenipotentiary conferences, and with the exception of paragraph 4 of Rule 16 of the Regulations and the reference to that paragraph in paragraph 2 of Article 17.
3. The following proposals were put forward to the Working Group concerning paragraph 4 of Rule 16:
 - a) Proposal of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. (see annex 1)
 - b) Proposal of the Italian Delegation for replacing items b and c of the U.S.S.R. proposal (see annex 2)
 - c) Proposal of the Bulgarian Delegation (see annex 3)

Some delegations proposed that paragraph 4 should remain unchanged.

Finally by way of compromise the Chairman of the Group put forward the proposal in annex 4.

4. The Group unanimously accepted item (a) of the U.S.S.R. proposal, and consequently recommends to the Plenary Assembly that the beginning of paragraph 4 of Article 16 be worded as follows :

"The frequency assignment plan and the final documents must be approved by the delegations of all, or almost all, countries represented."

In making this recommendation the Group does not wish at all to influence the way in which this approval should be given, either by vote or signature.

5. No agreement was reached on the remainder of the working of paragraph 4, and the Group refers the question to a decision of the Plenary Assembly without being able to put forward a proposal.
6. The Bulgarian and Italian Delegations proposed the addition of a paragraph 4 to the end of Article 13, the wording of which appears in annex 5.

Other delegations favoured the text in annex 6.

No agreement was reached and the Group refers the question to a decision of the Plenary Assembly, without being able to put forward a proposal.

Annex 1
(R1-35-E)

PROPOSAL BY THE USSR DELEGATION

Amendment to Paragraph 4 of Rule 16 of Chapter VI
of the General Regulations

*

"The following rule shall be established for decisions taken
at plenary assemblies:

- a) The Frequency Assignment Plan and the Final Documents
must be approved by the delegations of all, or almost all, countries
represented.
- b) Decisions on matters of principle relating directly to
the elaboration of the Plan and the Final Documents must be supported
by at least two-thirds (2/3rds) of the delegations present.
- c) All other questions shall be decided by a simple majority".

Annex 2
(R1-35-E)

Proposal by the Italian Delegation:

To amend paragraphs b) and c) of the Soviet proposal as follows:

- "1) b) All other questions must be approved by the delegations
 of all, or almost all, countries represented.
- 2) Delete paragraph c) ".

Annex 3

(R1-35-E)

Proposal by the Bulgarian Delegation:

To amend item b) of the Soviet proposal as follows:

"b) Decisions on matters of principle relating directly or indirectly to the elaboration of the Plan and the final documents must be adopted unanimously or by at least two-thirds (2/3rd) of the delegations present."

Annex 4
(R1-35-E)

Compromise proposal by the Chairman of the Working Group:

To add the following sentence at the end of paragraph 4
of Rule 16:

"Nevertheless the Plenary Assembly shall endeavour to
arrive at its decisions by as large a majority as possible".

Annex 5

(R1-35-E)

Proposal by the Bulgarian and Italian Delegations:

To add the following paragraph at the end of Rule 13:

- "4) The agenda, the documents prepared by committees, and the other documents containing proposals which are to be discussed during a plenary assembly, shall be distributed to delegations at least two days before the date on which they are to be discussed in plenary assembly. If, however, no objection is raised, the plenary assembly may discuss documents which have not been distributed within the time specified above."

Annex 6
(R1-35-E)

Proposed addition to Rule 13:

To add the following paragraph:

- "4) Documents prepared by committees and other documents containing proposals which are to be discussed in plenary assembly shall, in principle, be distributed to delegations at least two days before the date fixed for the plenary assembly".

Administrative Radio Conference
for
Region 1

Geneva, 1949

Region 1 - Doc. n° 36-E

26 May 1949

Schedule of Meetings
Friday 27 May 1949

<u>Time</u>		<u>Room</u>
14.30	Working Group on organisation	Salle B

Conférence administrative
des Radiocommunications
pour la
Région 1

Genève, 1949

Région 1 - Doc. n° 36-F

Horaire des Séances
Vendredi 27 Mai 1949

<u>Heure</u>		<u>Salle</u>
14.30	Groupe de travail d'organisation	Salle B

(submitted in French)

MINUTES OF THE FIRST PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Third Part

26 May, 1949

- 1.1 The Meeting was opened at 14.10 hours under the chairmanship of Mr. Lhermite.

The following Delegations were present:

Albania, Belgium, Bielorussian S.S.R., Bulgaria, Colonies of the United Kingdom, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, French Overseas Territories, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Morocco and Tunisia, Rumania, United Kingdom, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Ukrainian S.S.R., South Africa, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia.

The Assembly decided to interchange points two and three of the Agenda (Document 32).

2. Item 1 of the Agenda: Approval of the Minutes of the first two meetings of the First Plenary Assembly (Documents 22 and 31)

- 2.1 As proposed by the Delegate of the United Kingdom, the Assembly decided to approve all of the minutes of the First Plenary Assembly at the Second Plenary Assembly.

3. Item 3 of the Agenda: Report of the Working Group for the Examination of the Rules of Procedure

- 3.1 Mr. Bramel de Cléjoulx (France) presented the Report, Document 35, pointing out that this Report set forth the items on which the Working Group agreed and those on which it did not. Although the work was to be completed for the 27th of May, it had been found on the 25th that there was no reasonable prospect of reaching a compromise on certain unresolved questions. The Group therefore felt it preferable to stop work and to submit its conclusions to the Plenary Assembly.

- 3.2 The Delegate of the United Kingdom drew the attention of the Delegates to para 6 of the Report. He pointed out that Annex 6 was the Bulgarian proposal and Annex 5 was an amendment of the Delegate of Italy to Annex 6. The British Delegation, however, considered that Article 13 of the Rules of Procedure in the Atlantic City Convention should remain unamended.

- 3.3 Discussion then opened on the following sentence, which the Working Group had recommended for adoption by the Plenary Assembly:

"The frequency assignment plan and the final documents must be approved by the delegations of all, or almost all, countries represented." (para 4 of Document 35).

3.4 The Delegate of the Netherlands feared that the inclusion of a unanimity rule would allow the possibility of a minority imposing its views on the majority. For example, if a plan was unacceptable to five or six Delegations, was it nevertheless a valid plan?

3.5 Mr. Bramel de Cléjoux, (France) replied that those same arguments had been considered by the Working Group, but after serious discussion were not accepted. He emphasised that the members of the Working Group who had not accepted that sentence at the outset, had accepted it after the discussion.

3.6 The Chairman thought that, to define an acceptable plan, a practical example was preferable to a theoretical definition. He therefore cited the Copenhagen Conferences which had held lengthy discussions on the questions of unanimity or of quasi-unanimity, but in the end had found plans that were accepted by a large majority, the same could be achieved at the present Conference if the work were carried on in the same spirit.

3.7 After a statement by the Delegate of Italy, that since the question of the acceptance of the plan by unanimity or, near unanimity would not arise until much later, it had no place in the everyday Rules of Procedure, the Chairman declared that the Conference had an adequate base for beginning its work with the points on which everyone was agreed, i.e.

1. Those enumerated in para 2 of document 35
2. The clause in para 4 of document 35 which the Assembly had just discussed.

3.8 The Delegate of Portugal said that he accepted the second clause in principle, but he would not give a definite opinion until he knew its consequences. The plan drawn up by the Conference would have to be included in the new list of frequencies; what would then happen if a small minority refused to adopt it?

3.9 The Delegate of the United Kingdom, supported by the Delegate of the Netherlands wished to have it specified that the final plan would not be voted on, but simply submitted for signature to the Delegates. The Chairman also thought that a final vote would not be necessary.

3.10 The Delegate of Portugal asserted again that the question had two aspects: the one concerned the present Conference, the other concerned the elaboration of the new International Frequency List in its entirety. In order not to hinder this work by a too rigid rule, he proposed to amend the sentence being discussed as follows:

- 1) the sentence to begin with the words "in principle",
- 2) and end with the following words: "the Conference will decide whether the final plan will or will not be submitted to the vote."

3.11 The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. opposed the adoption of that amendment, because he found it obscure and useless. He felt, that, as had been done at Copenhagen, all variants of the plan should be presented and the latter improved until there were no more objections; that final plan should then be presented for the signature of the Delegations. The proposal of the Working Group justly excluded the possibility of a vote. He felt that he could support the British proposal if this was its sense.

- 3.12. The Delegate of the United Kingdom then resubmitted his proposal, as follows:
- "The frequency assignment plan and documents in final form must not be voted on, but must bear the signature of all, or nearly all of the Delegations represented." The Delegates of Belgium and Netherlands supported this proposal.
- 3.13. The Delegate of Albania opposed the proposal of the Delegate of Portugal and supported the text presented by the Working Group. He considered that, if a plan adopted by a bare majority was incorporated in the New List, the entire New List was certain to be defeated. Therefore it would be necessary to amend successive variants of any plan to the point where a quasi-unanimity would be reached.
- 3.14. The Delegate of Bulgaria considered the proposal of the United Kingdom superfluous and announced that he still supported the original text of the Working Group. The Delegate of Poland agreed.
- 3.15. The Chairman expressed the view that the discussion would be more fruitful if it took place in the Working Group. He repeated that the points on which there was agreement constituted an adequate starting point, and therefore it was not indispensable to find an immediate and complete solution relative to the adoption of the final plan.
- 3.16. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought, to the contrary, that the question was very important, and that a decision in favour of a unanimous adoption of the final plan would have an immediate beneficial influence on the work of the Conference.
- He stated that he could accept the British proposal (see point 3.12) if the following words were added: "... after which, these documents would have legal force."
- 3.17. A discussion then took place between the Delegate of the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. in which the former consented to the addition of the words: "... after which, the documents would have legal force.", for he felt it evident that the documents could not have legal force for the non-signatory Delegations. The Soviet Delegate explained that his addition signified that these documents could be legally transmitted to the Special Administrative Conference for the approval of the new draft International Frequency List.
- 3.18. The Delegate of French Overseas Territories proposed the addition of the following phrase which, in his opinion, would give rise to no ambiguity:
- "... after which, these documents will be referred to the PFB, in conformance with Article 6e of the Annex to the Resolution relating to the preparation of the draft new International Frequency List."
- 3.19. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported that proposal.
- 3.20. The Delegate of Portugal, however, asserted that it was not clear enough and asked whether the plan would or would not be referred to the PFB in the event that minority of 8 or 10 Delegations did not sign.

For his part, he proposed that the British proposal (see point 3.12) be amended to read as follows:

"... the frequency assignment plan and documents in their final form must not be voted upon, but signed by Delegations of all countries represented. If, in spite of all efforts, it is not possible to obtain unanimity the plan which has obtained the greatest number of adherents should be submitted to the PFB."

3.21. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. opposed that proposal.

3.22. After further discussion between the Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom, it was decided to adjourn in order to permit them to reach a common text.

3.23. The Meeting was adjourned from 16.00 to 16.30 hours.

3.24. At the reconvening of the Meeting, the Delegate of the United Kingdom read the following text:

"The Frequency Assignment Plan and the final documents in their final form must not be submitted to a vote, but must receive the signatures of all, or almost all, of the Delegations participating in the Conference, after which the plan and these documents may be submitted to the PFB for their inclusion in the new International Frequency List."

3.25. The Delegate of Portugal regretted that only the British and the Soviet proposals were being discussed. The Chairman should have asked his opinion on the new text proposed. He would not, in fact support that text, which was still a matter for discussion; he proposed again his own text, and re-read it (see point 3.20).

3.26. The Chairman asked if the proposal of the Portuguese Delegate was supported. That not being the case, he ruled that a large majority of the Assembly accepted the text appearing in point 3.24. above.

He announced that, since the Assembly was in agreement on the first part of para 4 of Article 16 of the Rules of Procedure, the minor points which remained should be referred to a Working Group.

There was no objection to this proposal.

4. Item 2 of the Agenda: Report of the Organisation Working Group.

4.1. Mr. Lambin (Belgium) presented document 30 and drew the attention of the Assembly to the following 2 points.

1. The Working Group followed the Agenda established by Resolution 59 of the Administrative Council.
2. The proposal of the Delegation of Belgium (see Doc.27), that five committees be set up and that Committee 5 be left to establish its own organisation, was not approved by the group.

4.2 The Delegate of the Netherlands made the following two observations:

1. It was not desirable that the Chairman of the Conference should be the Chairman of the proposed Committee 5, for if a disagreement were to arise in that Committee, there could be no recourse to a higher authority.
2. Two committees would be preferable to one Committee 5 as proposed, one to deal with technical principles, and the other to deal with requirements and the plan.

4.3 The Delegate of Italy declared that the proposal of the Delegate of Belgium (Doc.27), was the most satisfactory. If the Conference was agreed however upon having 2 Committees, the Italian Delegate proposed the establishment of 1.) a Requirements Committee, to assemble and analyze the requirements, and 2.) a Frequency Assignment Committee entrusted with the technical aspects of the problem.

He considered, on the other hand, that it would be dangerous if a group outside of the Conference were to establish a draft plan for the African and Asiatic regions between 415 and 1605 kc/s, and to submit it directly to the special Administrative Conference. Since Italy was a neighbour to Africa, it was felt that Italian Broadcasting might be interfered with under such an arrangement.

4.4 The Delegate of Portugal agreed with the Delegate of the Netherlands that the Chairman of the Conference should not preside at the same time over the proposed committee, for then there would be nothing to distinguish it from a Plenary Assembly. All questions would unnecessarily be examined twice. He considered that it would be better to create 3 committees each dealing with a determined geographical area, as earlier suggested by the Delegate of Italy, because the technical principles and requirements differed for each area.

4.5 The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. still supported the plan submitted by the Working Group. He considered that there would only be advantages if the Chairman of the Conference himself presided over Committee 5. He recalled that at Copenhagen when the Frequency Assignment Committee could no longer make real progress, the Chairman stepped in and harmonized its work with the other Committees. He thought that the Committee 5 should be single, and that the Conference should not examine in detail its competence, but restrict itself to submitting a few over-all directives. Moreover, Committee 5 should establish its own structure.

4.6 The Delegate of Albania also favoured a single Committee, for he considered that it would better allow the small delegations to follow the work of the Conference. That Committee could, evidently, sub-divide itself into 2 or 3 sub-committees, regional or otherwise, while continuing to coordinate their activities.

Finally, since each delegation had the right to sit on each Committee, he felt that the argument of M. Benoliel, that there would not be any difference between the proposed Committee and the Plenary Assembly, applied to all the Committees of the Conference.

- 4.7 The Delegate of Poland also considered that the proposed Committee would have the powers to sub-divide itself into 2 or 3 parts, as asked for by the Delegates of Italy and Portugal.
- 4.8 The Delegate of the United Kingdom contended that the creation of a single committee raised objections, for instance the load to be undertaken seemed too heavy for one committee. Personally he was inclined to favour the proposal of the Delegate of the Netherlands (see above, point 4.2)
- 4.9 The Chairman declared that since the opinions were still divided and other opinions might yet arise, he proposed the postponement of the discussion. In this proposal the Chairman was supported by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.
- 4.10 The Delegate of Belgium withdrew his earlier proposal (doc.27) and consented to the creation of 2 Committees on the condition that one would consider the band 255 - 415 kc/s and the other the band 1605 - 3900 kc/s. That solution would have the following important advantages: The two bands would be independent of each other, thus allowing delegates who were interested in only one of the bands to occupy themselves exclusively to that one. If one Committee should finish before the other, as might be the case, a certain number of the delegates would therefore be free to undertake other tasks. Because of these advantages the Delegate of Belgium suggested a formal proposal to that effect.
- In answer to a suggestion of the Delegate of the United Kingdom, he repeated that it did not seem preferable to set up only one Technical Committee because the technical principles in the 2 bands would not interest the same technicians.
- 4.11 The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. said that the number of proposals presented, which could still be increased, proved that it would be much more reasonable to simply accept the proposals of the Working Group. He therefore formally proposed its adoption.
- 4.12 The Delegate of Bulgaria supported that proposal as the only one which could satisfy everyone, for Committee 5 would have complete freedom to create sub-committees, according to a division of regions or according to the bands to be studied, or again, technical or other sub-committees.
- 4.13 The Delegate of Norway declared he was not certain that having the Chairman of the Conference as the Chairman of a single Conference would be the right thing to do. He thought that such a procedure would be without precedent and would deprive the Conference of the Chairman's position as mediator.
- 4.14 The Chairman replied that if he could satisfactorily mediate in Committee 5 he should be able to do the same in the Plenary Assembly.
- After having reviewed the different proposals, the Chairman, with the agreement of the Delegate of the United Kingdom, declared that the discussion would continue the next day before the Working Group.
- 4.15 It was decided, in order to take into account the various opinions, that the Working Group would be composed of the representatives of the following Delegations:

Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Ukrainian S.S.R., the Union of South Africa, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia.

5. Items 4, 5, and 6 of the Agenda: Setting up and terms of reference of committees.

Election of chairman and vice-chairman of committees.

And. Participation of delegations in committee work.

- 5.1. The Committees established at this point were Committees 1, 2, 3 and 4 (See document 30).
- 5.2. For the Credentials Committee (Committee 2), the Chairman proposed as Chairman, M. Makarov (USSR) and as Vice-Chairman, M. Benoliel (Portugal), who accepted and expressed their thanks.
- 5.3. General Sacco (Italy) accepted the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee and Mr. Bodeaga (Roumania) declined the honor of being Vice-Chairman.
- 5.4. The Delegate of Albania, noting that the Finance Committee would be treating some very delicate matters, proposed that there should be 2 Vice-Chairmen.
- 5.5. Mr. Comic (Yougoslavia) and Mr. Kaluzynski (Poland) said they could not accept the honor of the Vice-Chairmanship.
- 5.6. At the insistance of the Chairman, Mr. Kito (Albania) accepted the vice-chairmanship of Committee 3, but pointed out that unfortunately he could not stay for the entire conference.
- 5.7. For the Drafting Committee (Committee 4), the Chairman proposed as Chairman, Mr. Lambin (Belgium), and as Vice-Chairman, Mr. Damant (the Union of South Africa), who accepted and expressed their thanks.
- 5.8. The Chairman drew the attention of the conference to the fact that every delegation was free to participate in the work of any or all of the Committees. He asked the delegations to hand to the Secretariat lists of the Committees in which they desired to participate.

Item 7 of the Agenda: Working Languages.

6.1. The Chairman summarized state of the discussion of this item, as follows:

- 1.) A large number of delegations considered that the use of the Russian Language as an additional working language was desirable in order to speed up the work of the conference, as shown by the experience of several previous conferences.
- 2.) Several delegations (for example those of Belgium and the United Kingdom) considered it possible to assist in defraying the costs consequent to the use of the Russian Language, on the condition that no more than a small minority of the delegations refused.
- 3.) The Secretariat had evaluated the costs at about 48 Swiss francs per month, per unit of contribution. This estimate included the participation of observers.
- 4.) Since certain delegations still awaited instructions from their governments on the subject, a final decision should not be taken before the next meeting of the Plenary Assembly which would take place Monday, May 30th.

6.2 The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. recalled that he had proposed that the Russian Language be used on an equal footing with English and French. He considered that his proposal was founded on both a juridic and practical basis; each delegation had the right to ask for the use of a language which would facilitate the work of the Conference. He declared that, depending upon the decision taken, his delegation reserved the right to examine the costs of the utilisation of the English and French language.

He asked that the objections against Russian be given so that the Conference could come to an immediate conclusion on the question.

6.3 The Delegate of the United Kingdom maintained that he did not have any objections to present against the use of Russian as an additional working language on the condition that perfectly clear arrangements were made for sharing of expenses.

6.4 The Chairman replied to Mr. Makarov that certain details had not yet been settled; the French Delegation, for example, had not yet decided on its position. Therefore, he felt that a postponement of a decision until Monday, was indispensable.

6.5 The Delegate of Portugal observed that the adoption of Russian on an equal footing with English and French, as asked for by the Soviet Delegation, was a violation of the Convention. That should be perfectly clear in order for the delegates to request instructions from their Administrations. The question therefore had another aspect than that envisaged by the Chairman and should be settled on that day.

6.6 After another explanation by the Chairman, the Delegate of Portugal agreed to postpone a solution of the problem until Monday, May 30th. After that date, however, he asked that the Secretariat assume all responsibility for the temporary arrangements that had been made.

7. Item 8 of the Agenda; Admission of observers to the conference.

7.1 At the request of the Chairman, the Secretary of the Conference submitted the following information:

1. Members of the Union

By a telegram dated 21 January 1949, the Secretariat had drawn the attention of the Government of the United States to the Conference on Region 1, and asked if it desired to send observers.

In reply to that telegram, the Government of the United States sent the telegram reproduced in Document 10 (the same procedure had been followed in the case of the U.S.S.R. for the Region 3 Conference).

2. Other countries

In accordance with the terms of paragraph 6 of the Resolution No 88 of the Administrative Council, the Secretariat had called the attention of the Allied Control Authority in Germany to the Conference. The Allied Control Authority in Germany had acknowledged receipt of the communication.

3. The United Nations

The United Nations had been invited to the Conference, and was represented by M. Szapiro, Director of External Services in the Department of Public Information.

4. Specialized Agencies

The Specialized Agencies, including the I.C.A.O., had been invited to the Conference in accordance with the terms of the Resolutions 109 and 110 of the Administrative Council.

5. International Organizations

- a) The International Maritime Radio Commission, in a letter dated 14 February, had asked to be admitted to the Conference.

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 2, Paragraph 4 of the General Regulations annexed to the Atlantic City Convention, that request had been submitted to the Administrations in a telegram dated 22 February 1949.

The response had been as follows:

23 Administrations had signified their agreement within the prescribed time; 1 had opposed admission, 1 had stated that its consent would depend on whether or not Spanish organs would be represented on the I.M.R.C.

Since more than half of the Administrations asked had submitted a favourable reply within the specified time, the right of the I.M.R.C. to be admitted to the conference had been recognized, and the administrations had been informed by Notification N° 574 of 1 May 1949.

- b) The International Air Transport Association (I.A.T.A.), in a letter dated 12 April 1949, had requested admission to the Region 1 Conference. That letter had been reproduced in Document N° 11.

A formal request for admission had been received on 17th May, but in view of the lateness of that request, it had become the responsibility of the Conference to take a decision on the matter.

- c) The International Chamber of Shipping. The General Post Office at London in a letter dated 13th May (see Document N° 19), had requested that the International Chamber of Shipping be admitted. In view of the lateness of that request it had become the responsibility of the Conference to take a decision on the matter.

- d) The request of admission from the Anglo/American Zone of the Free Territory of Trieste (see Doc. N° 17) had been withdrawn.

7.2 The Delegate of Albania stated that before a decision was taken on the admission of the C.I.R.M. and the International Chamber of Shipping, he wanted to know if fascist Spain was a member of either of the two organisations.

7.3 The Chairman replied that since a favourable decision had been taken on the admission of C.I.R.M., according to the prescribed procedure, the question could not be put to a vote. He added that the remarks of the Delegate of Albania would be included in the Minutes.

7.4 The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. remarked that the observation of the Delegate of Albania raised an important point of principle. He cited the resolution taken by the United Nations on December 12, 1946 and that taken at Atlantic City in relation to Spain. He said that the Secretary General had perhaps committed an error in transmitting the request for admission of the C.I.R.M. without first ascertaining the composition of that organisation, for the replies of the Members of the Union might have been different if they had been informed in advance.

- 7.5 The Secretary of the Conference repeated that the usual procedure had been followed by the Secretariat (see General Regulations, Chapter 2, paragraphs 4 and 5) and that over 50% of the replies had favored the admission of the C.I.R.M.
- 7.6 The Chairman, in view of the advanced hour and the necessity of obtaining further information, proposed to postpone the question of the admission of observers until Monday, May 30th.
- 7.7 The meeting was adjourned at 18 h. 30.

Rapporteurs :

G.A. Coddington
J. Revoy

Secretary :

C. Stead

Chairman :

Mr. Lhermite

(submitted in French)

RULES OF PROCEDURE

At its meeting of 26 May 1949, the Plenary Assembly adopted the following text for the beginning of paragraph 4, Article 6 of its Rules of Procedure:

"The frequency assignment plan and the final documents in their final form shall not be put to the vote, but must bear the signature of all or nearly all of the Delegations taking part in the Conference, after which the plan and documents may be forwarded to the P.F.B. for inclusion in the draft of the new International Frequency List."

This text replaces the second sub-paragraph of paragraph 4, Document 35, recommended by the Working Group for drafting Rules of Procedure.



**Administrative Radio Conference for Region 1
(Geneva, 1949)**

Document No. 39

Note: The following corrigenda were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 78 - Corrigendum No. 1 to Document No. 39
- Document No. 86 - Corrigendum No. 2 to Document No. 39

Administrative Radio Conference

Region 1 - Document No 39-E
9 June 1949

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

Note by Secretariat

The attached report of the European-Mediterranean Frequency
Coordinating Body (F.C.B.) is circulated for information.

(44-71-44)

F.C.B.
FINAL REPORT
PARIS - APRIL/MAY 1949

I C A O

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

FIRST INFORMAL MEETING
OF THE
EUROPEAN-MEDITERRANEAN FREQUENCY COORDINATING BODY
PARIS, APRIL/MAY 1949

F I N A L R E P O R T

PARIS

FRANCE

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INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

EUROPEAN-MEDITERRANEAN FREQUENCY COORDINATING BODY MEETING

FINAL REPORT OF THE FIRST INFORMAL MEETING

OF THE FREQUENCY COORDINATION BODY

FOREWORD

This Report contains the European-Mediterranean LF and MF Aeronautical Plan and the Recommendations of the European-Mediterranean Frequency Coordinating Body with respect to the implementation of this Plan.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

EUROPEAN-MEDITERRANEAN FREQUENCY COORDINATING BODY MEETING

AGENDA

1. Election of a standing Chairman.
2. Examination of the F.C.B.'s terms of reference.
3. Listing of all aeronautical LF and MF Frequencies (Radio-Beacons, Radio-Ranges, Consol, Air-Ground Stations, Broadcast Stations, D/F Stationsetc.) in use throughout the EUMED Region.
4. Listing of additional LF and MF equipment requirements.
5. Listing of existing LF and MF installations not considered as essential for the regularity and safety of air navigation.
6. Determination of basic principles on which the LF and MF aeronautical frequency plan should be established.
 - 6.1 Sharing of aeronautical LF and MF bands between various aeronautical services.
 - i) Beacons and Ranges.
 - ii) Air-Ground Stations.
 - iii) Broadcast Stations.
 - iv) Etc.
 - 6.2 Examination of the adequacy of the grid plan system for the repartition of LF and MF frequencies to radio aids.
 - 6.3 Examination of other systems for a rational repartition of LF and MF frequencies to radio aids, which would take into consideration:
 - i) The operational requirements for specific locations.
 - ii) The desired range of each aid.
 - iii) The elimination of interference between various radio aids in the airborne equipment.

AGENDA (CONTD.)

7. Redrafting of the LF and MF Frequency Plan in accordance with the principles recommended for the rational establishment of such a plan.
8. Preparation of a new LF and MF Aeronautical Frequency Plan, in the 255 - 285 kc/s, 315 - 325 kc/s, 325 - 405 kc/s, 405 - 415 kc/s bands, in accordance with the Atlantic City Radio Regulations and the Copenhagen Plan.
 - 8.1 Determination of the theoretical frequency requirements.
 - 8.2 Comparison of the requirements with the new frequency allocation.
 - 8.3 Drafting of the LF and MF Plan.
 - 8.4 Recommendations of the F.C.B.
9. Other business.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION
EUROPEAN-MEDITERRANEAN FREQUENCY COORDINATING BODY MEETING

SECTION 1 - REPORT OF THE MEETING

1
ACCOUNT OF THE MEETING

1.1

The First Informal Meeting of the European-Mediterranean Frequency Coordinating Body held its first plenary meeting at the premises of the ICAO European-African Regional Office, 60bis Avenue d'Iéna, Paris, at 10 hours on the 19th April, 1949.

1.2

Mr. L. Bedin, the ICAO Representative opened the meeting and called the attention of the Frequency Coordinating Body to the informal status of their gathering and read out the relevant instructions for the convening of informal meetings as follows :-

"The meetings should normally be held in the ICAO office, but if the interests of the majority of those attending are better served by holding it elsewhere, this may be done.

Meetings of this nature will be organized with a minimum of formality. The ICAO Representative will give as much notice as possible of the intention to hold a meeting and of the subjects to be discussed. Normally there will be no formal agenda, minutes or final reports.

A summary of the discussion will be made and this, together with the conclusions reached, will be sent to all attending the meeting, with a copy to Chief, Regional Organization. Recommendations requiring Council action are not expected to result from these meetings, but, should the conclusions reached necessitate the submission of a recommendation to Council, such a recommendation shall be transmitted by the State or States whose representatives supported the conclusions. ICAO Representatives will not undertake the transmission of recommendations for Council consideration."

1.3

Mr. R. Lecomte of the Belgian Delegation was elected Chairman of the Meeting.

1.4

The Frequency Coordinating Body approved the standing character given to it by the Terms of Reference as contained in Supplement "I" of DOC. EM/102 COM EM/35, and subsequently elected Mr. R. Lecomte of the Belgian Delegation as its Standing Chairman, and Mr. O.J. Selis of the Netherlands Delegation as its Standing Vice-Chairman.

1.5

Mr. H.E. Pujade, the ICAO Technical Adviser to the Frequency Coordinating Body, presented an explanation of the Agenda.

1.6

The following States and international organizations were represented on the Frequency Coordinating Body :-

MEMBERS

AUSTRIA	Mr. W.J. Watzek
BELGIUM	Mr. R. Lecomte
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Mr. J. Koffer
DENMARK	Mr. B. Nielsen
FRANCE	M. A.G. Gras M. B.R. Mouchez
ITALY	Mr. O. Borzi
NETHERLANDS	Mr. O.J. Selis
NORWAY	Mr. F.W. Thesen
PORTUGAL	Mr. V.M. Veres
SWEDEN	Mr. G. Kruse
SWITZERLAND	Mr. P. Senn Mr. H. Schafroth
UNITED KINGDOM	Mr. E.R. Bonner Mr. J.A. Edwards
U.S.	Mr. S. Stearns (U.S.A.F.E.)

INVITED INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS :

IATA	Mr. J. Varekamp Mr. J.G. Adam
------	----------------------------------

ADVISERS

NORWAY	Mr. J.H. Edvardsen
U.S.A.F.E.	Mr. W.H. Manley Mr. A.D. Maus Mr. D. Schlenker

OBSERVERS

FRANCE	M. Lhermite
UNITED KINGDOM	Mr. A.M. Farley Flt. Lt. P.E. Mitchell
U.S.F.A.	Mr. R.W. Clifton

SECRETARIAT

ICAO	Mr. D. Lefevre
Representatives	Mr. H. Pujade, COM Expert, Technical Adviser to the Frequency Coordinating Body Mr. F.E. Sperring, Observer.

1.7.

The Meeting worked as a committee of the whole.

1.8

Two Working Groups were set up.

1.1 A Technical Working Group, to which Mr. O.J. Selis of the Netherlands Delegation was appointed Rapporteur was entrusted with dealing with Agenda items 6.1 and 6.3 (ii and iii).

1.2 A Frequency Planning Working Group, to which Mr. E.R. Bonner of the United Kingdom Delegation was appointed Rapporteur was entrusted with the determination of a method for a rational distribution of LF and MF frequencies to radio beacons and radio ranges and, subsequently, for the establishment in accordance with this method, of an aeronautical LF and MF Aeronautical Plan for the European-Mediterranean Region.

1.9

A Drafting Committee composed of the following members edited the Final Report of the Meeting :-

Mr. R. Lecomte
Mr. O.J. Selis
Mr. H.E. Pujade

1.10

It was noted that paragraph 1 of Supplement I of DOC EM/102 COM EM/35 indicated that the Meeting should decide upon the name to be adopted for the standing Body created in accordance with Recommendation N° 35 of the Communications Committee of the second European Mediterranean Regional Air Navigation Meeting. It was accordingly decided to adopt the name of "European-Mediterranean Frequency Coordinating Body", it being understood that the activity of this Body would be restricted to Low and Medium Frequencies questions, unless, in the future, its terms of reference as contained in Supplement I of DOC EM/102 COM EM/35 be extended to other bands of frequencies.

2

DISCUSSION OF THE AGENDA

2.1

The Frequency Coordinating Body taking into consideration the resolution of the European Broadcasting Conference, Copenhagen, 1948 to implement the Copenhagen Plan on 15th March, 1950 agreed with the suggestion of the ICAO Technical Adviser that it was unnecessary to revise the existing LF and MF Aeronautical Plan on the basis of the I.T.U. Allocations, Cairo, 1938, because a revision of the existing plan would result in changing the frequencies of the aeronautical radio aids twice within the short lapse of time before the above date. It was therefore decided to delete Item 7 of the Agenda.

2.2

The Frequency Coordinating Body therefore decided that it should endeavour to prepare only one new LF and MF Aeronautical Plan, in the 255 - 285 kc/s, 315 - 325 kc/s, 325 - 405 kc/s, 405 - 415 kc/s bands, and that this plan should be based on the Atlantic City Radio Regulations and on the Copenhagen Plan, including the Reservations appended thereto.

2.3

The Frequency Coordinating Body noted that the scope of the Agenda was wider than that assigned to it by the Terms of Reference as contained in Supplement I of DOC EM3102 COM EM/35, which did not cover the LF and MF Aeronautical Mobile or Meteorological Broadcast Services, but was of the unanimous opinion that, in view of the interconnection of frequency problems related to the above services with those related to radio beacons and radio ranges, it was essential that all these problems be dealt with in common.

2.4

The Frequency Coordinating Body was of the opinion that the above-mentioned Plan would constitute the best preparation within the ICAO European-Mediterranean Contracting States for the forthcoming Region 1 Administrative Conference of the I.T.U., and that at this Conference, the Plan should be taken, by the various Administrations concerned, as a basis for the discussion of their respective aeronautical interests in the frequency bands concerned.

3

ACTION ON THE AGENDA

3.1

Agenda Item N° 1 (See paragraph 1.3)

3.2

Agenda Item N° 2 (See paragraph 1.2)

3.3

Agenda Items Nos 3, 4 and 5

3.3.1

The Frequency Coordinating Body decided to take the two lists specially prepared by the ICAO Secretariat as a basis for the compilation of lists of all aeronautical LF and MF facilities in use and/or projected in the territories of the ICAO European-Mediterranean Contracting States.

(a) List of LF/MF Aeronautical Stations, European-Mediterranean Region, classified by countries.

(b) List of LF and MF Aeronautical Stations, European-Mediterranean Region, classified in frequency order.

3.3.2

Each Delegation was requested to check these two lists as far as its respective facilities were concerned, and to submit their corrections in the form of corrigenda which were subsequently issued as amendments to complete the above lists.

3.4

Agenda Item N° 6

3.4.1

Agenda Item N° 6.1 - Sharing of Aeronautical LF and MF bands between Various aeronautical services.

3.4.1.1

MF Aeronautical Mobile Service (See Diagram N° 1)

3.4.1.1.1

The Frequency Coordinating Body decided that the first bands to determine should be those to be allotted to the air ground communication facilities. A requirement was stated for :

(a) Two Area Control Channels

(b) One Approach/Aerodrome Control Channel.

3.4.1.1.2

Of the two Area Control Channels one main channel was required for Europe as a whole, and a second channel for use in the Netherlands, Austria, Switzerland and the U.K.

3.4.1.1.3

It was decided that the present air to ground frequencies of 333 and 348 kc/s should be retained among others because of existing airborne crystallisation, and these frequencies were selected for the main area control and the Approach/Aerodrome Control channel respectively. The second Area Control air to ground frequency was chosen at 399 kc/s. (See paragraph 6).

3.4.1.1.4

In calculating the bandwidths required, the following tolerances were used. (Radio Regulations, Atlantic City 1947) :-

Aircraft Stations $\pm 0.3\%$ = ± 1 kc/s

Ground Stations $\pm 0.1\%$ = $\pm 300 - 400$ c/s.

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3.4.1.1.5

Area Control MF Channels

3.4.1.1.5.1

It was considered that the 333 kc/s air to ground channel would remain heavily loaded for some years. A bandwidth of 8 kc/s was therefore earmarked with air to ground channel at 333 kc/s \pm 1 kc/s tolerance and ground to air channels at 329.5, 330.3, 331, 335, 335.7 and 336.5 kc/s, in each case \pm 0.3 - 0.4 kc/s tolerance. The total band, including tolerances thus lies between 329 and 337 kc/s. The frequency separation between the air to ground channel (333 kc/s) and the first ground stations on either side is 2 kc/s and the frequency separation between the outer ground stations and the band edges is 0.5 kc/s.

3.4.1.1.5.2

For the second Area Control Channel it was decided that not more than one ground to air frequency should be used. On the other hand, as it was also agreed to allot the frequency of 402 kc/s to a Meteorological Sub-Area, the ground to air frequency of this channel was selected at 400.5 \pm 0.4 kc/s tolerance and the air to ground at 399 kc/s \pm 1 kc/s tolerance. The band occupied is thus 3.5 kc/s between 397.5 and 401 kc/s.

3.4.1.1.5.3

In the case of the two area control channels the ground to air and air to ground transmissions are not planned to overlap, even taking the permissible tolerances into account.

3.4.1.1.6

Approach and Aerodrome Control MF Channel

3.4.1.1.6.1

In the case of the 348 kc/s, however, it was noted that some State Administrations intended to use it for Single Channel Simplex operation. For Offset Channel Simplex operation it was agreed that the bands from 346.3 to 347 and from 349 to 349.7 should suffice to accommodate the ground stations because the short range of the Approach/Aerodrome Control communications reduces the risk of interference from ground stations on air to ground communications. It was accordingly agreed to limit this channel to a bandwidth of 4 kc/s, i.e. from 346 to 350. It was accordingly considered desirable that the ground stations on 346.3 and 349.7 kc/s should have a stability better than 0.1 %.

3.4.1.2

LF and MF Frequencies for Meteorological Sub-Area Broadcasts.

3.4.1.2.1

The Frequency Coordinating Body after considerable discussion came to the conclusion that it was not acceptable for the time being to discontinue the use of Sub-Area Meteorological Broadcasts on Medium Frequencies, particularly in view of the fact that on the one hand it was doubtful that substitute High Frequencies from the new I.T.U. Frequency List could be obtained, and on the other hand because even if such substitute High Frequencies were available in the new Frequency List, there would be a gap between the date of implementation of the Copenhagen Plan and the date of implementation of the new Frequency List where no substitute frequencies could be utilized. The Central Coordinating Body therefore decided to entrust the Technical Working Group with the task of allotting LF or MF frequencies to the Meteorological Sub-Area Broadcast stations. This Working Group was recommended to endeavour to accommodate at least half of such frequencies in the shared band between 255 kc/s and 285 kc/s. It was also recommended to this Working Group to examine any possibility of economy which could be obtained by a reasonable sharing of these frequencies. The conclusions of the Working Group on this matter will be found hereafter in paragraph 3.4.1.2.2.

3.4.1.2.2.

The new MF Meteorological Sub-Area Broadcast Plan (See Chart N° 1), prepared by the Technical Working Group and approved by the Frequency Coordinating Body, is based on the utilization of frequencies shared by the Meteorological Sub-Areas as follows :

Sub-Area	Frequency in kc/s
1 5 7	404 (Sub-Area 1 404.5)
2 8	402
3	259.5
4 6	284

3.4.1.2.3

It was noted that interference possibilities, especially at night, are somewhat greater than in the present plan. However, the new frequencies have much better protection generally against other stations (e.g. broadcasting stations). Therefore, it was considered that the new Plan would give a service as efficient as the present organisation, particularly in view of the ability of wireless operators to receive A1 transmission even when another A1 transmission is interfering on a frequency and at a strength both of the same order.

3.4.1.2.4

It was further noted that the interference risks could in several instances be reduced by an appropriate retiming of the transmission schedules of individual stations, but it was recognized that the reorganization of these schedules was involving meteorological considerations which were not within the scope of the Frequency Coordinating Body.

3.4.1.2.5

The Frequency Coordinating Body, when considering that the shared band 255-285 kc/s was allocated in the European area to the Broadcasting Service and to the Aeronautical Radionavigation Service and not to the aeronautical mobile service, was of the opinion that this was not excluding the possibility of accommodating Aeronautical Meteorological Broadcast Stations in this band -

- (a) because this category of aeronautical service had in fact been overlooked in the I.T.U. allocations, Atlantic City 1947,
- (b) in view of the reservations formulated by several Administrations at the Copenhagen Radio Broadcasting Conference (1948) regarding the sharing of the above band, as adopted by this Conference.

3.4.1.3

LF and MF Frequencies for Consol Beacons

3.4.1.3.1

It was agreed that the Quimper Consol beacon should be operated on the spot frequency of 257 kc/s. In view of the use by the Moscow Broadcasting Station of the 263 kc/s frequency, it was decided that the Bushmills Consol beacon should be operated from 19th March, 1950 on the spot frequency of 266 kc/s. Finally it was agreed, after considerable discussion, that the Stavanger Consol Station should remain on the spot frequency of 319 kc/s.

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3.4.1.4.

LF and MF Frequency Bands for Radio Beacons and Radio Ranges

3.4.2.3.1.

The Frequency Coordinating Body agreed that the task of allotting the frequency bands for various categories of radio beacons and radio ranges was one for the Frequency Planning Working Group. The conclusion of this Group on the matter will be found in the Preamble of the Plan (See Section 2).

3.4.2.

Agenda Item 6.2. - Examination of the adequacy of the grid plan system for the repartition of LF and MF frequencies to radio aids.

The frequency Coordinating Body agreed that in the event of a grid plan system being adopted for the allotment of LF and MF frequencies to radio beacons and radio ranges, it was essential that this plan be based on a complex grid system with squares of different sizes according to the density of radio aids and to the power of such aids. Finally it was agreed that the decision on the selection of a method of frequency allotment was a task for the Frequency Planning Working Group; to whom it was accordingly entrusted.

3.4.3.

Agenda Item 6.3. - Examination of other systems for a rational repartition of LF and MF frequencies to radio aids.

As stated in paragraph 3.4.2. above, the task of determining a rational system of frequency repartition, to be adopted for the allotment of LF and MF frequencies to radio aids, was entrusted by the Frequency Coordinating Body to the Frequency Planning Working Group, who, it was accordingly agreed should take into consideration, when allotting frequencies, the operational requirements for specific locations and ranges of each radio aid, as expressed by the various Delegations. The requirements for this purpose were plotted by each Delegation on a map, which was utilised as a basis for the preparation of the Plan. After a first attempt, it was evident that a reduction of these requirements was essential before an allotment of frequencies could be made within the narrow frequency bands available. Such reduction was effected by each Delegation with regard to its respective territories. The allotment, finally adopted by the Frequency Planning Working Group is outlined in the preamble of the Plan.

3.4.4.

Agenda Item 7 - The Frequency Coordinating Body agreed that this item should be deleted from the Agenda. (See paragraph 2.1)

3.4.5.

Agenda Item 8 - Preparation of a new LF and MF Aeronautical Frequency Plan in the 255 - 285 kc/s, 315 - 325 kc/s, 325 - 405 kc/s, 405 - 415 kc/s bands in accordance with the Atlantic City Radio Regulations and the Copenhagen Plan.

The new Plan, prepared by the Frequency Planning Working Group and approved by the Frequency Coordinating Body, is contained in Section 2, together with the Recommendations of the Frequency Coordinating Body regarding the implementation of this Plan.

SECTION 2
LF AND MF AERONAUTICAL

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SECTION 2

EUROPEAN MEDITERRANEAN

LF AND MF AERONAUTICAL PLAN

SECTION 2
LF AND MF AERONAUTICAL PLAN

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SECTION 2 - LF AND MF AERONAUTICAL PLAN

1.
PREAMBLE

1.1.
BASIC TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES

1.1.1.
Definition

The protection ratio is the ratio in decibels of the field strength of the wanted signal to the field strength of the unwanted signal.

1.1.2.
Minimum protection ratio

In determining the minimum protection ratio for an airborne ADF receiver, it was agreed that a maximum permissible error of 5 degrees on the ADF bearing indicator would be acceptable and that an angle of 90 degrees between the wanted and unwanted field would be assumed, this angle difference being that corresponding to the maximum error in bearing indication.

1.1.3.
Protection ratio values accepted

1.1.3.1.
For A1 signals on the same frequency 10 db was accepted as a 'basic protection ratio'.

1.1.3.2.
For A1 signals on different frequencies :

(a) The following figures corresponding to an overall selectivity curve taken at approximately 400 kc/s were adopted as representative of present day airborne ADF equipment in good condition:

Attenuation in db	0	1	6	10	20	30	40	50	60
Bandwidth in kc/s	0	2	4	4.8	6	7.2	8.6	10	12

(b) The protection ratio values as shown in the Table given below were accepted.

Frequency separation in kc/s	0	1	2	2.4	3	4	5	6
Protection	10	9	4	0	-10	-25	-40	-50/55

1.1.3.3.

The figures given above are the result of average measurements on radio-compass equipment most commonly used in the European-Mediterranean Region. The frequency separations mentioned in this Table are well above those found by actual measurements, the difference being of the order of 1 kc/s. The reason for the better results given by the ADF than would be expected from the selectivity curve has not been fully investigated theoretically, but it is believed to be the effect of the phase shift circuit incorporated in the ADF equipment. It was considered that such a safety margin of the order of 1 kc/s was necessary to allow for tuning inaccuracy and frequency drift (see paragraph 1.1.9.)

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1.1.4.

Type of Emission

The Plan was established on the basis that the type of emission of LF and MF aeronautical radio navigation aids with a range above 50 nautical miles was A 1. However, when the transmission of particular aids was modulated, this fact has been taken into consideration either by the introduction of a safety factor or by other methods such as a fictitious increase of range.

1.1.5

Propagation Curves

1.1.5.1.

Propagation curves for three different kinds of soil and for different frequencies, giving the relationship between distance and field strength for 1 kW radiated power, are given in Graph No. 1.

1.1.5.2

An extract from the above graph is given in the Table as follows:-

Required radiated power as a function of service range for three types of ground conductivity

Field strength at service radius = 70 micro V/M =
37 db over 1 micro V/M (at ground level)

Fre- quency kc/s	Range Naut. miles	SEA WATER $\sigma = 4.10^{-11}$			AVERAGE SOIL $\sigma = 10^{-13}$			POOR SOIL $\sigma = 10^{-14}$		
		db over 1 kW	W	Meter Amps	db over 1 kW	W	Meter Amps	db over 1 kW	W	Meter Amps
375	15	-43	0,05	4,5	-43	0,05	4,5	-33	0,4	12,8
	50	-31	0,8	18	-29	1,3	23	-11	80	180
	100	-23	5,0	45	-19	13	71	+3	2000	900
	150	-18	16	80	-13	50	142	+14	15000	-
	200	-13	50	142	-7	200	280	+22	160000	-
	350	-3	500	450	+10	10000	1050	-	-	-
270	15	-43	0,05	6,2	-43	0,05	6,2	-39	0,13	10
	50	-31	0,8	25	-30	1,0	28	-19	13	100
	100	-23	5,0	56	-22	7	71	-6	250	440
	150	-18	16	100	-17	20	124	+2	1600	1120
	200	-13	50	180	-12	63	220	+9	8000	-
	350	-3	500	550	0	1000	880	+25	320000	-

NOTE : (a) The transmitter power necessary will vary from 10 to 200 times the radiated power depending on the efficiency of the antenna and associated circuits.

(b) Sky wave propagation is not taken into consideration.

1. 1. 6

Required Field Strength at the Edge of the Radiobeacon Service Area.

The required field strength at the edge of the service area of a radiobeacon was adopted as 70 microV/M measured on the ground. (In mountainous countries it must be measured in such a way that the place of measurement is not shielded by surrounding mountains or hills.)

1. 1. 7

Curves based on the foregoing data

1. 1. 7. 1

Graphs N° 2, 3, 4 and 5 are curves giving the necessary protection in db between two beacons (frequency separation in kc/s) at the worst point, as a function of their separation in nautical miles. The different curves give information for all combination of 15, 50, 100, 150 and 200 miles beacons and for average soil conductivity.

1. 1. 7. 2

When utilizing the above Graphs it should be borne in mind that, in the case of the distance between any 2 beacons being less than the larger service radius, the reception of either one beacon is not protected within a region (called the interference area) extending 1 mile around the other.

1. 1. 7. 3

Use of Graph N° 6 (Explanatory Examples)

Graph N° 6 gives examples for protection ratios of beacons separated by distance between 1 and 1000 miles. In the case of a 15 mile beacon located within the service range of a 100 mile beacon or just outside this service range, and in such a way that the edges of the service ranges are touching each other, the field strength ratio in db (left vertical line) or the corresponding necessary frequency separation (right vertical line) is read on the curve. In using this graph it should be noted that the field strength at 1 mile (edge of interference areas) is 104 db above 1 microV/M for 1 kW radiated power as can be seen from Graph N° 1.

(a) Case 1 (Both beacons at the same place).

As both beacons are located at the same place the field strength ratio is the same everywhere. As shown in the Table in paragraph 1. 1. 5. 2 the field strength ratio of a 100 mile to a 15 mile beacon is $43 - 19 = 24$ db and the frequency separation should be 4 kc/s.

(b) Case 2 (distance of beacons : 15 miles).

The place with the highest field strength ratio is that where the 100 mile beacon is located. Taking into account the interference area, the field strength for the 100 mile beacon should be taken at 1 mile from the transmitter. There, the field strength is $104 - 19 = 84$ db. Being, in this case, at the edge of the service area of the 15 mile beacon. The field strength of the latter beacon is 37 db. Therefore, the field strength ratio of the 2 beacons is $85 - 37 = 48$ db, as could have been read from the curve. The necessary frequency separation is $5 \frac{1}{2}$ kc/s.

(c) Case 3 (distance of beacons : 100 miles)

The worst reception condition on the 100 mile beacon is at the point where the 15 mile beacon is located. The field strength of the 15 mile beacon, taken at a distance of 1 mile, is $104-43 = 61$ db. There, the field strength of the 100 mile beacon is 37 db. Therefore the field strength ratio is $61-37 = 24$ db, which corresponds to the necessary frequency separation of 4 kc/s.

(d) Case 4 (distance between beacons : 115 miles - Service ranges touching each other).

In this case, the worst point is where the service areas touch each other, and where the field strengths are equal. At this point, the field strength ratio is 0, and the corresponding necessary frequency separation is 2. 4 kc/s.

1. 1. 8

Protection ratio for radio ranges (aural reception).

1. 1. 8. 1

From available data, of U.S. origin, it would appear that the protection ratio required for aural reception of a radio range with interference from another radio range is of a somewhat higher order than that adopted for the operation of Al beacons in paragraph 1. 1. 1. 3.

1. 1. 8. 2

The Frequency Coordinating Body, considering the variety of types of ranges in use in the European-Mediterranean area and the non-availability of sufficiently correct information in this field, agreed that, for the preparation of the LF and MF Aeronautical Plan, the radio ranges should be treated as 100 mile Al radio beacons. As the service range for 70 microV/M of most radio ranges, either of the single side band or of the amplitude modulated type, will probably be considerably less than 100 miles, a certain safety factor is thereby introduced to allow for the higher protection necessary. (See paragraph 1. 1. 8. 1)

1. 1. 9

Tuning Accuracy and Frequency Tolerance

Tuning accuracy is determined by the selectivity curve and by the ability of the operator. A reasonable value would be $\pm 0. 8$ kc/s. If both beacons drift 0. 05 % from their assigned frequencies their spacing in the worst case will be 0. 4 kc/s less than their nominal spacing at 400 kc/s. The total maximum error from those two sources thus amounts to $0. 8 + 0. 4 = 1.2$ kc/s.

1. 1. 10

General Remarks

1. 1. 10. 1

It must be borne in mind that the basic protection of 10 db is valid in cases of 90 degrees angle difference between the wanted and unwanted fields. At the point of worst field strength ratio, that is somewhere on the straight line between the beacons. The angle difference is 0 or 180 degrees, and the real protection obtained is therefore better than the theoretical protection as calculated.

1. 1. 10. 2

The curves in Graphs N° 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 do not take sky wave propagation into account

1. 1. 11

Field Strengths of Broadcasting Stations

1. 1. 11. 1

Chart N° 2 gives the estimated field strength values of the Broadcasting Stations in the band from 255 to 285 kc/s.

1. 1. 11. 2

The following Table gives the ranges corresponding to field strengths of 40 db and of 30 db above 1 microV/M.

Conditions	Level (db>1 micV/M)	200 kW Radiated		150 kW Radiated		100 kW Radiated	
		KM	Naut. Miles	KM	Naut. Miles	KM	Naut. Miles
Poor Soil (DAY)	40	370	200	350	190	330	178
	30	500	270	480	260	460	250
Good Soil (DAY)	40	1050	570	1000	540	950	515
	30	1100	595	1100	595	1100	595
SEA (DAY)	40	1200	650	1200	650	1150	620
	30	1300	700	1300	700	1250	675
NIGHT*	40	3400	1840	3150	1700	2800	1510
	30	5400	2920	5250	2840	5000	2700

* Levels exceeded 5 % of the time.

1. 1. 12

Sources of Information The sources of information for the foregoing data as contained in paragraphs 1. 1. 1 to 1. 1. 11 inclusive are as follows :-

1. 1. 12. 1

The protection ratios and associated selectivity curve have been taken in conformity with the result of measurements made by ABA in Stockholm, DDL in Copenhagen, and Sabena in Brussels. The result of these measurements was presented to the Frequency Coordinating Body by the delegate of Sweden (ABA measurements), the delegate of Denmark (DDL measurements) and the representative of IATA (Sabena measurements).

1. 1. 12. 2

Protection ratios for 0 kc/s frequency separation (with an error not exceeding 5 degrees in bearing indication and angle of 90° between the directions of the two stations) were found by ABA, DDL and Sabena as 10, 6 and 7 respectively. The highest figure of 10 db was taken for the basic protection, thus introducing a certain safety factor.

1. 1. 12. 3

The Propagation Curves are mainly based on the formulae given by van der Pol and Bremmer. The dotted sky wave curve in Graph N° 1 is the so-called Cairo Curve, which was recommended at the Copenhagen Broadcasting Conference 1948 for use (as a first approximation only) as a "standard" working bases for the estimation of the field of sky waves. This curve shows quasi-maximum values, and the Copenhagen

Conference was of the opinion "that the results of the curves are systematically too high so that the real conditions will certainly be better than those prede-termined by the curve." The improvement will, in certain cases, attain 10 db for long distances. Accordingly, the Frequency Coordinating Body has used for the calculation of the field strength of Broadcasting stations at night a curve (full line in Graph N° 1) corresponding to the Cairo median value.

1. 1. 12. 4

The required field strength at the edge of the service area was estimated by taking a safe value with respect to the figure given by the manufacturers of radio compass equipment as necessary for dependable working. With a field strength on the ground of 70 microV/M, the field strength in the air will be higher.

1. 2

METHOD OF FREQUENCY ALLOTMENT

1. 2. 1

Classification of Aeronautical Radio Navigation Aids

1. 2. 1. 1

All beacons are classified in terms of service range, preferably 200, 150, 100, 50 and 15 nautical miles. The previous classification in high, medium and low power beacons has been found unsatisfactory from an operational and engineering standpoint

1. 2. 1. 2

For the preparation of the LF and MF Aeronautical Plan hereafter radio ranges have been treated as 100 mile beacons when not otherwise specified.

1. 2. 1. 3

The above Plan is based upon the adjustment of the radiated power of all beacons in order to obtain the necessary field strength in the operationally required directions. A value of 70 microV/M has been adopted as a reasonable figure, and if that value cannot be obtained with the transmitter and antenna available for any facility the classification of the beacon must be altered accordingly.

1. 2. 1. 4

A smaller service range than that upon which this Plan is based will normally result in better protection. Therefore, in order to minimise mutual interference, it is recommended that such decrease be made wherever the operational requirements will permit.

1. 2. 2

System of Frequency Distribution

1. 2. 2. 1

As the congestion of LF and MF aeronautical radio aids in certain parts of the European-Mediterranean Region is very high, a method of frequency assignment based upon a simple or complex grid plan was found impossible if the necessary protection between any two beacons within their required service ranges was to be obtained.

1. 2. 2. 2

In the circumstances prevailing in the European-Mediterranean Region, the most desirable method appeared to be the formulation of a plan which would take into account the protection required by each individual facility.

1. 2. 2. 3

The Graphs N° 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 (see para. 1. 1, Section 2), giving details of the necessary frequency separation between two beacons where the service ranges and geographical separation were known, were used as the basis on which specific protections were calculated.

1. 2. 2. 4

The information in these Graphs was transferred to scales calibrated in kc/s (see Graphs N° 7, 8 and 9), and could thus be applied directly to a map on which all the required facilities had been plotted, both geographically and in terms of required service range.

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1.2.2.5

Because of the large number of aeronautical radio navigation aids for which frequencies were required and the number of facilities which might cause interference with any one beacon, some simplifications were necessary. The most important simplifications are as follows :

- (a) Sky wave propagation has not generally been taken into account since if night time protection had to be considered, drastic reduction in the stated requirements of all countries would have been necessary.
- (b) Scales as described in 1.2.2.4 have only been prepared for propagation at 375 kc/s over average soil. However, in certain cases other conductivities of soil have been taken into consideration.

1.2.2.6

The Plan was built up step by step in accordance with the method described in 1.2.2.4, beginning with the long range beacons in the most congested areas.

1.2.2.7

Wherever possible a greater frequency separation from adjacent beacons than that required has been allowed. In any case fractions have been increased to the nearest higher integer.

1.2.2.8

It is emphasised, however, that when the Plan is implemented, the desired protection in the complete service area may not, in certain cases, be obtained due, for example, to the soil conductivity, power adjustment, etc. being different from those on which the protection was initially calculated. Nevertheless, the Graphs relating to protection have been based upon the worst point within the service range and it must be appreciated that protection will, in the majority of cases, increase rapidly as the desired beacon is approached.

1.2.3

Detailed Method of Frequency Assignment to be Adopted by Administrations not Catered for in this Plan, or by Administrations Having Further Requirements.

1.2.3.1

A map should be obtained extending 600 nautical miles at least around the desired location and all beacons to which a frequency has been allotted should be plotted thereon. Any convenient colour code can be used to indicate the protected range of such beacons.

1.2.3.2

By means of the scales shown in Graphs Nos. 7, 8 and 9, it is possible to calculate the frequency separations necessary if mutual protection is to be observed. Initially, the largest frequency separations should be noted, and when this information is related to the frequency list it will be at once obvious that certain parts of the bands cannot be used. The frequencies which seem most favourable are then checked carefully and that frequency which gives the greatest protection is chosen.

1.2.3.3

In making any frequency allocation it must be remembered that the air/ground frequencies 333, 348, 399 kc/s and the locator band 375-379 have to be adequately protected, taking night time propagation into account.

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1.2.3.4

In congested areas the possibility of using frequencies outside the aeronautical bands should be examined bearing in mind the principles laid down in the I.T.U. Radio Regulations, Atlantic City, 1947.

1.2.3.5

It may be found that in some cases it is not possible to obtain a frequency with sufficient protection, by the method as described above.

1.2.3.6

Example

- .1 The beacon for which a frequency is required is beacon A, located 30 miles south of beacon B and having the same range as required for A (say 100 miles). By the method given above, the frequency separation between these two beacons should be 5 kc/s, but this separation cannot be obtained.
- .2 The uses for which these beacons are required should then be considered and it may be found that beacon B is used normally in the sector 270 to 090 degrees, whilst beacon A is required to provide cover over the sector 090 to 270.
- .3 The worst point from the interference aspect is on a line east/west between the two beacons, where the field strength ratio is unity (0 db), which requires 2.4 kc/s separation.
- .4 The 5 kc/s derived from use of the Graphs, take into account the possibility of an aircraft approaching A from a point near beacon B, but, since use of beacon A is not normally made from that direction this case need not be considered. Similarly, the use of beacon B from a point near A would also necessitate 5 kc/s separation, but, again, beacon B is not employed from this direction. The frequency separation between beacons A and B may therefore be reduced to approximately 3 kc/s.

1.2.3.7

In special cases where the theoretically necessary protection cannot be obtained, some advantage may be derived from the fact that the propagation between the beacons concerned is different from that upon which the frequency separation scales were calculated, due to the nature of the terrain.

1.3

FREQUENCY BANDS COVERED BY THE EUROPEAN-MEDITERRANEAN LF AND MF AERONAUTICAL PLAN

1.3.1

The frequency bands concerned are as follows :

1.3.1.1

255-285 kc/s: Shared with Broadcasting and Maritime mobile Services.

1.3.1.2

285-315 kc/s: Exclusive Maritime Radionavigation band. Might be used on a prior permission from the statutory authorities.

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1.3.1.3

315-325 kc/s: Aeronautical Radionavigation band which, however, must be employed in accordance with the Radio Regulations, Atlantic City, 1947, paragraph 126, chapter III, article 5.

1.3.1.4

325-405 kc/s: Exclusive Aeronautical band.

1.3.1.5

405-415 kc/s: To be used in accordance with paragraphs 133-136 in the Radio Regulations, Atlantic City, 1947.

1.3.2

Those frequencies between 315 and 350 kc/s which are available for beacons have been reserved for beacons with a service range of 50 miles and below.

1.3.3

The band 375-379 kc/s inclusive has been reserved solely for locator beacons.

1.3.4

The advantage of the arrangement in 1.3.2 and 1.3.3 is that severe night time interference from high power beacons is avoided.

1.3.5

No specific allotments for locator beacons have been included in the Plan. In those cases where the locator beacons of adjoining countries can cause mutual interference, the frequency allocation for such beacons should be made by mutual agreement between the Administrations concerned.

1.3.6

It will be obvious that the ICAO recommendation for the spacing of locator beacons on the same instrument landing system 15 to 25 kc/s apart cannot be met from the small band shown in 1.3.3 above. It is the intention, however, that in such cases one locator would be assigned a frequency in the locator band and the second a frequency in some other part of the total band.

2

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NOTE 1 : The letters shown in parenthesis after each location indicate the responsible administration. The significance of the letters is as follows :

AUSTRALIA	OE	LUXEMBURG	LX
BELGIUM	ON	NETHERLANDS	PA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	OK	NORWAY	LA
DENMARK	OU	POLAND	SN
FINLAND	OF	PORTUGAL	CS
FRANCE	F	SPAIN	EA
UNITED KINGDOM	G	SWEDEN	SA
GREECE	SV	SWITZERLAND	HE
IRELAND	EI	GERMANY (U.S. ZONE)	DA-US
ITALY	I	GERMANY (BRITISH ZONE)	DA-BR

NOTE 2 : Greece : no delegate attended the meeting. Facilities have been assigned frequencies according to published notices to airmen.

Finland : no delegate attended the meeting. Facilities have been assigned frequencies according to list sent by Finland to 2nd Eumed meeting (Paris 1948).

Spain : no contact with the Spanish administration. Facilities listed in present notices to airmen have been kept in the plan with their present frequencies.

Some additional facilities, not at present working but deemed necessary for international civil aviation operations by the international air operating agencies, have been given tentative frequencies in aeronautical bands. This has not been submitted to the Spanish administration.

2.1

PART I - DETAILS OF ASSIGNMENTS WITHIN THE SHARED BAND 255 - 285 kc/s.

FREQUENCY

PROTECTED RANGE
(NAUTICAL MILES)

254	(Lahti, Broadcasting)	
255	Marrakech (F)	200
	Palermo (I); Fulda R/R (DA-US)	100
256	Venice (I)	150
	Algiers R/R (F)	100
	Maudal (LA)	50
257	Brest (F)	Consol
258	Ugglarp (SA); Lecce (I)	50
259	El Golea (as at present) (F)	150
259.5	Met Broadcast : Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria	
260	(Plymouth, Coastal station)	
261	Naples (I); Genoa (I)	100
	Arendal (LA)	50

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<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>PROTECTED RANGE</u> <u>(NAUTICAL MILES)</u>
262 Gibraltar (G)	200
Bremen (DA-BR)	100
Brussels R/R (ON)	50
263 (Moscow, Broadcasting)	
264	
265 Düsseldorf (DA-BR)	100
266 Bushmills (G)	Consol
Udine (I)	100
267 Copenhagen R/R (OU)	100
Haarstad (LA)	50
268 Oran (F)	200
Twente (PA); Urbe (I); Turin (I)	50
269 Norrfors (SA)	100
270 (Plymouth, Coastal station)	
Hamar (LA)	100
271	
272 (Prague, Broadcasting)	
273	
274	
275 Elmdon (G)	50
276 Iceland	Consol
Marrakech R/R (F)	100
Ostend (ON); Guidonia (I)	50
277	
278 Dannenberg (DA-BR); Orly R/R (F);	100
Bologna (I)	100
Madrid R/R (EA); - (as at present)	100
279	
280+ Hurn R/R (G)	50
281 (Minsk, Broadcasting)	
282 Casablanca (F)	200
Ghent (ON)	50
283 Iesi (I); Vinga (SA); Piacenza (I)	50
284 Met. Broadcast: East Mediterranean France, Switzerland	
285 Berlin Grünwald (DA-US)	50

2.2

PART II - DETAILS OF ASSIGNMENTS WITHIN:-

- (i) THE SHARED BAND 315 to 325 kc/s
- (ii) THE EXCLUSIVE AERONAUTICAL BAND 325 to 405 kc/s
- (iii) THE SHARED BAND 405 to 415 kc/s

<u>FREQUENCY</u>		<u>PROTECTED RANGE</u> <u>(NAUTICAL MILES)</u>
315	Skiathos (SV); Caceres (EA) Wiesbaden/Marxheim (DA-US) Berlin/Homestead (DA-US)	50 25 25
316	Zd Limburg (PA); Tralee (EI); Aviero (CS) Nattavaara (SA); Rincome (EA) Nemours (F); Marseilles (F) Marham (G); Lyneham (G); Dishforth (G)	50 50 35 20 - 25
317	Abbeville R/R (F); Melilla (F); Budejovice (OK); Firenze (I); Napoli (I); Valdepenas (EA); Cardiff (G)	50 50 50 20
318	Ostrava (OK); Zurich/TAG (HE); Pescara (I) Haamstede (PA)	50 25
319	Stavanger/Varhaug Consol (LA)	-
320	Prague (OK); Bratislava (OK); Kosice (OK); Crema (I) Dedelsdorf (DA-BR); Hythe (G)	50 50 20 - 25
321	St. Quentin (F); Portalegre (CS); Faagelsundet (SA); Kramfors (SA) Talavara de la Reine (EA); Zabagoza (EA); Berlin Falstaff (DA-US); North Luffenham (G); Ringway (G)	50 50 50 20 - 25 20 - 25
322	Odense (OU); Manston (G); Geneva/Passeiry (HE); Dublin (EI); Frosinone (I); Tromsø (LA); Gusum (SA); Marseilles (F) R/R; Eelde (PA); Middleton-St.-George (G)	50 50 50 50 50 20
323	Kloefta (LA); Klatovy (OK); Albenga (I); Bolzano (I); St. Hubert (ON) Neron (F); Sculthorpe (G); Aschaffenberg (DA-US)	50 50 35 20 - 25
324	Basle (HE); Ajaccio (F); Tangier (F); Wunsdorf (DA-BR); Bari (I); Reggio Calabria (I); Skelleftea (SA); Hulgvik (SA); Zlin (OK); Ypenburg (PA)	50 50 50 50 25

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FREQUENCY

PROTECTED RANGE
(NAUTICAL MILES)

325	Lisbon R/R (CS); Schleswigland (DA-BR); Munich /Riem (DA-US); Rheims (F); Cordoba (EA)	50 50 50
326	Dijon (F); Tarbes (F); Nice (F); Coxsyde (ON); Tatry (OK); Skara (SA); Pantellaria (I); Vigna-di-Valle (I); Hornslandet (SA); Woodley (G); Caen (F)	50 50 50 50 35
327	Ulefoss (LA); Aarhus (OU); Padova (I) Fassberg (DA-BR); Oporto (CS); Calamocha (EA) Leeuwarden (PA); Rudesheim (DA-US) Berlin/Frohnau (DA-US)	50 50 50 25 25
329		
329.5	Ground to Air Frequency at: Algiers (F); Amsterdam (PA); Austria (OE); Bordeaux (F); Geneva (HE); Prestwick (G); Rome (I); Stockholm (SA)	
330	Ground to Air Frequency at: Frankfurt (DA-US)	
330.3	Ground to Air Frequency at: Copenhagen (OU); Lisbon (CS)	
330.5	Ground to Air Frequency at Uxbridge (G)	
331	Ground to Air Frequency at: Bad Eilsen (DA-BR); Casablanca (F); Fornebu (LA); Inverness (G); Kemi (OF); Milano (G); Marseilles (F); Munich (DA-US); Sharnon (EI); Sola (LA).	
332		
333	Common Area Control Air to Ground Frequency	
334		
335	Ground to Air Frequency at: Berlin (DA-BR); Bratislava (OK); Goeteberg (SA); Madrid (EA); Helsinki (OF); Milan (I); Preston (G); Vaernes (LA).	
335.5	Ground to Air Frequency at Paris (F)	
335.7	Ground to Air Frequency at: Copenhagen (OU); Tunis (F)	
336.5	Ground to Air Frequency at: Brussels (ON); Catania (I); Gloucester (G); Malmoe (SA); Palma de Mallorca (EA); Prague (OK); Skatoera (LA); Vaasa (OF); Zurich (HE)	

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FREQUENCY

PROTECTED RANGE
(NAUTICAL MILES)

337		
338	Piestany (OK); Gilze Rijen (PA)	50
	Darmstadt (DA-US)	25
339	Nettuno (I); Oeymark (LA);	
	Cadeques (EA); Gdynia (SN);	50
	Cape Villano (EA)	50
	Bellot (F)	35
340	Vallentuna (SA); Aarstorp (SA);	50
	Monte-Real (CS); Belfast (G);	50
	Taranto (I); Novi Ligure (I);	50
	San Sebastian (EA)	50
	Texel (PA); London (G);	25
	Celle (DA-BR); Soesterberg (PA)	25
341	Antwerp (ON); Stuttgart (DA-US);	50
	Egerstorf (DA-BR); St. Eval (G);	50
	Salamanca (EA)	50
342	Larissa (SV); Algiers (F);	50
	Rønne (OU); Falset (EA);	50
	Bezu-St.-Eloi (F);	35
	Istres (F)	25
343	Guttersloh (DA-BR); Alghero (I);	50
	Lubeck (DA-BR); Treviso (I);	50
	Fornebu/Ranton (LA);	50
	Waddington (G)	20
344	Valkenburg (PA); Kvibille (SA);	50
	Tombridge (G); Zurich/Staffeleegg (HE);	50
	Renfrew (G); Valladolid (EA)	50
	Lyon RR (F)	50
345	Pisa R/R (I); Oporto R/R (CS);	50
	Frankfurt (DA-US); Trim (EI);	50
	Gioia-del-Colle (I); Orio-al-Serio (I);	50
	Ostia (I); Aaker (SA)	50
	Lakenheath (G)	20
346	Liege (ON); Munich/Oberpfaffenhofen (DA-US)	25
347	(Common Band	
348	(for Ground to Air and Air to Ground	
349	(Approach/Aerodrome Control Communications	
350	Vagnaharad (SA)	50
351		

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FREQUENCY

PROTECTED RANGE
(NAUTICAL MILES)

352	Prague (OK); Tripoli	200
	Alverca (CS)	150
	Raahe (OF)	100
	Oslo/Gardermoen R/R (LA)	50
353	Heraklion (SV); Algiers (F)	200
	Filton R/R (G)	100
354	Milan (I); Blaavand (OU); Agadir (F)	200
355	Bilbao (EA); Caraffa (I)	150
	Trondheim /Graakallen (LA);	100
	Jyvaskyla (OF)	100
356		
357	Vienna (OE)	200
	Prestwick R/R (G); Bordeaux R/R (F)	100
	Brussels (ON); Faro (CS)	100
358	Kvillsfors (SA); Bodo (LA)	100
	Banak (LA)	50
359	Oujda (F); Araxos (SV)	150
	Corbigny R/R (F); Rome R/R (I);	100
	Kinn (LA)	100
360	Zurich (HE); Turku (OF);	100
	Santiago (EA)	100
361	Berlin (DA-US); Valencia (EA)	150
	Dunsfold R/R (G); Stornoway (G)	100
362	Lulea (SA); Catania (I)	150
363	Klagenfurt (OE)	150
	Shannon R/R (EI); Istres R/R (F)	100
	Rabat Sale (F); Jeloe (LA)	100
	Stockholm R/R (SA)	50
	Amsterdam OA (PA)	25
364	Le Bourget R/R (F); Sedes (SV)	100
365	Carluke (G); Roervik (LA)	100
	Aerø (OU); Aalesund (LA)	50
	Vlissingen (PA)	25
366	Bastia (F)	150
	Frankfurt Rhein-Main R/R (DA-US)	100
	Parkano (OF)	100
367	Andover (G); Visby (SA)	100

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FREQUENCY

PROTECTED RANGE
(NAUTICAL MILES)

368	Lyon R/R (F); Prague R/R (OK)	100
	Lista (LA)	100
	Hammerfest (LA); Kirkenes (LA)	50
	Loedingen (LA)	50
369	Brindisi (I)	150
	Rovaniemi (OF)	100
370	Amsterdam R/R (PA); Tangier	100
371	Furstenfeldbruck R/R (DA-US)	100
	Copenhagen (OU); Røros (LA)	100
	Helsinki (OF); Cagliari (I)	100
	Bordeaux (F)	60
	Vercelli (I)	50
372	Skyros (SV)	100
373	Marseilles (F)	150
	Dieppe R/R (F); Sliac (OK)	100
	Bergen-Hjellested (LA)	50
374	Celle (DA-BR); Ronaldsway (G)	100
	Hallsberg (SA); Pisa (I)	100
	Strassbourg (F)	60
	Jilove (OK)	50
375		
376		
377		
378	Bardufoss (LA); Lebesby (LA)	50
379		
380	Berlin (DA-US); Kristiansand/Kjevik (LA)	100
	Jersey (G); Kristiansund (N) (LA)	50
381	Faroe Islands (OU)	200
	Amsterdam (PA); Coruche (CS)	150
	Milan R/R (I); Graz (OE)	100
382	Stockholm (SA); Naples R/R (I)	100
	Toulouse (F)	100
383	Touahar (F)	150
	Talbenny (G); Hoerby (SA)	100
384	Salzburg (OE); Athens (SV)	150
	Kosice (OK); Bergen/Herdla (LA)	100

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FREQUENCY

PROTECTED RANGE
(NAUTICAL MILES)

385	Aoulef (F)	300
	Hamburg (DA-BR); Kiruna (SA)	100
385.5	Tunis (as at present)	200
386	Malaga (EA)	150
	Rhu Stafnish (G); Kotka (OF)	100
	Goeteburg (SA)	100
387	Warsaw (SN)	200
	Eindhoven (PA)	50
388	Barcelona (EA)	150
	Gravesend R/R (G)	100
	Evenskjaer (IA); Vadsoe (IA);	50
	Trondheim-Vaernes	50
389	Frankfurt (DA-US); Rhodes (SV)	200
	Vilar-Formosa (CS)	150
390	Port Lyautey (F)	150
	Sundsvall (SA)	100
	Rødby (OU)	50
391	Rome (I)	200
	Charleroi (ON); Sesto-Calende (I)	50
	Alta (IA); Haugesund (IA)	50
392	Madrid (EA)	150
	Liverpool R/R (G); Kalhoyd (IA)	100
393	Berlin R/R (DA-US); Numela (OF)	100
	Cherbourg (F)	60
	Rotterdam (PA)	50
394	Athens R/R (SV)	100
	Montelimar (F)	60
	Bulles (F)	50
395	Malta (G)	200
	Norwich (G); Aalborg (OU)	100
	Broennoeysund (IA); Gossen (IA)	50
396	Munich (DA-US); Lisbon (CS);	200
	Cyprus (G)	200
	Vaasa (OF); Sumburgh (G)	100
	Bergen (PA); New Galloway (G)	50
397	Olbia (I)	100

FREQUENCY

PROTECTED RANGE
(NAUTICAL MILES)

397.5	(Second Band	
398	(for Ground to Air	
399	(
400	(and Air to Ground	
400.5	(
401	(Area Control Communications	
402	(
402	Met Broadcast: a) Italy, Algerie, Tunisia	
	b) Scandinavia	
403		
404	Met Broadcast: a) Maroc, Portugal, Espagne	
	b) Balkans	
404.5	Met Broadcast: U.K., Belgium, Netherlands	
405	Volkenrode (DA-BR)	100
406	Linz-Horsching R/R (DA-US)	100
407	Geneva (HE) (as at present)	100
411	Bratislava (OK)	100
413	Alpin (HE); Fassberg (DA-BR)	100
415	Nachod (OK) (as at present)	100

SECTION 2
LF AND MF AERONAUTICAL PLAN

- 33 -

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FINAL REPORT
PARIS - APRIL/MAY 1949

2.3

PART III - DETAILS OF SUGGESTED ASSIGNMENTS IN OTHER THAN
AERONAUTICAL BANDS

<u>FREQUENCY</u>		<u>PROTECTED RANGE</u> <u>(NAUTICAL MILES)</u>
205	Meknes R/R (F) (as at present)	100
211	Salamanca (EA) (as at present)	100
215	Tunis R/R (F) (as at present); Agadir R/R (F); Oran R/R (F)	100 100
222	Casablanca R/R (F) (as at present)	100
231.5	Cherbourg (F)	200
245	Port Lyautey R/R (F) (as at present)	100
286		
287	Brno (OK)	100
288	Frankfurt 2 R/R (DA-US)	100
289	Berlin Planter (DA-US)	50
292	Linz-Horsching (DA-US)	100
295	Berlin Wannsee (DA-US)	50
296	Berne (HE)	50
298	Vratenin (OK)	100
302	Cheb (OK)	150
303	Lugo (EA) (as at present)	Consol
303.5	Harstad/Andenes (LA) (as at present)	
305	Luxembourg (LX)	100
306	Vienna R/R (OE)	100
308	Stuttgart R/R (DA-US)	100
310	Batorove-Kesy (OK)	100
311	Fritzlar (DA-US) Sevilla (EA) (as at present)	100 Consol
313	Innsbruck (OE)	100
430.5	Bulles (F) (as at present)	Consol
435	Lubeck (DA-BR) (as at present)	100
439.5	Madrid (EA) (as at present)	150
455	Barcelona (EA) (as at present)	150
485.5	Strasbourg (F)	100

3
RECOMMENDATIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
EUROPEAN-MEDITERRANEAN LF AND MF AERONAUTICAL PLAN

3.1
National Arrangements for Frequency Assignments to Locators

3.1.1
The Frequency Coordinating Body noted that it has not been possible to fully satisfy the requirements for low power locator beacons within the bands allocated to the aeronautical services; and was of the opinion that, on account of the very low power of these beacons, it should be possible to provide for them by national arrangement and on frequencies in the bands allocated to other services.

3.1.2
Recommendation No. 1

It is recommended that the Aeronautical Authorities concerned approach their respective Administrations with a view to obtaining the necessary accommodation of low power locator beacons on frequencies outside the aeronautical bands.

3.2
Use of Frequencies in the Broadcasting and Maritime Services
Bands by Aeronautical Radio Navigation Aids.

3.2.1
The Frequency Coordinating Body has considered the possibility that particular aeronautical beacons, on account of their geographical location might occupy frequencies as stated in the Plan without risk of causing harmful interference to Broadcasting or Maritime services rightfully employing the same or adjacent frequencies, and acknowledged the fact that the aeronautical beacons using these frequencies could do so only within the terms of Chapter III, Article 3 of the Radio Regulations, Atlantic City, 1947.

3.2.2
Recommendation No. 2

It is recommended that the State Administrations concerned consider the possibility of supporting at the Region 1 I.T.U. Conference, May 1949, the allotment to their respective facilities of the frequencies shown in the LF and MF Aeronautical Plan above which are within the frequency bands allocated to Broadcasting or Maritime Services.

3.3
Allocation for the Aeronautical Mobile, Radionavigation, and Broadcast Services in
the LF and MF Bands by the Next I.T.U. International Telecommunication and Radio
Conference, Buenos-Aires, 1952.

3.3.1
The Frequency Coordinating Body considered that the technical standards as finally adopted for the establishment of the above LF and MF aeronautical Plan were of a dangerously low order. However, the high number of requirements, coupled with the fact that aeronautical services in the European-Mediterranean Region have at their disposal relatively small portions of the LF and MF bands, made it necessary for these low technical standards to be employed.

SECTION 2
LF AND MF AERONAUTICAL PLAN

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3.3.2

Recommendation N° 3

It is recommended that, in order that the present shortage of Low and Medium Frequencies for Aeronautical Services may be remedied at a later date, the Aeronautical Authorities concerned bring to the attention of their respective Administrations the important need for improved recognition for the Aeronautical Services in the low frequency and medium frequency allocations of the next I.T.U. Radio Regulations, Buenos Aires, 1952.

3.4

Combined Use of the Same Installation for Aeronautical and Maritime Purposes.

3.4.1

The Frequency Coordinating Body considered that economy in the use of Low Medium Frequencies could be achieved by a combined use of certain installations for both Aeronautical and Maritime purposes.

3.4.2

Recommendation N° 4

It is recommended that a further study of the possible advantages of a combined use of the same installation for Aeronautical and Maritime purposes be undertaken by the State Administrations.

3.5

Frequency Stability

3.5.1

The Frequency Coordinating Body considered that the possibility of implementing the LF and MF Aeronautical Plan depends on the stations working with the highest technical standards and noted that in that respect frequency stability is of the greatest importance.

3.5.2

Recommendation N° 5

It is recommended that State Administrations when implementing this Plan endeavour to obtain, as from the date of implementation, the 0.02% frequency tolerance laid down in the Radio Regulations on all their beacon, radio range, meteorological broadcast and ground/air stations. It is appreciated that this tolerance is not obligatory until 1953 but it is in the interest of all concerned if it can be applied as soon as possible.

3.6

Monitoring of the Stations of the Aeronautical Services

3.6.1

The Frequency Coordinating Body considered that the success of a frequency allotment plan depends to a high degree on (a) stations maintaining the accepted tolerances and (b) radiated power being maintained to the minimum value necessary to provide the required field strength at the edge of the service area.

3.6.2

Recommendation N° 6

It is recommended that State Administrations take all necessary action to ensure that frequencies and field strengths of aeronautical LF and MF facilities are initially measured and frequently checked by a suitable monitoring station. (The Monitoring Services of the CCRM in Brussels can be utilised for this purpose.)

3.6.3

Recommendation N° 7

It is recommended that, whenever field strength measurements are made of a station, the following conditions be fulfilled :

- (a) in ordinary flat country, the locations should be open places free from overhead wires.
- (b) in mountainous country the locations should be places free from screening.

3.6.4

Recommendation N° 8

It is recommended that field strength measurements be made in the air, at different heights, and that the results of such measurements be collected by the Frequency Coordinating Body in order to complete its information for further meetings.

3.7

Undesired Modulation of Beacon Transmissions by their Power Supply .

3.7.1

The attention of the Frequency Coordinating Body was drawn to the fact that when using common ADF equipment with an internal switching frequency of around 48 c/s, it has been observed in flight and confirmed by laboratory tests that a severe deviation effect on the radio compass can occur when the percentages of undesired 50 or 100 c/s modulation exceed certain values. Flight tests have shown that several beacons at present have undesired modulation percentages of the order of 20 to 85 % at 100 c/s giving errors of up to 15°. Cases have occurred where due to a faulty rectifier tube the consequent strong 50 c/s modulation has caused the compass needle to rotate.

3.7.2

Recommendation N° 9

It is recommended that, in order to keep the ADF error at a tolerable level, the undesired modulation of the beacon transmissions should be less than 5% at 50 c/s and less than 40 % at 100 c/s.

3.7.3

Recommendation N° 10

It is recommended that development of a special monitoring device be encouraged to prevent the occurrence of undesired modulation by the power supply and that information regarding any such devices be circulated to State Administrations through the Frequency Coordinating Body.

3.8

Type of Emission of Radiobeacons

3.8.1

The Frequency Coordinating Body considered that because of the shortage of frequencies available and of the large number of facilities to be catered for, it was necessary that the LF and MF Aeronautical Plan be established on the assumption that all beacons, except locators and similar low power beacons serving aerodromes and with a range of 50 nautical miles or less (holding, homing beacons), are operated with A1 type of emission.

3.8.2

Recommendation N° 11

It is recommended : -

- (a) that all locator beacons be modulated and keyed in conformity with the Recommendations of the Communications Division, Third Session (DOC 6580 COM/520)
- (b) that similar low power beacons with a range of 50 miles or less serving aerodromes (holding, homing beacons) utilize the A0 type of emission modulated A2 for identification purposes, the identification signal being sent once every 30 seconds with a speed of 7 words per minute.
- (c) that all other beacons be operated with A1 type of emission, the identification signal being sent once every thirty seconds with a speed of 7 words per minute, and that the separation between the identification signal and the long dash correspond to one morse dash in length.

Note : The Frequency Coordinating Body has recorded a statement made by the USAFE Delegation that the facilities to be operated by U.S.A.F.E. in the US Zone Germany will have to be modulated at a frequency of 1000 c/s and a modulation depth of 40%.

3.9

Frequency Separation for Locator Beacons at the Same Aerodrome.

3.9.1

Recommendation N° 12

It is recommended that, when frequencies are assigned to locator beacons for use in conjunction with each other, the respective frequencies be selected, whenever possible, in accordance with paragraph 3.2.3 of the Final Report of the Communications Division, Third Session (Doc 6580 COM/520).

3.10

Time Sharing of Long Range Navigation Aids

3.10.1

Recommendation No. 13

It is recommended that State Administrations investigate all possibilities of economising in the use of frequencies by utilizing, whenever possible, a common frequency on a time sharing basis for several long range beacons.

3.11

Further Convening of the Frequency Coordinating Body during the I.T.U. Region 1 Administrative Conference, Geneva, May 1949.

3.11.1

The Frequency Coordinating Body considered that it might be necessary during the course of the above I.T.U. Conference to convene full or restricted informal meetings of the Frequency Coordinating Body.

3.11.2

Recommendation No. 14

It is recommended that full or restricted informal meetings of the Frequency Coordinating Body may be called at Geneva by two or more Delegations from ICAO Contracting States attending the I.T.U. Region 1 Administrative Conference, it being understood that such particular meetings will conform to the Terms of Reference as contained in Supplement I of DOC. EM/102 COM EM/35, and that their scope will be in accordance with paragraph 2,3 of Section 1 above.

3.12

Possible Changes in the European-Mediterranean LF and MF Frequency Plan.

3.12.1

Recommendation No 15

It is recommended that any change in requirement subsequent to the First Meeting of the Frequency Coordinating Body should not be implemented without prior reference to this Body if it is apparent that by so doing interference is likely to be caused to a neighbouring country, and that any discontinuance of facility or decrease of range requirements should similarly be notified.

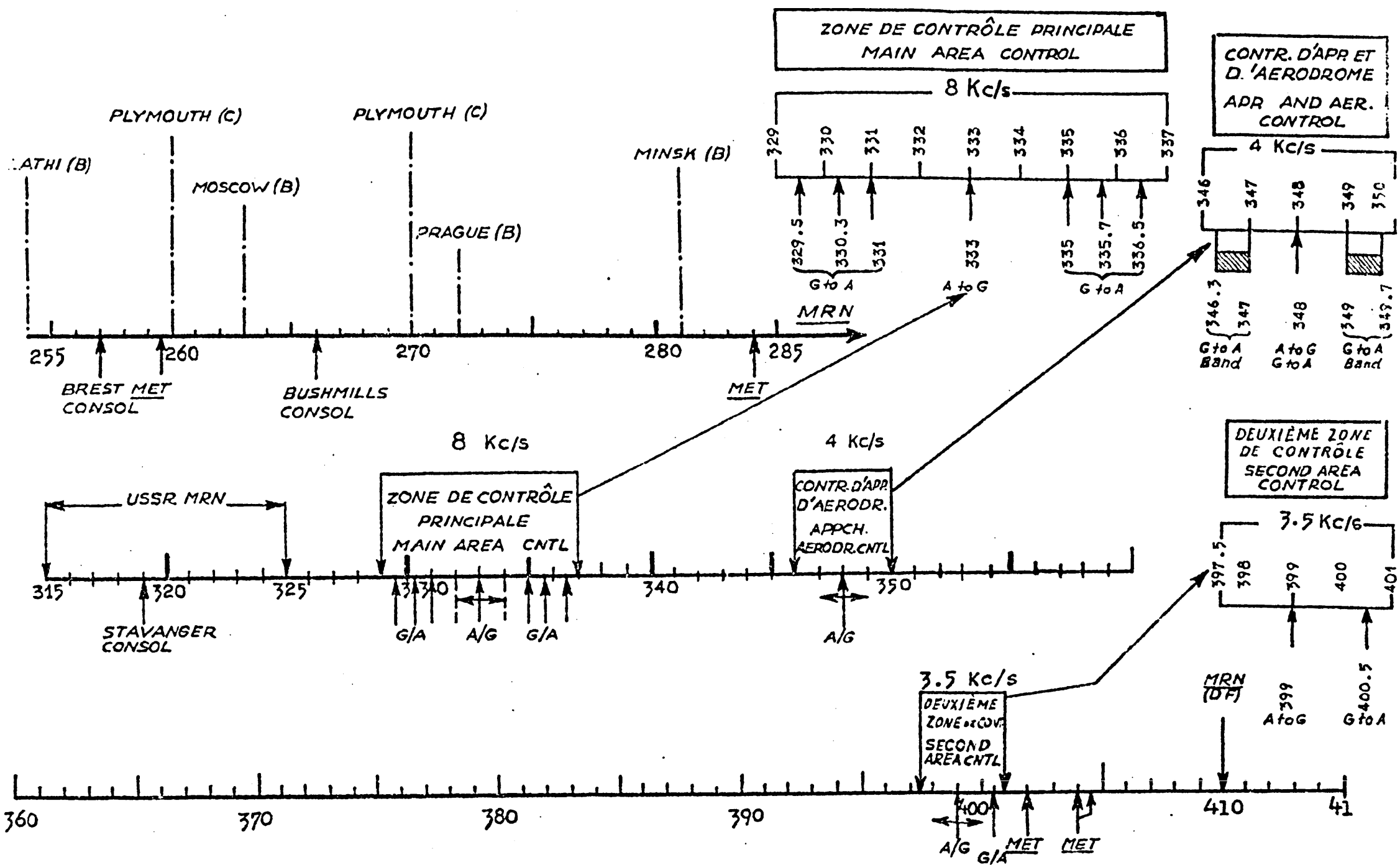
3.13

Date of Implementation of the European-Mediterranean LF and MF Aeronautical Plan, Paris, April - May, 1949.

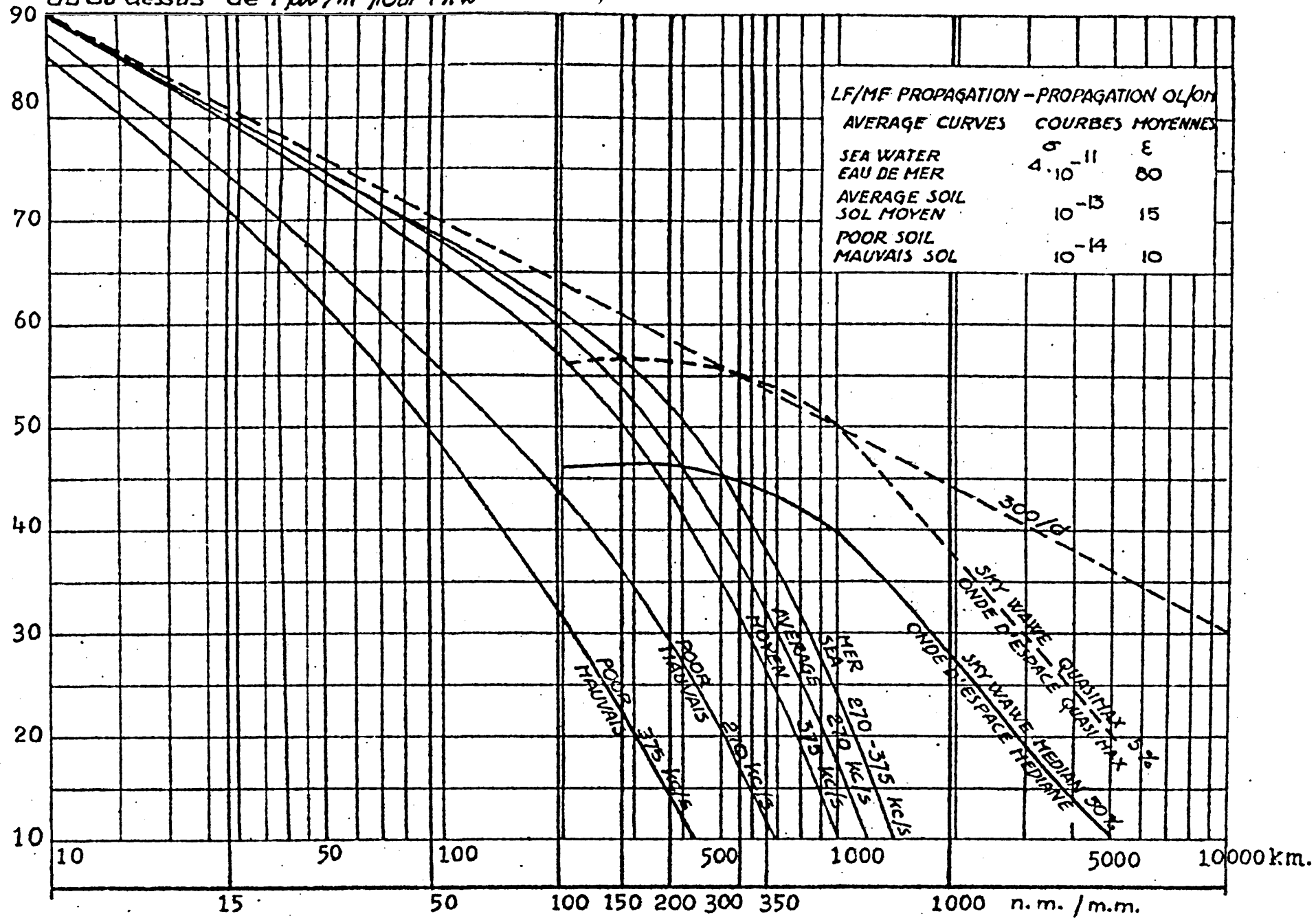
3.13.1

Recommendation No 16

It is recommended that the European-Mediterranean LF and MF Aeronautical Plan, Paris, April - May, 1949 be implemented simultaneously with the European Broadcasting Plan, Copenhagen, 1948, that is on the 15 th March, 1950.



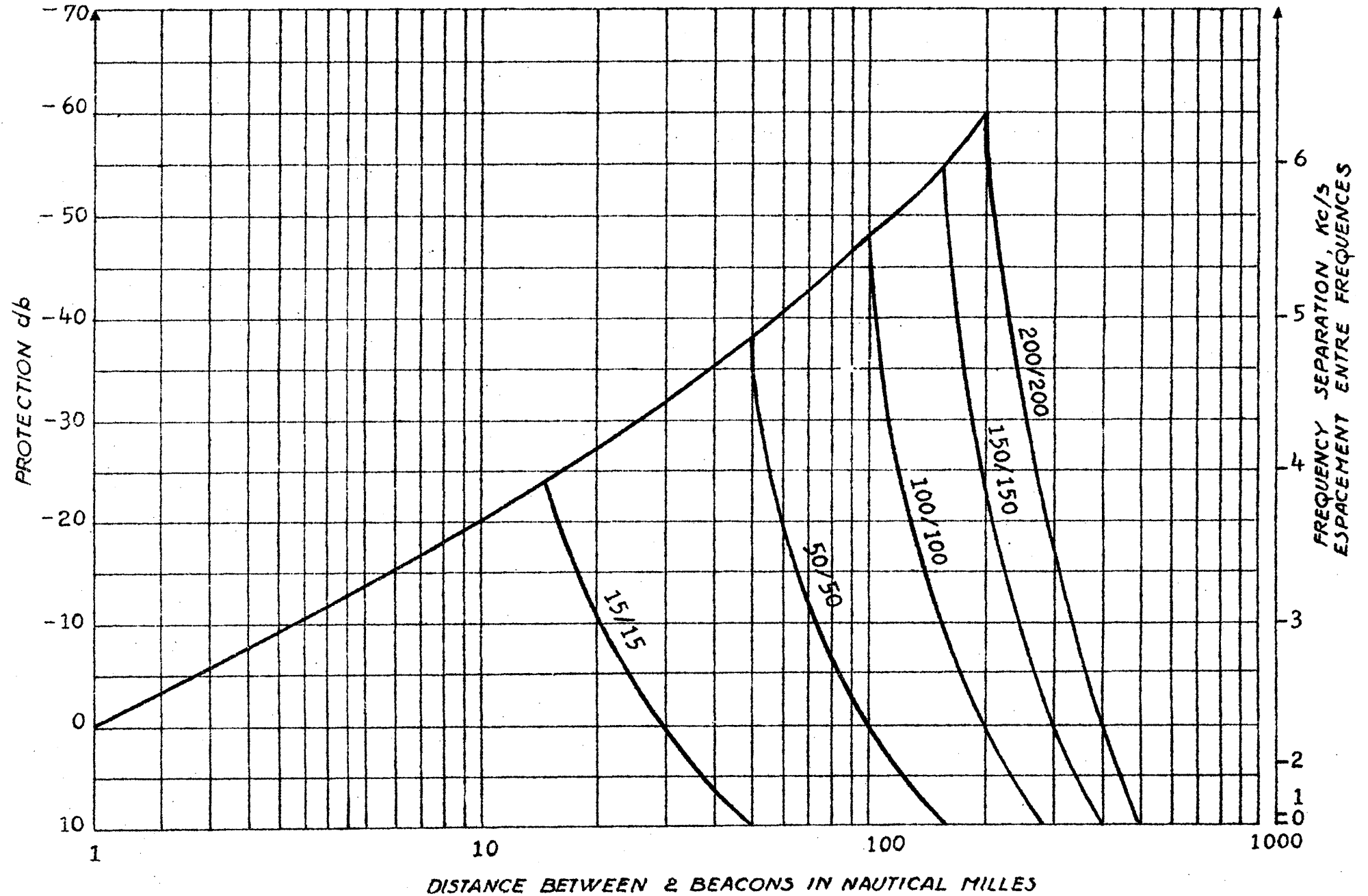
db over $1 \mu V/m$ for 1 kw
db au dessus de $1 \mu V/m$ pour 1 kW



F.C.B.

No 2.

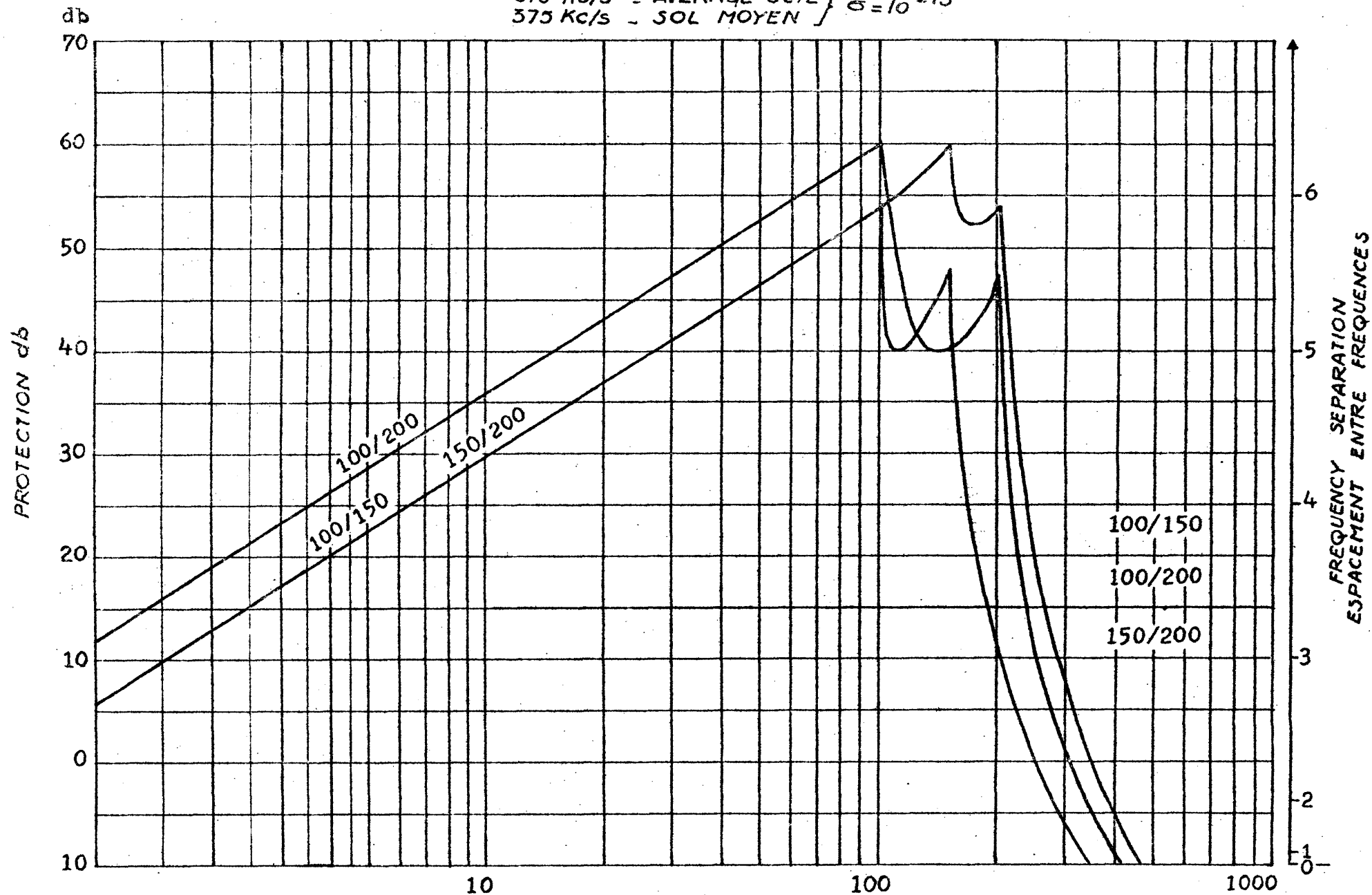
375 Kc/s - AVERAGE SOIL } $\sigma = 10^{-13}$
 375 Kc/s - SOL MOYEN }



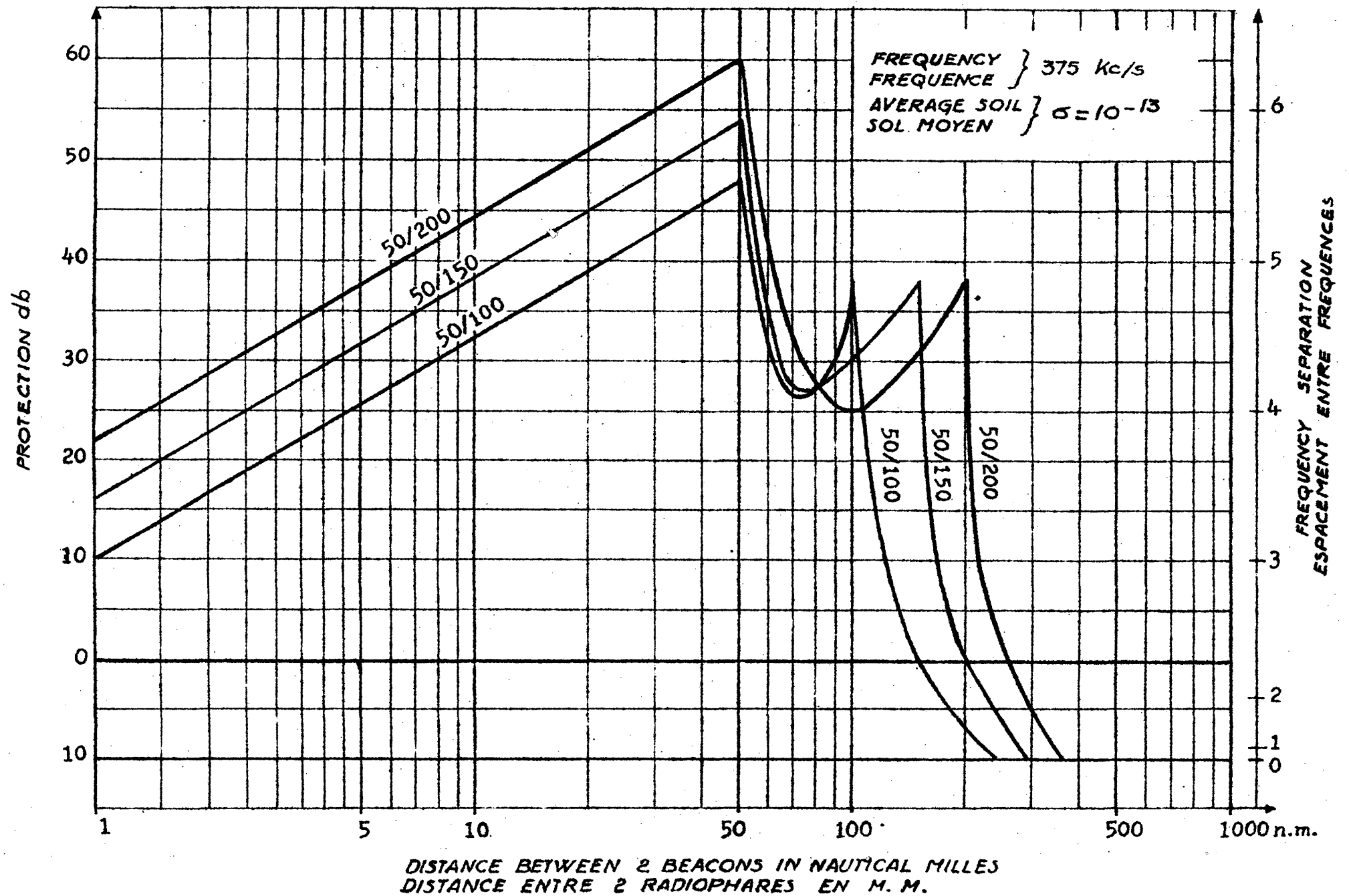
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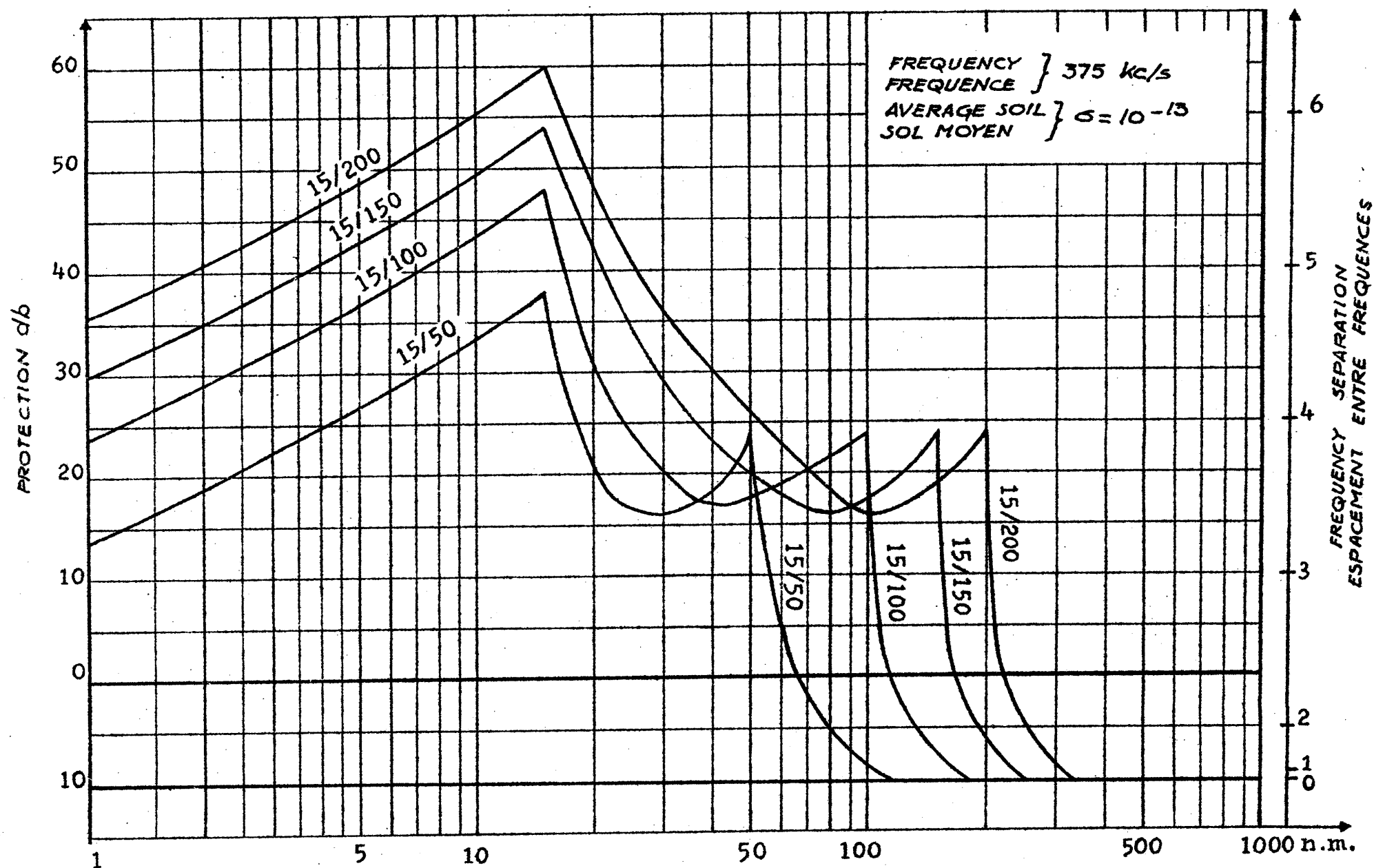
375 Kc/s - AVERAGE SOIL } $\sigma = 10^{-13}$
 375 Kc/s - SOL MOYEN }



DISTANCE BETWEEN 2 BEACONS IN NAUTICAL MILES
 DISTANCE ENTRE 2 RADIOPHARES EN M. M.



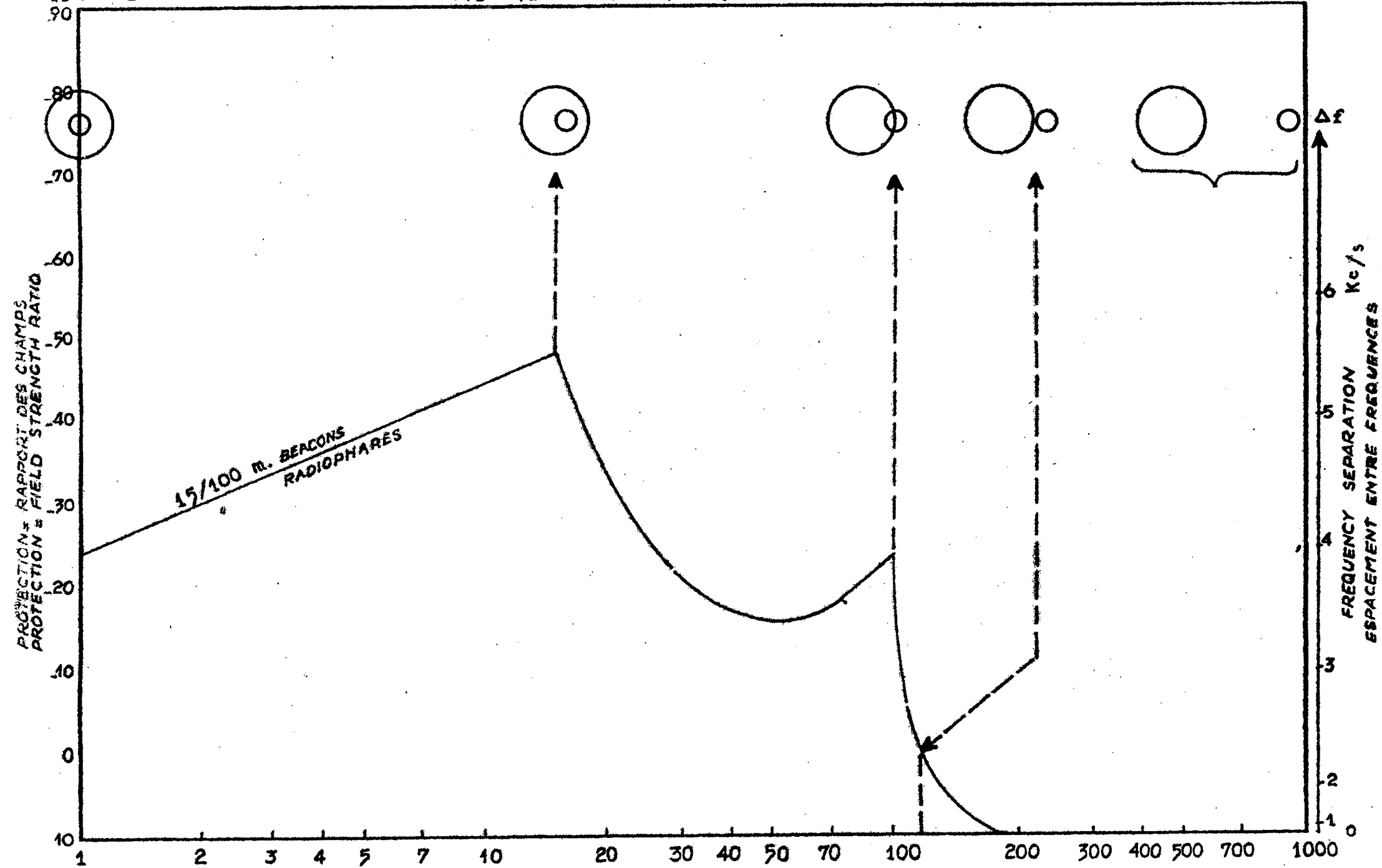
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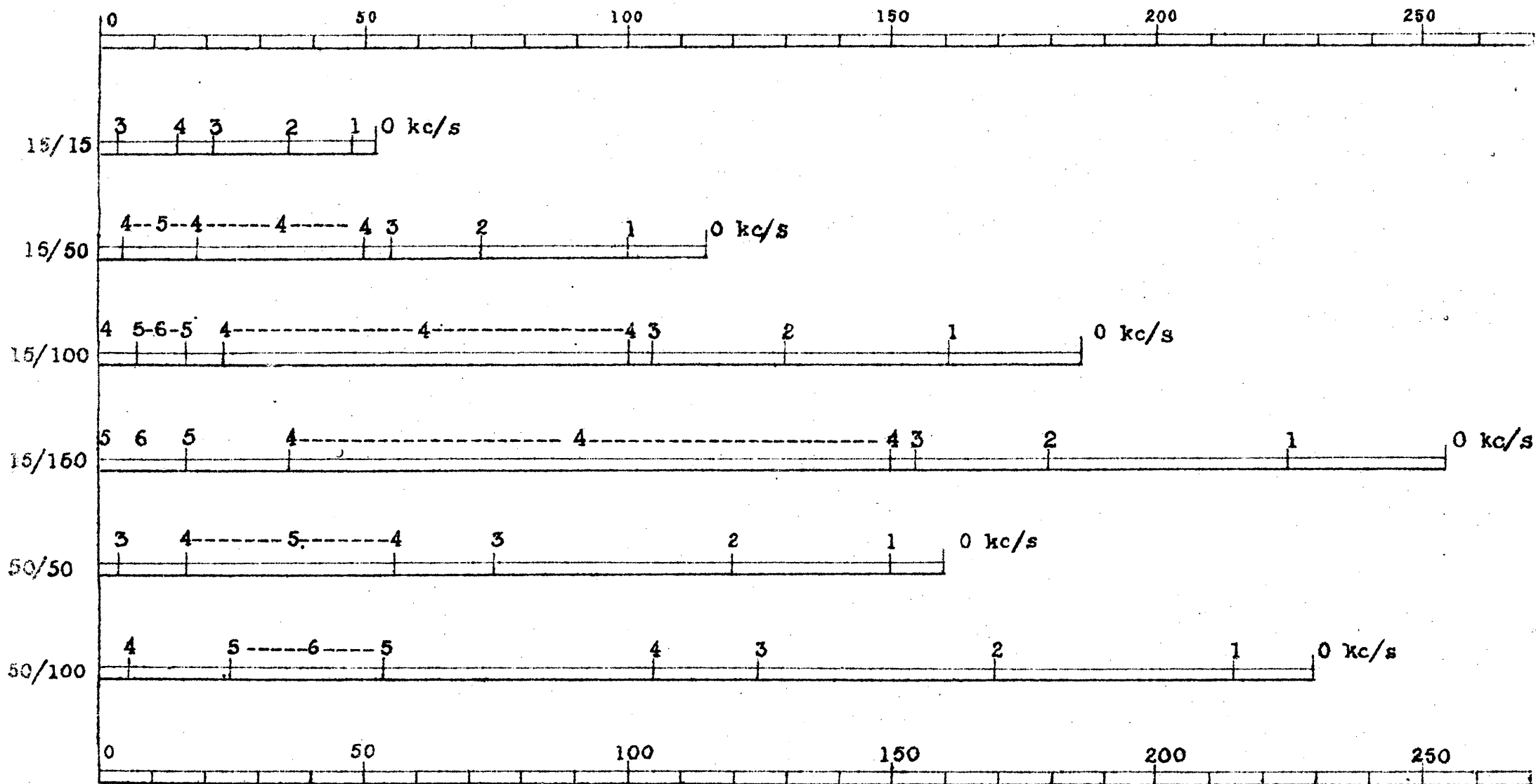


DISTANCE BETWEEN 2 BEACONS IN NAUTICAL MILES
 DISTANCE ENTRE 2 RADIOPHARES EN M. M.

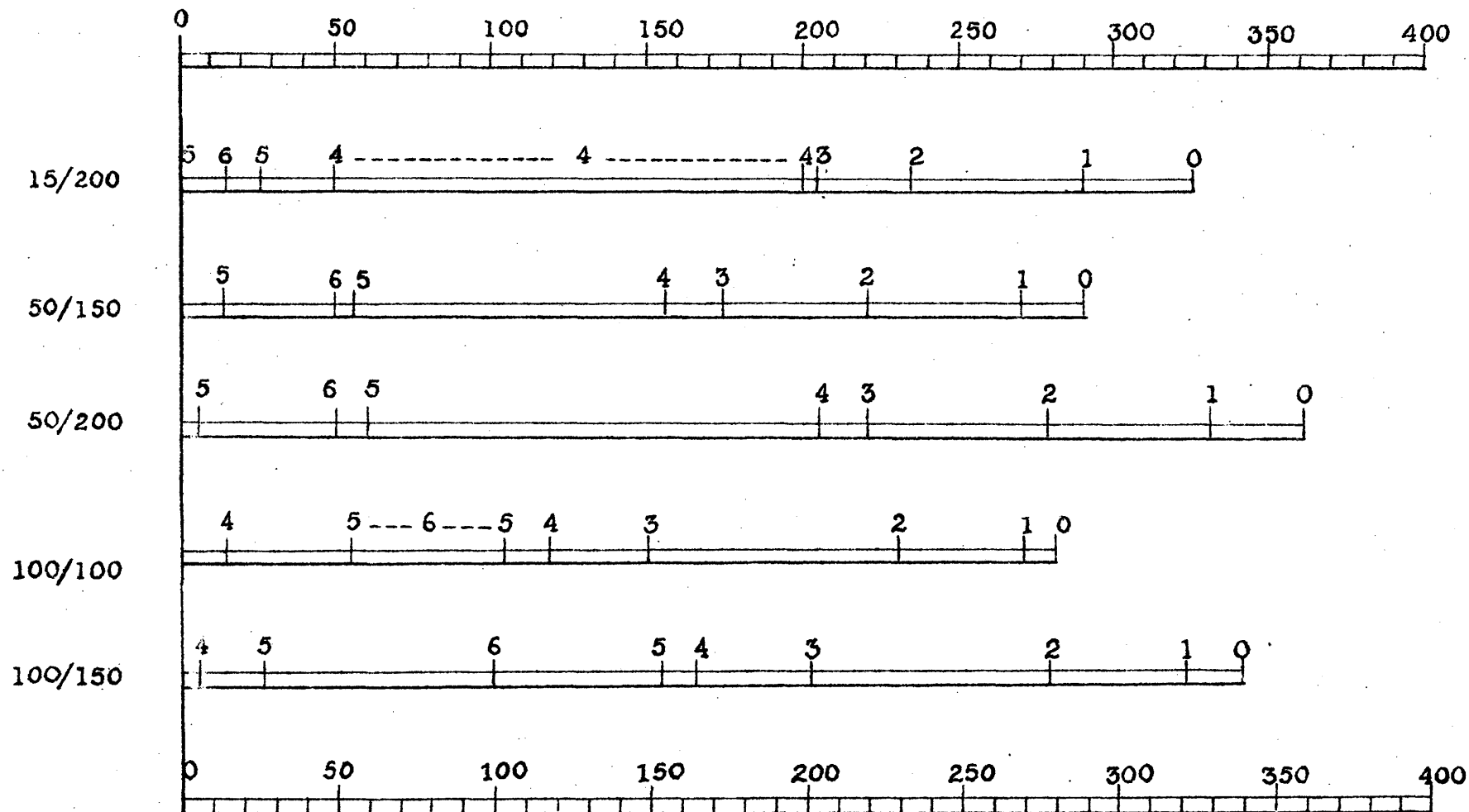
F.C.B.

375 /s - AVERAGE SOIL } $\epsilon = 10^{-13}$
 375 /s - SOL MOYEN }

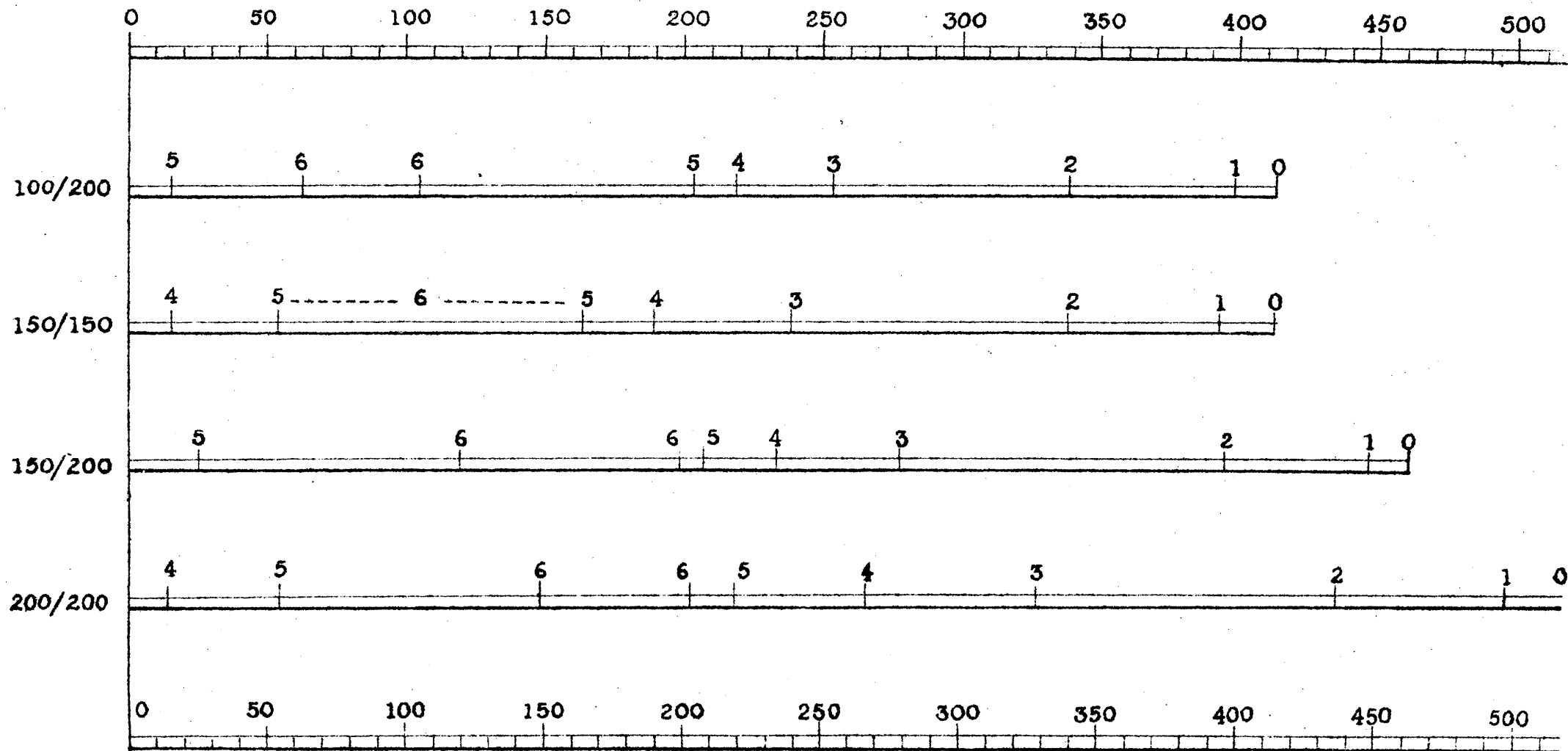




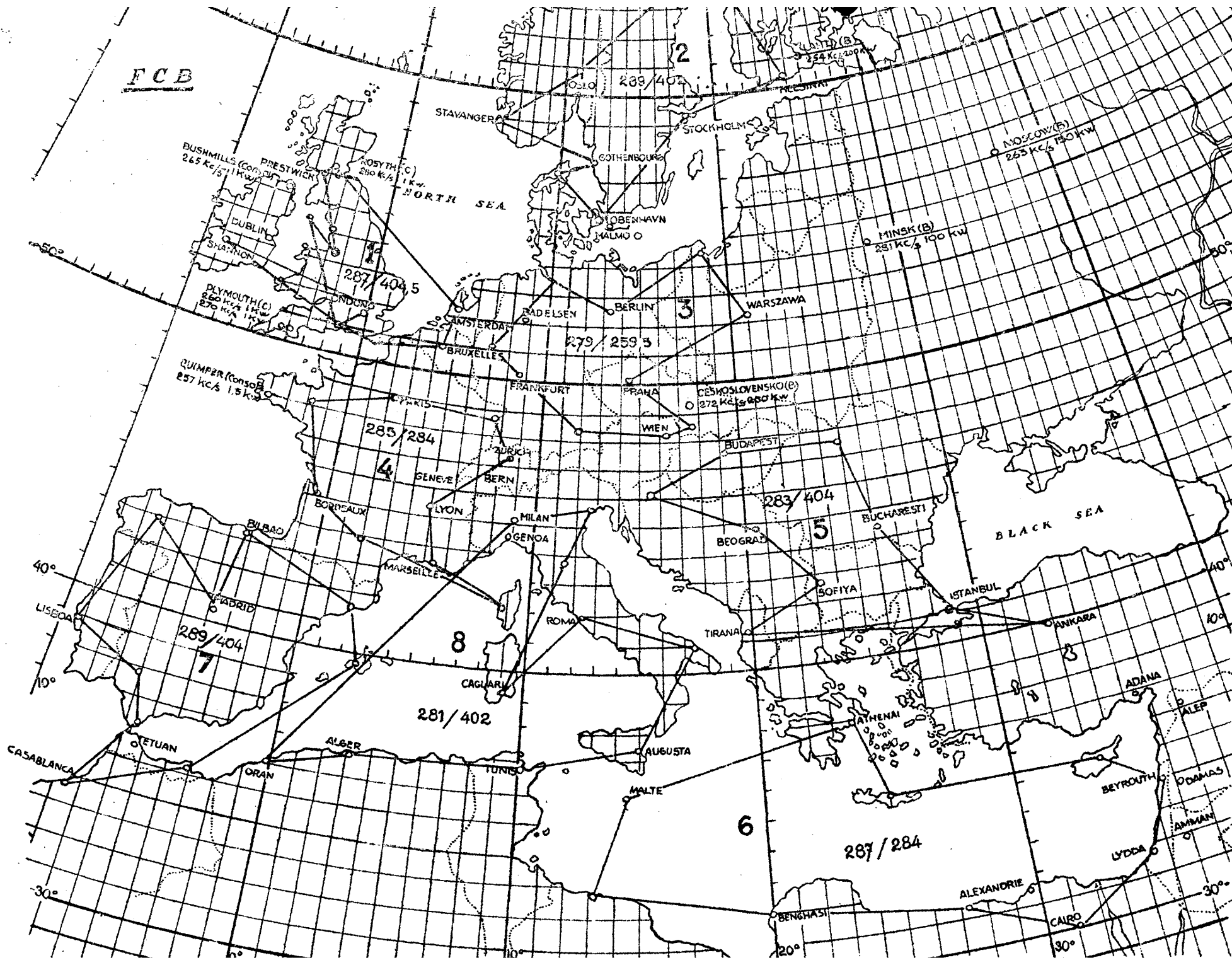
FREQUENCY SEPARATION VERSUS DISTANCE IN NAUTICAL MILES. PROPAGATION AT 375 KC/S OVER AVERAGE SOIL, $\sigma = 10^{-13}$.
 ESPACEMENT ENTRE FRÉQUENCES EN FONCTION DE LA DISTANCE (EN M.M.) PROPAGATION DE L'ONDE DE 375 KC/S SUR UN SOL MOYEN $\sigma = 10^{-13}$

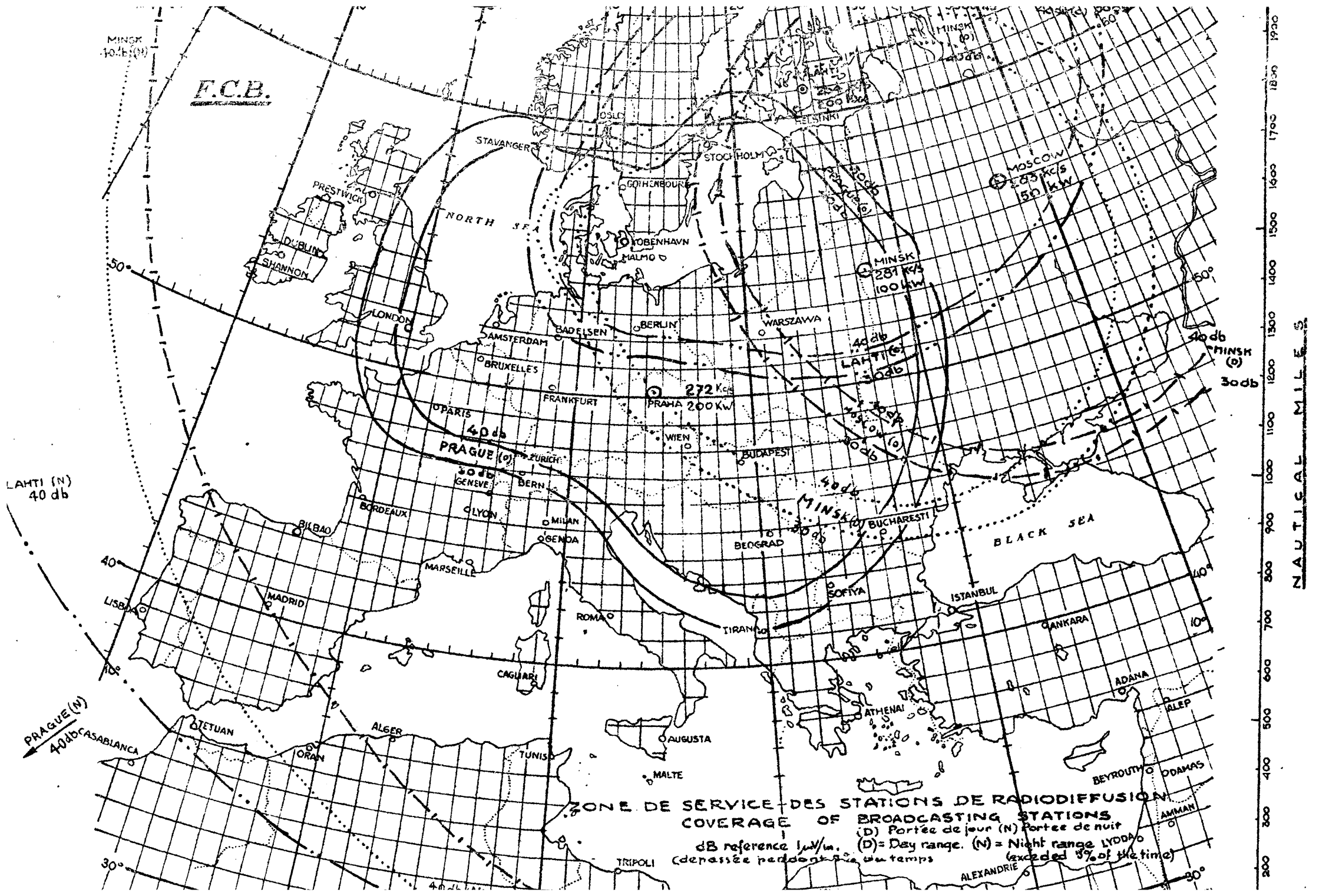


FREQUENCY SEPARATION VERSUS DISTANCE IN NAUTICAL MILES. PROPAGATION AT 375 KC/S OVER AVERAGE SOIL, $\sigma = 10^{-13}$.
 ESPACEMENT ENTRE FRÉQUENCES EN FONCTION DE LA DISTANCE (EN M. M.) PROPAGATION DE L'ONDE DE 375 KC/S SUR UN SOL MOYEN $\sigma = 10^{-13}$



FREQUENCY SEPARATION VERSUS DISTANCE IN NAUTICAL MILES. PROPAGATION AT 375 KC/S OVER AVERAGE SOIL, $\sigma = 10^{-13}$.
 ESPACEMENT ENTRE FRÉQUENCES EN FONCTION DE LA DISTANCE (EN M.M.) PROPAGATION DE L'ONDE DE 375 KC/S SUR UN SOL MOYEN $\sigma = 10^{-13}$





Agenda

1st Plenary Assembly

4th Part

Monday 30 May at 2.30 p.m.

1. Second Report of the Organisation Working Group.
2. Setting up and terms of reference of committees.
3. Election of Chairman and vice-chairmen of committees.
4. Working languages.
5. Admission of observers to the conference.
6. Miscellaneous.

Administrative Radio Conference

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

Region 1 - Document N° 41-E
27 May 1949

Schedule of Meetings

Monday 30 May, 1949

<u>Time</u>		<u>Room</u>
14.30	Plenary Assembly	Salle B Maison des Congrès

Conférence administrative
des Radiocommunications

pour la Région 1
Genève 1949

Région 1 - Document N° 41-F
27 mai 1949

Horaire des Séances

Lundi 30 mai 1949

<u>Heure</u>		
14.30	Assemblée Générale	Salle B Maison des Congrès

Geneva, 1949

28 May, 1949

SECOND REPORT OF THE ORGANISATION GROUP
TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

The Working Group at its meeting on Friday 27 May discussed the setting up of a Committee or Committees to study the requirements and the preparation of the Plan.

The Working Group recommends to the Plenary Assembly the formation of two Committees as follows :

Committee 5, to deal with the requirements and the preparation of the Plan for the 255 to 415 kc/s band; and

Committee 6, to deal with the requirements and the preparation of the Plan for the 1605 to 3900 kc/s band,

on condition that the two Plans prepared by these two Committees be subsequently examined and discussed at a joint meeting of Committee 5 and Committee 6, at which they will be joined together into a single Plan which will be submitted to the Plenary Assembly.

Conférence administrative
des Radiocommunications
pour la
Région 1

Genève, 1949

Région 1 - Doc. n° 43-F

30 Mai 1949

Horaire des Séances

Mardi 31 mai 1949

Heure

09.30

Assemblée Plénière

Salle B
Maison des Congrès

Administrative Radio Conference
for
Region 1

Geneva, 1949

Region 1 - Doc. n° 43-E

30 may 1949

Schedule of Meetings

Tuesday 31 may, 1949

Time

09.30

Plenary Assembly

Salle B
Maison des Congrès

Conférence administrative
des Radiocommunications
pour la
Région 1
Genève, 1949

Région 1 - Doc. n° 44-F

31 mai 1949

Horaire des séances
du 1er au 3 juin 1949

Mercredi 1er juin

9h.30	Groupe de travail chargé d'établir le règlement intérieur.	Annexe Varembé
14h.30	Commission 2	Salle B

Jeudi 2 juin

9h.30	Commission 5	Salle B
14h.30	Commission 6	Salle B

Vendredi 3 juin

9h.30	Suite de la première Assemblée plénière	Salle B
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Administrative Radio Conference
for
Region 1
Geneva, 1949

Region 1 - Doc. n° 44-E

31 may, 1949

Schedule of Meetings
1 june through to 3 june

Wednesday, 1 june

9.30	Working Group for drafting rules of procedure	Annexe Varembé
14.30	Committee 2	Room B

Thursday, 2 june

9.30	Committee 5	Room B
14.30	Committee 6	Room B

Friday, 3 june

9.30	First plenary meeting (continued)	Room B
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for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 1

(Steering Committee)

Report of the 1st Meeting

31 May, 1949

The Committee met for the 1st time on 31 May 1949 at 5.20 p.m. under the chairmanship of Mr. Lhermite, Chairman of the Conference.

Mr. Revoy, Technical Secretary of the Conference, was the rapporteur.

The members of the Committee are :

Mr. Lhermite, Chairman of the Conference

Mr. Harizanov and Mr. Soeberg, Vice-Chairmen of the Conference,

Mr. Makarov, Mr. Sacco, Mr. Lambin, Mr. Kuyper and Mr. Mumford, Chairmen of Committees 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6,

Mr. Benoliel, Mr. Kito, Mr. Damand,, Mr. Comit, Mr. Likhouchine, Vice-Chairmen of Committees 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

The Committee fixed the schedule of meetings up to the end of the current week. It will be found in Document N° 44.

The schedule was unanimously approved and the meeting rose at 5.35 p.m.

The Rapporteur :
J. Revoy

The Chairman :
M. Lhermite.

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

MINUTES OF THE FIRST PLENARY ASSEMBLY
fourth part

30 and 31 May, 1949

- 1.1 The Meeting was opened at 14.40 hours under the Chairmanship of Mr. Lhermite.

Delegations from the following countries were present:

Albania, Belgium, Bielorussian S.S.R., Bulgaria, United Kingdom Colonies, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, Morocco and Tunisia, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, United Kingdom, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, French Overseas Territories, Ukrainian S.S.R., Union of South Africa, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia.

The following countries were represented by proxy:

Ireland, Southern Rhodesia.

Items 1, 2, and 3, of the Agenda (document no. 40):

1. Second Report of the Organisation Working Group.
2. Setting up and terms of reference of committees.
3. Election of Chairmen and vice-chairmen of committees.

- 2.1 The Assembly accepted without comment the recommendations contained in the second Report of the Organisation Working Group (document 42). Committees 5 and 6 were therefore set up conforming to the terms of this Report, which also defines their terms of reference.
- 2.2 The Chairman nominated Mr. Warnberg, head of the Delegation of Denmark, as Chairman of Committee 5, but because of the small size of his Delegation, Mr. Warnberg could not accept.
- 2.3 Mr. Mumford (United Kingdom) accepted the Chairmanship of Committee 6, and Mr. Likhouchine (Bielorussian S.S.R.) accepted the vice-chairmanship.
- 2.4 Mr. Kuyper (Netherlands) accepted the Chairmanship of Committee 5, and Mr. Comic (Yugoslavia) accepted the vice-chairmanship.
- 2.5 In reply to a remark made by the Delegate of Poland, the Chairman declared that the hours of meeting of the Committees would be fixed in so far as possible, in a manner that would allow the Delegations composed of only one Delegate to follow the work of as many Committees as it desired.

Item 4 of the Agenda : Working Languages.

- 3.1 The Chairman opened the discussion by asking the Delegates to confine their remarks to the practical aspects of the problem of the use of the Russian language.

3.2 The Delegate of U.S.S.R. set forth the practical reasons why he felt the Russian language was indispensable for the rapid advancement of the Conference.

He declared that from a legal point of view, his proposal was not contrary to the General Regulations of Atlantic City, and that the Resolutions 84 and 85 of the Administrative Council applied only to the permanent organs of the I.T.U., and not to Administrative Conferences. The latter had the absolute right to establish their own working procedures.

He asked the Conference to take a decision based on a spirit of mutual consideration and of cooperation.

3.3 The Delegate of Poland reminded the Conference that the Russian language was the language on which almost all Slavic languages were based, and that Slavic languages were spoken by a large proportion of the peoples of Region 1. This gave the Russian language equal rights with English and French and the Conference must recognize this fact in its decision. If the Soviet proposal was not adopted the Conference would be prolonged and expenses increased. He pointed out that the Delegations of the United Kingdom and Belgium would agree to the sharing of the expenses incurred in the use of the Russian language, if the other Delegations agreed.

3.4 The Delegates of Czechoslovakia and Hungary declared that the adoption of the Russian language on an equal footing with French and English was indispensable to an efficient Conference. It would eliminate misunderstandings and allow the Conference to profit from the use of simultaneous interpretation.

3.5 The Delegates of Yugoslavia and Bielorussian S.S.R. said that in order to insure the success of the Conference the use of the Russian language on an equal footing with French and English must be adopted unanimously by the Delegates.

3.6 The Delegate of Portugal felt that the discussion digressed from the practical considerations on which the Chairman had insisted. He therefore asked that a roll call vote be taken to determine which Delegations agreed to share the costs.

3.7 The Delegate of France expressed his astonishment at the discussions. He said the Conference must choose its working methods in conformity with the Atlantic City Convention, of which Article 15 para 4 (2) clearly stated that spoken languages, other than English, French and Spanish, could be employed if Delegations asked for it and if these Delegations accepted the additional costs. The only question, therefore, was to determine which Delegations agreed to defray the costs.

3.8 The Delegate of the United Kingdom agreed with the Delegate of France, and recalled that since the Conference had been convened by the Administrative Council it was therefore bound to the Administrative Council Resolutions 84 and 85. He felt it false to claim that the Conference could arbitrarily choose a working language other than in accordance with Article 15 of the Convention. He restated that he would share the expenses of the use of the Russian language, on condition that no more than a small minority refused to participate.

3.9 The Delegate of Ukrainian S.S.R. remarked that cooperation was necessary in order to achieve a plan acceptable by all, and that for many Delegations this cooperation rested on the use of the Russian language.

He said that the arguments put forward by some Delegations on the question of costs lacked a sound basis, in view of the small expenses which would be incurred. His Delegation reserved the right to reconsider its attitude concerning the French and English language, if the Russian language was not accepted on an equal footing with them.

- 3.10 The Delegate of Italy agreed with the Delegate of France that the present Administrative Conference must respect the regulations of the Convention regarding the use of working languages. He recalled that in respect to the sharing of expenses, the attitude of his Delegation was the same as that of the United Kingdom.
- 3.11 The Delegate of Albania considered that the opposition to the use of the Russian Language was not inspired by practical motives, but rather by political ones, as in the case of Portugal. Financial reasons were only pretexts. He felt that it was wrong that the Convention had not foreseen the use of Russian in the passages cited by the Delegate of France. The experience of previous conferences (Copenhagen, Mexico...) had shown the absolute necessity of that language for obtaining rapid success. He pointed out that the British Delegation had accepted the use of Russian without reserve at Mexico, as long as it did not establish a precedent. Practical experience had therefore shown the fallacy of the Atlantic City decisions. The present regional conference had the right to choose its own working languages as it saw fit.
- 3.12 In reply to the Albanian Delegate, the Delegate of Portugal declared that he did not oppose the use of Russian, but he asked that the clauses of the Convention be respected.
- 3.13 The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. declared that the statements of the Delegate of France were unfounded. The General Regulations in no way limited the absolute right of the Regional Conferences to choose their own working languages. Would an Asiatic Conference, composed, for example, of China, Korea, Japan and Mongolia, be restricted to the use of only English and French? Obviously not. This was why a series of important I.T.U. Conferences had logically concluded that the use of the Russian language was essential. He asked that the present Conference do the same as soon as possible.
- 3.14 The Delegate of Rumania emphasized that since Russian was one of the five official languages of the Union, it would be most logical to use it in view of the fact that no Delegation had requested the use of Spanish. The work would be accelerated, and the total expenses lessened.
- 3.15 The Chairman, in reply to a question of the Delegate of Italy, said that, as calculated by the Secretariat, the cost of the use of the Russian language would be 48.70 francs per month per unit. This sum would cover the use of Russian as both a written and a spoken language, and was calculated on the participation of all the Delegations (about 370 units). He then recessed the Meeting from 15.35 to 16.30 h.
- 3.16 At the reconvening of the Meeting, the Chairman asked which Delegations would be willing to share the expenses of the use of Russian as a spoken language provided that only a small minority refused to share.
- 3.17 The Delegate of U.S.S.R. did not agree to the Chairman proposing a partial use of the Russian language. He felt the question should be which Delegations were opposed to the use of Russian on an equal footing with the other working languages.

3.18 The Delegate of Sweden, supported by the Delegate of Denmark, made the following statement:

"The Swedish Delegation considers that the clauses of the Convention concerning working languages are binding, but realising that in practice the use of the Russian language will facilitate the work of the Conference, it will accept the Russian language, provided that:

1. this decision will not be used as a precedent for future conferences.
2. the Spanish language will not be used by the present Conference."

3.19 Speaking in the name of Ireland, the Delegate of the United Kingdom said that that country would not share in the expenses of the use of the Russian language.

3.20 The Delegate of Portugal declared that, if the question was to adopt Russian on an equal footing with French and English he would be opposed, as this step was contrary to Article 15, para 4, of the Convention. If this decision were taken anyway, he would ask the General Secretariat to separate the expenses of the use of Russian from the rest of the expenses of the Conference, for he would refuse to share the costs of the use of Russian.

3.21 The Delegate of U.S.S.R. said that, if the Russian language were not used as a working language, his Administration could not share the expenses of the use of English and French. The other expenses of the Conference would be treated by the Finance Committee.

3.22 The Delegate of French Overseas Territories stated that the preceding declaration of the Soviet Delegate was in contradiction to the Convention. He wondered what would be the legal value of the texts, under which the Conference was set up, if the Convention was thus ignored.

3.23 The Delegate of the United Kingdom felt it was time to put the Chairman's question before the Assembly, under the following form:

1. What Delegations request the use of the Russian language, and therefore agree to share in the expenses incurred?
2. What Delegations, without requesting the use of Russian, will share in the expenses incurred, provided that only a small minority refuses?

3.24 The Delegate of U.S.S.R. maintained that the only proposal which could be submitted to the Assembly was one in which Russian would be on an equal footing with the other working languages. This was a question of principle, and should be considered before the question of expenses.

3.25 The Chairman felt that the Soviet Delegate's insistence on this point was regrettable as there was serious objection to it on the part of several Delegations, and therefore it was not working towards the solution of the problem in a spirit of conciliation. He considered it preferable to obtain the opinions of the Delegates on the question submitted by the Delegate of the United Kingdom (see par.3.23).

3.26 As the Delegate of U.S.S.R. insisted on a discussion of his proposal, the Chairman opened discussion on the following:

"The Conference considers it indispensable to use French, English, and Russian as working languages".

- 3.27 The Delegate of French Overseas Territories declared that he would accept that text and the financial obligations that it entailed if the procedure of the Atlantic City Convention would be respected.
- 3.28 In reply, the Delegate of U.S.S.R. clarified his proposal by adding the following words: "on an equal footing."
- 3.29 The Delegate of Portugal felt that if the Conference accepted this text, it would be acting contrary to the Convention. The Delegate of French Overseas Territories considered this addition an obvious desire to violate the Convention. He did not understand the motives which led the Soviet Delegate to force the Conference to accept a text in direct contradiction to the Convention. The Delegate of the United Kingdom agreed with the two previous speakers.
- 3.30 The Chairman suggested replacing the Soviet Delegate's addition by the following: "while respecting the stipulations of the Atlantic City Convention".
- 3.31 After the Delegate of Portugal had observed that the Assembly could not continue discussions on a proposal which was in opposition to the Convention, the Chairman put up for discussion the two questions of the Delegate of the United Kingdom (see para.3.23). Following a suggestion of the Delegate of Belgium, the Chairman agreed to divide each question into two parts; first, the use of Russian as a spoken language; secondly, the use of Russian as a written language.
- 3.32 The Delegate of Yugoslavia felt that it was necessary first of all to decide whether or not to adopt Russian as a working language. After that, the Delegations which had reservations could present them.
- 3.33 The Chairman reminded the Assembly that the preceding discussion had shown the difficulty of presenting the question so simply; the question should be divided as Mr. Mumford and Mr. Lambin had suggested.
- 3.34 The Delegates of U.S.S.R. and Ukrainian S.S.R. insisted again that it would be fair and logical to ask which Delegations would agree to pay the expenses of three working languages: English, French, and Russian.
- 3.35 The Delegate of the United Kingdom objected to the question as stated because all the Delegations were obliged to share the expenses of the use of English and French. He repeated once more that his Delegation would accept additional expenses, provided that they were regulated in accordance with the Convention and the Resolutions of the Administrative Council.
- 3.36 The Delegate of U.S.S.R. protested against the continuation of a discussion aimed at taking a discriminatory step, of a tenacious political nature, against the Russian language. He stated that the Conferences which had used Russian had arrived at positive results; when Russian had not been used (PFB, the Loran Conference) international cooperation had been hindered. He insisted that his proposal be discussed, and declared that he would not participate in the discussion of any other proposal. He repeated the following:-

"The Conference decides to use English, French and Russian as working languages".

He declared that his Delegation would refuse to consider any decision concerning the Russian language which had reservations.

3.37 In reply to the Delegate of Poland, who had drawn the attention of the Conference to the previous proposal of the Swedish Delegate (see par.3.18), the Delegate of U.S.S.R. declared that:

1. the General Rules of Atlantic City did not prevent Administrative Conferences from using the working languages that they wanted.
2. the adoption of Russian and the non-use of Spanish were two unrelated factors.

The Swedish proposal carried a reservation, and was therefore unacceptable to the Soviet Delegate.

3.38 In order to permit the Delegates to get together on a compromise, the Chairman recessed the Meeting from 17.40 to 19.45 hours.

3.39 At the reconvening of the Meeting, the Chairman announced that no agreement had been reached, and that difficulties of form continued to hinder the resolution of a problem on which basically there was little difference of opinion. For these reasons the discussions would be continued the next morning, and would be terminated by a vote if the Assembly could not agree on a compromise text.

3.40 The Meeting was adjourned at 19.50 hours.

Meeting of 31 May 1949

4.1 The Meeting was opened at 10 hours.

In order to solve the question of Working Languages, the Chairman made the following proposal:

"The Conference resolves to use as working languages, English, French and Russian. The expenses involved in the use of the Russian language will be paid by the following countries"

.....

.....

The first sentence corresponded to the proposal of Mr. Makarov; the second sentence took into account the delegations who could not undertake additional expenses.

4.2 The Delegate of U.S.S.R. would not accept the proposal of the Chairman because it was discriminating against the Russian language, and placed it on an inferior level in relation to the other working languages. Such a position was justified neither legally nor practically. He asked that the Conference discuss the Russian proposal.

4.3 The Delegate of Bielorussian S.S.R. said that he was in complete agreement with the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

4.4 The Delegate of Finland asked that Russian be used on an equal basis, and said that he was willing to share the additional expenses involved.

- 4.5 In order to clarify the question, the Delegate of Italy described the manner in which the Russian language had been adopted at the Conference at Copenhagen and Mexico.

The Conference at Copenhagen had been a Plenipotentiary Conference and therefore was able to modify the Convention. The present Conference was an Administrative Conference and therefore could not do the same.

The Conference at Mexico had decided (by 38 to 0, with 6 abstentions) to adopt the Russian language both for debates and documents, with the provision that the procedure established by the Administrative Council on October 2, 1948 (Resolution 84) would be applied once the Conference was closed.

The Delegate of Italy thought that the present Conference could follow the procedure of the Mexican Conference; respecting both the Convention and the Resolutions of the Administrative Council.

- 4.6 In view of the fact that the proposal he had presented at the beginning of the Meeting had not been unanimously supported, the Chairman withdrew it and said he would put to a vote the Soviet proposal:

"The Conference decides to use as working languages English, French and Russian."

In answer to the Delegate of Belgium, the Delegate of U.S.S.R. stated that his proposal meant that all countries must undertake the cost of the use of the Russian language.

- 4.7 The Delegate of Bulgaria stated that the Soviet proposal was very clear, and that he supported it. If some countries refused to pay, they would have the right to put such reservations in the minutes.

- 4.8 The Delegate of United Kingdom, supported by the Delegate of Belgium, refused to accept the Soviet proposal in that form.

On the other hand, he was prepared to accept the use of the Russian language and to share the costs, provided that a large majority of Delegations also agreed, and that the Convention and the Administrative Council Resolutions were respected.

- 4.9 The Delegate of Egypt then made the following statement:

"The Egyptian Delegation wished at this stage to declare that the opinion of the Egyptian Administration is that Article 15 para 4 of the Convention followed by the Resolution N° 84, drawn by the Administrative Council during its last meeting, relating to the use of additional languages in Administrative Conferences of the Union are binding, and that the Egyptian Administration is not in a position therefore to commit itself to share any expenses which may result from the use of additional languages. However, Mr. Chairman, the Egyptian Delegation appreciates the fact that for certain regional conferences the use of additional languages facilitates the work of such conferences and would certainly agree to any such proposals provided that the expenses are paid by the respective countries requesting them, in conformity with the standing regulations of the Union."

- 4.10 The proposal of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was defeated by a vote of 16 against and 11 for.

For: Albania, Bielorussian S.S.R., Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Ukrainian S.S.R., U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia.

Against: Belgium, United Kingdom Colonies, Denmark, Egypt, France, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, Morocco and Tunisia, Southern Rhodesia, United Kingdom, Sweden, French Overseas Territories, Union of South Africa.

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

"The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. considered that Russian must be used as a working language at the Radio Conference for Region I, on the same footing as French and English. Russian is spoken and understood by hundreds of millions of inhabitants in countries of Region I. As borne out in practice at many regional and world conferences, the use of Russian would have greatly accelerated the work of the Conference and would have helped to encourage a spirit of collaboration and mutual understanding.

The use of Russian as a working language at the Region I Conference does not conflict with the General Rules of Procedure of the I.T.U., as the Conference has the right to make its own decision concerning the choice of working languages. The ill-founded decision taken by most of the Delegates who were against the Soviet Delegation's proposal (supported by 10 other Delegations) in respect to the use of Russian as working language on the same footing as French and English, was not dictated by a spirit of collaboration, but rather by political considerations of a doubtful and tendentious character.

For this reason the U.S.S.R. Delegation protests against such a decision and proclaims its right, at a later date, to define its attitude toward its contribution to the expenses incurred by using French and English as working languages at this Conference."

4.12 The Delegate of Czechoslovakia then made the following statement:

"The Delegation of Czechoslovakia protests against the decision which has been taken by the present Plenary Assembly relative to the use of the Russian language by our Conference. The Delegation of Czechoslovakia feels that this decision is discriminatory towards the Russian language and that it will hamper the future work of the Conference."

4.13 The Delegate of Yugoslavia made the following statement:

"I interpret the decision just adopted, according to which the Russian language has not been accepted by our Conference as a working language on an equal footing with English and French, as a deliberately uncooperative gesture; this will, unfortunately, from the very start, create difficulties in our work which will have regrettable consequences.

I also consider that this decision is discriminative, since a language which is spoken by millions of men in several countries is being excluded as a working language from our conference, and that it will slow down our work.

I, therefore, on behalf of my Administration, emphatically protest against this decision and reserve for my Administration every right to raise this question where and when necessary."

4.14 The Delegate of Poland made the following statement:

"The Delegation of Poland associates itself completely with the protest of the Soviet Delegation against the decision of the Conference of Region I to refuse to use the Russian language as a working language: the result of this vote will be submitted to the Polish Administration with a view to a revision of the contribution of the Republic of Poland to the expenses of the use of English and French."

4.15 The Delegate of Hungary made the following statement:

"The Delegation of Hungary protests against the decision taken by the Plenary Assembly concerning the use of Russian as a working language."

4.16 The Delegate of Albania made the following statement:

"The Delegation of the People's Republic of Albania considers that the decision taken by the majority, on the Soviet proposal concerning working languages, is discriminatory against the Russian language and inspired by political reasons.

This decision is not in the spirit of international cooperation and hinders the work of our Conference; it will delay our work and consequently increase the cost of the Conference, although the question of costs has been a pretext for the Delegations opposed to the Soviet proposal to hide the real motives of their opposition which have nothing to do with finances.

The Delegation of the Republic of Albania expresses its regrets and categorically protests against the decision taken. It states, in addition, that this discriminatory decision is contrary to the spirit of international cooperation, and that it compels the Albanian Administration to make all reservations on the payment of expenses resulting from the use of the English language, which the Albanian Delegation does not use."

4.17 The Delegate of Belorussian S.S.R. made the following statement:

"The Delegation of the Belorussian S.S.R. states that some Delegations, who did not want to admit the Russian language on the same basis as English and French, have shown that they do not want successful results from the Conference and that they refuse to take into consideration the positive results and the efficient work which have been accomplished by the Conferences in which the Russian language had been admitted as a working language on the same footing as the other languages.

The Delegation of the Belorussian S.S.R. declares, on the part of its Administration, that it reserves the right to revise its attitude toward its participation in the costs of the use of French and English. The Administration of the Belorussian S.S.R. feels that the Russian language is absolutely indispensable for the Conference, and that is why the Delegation of the Belorussian S.S.R. insisted on its use.

The Delegation of the Belorussian S.S.R. categorically protests against the decision of the Plenary Assembly which denies the use of the Russian language at this Conference."

4.18 The Delegate of Bulgaria said that he regretted the decision taken by the Assembly, as it was discriminatory and contrary to the spirit of cooperation. He added his protests to those of the previous speakers.

4.19 The Delegate of Roumania made the following statement:

"The Delegation of the People's Republic of Roumania strongly protests against the unjust decision of the Plenary Assembly, which rejected the Russian language as a third working language of the Conference, for the following reasons:

1. The use of the Russian language as a third working language is necessary for the rapid progress of the Conference.
2. The Atlantic City Convention does not prevent the adoption of a third working language from the official languages of the Union.
3. The so-called financial motives given by some Delegations against the use of a third working language are not well founded.

4.20 The Delegate of the United Kingdom made the following statement:

"The United Kingdom regrets that this Conference has been unable to arrive at adequate arrangements for the payment of the expenses that would be incurred by the use of Russian as a working language. It is all the more regrettable since this Conference has shown an almost unanimous desire to adopt Russian as a working language and since several delegations, including the United Kingdom, have indicated that they were quite prepared to consider taking a share in the costs. The failure to reach agreement, in the opinion of the United Kingdom, is entirely due to the fact that the U.S.S.R. are unwilling to accept Article 15 of the Convention and the interpretation of para 4 (2) of Article 15 of the Convention as given in Resolution 84 of the Administrative Council."

4.21 The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. replied that it was not fitting for the Delegate of the United Kingdom to interpret his (the Soviet Delegate's) thoughts on a subject upon which he had not yet spoken. The Soviet Delegation had submitted a constructive proposal, which for demagogical reasons a small majority had rejected. He would not agree to discuss any other proposal concerning the Russian language and asked that the Conference go on to the next item of the Agenda.

4.22 The Delegate of the United Kingdom Colonies made the following statement:

"The United Kingdom Colonies voted against the proposal because it contained no provisions for sharing the expenses of the Russian language at this Conference."

4.23 The Secretary of the Conference made the following statement:

"In view of certain statements made I wish to draw attention to the following:-

The Secretariat is obliged to follow the terms of the Convention and of the Resolution of the Administrative Council. If, when carrying out the procedure laid down in Resolution 85 of the Administrative Council, objections are raised, the Secretariat must refer the matter to the Administrative Council."

4.24 The Delegate of Belgium asked that the Assembly decide by a vote whether to maintain the status quo in relation to the use of languages at the present Conference. The Chairman proposed that this discussion be deferred until the end of the first Plenary Assembly.

The Meeting was recessed from 11.00 to 12.00 hours.

5.1 Item 5 of the Agenda: Admission of Observers to the Conference
United States of America

5.1.1 The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked the Chairman to clarify the status of the United States at the Conference, for he felt the telegram from the Department of State was not clear.

5.1.2. The Chairman stated that the United States Delegation was present as an Observer of a Member country of the I.T.U. The Representative of the United States confirmed this statement.

5.1.3 The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. remarked that the United States must be a Delegation of Observers, and must not represent the occupation forces in Germany.

5.2

International Maritime Radio Commission (C.I.R.M.)

5.2.1 The Chairman pointed out that the procedure outlined in Chapter 2 of the General Regulations had been observed in the C.I.R.M.'s request for admission as observer; 23 Administrations had agreed, one was against, and one had said agreement depended on whether or not Spanish organs would be represented on the C.I.R.M. Since one half the Administrations favored its admittance, as laid down in Regulations, the C.I.R.M. had the right to be admitted as an Observer. Furthermore, Administrations had been so informed by Notification No. 574.

5.2.2 The Delegate of Bulgaria considered that the Meeting had the right to admit the C.I.R.M., but first should be given information as to whether Spain was a participant.

5.2.3 The Chairman considered that since the procedure in Chapter 2 of General Regulations had been followed, the admission of the C.I.R.M. could not be disputed.

5.2.4 The Secretary of the Conference, at the request of the Chairman, submitted the following information:

Membership of the C.I.R.M. was open only to organizations and companies possessing civil personality by virtue of their respective national laws, and operating installations and devices associated with radio aids to marine navigation and radio-maritime communication utilized on board ships other than men-of-war.

In setting down these conditions for admission, the C.I.R.M. had intended to make clear its aims by admitting only private enterprise in the terms of the International Telecommunication Convention then in force.

Actually a private Company by right residing in Spain was a member of C.I.R.M., but was not controlled in any way by the Spanish Government. This Company was admitted to C.I.R.M. because it controlled in its country the majority of the Merchant and Fishing Fleets, and it set above all consideration the desire to contribute in improving services for the safeguarding of life at sea.

5.2.5 The Delegate of Albania disagreed with the statements of the Secretary and the Chairman that the question was automatically decided. It raised a question of principle. The Resolution of the United Nations concerning Spain had recently been redebated and reaffirmed, therefore it and the Resolution taken at Atlantic City concerning Spain were still in force. Consequently the Conference could not admit Francist Spain as a Member, nor even admit it indirectly through the C.I.R.M. He regretted that the Telegram of the Secretary General had not pointed out the fact that Spain was a Member of C.I.R.M.

5.2.6 The Secretary of the Conference drew the attention of the Conference to the fact that the General Secretariat must remain absolutely neutral. If it had defined the organisation of the C.I.R.M. it would have acted against the rules of the General Secretariat.

5.2.7 The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked if the General Secretariat had sent an invitation to the C.I.R.M. and if so, on what date.

5.2.8 The Secretary replied that no invitation had been sent, but that he had merely circulated the request of Admission of the C.I.R.M. to the Members of Region I.

5.2.9 The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked the Secretary whether the Resolutions on Spain were binding on the Secretariat.

5.2.10 The Secretary replied that the Resolutions were binding on the Secretariat. In this case a request had been received, which had no connection with the Resolutions, and which was circulated in the same form in which it was received.

5.2.11 The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. regretted that the General Secretariat had taken the liberty to interpret the Resolutions concerning Spain in a light that allowed it to circulate a request of an organisation in which Spain took part. He maintained that, since the Secretary had admitted that Franco Spain was a Member, the situation was clear; the C.I.R.M. did not have the right to be an Observer. He felt certain that if the Administrations had known that Francist Spain was a Member of C.I.R.M. their replies would have been different. He therefore supported the point of view of the Delegate of Albania.

5.2.12 The Delegate of Albania asked for a vote on the following question: "Does the Resolution of the Atlantic City Conference regarding Spain, inspired by the United Nations Resolution of 12 December, 1946, permit the present Conference to admit as Observers international organisations in which Francist Spain is a member?"

5.2.13 The Delegates of South Africa and the United Kingdom asked, since the Chairman had presented a proposal to admit the C.I.R.M., was it not proper to submit it to a vote.

5.2.14 The Chairman therefore submitted the following question: "Does the Resolution of the United Nations, taken on 12 December, 1946, permit the present conference to admit the C.I.R.M. as an Observer, and are the Delegates of the Conference in agreement with the decision taken in accordance with Chapter 2 of the General Regulations?"

5.2.15 The Delegate of Albania, supported by the Delegate of Ukraine, protested that the Chairman's proposal was inexact, and suggested that his (the Delegate of Albania's) proposal be put to a vote.

5.2.16 Mr. Bramel-Cléjoulx (France) raised a point of order. The Chairman had ruled that the C.I.R.M. was admitted in view of the fact that 23 Administrations against 1 had declared themselves in favour. The Assembly, therefore, could not decide on any other than the Chairman's ruling.

5.2.17 The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the question which must be answered was whether it was legal to invite the C.I.R.M., (in which Francist Spain took part), to the Region 1 Conference.

5.2.18 The Chairman replied that the invitation was legitimate, that all Administrations had been acquainted with C.I.R.M. beforehand, and the interest of the one Spanish Company participating in the C.I.R.M. were not necessarily those of the Spanish Government.

5.2.19 The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. took note of the fact that the Chairman felt it possible to admit an international organisation as an Observer whether Franco Spain was a member or not, and added that independently of the vote taken by the Conference, the Soviet Delegation would refuse to cooperate with any organisation of which Francist Spain was a part.

5.2.20 The ruling of the Chairman was affirmed by a roll call vote, 16 for, 10 against, and one abstention.

For: Belgium, United Kingdom Colonies, French Overseas Territories, Denmark, Egypt, France, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, Morocco and Tunisia, Southern Rhodesia, United Kingdom, Sweden and South Africa.

Against: Albania, Bielorussian S.S.R., Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Ukrainian S.S.R., Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and U.S.S.R.

Abstention: Finland.

5.3 International Air Transport Association (I.A.T.A.)

5.3.1 The Chairman summarised the status of the I.A.T.A. as follows:

In a letter dated 12 April, 1949, I.A.T.A. had requested admittance as Observer to the Regional Conference (see Document 11). A formal request for admission had been received on the 17th of May, but was too late to allow the Secretariat to follow the procedure described in Chapter 2 of the General Regulations. It was therefore up to the Conference to take a decision on the I.A.T.A.

5.3.2 The Secretary of the Conference, at the request of the Delegate of U.S.S.R., stated that he had no complete list of the airlines participating in I.A.T.A. However, one Spanish airline, Iberia, was associated with it. This was a private company and not under Government control.

5.3.3 The Delegate of U.S.S.R. replied that in view of the fact that this organisation had representatives of Francist Spain, he objected to its admission as an Observer, and affirmed that the Soviet Delegation would not cooperate with it.

5.3.4 The Delegate of Bielorussian S.S.R. supported the statement of the Delegate of U.S.S.R., and added that the present Conference could not admit Observers which might defend the interests of Francist Spain.

5.3.5 The Admission of the I.A.T.A. as Observer was affirmed by a roll call vote, with sixteen for, ten against, and one abstention.

For: Belgium, United Kingdom Colonies, French Overseas Territories, Denmark, Egypt, France, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, Morocco and Tunisia, Southern Rhodesia, United Kingdom, Sweden and South Africa.

Against: Albania, Bielorussian S.S.R., Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Ukrainian S.S.R., Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and U.S.S.R.

Abstention: Finland.

The Meeting was adjourned from 12.50 to 15.00 hours.

5.4 The International Chamber of Shipping (I.C.S.)

5.4.1 At the request of the Chairman, the Secretary of the Conference gave the following information: The International Chamber of Shipping was the new title of what had formally been known as the International Shipping Conference and had the same memberships as the latter, namely, private non-governmental shipowner associations of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, United Kingdom, Greece, Netherlands, India, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United States. Spanish shipowners had taken no active part in the work of the International Shipping Conference or the International Chamber of Shipping since 1928.

5.4.2 The Delegates of U.S.S.R., Bulgaria and Ukrainian S.S.R. stated that their objections to the C.I.R.M. also pertained to the I.C.S.

5.4.3 The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that Spain had not taken an active part in the I.C.S. nor in the earlier organisation, the International Shipping Conference, since 1928. Spain had not paid membership fees to the I.C.S. since 1929, ~~nor had it sought its aid in navigation matters.~~

He pointed out that the 2nd clause of Resolution 57 of the Economic and Social Council of 28 March 1947 admitted non-governmental organisations like the I.C.S., provided that Spanish organisations were not active at the time of the said Resolution. Therefore, the I.C.S. should be admitted as it had been admitted at Copenhagen. He pointed out that the I.C.S. sought admission as the only shipowners organisation on radio problems.

5.4.4 The Delegate of Albania stated that the I.C.S. had not excluded the Spanish organs despite the fact that they had not paid contributions to the I.C.S. That was one more reason for opposing the admission of the I.C.S.

5.4.5 The Delegate of U.S.S.R. concurred with the observations of the Delegate of Albania. He asked the Delegate of the United Kingdom if in practice, Spain did not actively participate in I.C.S., why was it not then excluded from the organisation? He assumed that it was allowed to remain for political purposes. He noted that at Copenhagen many Delegations had protested the admission of the I.C.S. as Observer, and had refused to cooperate with it. He repeated that admission to this present Conference would be a violation of the United Nations' decision on Spain.

5.4.6 The Admission of the I.C.S. as Observer was affirmed by a roll call vote, with sixteen for, ten against, and one abstention.

For: Belgium, United Kingdom Colonies, French Overseas Territories, Denmark, Egypt, France, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, Morocco and Tunisia, Southern Rhodesia, United Kingdom, Sweden and South Africa.

Against: Albania, Bielorussian S.S.R., Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Ukrainian S.S.R., Rumania, Czechoslovakia and U.S.S.R.

Abstention: Finland.

5.4.7 The Delegate of Yugoslavia then made the following statement:

"The Delegation of the FPR of Yugoslavia strongly protests against the decision adopted by the first Plenary Assembly, admitting to our Conference as Observers the following international organisations, of which Franco Spain is a member: 1. I.A.T.A. 2. International Chamber of Shipping 3. C.I.R.M.

This decision contravenes the U.N. Resolution of 12 December 1946, and the Resolution adopted by the Atlantic City Conference."

5.4.8 The Delegate of Albania asked that the following statement be inserted in the minutes:

"The Delegation of the People's Republic of Albania expresses its regrets, profound astonishment and indignation that a small majority of this Plenary Assembly has admitted to the Conference, as Observers, international organisations in which organs of Francist Spain participate.

The Delegation of Albania considers these decisions illegal, violating the Resolution of the Atlantic City Convention concerning Spain and the Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations taken on 12 December, 1946, on which the Atlantic City Resolution was based.

In the name of my country and in the name of my people who have enormously suffered during the last war and who have freely contributed in the fight to crush facism, I categorically protest against these decisions and I declare that our Delegation cannot cooperate with the organisations in which Francist Spain participates."

5.4.9 The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked that the following statement be included in the minutes:

The U.S.S.R. Delegation - which has always upheld both the Resolution of the I.T.U. World Conference, Atlantic City, regarding Franco Spain and the Resolution of the U.N. Assembly on the non-admission of representatives of Franco Spain to international conferences - protests against the ill-founded decision of a group of delegates to the Region 1 Conference admitting, as Observers, international organisations of which Franco Spain is a member. The U.S.S.R. Delegation considers that this decision contravenes the U.N. Resolution and refuses to collaborate with Observers from the C.I.R.M., the International Chamber of Shipping and I.A.T.A. to which Franco Spain belongs.

5.5 C.C.I.T., C.C.I.R., I.F.R.B. and Specialized Agencies.

5.5.1 The Delegate of U.S.S.R. asked if the Conference had taken a decision on the subject of the admission of the C.C.I.R. and the C.C.I.T. and the I.F.R.B.

5.5.2 The Secretary of the Conference stated that since these organizations were permanent Members of the I.T.U., they had a right to attend all meetings and Conferences of the I.T.U.

5.5.3 The Delegate of U.S.S.R. observed that the I.F.R.B. would not legally exist until the P.F.B. had drawn up the new International Frequency List and it had been adopted by a Special Administrative Conference. Therefore, he doubted the fittingness of having the I.F.R.B. as an Observer.

5.5.4 In reply to a question of the Delegate of U.S.S.R., the Secretary recalled that he had suggested that the present Conference address a formal invitation to the I.F.R.B., and pointed out that the admission of the I.C.A.O., a Specialized Agency, was regulated by Resolution 110 of the Administrative Council.

5.5.5 The Chairman stated that the C.C.I.T., the C.C.I.R. and I.C.A.O. were ~~therefore automatically authorized to send Observers.~~ It was up to the present Conference to decide whether to invite the I.F.R.B. He pointed out that the Region III Conference had done so.

5.5.6 The Delegate of U.S.S.R. said that since the I.F.R.B. was not yet a legal and active organ of the I.T.U., he doubted the fittingness of its sending Observers, and felt that the question should be decided by the present Conference. In his opinion the experience of previous Conferences had shown the presence of an Observer from the I.F.R.B. would not be particularly helpful.

5.5.7 The Chairman referred the Delegate of U.S.S.R. to page 90 para C, of the Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by the International Radio Conference at Atlantic City, and asserted that according to this, the I.F.R.B. was a "corporate body".

5.5.8 The Delegate of U.S.S.R. considered that according to para 2 of the same Resolution, the I.F.R.B. would not commence its duties until the new list of frequencies was drawn up by the P.F.B., and therefore it was not an official organ of the I.T.U. He feared that the presence of an I.F.R.B. Observer might unnecessarily complicate the work, as had happened at the Copenhagen Conference.

5.5.9 The admission of the I.F.R.B. as an Observer to the Conference was approved by a show of hands, with 16 for and 9 against.

5.5.10 The Delegate of Bulgaria asked that the following statement be inserted in the minutes: "The Delegation of Bulgaria protests against the decision to admit the I.F.R.B. because it is contrary to para. 2 of the Resolution concerning the I.F.R.B."

6. Question of Admission of the People's Republic of Mongolia to the Region I Conference.

6.1 The Delegate of Albania asked that the following statement be included in the minutes:

On behalf of the People's Republic of Albania, I have the honour and the pleasure to put before the Plenary Assembly a formal proposal that our Conference invite the People's Republic of Mongolia to send a delegation to take part in the work of the Conference with the right to vote.

My proposal is the following:

"The Administrative Radio Conference for Region I, considering that the success of its work and the establishment of a list of acceptable and applicable frequencies depend on the participation and collaboration of all countries forming part of Region I,

resolves:

to invite the People's Republic of Mongolia to participate in the Region I Conference with the same rights as the other Region I countries taking part in that Conference."

This proposal is based on the following considerations:

- (1) The P.R. of Mongolia is included in Region I.
- (2) Since it has a vast territory of 1½ million square kilometres and an extensive radio network, that country's non-participation will hinder the work of our Conference and prevent us from drawing up a list of frequencies in which the requirements of all countries in Region I are taken into account - an essential factor if the list is to prove acceptable and not remain a dead letter.
- (3) The P.R. of Mongolia was a Member of I.T.U. and took part, with full rights, in the Madrid Convention. In 1947 she participated, with the right to vote, in the Atlantic City High Frequency Broadcasting Conference. She has during the last three years continued to pay her contributions as a Member of the Union.
- (4) Our Conference is a regional one, and under Article 12 of the Convention it is empowered to make any amendments it considers justified to the General Regulations of Atlantic City, Chapter 2 of which deals precisely with invitation and admission to Administrative Conferences. From the legal standpoint, therefore, our Conference has full powers to take a decision inviting the P.R. of Mongolia.

These are the reasons and considerations which give irrefutable proof of the fair, constructive and legal character of the proposal I have just submitted. The adoption of this proposal will help us in our work and will strengthen the spirit of collaboration which is essential to the successful accomplishment of our task. Our Conference being of a technical nature, its interests will be the better served the greater the number of participants from among the countries in Region I.

In considering the above proposal, the delegations here present should maintain a realistic attitude and should be guided by a spirit of international understanding and collaboration towards a sovereign and democratic nation which has greatly contributed to the crushing of Fascism. In conclusion, I wish to express my confidence that these delegations will attentively examine this proposal and the hope that they will adopt it, thereby recognising an indisputable right which the People's Republic of Mongolia possesses.

- 6.2 The Delegates of U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia and Ukrainian S.S.R. warmly supported the proposal of the Delegate of Albania.
- 6.3 In answer to a question of the Delegate of the United Kingdom, the Secretary of the Conference said that since the People's Republic of Mongolia was not listed in Annex 1 of the Atlantic City Convention, it was not a Member of the Union.
- 6.4 The Delegate of Albania insisted that Mongolia had participated in the Madrid Conference with full rights, and had never been expressly excluded from the Union, and had continued to pay its fees. He repeated that Article 12 of Chapter 1 of the Atlantic City Convention allowed the present Conference to modify the regulations as it deemed necessary.
- 6.5 The Delegate of the United Kingdom stated that since Mongolia did not appear in Annex 1 of the Convention, it was ineligible for admission with full voting rights, and that Article 12 refers to Rules of Procedure in Conferences and not to admission of countries.
- 6.6 The Delegate of Portugal pointed out that according to Chapter 1, Article 1, Para 3, sub para 2, Members have one vote, and according to Paras 4 and 5 an Associate Member has no right to vote.
- 6.7 The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that the Atlantic City Convention permitted the Conference to change the Rules of Procedure as it saw fit. This was especially desirable in the light of the fact that Mongolia was a part of Region I. He felt that the admission of Mongolia would help to speed up the work of the Conference, in direct contradiction to the decisions taken earlier by the "voting machine" in relation to Francist Spain.
- 6.8 The Delegate of Albania then made the following statement:
- "I had hoped that my constructive and legally sound proposal would not meet with any objections, but I regret to find that two delegations, the United Kingdom and Portugal - are against its adoption. These delegations have not in fact put forward any valid argument against my proposal which moreover has the support of very many delegations.

The British Delegation is content with stating that the name of the Popular Republic of Mongolia does not appear in Annex 1 to the Atlantic City Convention. That is so but it is not a serious argument. Indeed, according to Article 12 of the Convention, our Conference has the absolute right to modify the General Regulations of Atlantic City and particularly its Chapter II concerning invitation and admission to administrative conferences. The Delegate of the United Kingdom cannot deny this.

I note with regret that during the present Plenary Session the two above mentioned Delegates have willingly ignored the Atlantic City Resolutions and those of the United Nations concerning Spain and that they have done their best to obtain the admission to our conference of organisations of which Franco Spain is a member. Now, sheltering behind the Atlantic City Convention to which they refer in an inexact manner these two Delegations are attempting to prohibit the admission to our Conference of a sovereign and democratic country.

My Delegation feels that our Assembly should not let itself be influenced by political considerations on which some Delegations rely to find excuses for opposing the admission of the Popular Republic of Mongolia.

I appeal to the spirit of international collaboration of all the Delegates, and I am convinced that the Popular Republic of Mongolia at our Conference will create an atmosphere of conciliation and will contribute a great deal to the success of our work".

- 6.9 The admission of the People's Republic of Mongolia to the Conference was rejected by a roll call vote, with 10 for and 16 against.

For: Albania, Bielorussian S.S.R., Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Ukrainian S.S.R., Rumania, Czechoslovakia and U.S.S.R.

Against: Belgium, United Kingdom Colonies, French Overseas Territories, Denmark, Egypt, France, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, Morocco and Tunisia, Southern Rhodesia, United Kingdom, Sweden and South Africa.

- 6.10 The Delegate of Albania asked that the following statement be included in the minutes:

"I note with regret that in spite of the appeals of the Soviet Delegation and of my own, the Assembly has rejected by a small majority the proposal which I had put forward for the admission of the Popular Republic of Mongolia to our Conference. The same Delegations which some hours ago permitted the access to our Conference of international organisations of which Franco Spain is a member (thus infringing the Atlantic City and United Nations Resolutions) have now rejected by the device of the ballot a constructive proposal which is legal and in accordance with the provisions of the Atlantic City Convention. I had hoped that after several negative and illegal decisions taken today (the non-utilization of the Russian language and the admission of pro-fascist organisations), our Assembly would at least have taken a positive decision on the proposal to invite a democratic and sovereign country. Such a decision would have favoured the spirit of collaboration which previous decisions have weakened. Unfortunately, some Delegations prefer to move in the opposite direction to international conciliation, but this dangerous course will lead our Conference to a negative result.

My Delegation is that of a small country which has suffered and continues to suffer great injustice at the hands of some larger countries. It most emphatically protests against the decision which has just been taken, and reserves its rights regarding its subsequent participation in this Conference. My Delegation also reserves the right to raise the question of the invitation of the Popular Republic of Mongolia once again at the appropriate time".

- 6.11 The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. asked that the following statement be included in the minutes:

"Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen:

The Delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R. feels bound to protest strongly against the illegal decisions taken by a certain group of Delegates at the Conference regarding the admission of observers for IATA, ICAO, the International Radiomaritime Committee and the International Chamber of Shipping, of which Franco Spain is a member, for these decisions are ill-founded and contravene decisions made by U.N. and the Atlantic City International Telecommunication Conference on the participation of representatives of Franco Spain at international conferences.

I should like to draw attention to the inconsistency and tendentious spirit of some of the Delegations when they are dealing with certain matters.

For example: during the discussion on the use of Russian as a working language at the Conference, and also during the debate on the admission of the Popular Republic of Mongolia to our Conference, certain Delegations used every kind of specious and illegal argument to prevent the adoption of Russian as a working language on the same footing as French and English, with the intention of putting difficulties in the way of effective collaboration by the Russian-speaking Delegations and objecting to the admission of the P.R. of Mongolia to our Conference.

At the same time, during discussion of the admission of observers from organisations to which Franco Spain belongs, and without taking into consideration the clear and precise principles laid down by U.N. and the Atlantic City Conference of the Union, these Delegations made no allusion or reference to these U.N. and Atlantic City decisions, which explicitly state the representatives of Franco Spain shall be barred from participation in international conferences. In spite of protests from a number of Delegations this question was nevertheless decided illegally by means of a vote.

In protesting against these illegal decisions, the Delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R. states that it refuses to collaborate with the representatives of any organisations of which Franco Spain is a member.

31.5.49.

7.1 The Assembly decided, without objection, that the Working Group, of which Mr. Bramel de Clejoulx was the Chairman, would meet again to attempt to reach agreement on the items of the Rules of Procedure on which there was still some discussion. It was also decided that the Steering Committee (Committee 1) should meet immediately after adjournment to decide on the schedule of Meetings of the various committees.

7.2 The Meeting was adjourned at 17.10 hours.

Rapporteurs:
G.A. Coddington
J. Revoy

Secretary:
C. Stead

Chairman
M. Lhermite

Note by Secretariat

The attention of the Region 1 Conference is drawn to the attached letter, and its Annexes, from the Head of the Delegation of Finland.

Geneva, 1st June, 1949

Chairman, Region 1 Conference

Sir,

I have the honour to forward to you herewith the requirements for frequency allocations to Finnish commercial ship-to-coast and ship-to-ship radiotelephone communications, which I kindly request you to distribute as a conference document.

Yours faithfully

E. Heikkinen

Head of the delegation of Finland

Finland has at present five coast stations transmitting duplex radiocommunications to the general telephone network:

Station	Sending frequencies	Power
Kotka Radio	2790 kc/s	0.2 kW
Helsinki Radio	2805 "	0.4 "
Hanko Radio	1855 "	0.2 "
Mariehamn Radio	1850 "	0.2 "
Vaasa Radio	2797.5"	0.2 "
Additionally under construction is:		
Kemi Radio	1850 "	0.2 "

The geographical position of the stations is shown by the map annexed hereto (Annex 1)

Until the end of 1948, there were 162 Finnish merchant ships provided with radiotelephone equipment. (Antenna power of approximately 20 - 150 watts). The variation in different years of the above number has even been illustrated by a diagram in annex 2.

Radio telephone traffic shows a strong increase, the number of 3 minute periods amounting in 1948 approximately to 30,000. The yearly variations of this number, too, are presented by a diagram in annex 3.

The following radio telephone frequency bands were assigned to Finland at the radio telephone conferences of Stockholm in 1935 and the Hague 1938:

Coast Stations :	1845 - 1860 kc/s	(15 kc/s)
	2785 - 2810 "	(25 ")
Ship to coast :	2095 - 2110 "	(25 ")
	3185 - 3215 "	(30 ")
Ship to ship :	3305 - 3335 "	(30 ")

The division of the bands is presented in annex 4.

As preparation for the Geneva conference, an investigation has been made as to the heaviness of the traffic exchanged by Helsinki Radio and Hanko Radio during different hours. In the schemes annexed hereto, annexes 5 and 6, it is made clear that Finland has at the same time so many radio telephone communications exchanged via Helsinki and Hanko, that these stations cannot be placed to operate in the same channel. The diagrams in annexes 3 and 5 indicate, in fact, that two different working channels for Helsinki Radio would be necessary. This refers to the corresponding ship stations as well. Mariehamn Radio, which has now been completed, will transmit all communications on the Turku - Stockholm line, which is the busiest and most important Finnish passenger ship line. On account of this Mariehamn necessarily requires an exclusive working frequency of its own. This is, of course, also the case as regards ships frequenting this route.

As the radio telephone traffic is at its heaviest during the same hours and, as Finland besides, has even Korka, Kemi and Vaasa Radio at the same time in operation, it is quite obvious that Finland is not in a position to manage the traffic with a smaller number of exclusive channels than were assigned to this country at the Hague.

And further, as the exchange of the radio communications with ships in Finland is carried out by means of duplex-system, there must be a sufficient distinction between the frequencies utilized by coast stations. Radio telephone communications are exchanged, besides with the telephone network of this country, also with foreign general telephone networks.

To the Finnish merchant navy belongs a great number of small vessels (below 1600 gross register tons, annex 7), for which the radio telephone is the only, and thus indispensable, means of maintaining communications with the mainland, as the coasts, so rich in rocks, and in winter time the difficult ice-conditions, render the navigations in Finnish waters extremely dangerous. Statistics on the accidents in the Finnish waters are presented in the annex 8. The use of radio telephone has a decisive importance in the icebreaker traffic and in salvage work.

In the winter time the coast radiotelephone stations transmit also ice-condition reports and other important information, which are not included in the annexed statistics.

On ground of the abovementioned, Finland demands to have continuously at least the actual number of frequency bands at its disposal, whose different channels are to be placed at a sufficient distance from each other, in order to render duplex communications possible. According to this demand, and to the increasing traffic, Finland requires 3 exclusive frequencies for coast stations and 3 exclusive frequencies for ship stations, which are to be distributed on the whole frequency band available and, in addition to that, one band for the radio telephone service between the ships themselves.

*Finnish coast
stations*

*Stations côtières
finlandaises*

Kemi Radio

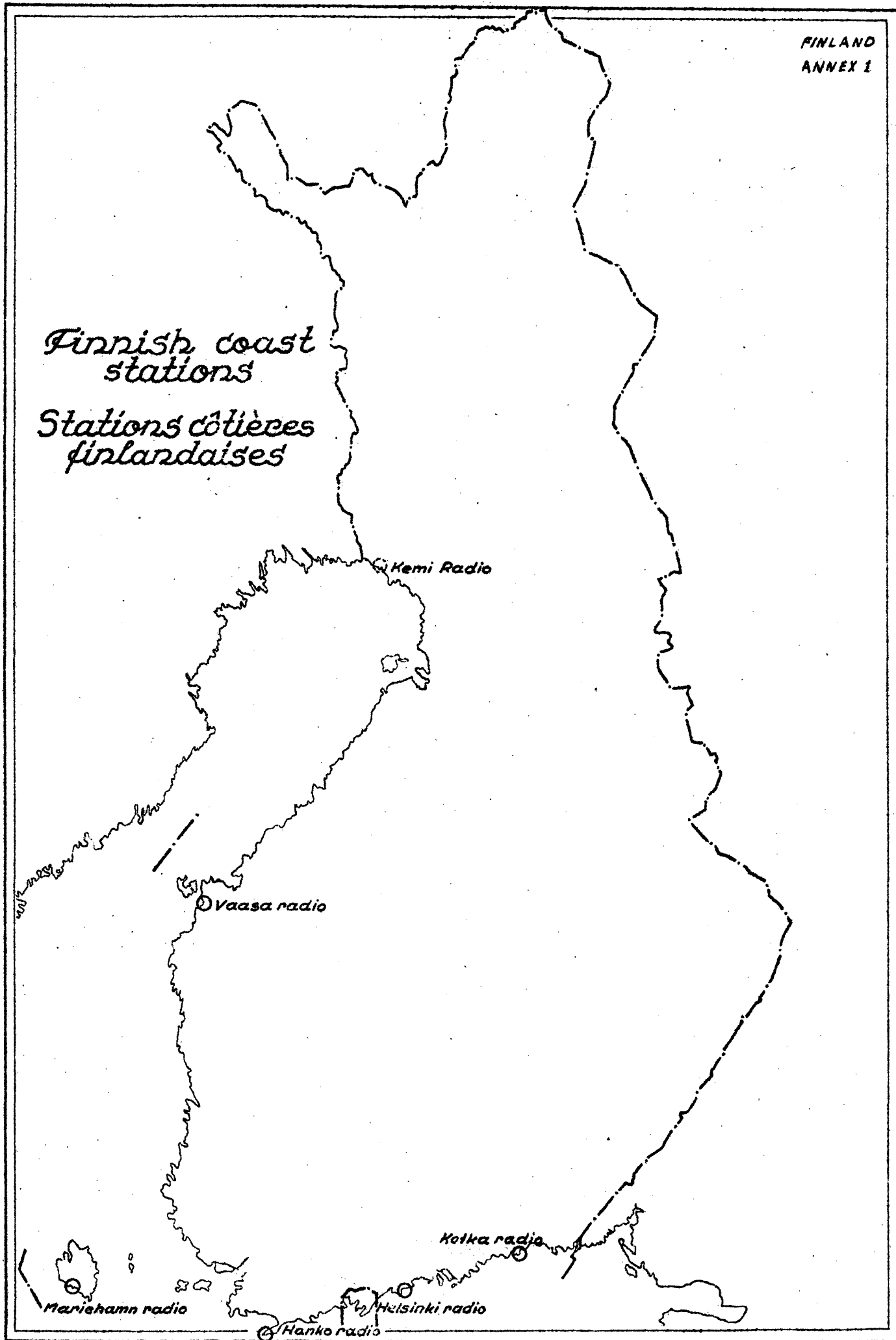
Vaasa radio

Kotka radio

Mariehamn radio

Helsinki radio

Hanko radio



Etat des stations radiotéléphoniques des navires marchands.
Status of the radiotelephone stations of finnish merchant ships.

Nombre des Stations
Number of Stations



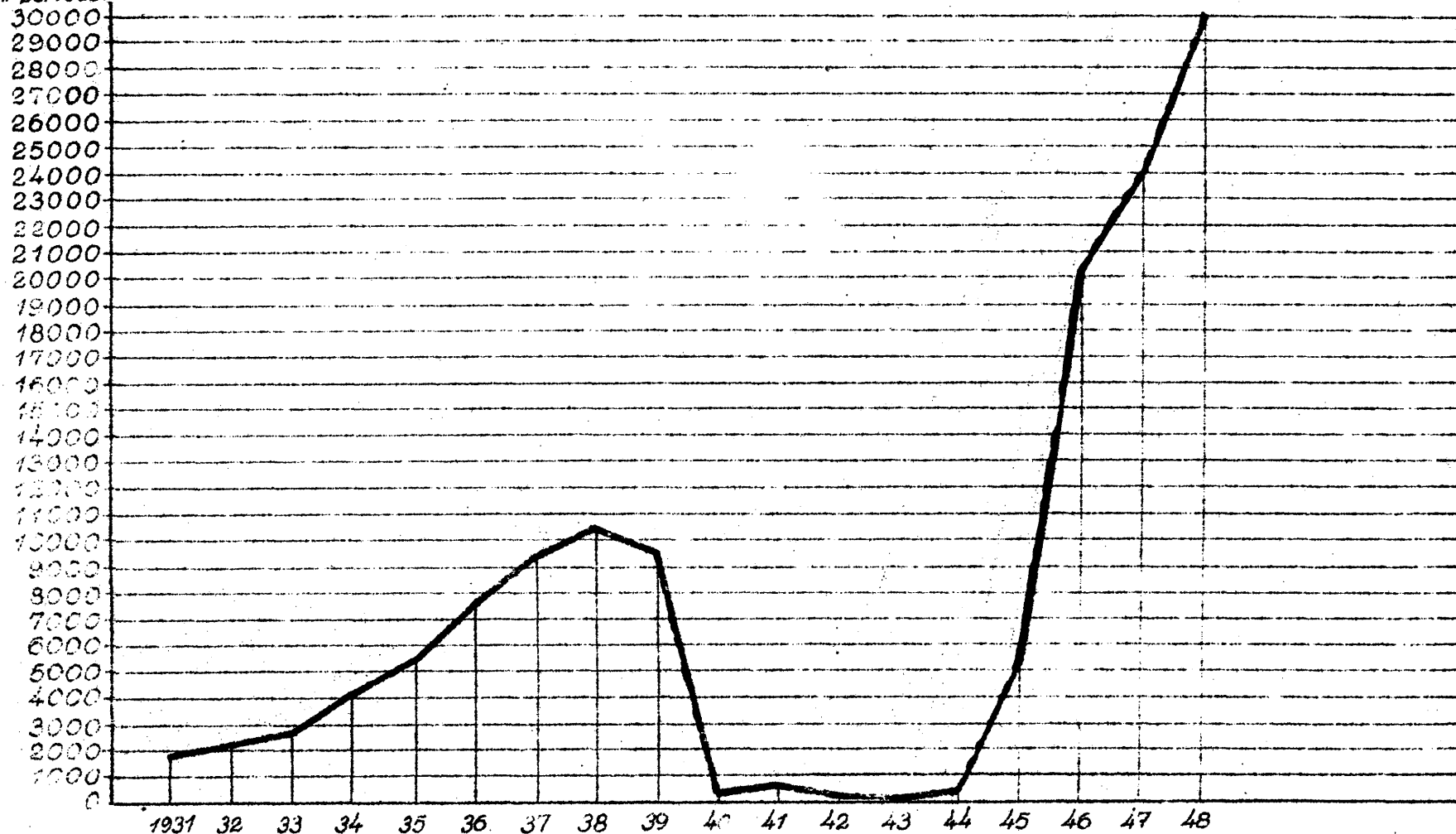
Posti- ja lennätinhallitus
Lennätinteknillinen osasto
Helsinki

Suhd.

Pint.
P.k.
Jalk.
Hv.

Service radiotéléphonique effectué par les stations côtières finlandaises. *Radio telephone traffic of the Finnish coast stations.*

Periodes de 3 minutes
3 min. periods.

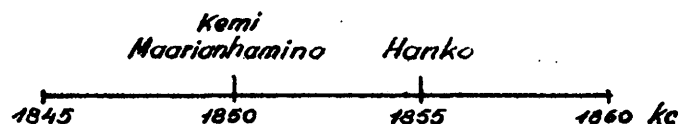


Service radiotéléphonique effectué par les stations côtières finlandaises.
Radio telephone traffic of the Finnish coast stations.
Material

The general calling
and distress wave



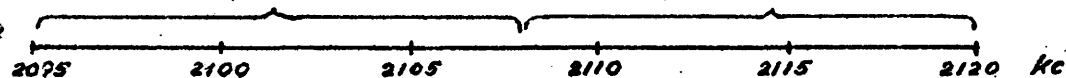
Coast
stations



The ships on the North Sea
and on the Baltic

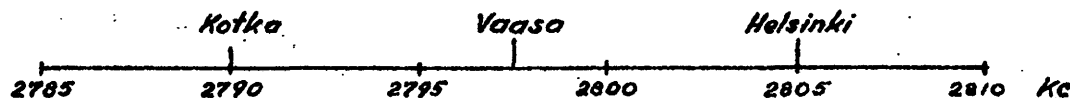
The ships on
the Baltic

The ships with the
coast stations

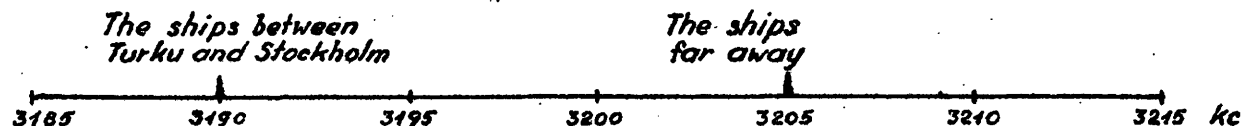


Traffic
communica-
tion.

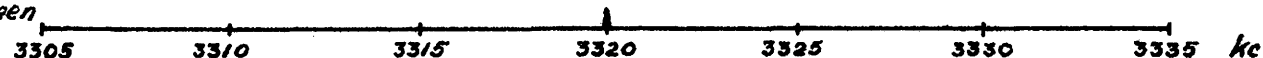
Coast stations



The ships with the
coast stations



The traffic between
the ships



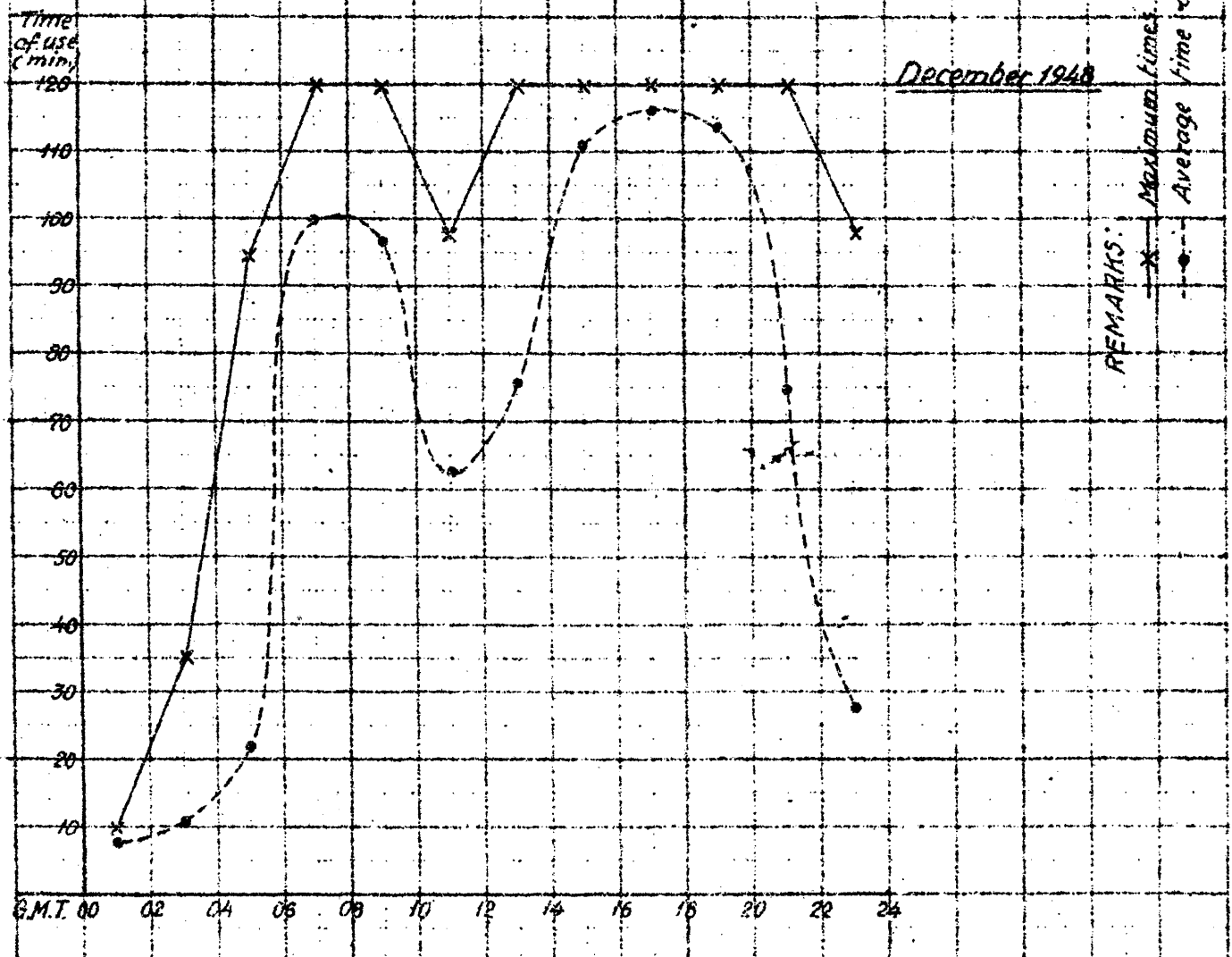
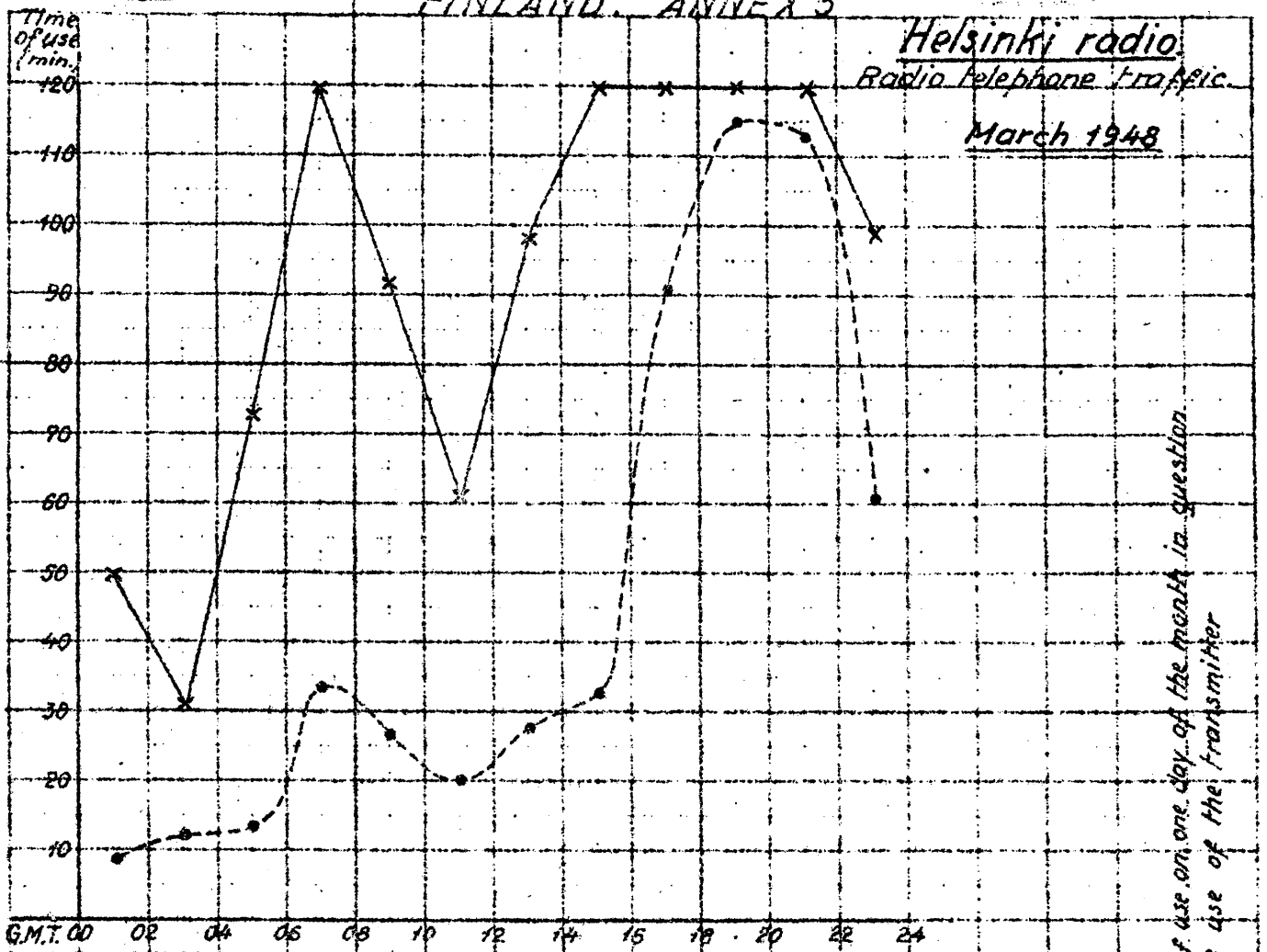
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Lennätinteknillinen osasto
Helsinki

Suhde:	Plirt. Suor	12.4.47.
	P.h.	
	Tark.	
	Hyv.	

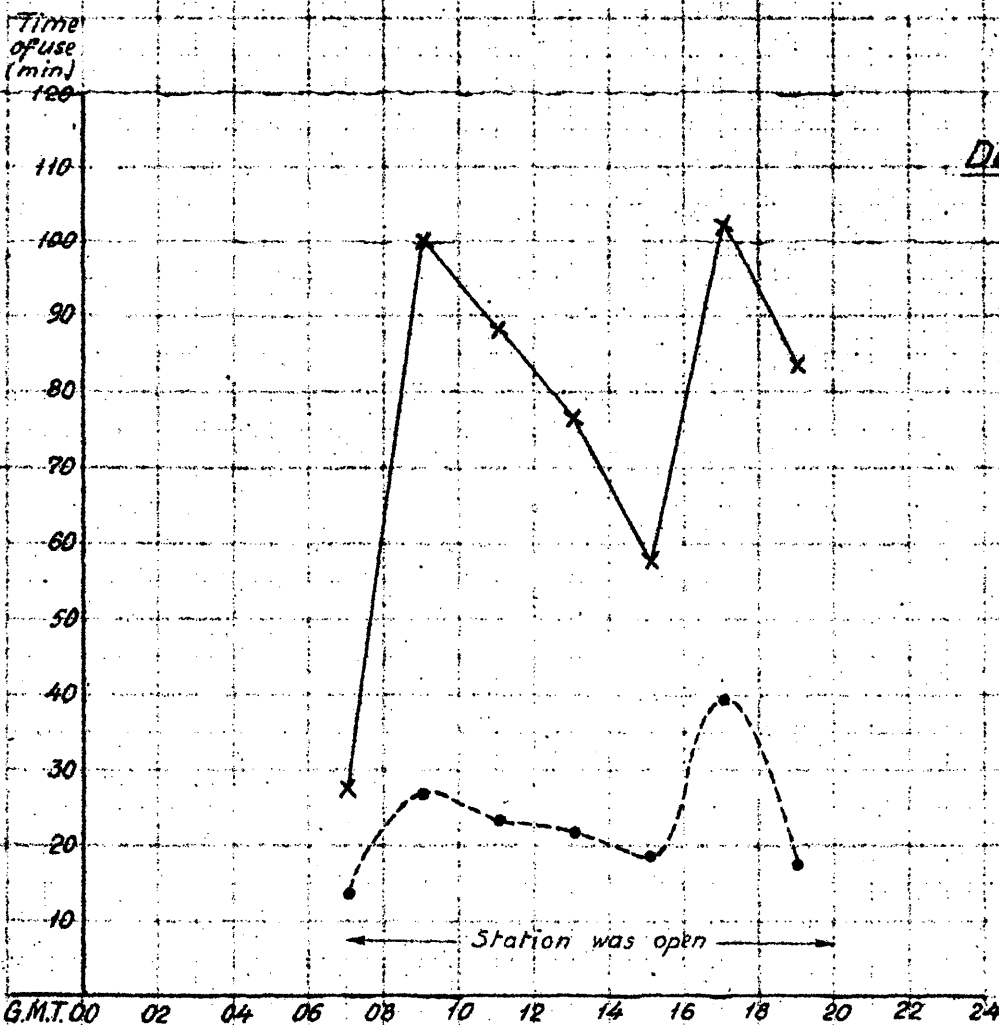
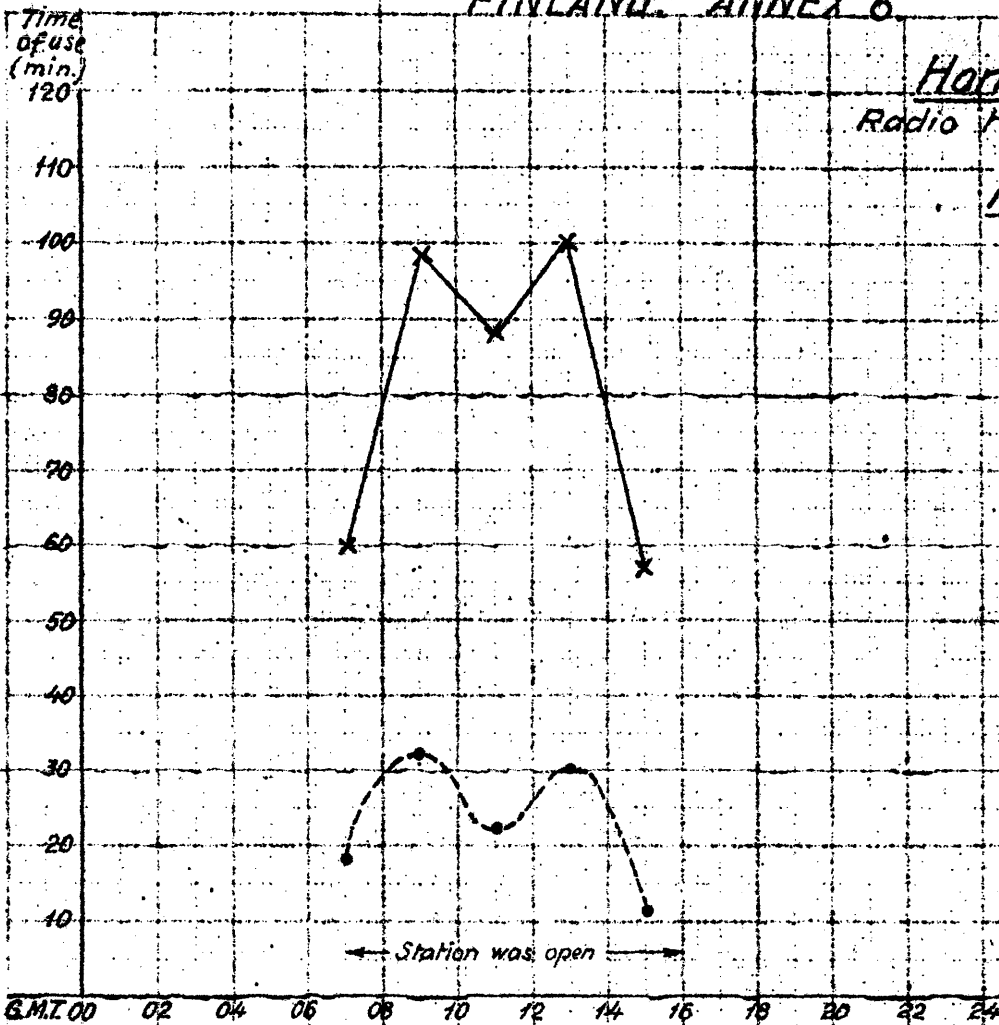
The wave distribution to the Finnish
radiotelephone stations according to
the agreement of the Hague.

FINLAND. ANNEX 5



FINLAND. ANNEX 6.

Hanko radio
Radio telephone traffic.
March 1948



REMARKS: Maximum times of use on one day of the month in question
Average time of use of the transmitter

FINLAND

List of vessels with a capacity of less
than 1600 gross registered tons and
provided with radio telephone
equipments.

Note. The list does not comprise the vessels of
the Defence.

1	-	100	gross	regist'd	tons	6 ¹⁾	vessels
100	-	200	"	"	"	12 ¹⁾	"
200	-	300	"	"	"	7	"
300	-	400	"	"	"	6	"
400	-	500	"	"	"	8	"
500	-	600	"	"	"	6	"
600	-	700	"	"	"	2	"
700	-	800	"	"	"	5	"
800	-	900	"	"	"	6	"
900	-	1000	"	"	"	3	"
1000	-	1100	"	"	"	8	"
1100	-	1200	"	"	"	5	"
1200	-	1300	"	"	"	10	"
1300	-	1400	"	"	"	6	"
1400	-	1500	"	"	"	4	"
1500	-	1600	"	"	"	11	"
						105	
1) Plus tug vessels						52	
A capacity up to 1600 tons						157	vessels

(Annex 7)

A capacity more than 400 up to 500 tons.

Eila	OFIU	447	T1	OFHJ	460
Glittertind	OFCQ	429	T2/	OFKX	450
Iris/	OHEL	446	T3/	OFMN	457
Marta/	OFDD	486	Zephyr/	OFOF	491

A capacity more than 500 up to 600 tons.

Apu	OHAB	521	Murtaja	OHAZ	-
Frej/	OHKB	561	Styrso	OFGU	547
Merita	OFEQ	584	Otso	OFAH	530

A capacity more than 600 up to 700 tons.

Hebe	OHXG	686	Lahti	OHZF	698
------	------	-----	-------	------	-----

A capacity more than 700 up to 800 tons.

Bore I	OHAM	798	Nordstjernan/	OHBD	782
Bore V	OHDC	777	Riitta H	OFFE	761
			Skorso	OFIM	773

A capacity more than 800 up to 900 tons.

Gripo	OFMO	804	Per Brahe	OHZQ	847
Hermen/	OFEO	829	Poseidon	OHBJ	844
Mira/	OHCH	827	Primula/	OHDF	868

A capacity more than 900 up to 1000 tons.

Axel	OHEC	992	Verna H	OHKT	918
Vega/	OHGN	974			

A capacity more than 1000 up to 1100 tons.

Anna/	OHYU	1051	Oihonna	OHBF	1060
Baltic/	OHAH	1100	Raune	OFDJ	1005
Barosund	OHED	1015	Ribjorn	OF CG	1085
Ceres/	OHGH	1028	Sucmen Neito	OH CW	1096

(Annex 7)

A capacity more than 1100 up to 1200 tons.

Bore III	OFAQ	1153	Virgo/	OHDG	1107
Carelia/	OHGF	1103	Wikla	OFAD	1185
Lapponia	OHFI	1173			

A capacity more than 1200 up to 1300 tons.

Castor/	OHGG	1298	Otava	OHHC	1290
Kotka	OHKD	1286	Sampo	OHBL	1286
Leda	OHCO	1228	Sigrid	OHCB	1224
Mercur/	OFKD	1299	Thelma/	OFNB	1294
Nagu	OFKG	1285	Valborg	OFNM	1283

A capacity more than 1300 up to 1400 tons.

Bore VI	OHGP	1380	Marius/	OFDZ	1375
Halvar H	OHEA	1343	MaudThorden/	OHXE	1376
Inger/	OFAF	1383	Pollux/	OHGL	1335

A capacity more than 1400 up to 1500 tons.

Eva/	OHZP	1492	Marja-Liisa		
			Nurminen	OFDT	1460
Marina/	OHYB	1407	Oinas	OFDM	1455

A capacity more than 1500 up to 1600 tons.

Canopus/	OFBR	1592	Fennia/	OFGT	1555
Capella/	OFHF	1561	Havnia	OHXR	1571
Clic/	OFGA	1557	Katrina	OFMU	1558
Corona/	OFAG	1592	Norma	OHDE	1516
Ellen/	OFDR	1597	Tarmo	OHBQ	1562
			Wappu	OGZZ	1539

STATISTICAL TABLE OF SHIPPINGACCIDENTS IN FINNISH WATERS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY REEFS</u>
1935	73	46
1936	90	45
1938	96	46
1939	66	41
1940	62	33
1941	65	35
1942	150	97
1943	97	66
1944	115	71
1945	103	59
1946	145	89

This statistical table refers to all shipping, Finnish and foreign, the latter accounting for a proportion of about 50% of the victims.

(84-80-84)

SECOND REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP FOR DRAFTING
RULES OF PROCEDURE.

1. The Portuguese Delegate informed the Chairman of the Group that he was too busy to go on participating in the Group's work.
2. In accordance with the decision adopted during the 3rd part of the First Plenary Assembly of the Conference (Document 37, para.3.26), the Working Group resumed discussion of the two points of the Rules of Procedure which had not yet been settled by the Plenary Assembly.

As regards the text for para 4 of Rule 16 (Voting Procedure), the Group had been unable to reach general agreement. The proposals for discussion were those contained in Annexes 1 - 4 to the First Report of the Group (Document 35) with the exception of the Italian proposal (Annex 2 to Doc. 35) which had been withdrawn by its author. It should also be noted that Item A of the USSR proposal is made pointless by the Plenary Assembly's decision on this question(Document 38).
4. The Group considered that further discussion of this subject would not lead to an agreement and therefore referred the question to the Plenary Assembly without making any recommendation.
5. The proposals (Annex 5 and 6 of Document 35) to add a 4th paragraph to Rule 13 regarding the time to be allowed between the publication of documents and their discussion by the Plenary Assembly were withdrawn. The proposal attached hereto was however submitted by way of compromise. A few members of the Group asked that this text be included in Rule 13. Other members of the Group accepted the additional text in principle but pointed out that the words "and other documents containing proposals" seemed rather to contradict para 3 of Rule 13.

A third group of members preferred to have no addition to Rule 13, but agreed that the text under discussion might appear as a recommendation in the minutes of the Plenary Assembly.
6. Since no agreement was reached on this question, the Group could not formulate any recommendation to the Plenary Assembly.
7. In connection with the above question, the Italian Delegate suggested that the Rules of Procedure should include a clause to the effect that
 - (a) the Agenda of a Plenary Meeting should be published two days before the Meeting, and
 - (b) in general, only questions on the Agenda should be discussed at the Meeting.
8. The Working Group considered that this addition should not be made to Rule 13: "Proposals presented during a Conference". If made at all, it would be better placed in another Rule, e.g. Rule 10.

9. The Group considered that this point could not be discussed until a decision had been reached on the preceding question (5 and 6).

Annex

Draft text to be inserted in Rule 13 as para 4:

"As a general rule, the Plenary Assembly shall not discuss documents prepared by the Committees and other documents containing proposals concerning questions on the Agenda, until two days after their publication".

Ordre du jour
1ère Assemblée plénière
5ème partie

Vendredi 3 juin à 9 h.30

1. Deuxième rapport du Groupe de travail chargé
d'établir un projet de règlement intérieur.
 2. Divers
-

Agenda
1st Plenary Assembly
5th Part

Friday 3rd June at 9. 30 a.m.

1. Second report of the Working Group for drafting
rules of procedure.
2. Miscellaneous

Corrigendum au Doc. N° 42-F

Alinéa 3, 2ème ligne :

au lieu de "225 à 415 kc/s"

lire "255 à 415 kc/s"

Amendment to Doc. N° 42-F

This amendment concerns the French text only.

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

(revised)

COMMITTEE 6Report of the first Meeting2nd June, 1949

1. The meeting was opened at 14.40 hours under the chairmanship of Mr. Mumford (United Kingdom). After having welcomed, as Vice-Chairman, Mr. Likhouchine (Bielorussia), the Chairman asked for the nomination of reporters. The following were nominated and accepted :

Mr. Fontaine (France) for the French language
and Mr. Lillicrap (U.K.) for the English language
2. The terms of reference of the Committee are given in Document No 42, which states that Committee 6 has been formed to deal with the requirements and the preparation of the Plan for the frequency band 1605 to 3900 kc/s. Within this band, the following sub-bands are being dealt with by the P.F.B. and therefore will not be considered by the Region 1 Conference :

2850 - 3025 kc/s
3025 - 3155 "
3400 - 3500 "
3. The Chairman drew attention to the following documents, bearing on the work of the Committee :

Document No 1
3
7
8
9
12
28
4. The Chairman then invited discussion on the organisation of the work of the Committee. The delegate of Poland, recalling a proposal made that morning in Committee 5 by the delegate of Sweden, considered that the first task of Committee 6 was to collect and examine the frequency requirements, and proposed that a single working group should be set up for this purpose this Working Group could itself decide whether to divide into sub-groups. In this, he was supported by the delegation of U.S.S.R. and Belgium. Having reached general agreement that a single working group should be set up, the Committee proceeded to consider in detail the terms of reference of this working group.

The delegate of Portugal proposed that the terms of reference should be "to collect and examine the frequency requirements." The delegates of Poland and Belgium then raised the question of the form in which the requirements should be presented. The delegates of Yugoslavia, Albania and the

U.R.S.S., however, considered that the form of presentation was a secondary question and need not be studied until after the requirements had been collected.

As a compromise, the delegate of Belgium proposed that the Committee, in setting up the Working Group to collect and examine requirements, should recommend to delegations that they should provide as much information as possible on factors such as transmitter power and location.

In answer to the Chairman, the delegate of Poland said that he was willing to accept this proposal. After the delegate of the U.S.S.R. had also expressed his agreement, the proposal of the delegate of Belgium was adopted by the Committee.

Summarising, the Chairman said that it had been agreed to set up a single working group, whose terms of reference were "to collect together and examine the frequency requirements." The Working Group itself would decide whether to divide into sub-groups for convenience in carrying out the work.

5. After the delegate of Sweden, Mr. Gejer, had regretfully declined the chairmanship, Mr. Lambin, delegate of Belgium, was proposed as chairman of the Working Group by the delegate of the U.S.S.R. This was unanimously accepted and Mr. Schamscha, the delegate of the Ukraine was also unanimously accepted as Vice-Chairman.

6. , Further discussion then took place on the type of information that delegations would be recommended to supply in presenting their requirements.

It was proposed by the delegates of Belgium and Portugal that this information should include details of such factors as :

Power of transmitter
Range
Location of transmitters
Hours of service
Type of emission
Order of Magnitude of required frequency
and, in the case of the Maritime Mobile Service,
some indication of whether the requirement is
for ship-shore, shore-ship, or inter-ship use.

The delegate of Egypt, supported by the United Kingdom, Netherlands and South Africa, proposed that the requirements should be presented on the Atlantic City Forms 2.

On the other hand, the delegations of Albania, Yugoslavia and U.S.S.R. considered that it was premature to consider this question before making a preliminary examination of the requirements.

After further discussion, it was agreed to refer to the Plenary Assembly the question of the final form in which, in accordance with the proposal of Belgium, delegations would be recommended to present their requirements.

7. Consideration was then given to the date by which requirements should be submitted. The delegate of Yugoslavia, supported by the U.S.S.R., considered that this date could not be fixed until the form of presentation of the requirements had been fixed by the Plenary Assembly. These delegations, therefore, proposed that the question of a date for the submission of requirements should be referred to the Plenary Assembly. Other delegations, while not sharing the viewpoint expressed by Yugoslavia, agreed that it would be preferable to refer the problem to the Plenary Assembly rather than to duplicate the same discussions in the Committee and the Plenary Assembly.
8. Summarising, the Chairman stated that, in view of the discussions that had taken place, he proposed to report to the Plenary Assembly that a Working Group had been established by Committee 6 to collect and examine frequency requirements. No decisions had been taken on the form of presentation of the requirements and on the date for the submission of requirements. The guidance of the Plenary Assembly would be requested on these two subjects.

Rapporteurs :
J. Fontaine
H.G. Lillicrap

A.H. Mumford
Chairman of Committee 6

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 6

Report of the first Meeting

2nd June, 1949

1. The meeting was opened at 14.40 hours under the chairmanship of Mr. Mumford (United Kingdom). After having welcomed, as Vice-Chairman, Mr. Likhouchine (Bielorussia), the Chairman asked for the nomination of reporters. The following were nominated and accepted:

Mr. Fontaine (France) for the French language
and Mr. Lillicrap (U.K.) for the English language

2. The terms of reference of the Committee are given in Document No. 42, which states that Committee 6 has been formed to deal with the requirements and the preparation of the Plan for the frequency band 1605 to 3900 kc/s. Within this band, the following sub-bands are being dealt with by the P.F.B. and therefore will not be considered by the Region 1 Conference:

2850 - 3025 kc/s
3025 - 3155 "
3400 - 3500 "

3. The Chairman drew attention to the following documents, bearing on the work of the Committee:

Document No. 1
3
7
8
9
12
28

4. The Chairman then invited discussion on the organisation of the work of the Committee. The delegate of Poland, supported by the delegations of U.S.S.R. and Belgium, considered that the main task of the Committee was to collect and examine the frequency requirements, and proposed that a single Working Group should be set up for this purpose.

In the ensuing discussion, the delegations of Poland and Belgium expressed the view that it would be necessary to decide the form in which the requirements should be presented before proceeding to examine them. The delegations of Yugoslavia, Albania and U.S.S.R., however, considered this question to be secondary and that it need not be answered until a preliminary examination of the requirements had been made.

As a compromise, the delegate of Belgium, proposed that the Committee, in setting up the Working Group to collect and examine requirements, should recommend to delegations that they should provide as much information as

possible on factors such as transmitter power and location. It was then unanimously agreed to set up a Working Group on this basis.

The terms of reference of the Working Group would be to collect together and examine the frequency requirements. The Working Group itself would decide whether to divide into sub-groups for convenience in carrying out the work.

5. After the delegate of Sweden, Mr. Gejer, had regretfully declined the chairmanship, Mr. Lambin, delegate of Belgium, was proposed as chairman of the Working Group by the delegate of the U.S.S.R. This was unanimously accepted and Mr. Schamscha, the delegate of the Ukraine was also unanimously accepted as Vice-Chairman.

6. Further discussion then took place on the type of information that delegations would be recommended to supply in presenting their requirements.

It was proposed by the delegates of Belgium and Portugal that this information should include details of such factors as:

Power of transmitter
Range " "
Location " "
Hours of service
Type of emission
Order of Magnitude of required frequency
and, in the case of the Maritime Mobile Service,
some indication of whether the requirement is
for ship-shore, shore-ship, or inter-ship use.

The delegate of Egypt, supported by the United Kingdom, Netherlands and South Africa, proposed that the requirements should be presented on the Atlantic City Forms 2.

On the other hand, the delegations of Albania, Yugoslavia and U.S.S.R. considered that it was premature to consider this question before making a preliminary examination of the requirements.

After further discussion it was agreed that the question of the final form of presentation of requirements would be referred to the Plenary Assembly.

7. Consideration was then given to the date by which requirements should be submitted. The delegate of Yugoslavia, supported by the U.S.S.R., considered that this date could not be fixed until the form of presentation of the requirements had been fixed by the Plenary Assembly. These delegations, therefore, proposed that the question of a date for the submission or requirements should be referred to the Plenary Assembly. Other delegations, while not sharing the viewpoint expressed by Yugoslavia, agreed that it would be preferable to refer the problem to the Plenary Assembly rather than to duplicate the same discussions in the Committee and the Plenary Assembly.

8. Summarising, the Chairman stated that, in view of the discussions that had taken place, he proposed to report to the Plenary Assembly that a Working Group had been established by Committee 6 to collect and examine frequency requirements, but this Working Group could not begin its work until decisions had been taken on the form of presentation of the requirements and on the date for the submission of requirements. The guidance of the Plenary Assembly would be requested on these two subjects.

Rapporteurs:
J. Fontaine
H.G. Lillierap

A. Mumford
Chairman of Committee 6

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 1

(Steering Committee)

Second Meeting, 3rd June 1949

The meeting was opened at 12.00 hours with Mr. Lhermite in the chair.

The Committee fixed the schedule of meetings for the coming week, 7 to 11 June, 1949. The Schedule appears as Document N°. 53.

After an exchange of views between Messrs. Makarov, Lambin and Damant, it was recognized that there was no urgent need for convening the Drafting Committee.

The Meeting rose at 12.45 hours.

The Rapporteur :

J. Revoy

The Chairman:

M. Lhermite

Conférence administrative
des Radiocommunications
pour la Région 1

GENEVE, 1949

Région 1 - Document N° 53-F
3 juin 1949

Horaire des séances
du 6 au 10 juin

Lundi	6 juin		Jour férié	
Mardi	7 juin	9 h.30	Commission 5	Annexe Varembé
"	" "	14 h.30	Séance plénière	Salle B
Mercredi	8 juin	9 h.30	Commission 2	Salle B
"	" "	14 h.30	Commission 6	Salle B
Jeudi	9 juin	9 h.30	Commission 5*	Salle B
"	" "	14 h.30	Commission 6*	Salle B
Vendredi	10 juin	9 h.30	Commission 3	Salle B
"	" "	14 h.30	Commission 6*	Salle B
"	" "	17 h.30	Commission 1	Salle B

* Si les groupes de travail des Commissions 5 et 6 sont constitués, ces groupes de travail pourront se réunir à l'heure indiquée à l'Annexe Varembé.

Administrative Radio Conference

Region 1 - Document N° 53-E
3 June 1949

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

Schedule of Meetings

6th June through 10th June

Monday	6th june		Public holyday	
Tuesday	7th june	0930 hours	Committee 5	Varembé Annex
"	" "	1430	" Plenary Assembly	Salle B
Wednesday	8th june	0930	" Committee 2	Salle B
"	" "	1430	" Committee 6	Salle B
Thursday	9th june	0930	" Committee 5*	Salle B
"	" "	1430	" Committee 6*	Salle B
Friday	10th june	0930	" Committee 3	Salle B
"	" "	1430	" Committee 6*	Salle B
"	" "	1730	" Committee 1	Salle B

* If the Working Groups of Committees 5 and 6 have been set up they may meet at the times indicated in the Varembé Annex.

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

MINUTES OF THE FIRST PLENARY ASSEMBLY.

fifth part
3 June, 1949

- 1.1 The Meeting was opened at 09.40 hours, under the chairmanship of Mr. Lhermite.

Delegations from the following countries were present :

Albania, Belgium, Bielorussian S.S.R., Bulgaria, United Kingdom Colonies, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, Morocco and Tunisia, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, ~~Rumania~~, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Ukrainian S.S.R., Union of South Africa, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia.

The following countries were represented by proxy :

Ireland, Southern Rhodesia, French Overseas Territories.

The following Observers were present :

United States, I.C.A.O., C.I.R.M.

2. Item 1 of the Agenda (Region 1 Document 49) : Second report of the Working Group for drafting Rules of Procedure.

- 2.1 Mr. Bramel de Cléjoulx (France) presented Document 48, and drew attention to the following three points, on which the Plenary Assembly was to take a decision :

- 2.1.1 Article 16, para 4, of the Rules of Procedure

Three points of view had been presented :

- that of the Delegations which thought that all decisions should be taken by a simple majority vote.
- that of the Delegation of U.S.S.R. which felt that decisions on matters of principle and matters relating directly to the elaboration of the Plan must be taken by a vote of two thirds (2/3rd) of the Delegations present.
- that of the Delegation of Bulgaria which felt that decisions on matters of principle and matters relating directly or indirectly to the elaboration of the Plan must be adopted unanimously or by at least two thirds (2/3rd) of the Delegations present.

2.1.2 Article 13 of the Rules of Procedure

Some Delegations wanted the following text inserted as a fourth paragraph to Article 13 :

"As a general rule, the Plenary Assembly shall not discuss documents prepared by the Committees and other documents containing proposals concerning questions on the Agenda, until two days after their publication".

Other Delegations considered that the text under discussion might appear as a recommendation in the minutes of the Plenary Assembly.

2.3 The Delegate of Italy had proposed that a clause be inserted in the Rules of Procedure, stating that the Agenda of a Plenary Meeting ought to be published two days before the Meeting.

2.2 The Delegate of Italy withdrew his proposal.

2.3.1 The Chairman put up for discussion the question of a 2/3 majority vote.

2.3.2 The Delegate of Bulgaria recalled that the Conference had decided that the Plan ought to receive the signature of all, or nearly all, the Delegations. This would logically depend on the procedure used in taking the preliminary decisions relative to the Plan. If these decisions were taken by a simple majority, the Conference's desire to have the Plan signed by all, or nearly all, of the Delegations would not be realized.

2.3.3 The Delegate of France was of the opposite opinion. The voting preliminary to the final adoption of the Plan concerned only the method to follow in establishing the Plan. Various methods could be followed, but, as no one method would assure success, discussions on this point would be useless and would create an unfavourable atmosphere for the work. It was certain that the Delegates who, in the beginning, were not in agreement with the majority as to the method to follow, would realize, once the Plan was established, that the interests of their countries had been protected and that their radiocommunications would function under good conditions.

He therefore proposed that Article 16, para 4, be left as it stood.

2.3.4 The Delegate of U.S.S.R. declared that he favored a 2/3 majority vote on important questions because, since the Plan must have the signatures of all, or nearly all, of the Delegations, everything which touched the vital interests of the countries of Region 1 necessitated a perfect agreement. It was wrong to think that a simple majority would speed up the work; for example, the Copenhagen Conference had to reject each variant adopted by a simple majority in favor of one that was acceptable to more Delegations.

The adoption of the principle of the 2/3 majority would lead the Conference to final success.

2.3.5 The Delegate of Portugal agreed with the point of view of the Delegate of France. He said that, to carry the Russian Delegation's proposal to its logical conclusion, the Conference should decide this question by a 2/3 majority.

- 2.3.6 The Delegate of Bielorussian S.S.R. supported the Soviet proposal, and thought that the Delegate of France was wrong in supposing, a priori, that the final Plan would be acceptable if the preliminary decisions were not taken by a substantial majority.
- 2.3.7 The Delegate of Italy recalled that the 2/3 majority rule had been admitted in Copenhagen only in relation to the admission of new members. There were two reasons in his opinion for rejecting the Soviet proposal : 1. it was always difficult to know which were the matters of principle (necessitating a 2/3 vote) 2. the result of the vote often depended on the way the Chairman presented the question.
- 2.3.8 The Delegate of Ukrainian S.S.R., Poland, and Czechoslovakia supported the Soviet proposal as the only one which would lead to a satisfactory plan.
- 2.3.9 The Delegate of Albania declared his support of the Soviet proposal. He felt that the statement of the Delegate of France, that adoption by a 2/3 majority vote would create an unfavorable atmosphere for the work, was unfounded. To the contrary, the decisions taken by a simple majority would create an unfavorable atmosphere and might lead to a deadlock. A sure method, even though a little slower, was certainly the best.
- 2.3.10 The Delegate of the United Kingdom agreed with the Delegates of France and Italy that the introduction of the 2/3 majority vote would give rise to long discussions, and that it would be almost impossible to determine the question on which the decision must be taken by a majority of 2/3.
- 2.3.11 The Delegate of Yugoslavia felt, to the contrary, that precise definitions would permit them to determine the important questions which should be decided upon by a 2/3 majority vote, and that with a 2/3 vote, the Plan would have a chance of obtaining the signatures of all, or nearly all, the Delegations.
- 2.3.12 The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the question must be looked at objectively and not be considered in a false light, as the Delegate of Portugal was doing. He recalled that his proposal was simply that the decisions on the most important subjects must be taken by a 2/3 majority vote, and not by a small majority imposing its views on an important minority.
- He declared that if the Conference decided to solve all questions by a simple majority, these decisions would not be considered by the Soviet Delegation as having legal value.
- 2.3.13 Because of the differences in opinion, the Chairman put to a vote the Soviet proposal, which was rejected by a vote of 16 against and 11 for.
- For : Albania, Bielorussian S.S.R., Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Ukrainian S.S.R., U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia.
- Against : Belgium, United Kingdom Colonies, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Morocco and Tunisia, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, Southern Rhodesia, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, French Overseas Territories, Union of South Africa.
- 2.3.14 The Meeting was recessed from 10.40 to 11.00 hours.

2.4.1 The Chairman opened the discussion on the text given in the Annex to Document 48.

2.4.2 The Delegate of Italy read out part of para. 3 of Article 13 of the Rules of Procedure of Atlantic City.

As he felt that this passage was in contradiction to text under discussion. He proposed to cut out of the latter the words "and other documents containing proposals concerning questions on the Agenda".

2.4.3 For the Delegate of Albania, there was no contradiction, as the Rules of Procedure referred to proposals presented orally at the meetings, and the text under discussion referred to written documents.

2.4.4 The Delegate of U.S.S.R. felt that the opinion of the Italian Delegate was regrettable, and contrary to the interests of the Conference as well as of the Italian Delegation, because it would allow discussion of proposals, which might be voluminous before the Delegates would have had time to translate them into their maternal language. He insisted that he would not take part in discussions of proposals submitted less than two days before a meeting, as he would not have had time to study them.

2.4.5 The Delegate of France, supported by the Delegate of the United Kingdom, explained why the amendment proposed by General Sacco was logical. According to Article 13 of the Rules of Procedure, every Delegate had the right to present a proposal orally at a meeting; it would therefore be most illogical to take from him the right to present this same proposal in written form 24 hours in advance. If the proposed text were adopted, the Delegates would be obliged to present their proposals orally, and at the last minute.

2.4.6 The Delegate of Yugoslavia supported the text given in Document 48, and cited the case of the meeting of the C.C.I.R. at Stockholm, where it happened frequently that voluminous documents had been distributed during the meeting in which they were being studied. He felt that the adoption of the proposal under discussion was a measure of courtesy to the Delegations which had neither French nor English as a maternal language, and to the Delegations less well provided.

2.4.7 The Delegate of Bielorussian S.S.R. also felt that intelligent decisions could not be taken unless the delay of 2 days were observed. Like the Delegate of U.S.S.R., he insisted that he would not take part in discussions of documents published less than 2 days in advance.

2.4.8 To clarify the situation, and to show that the proposed text was not in conflict with Article 13, para. 3, of the Rules of Procedure, the Delegate of U.S.S.R. proposed to cut out only the words "containing proposals", so that it would be clear that only the documents drawn up by Committees or submitted by the Delegations or Organisations must be published 2 days before being discussed.

On the other hand, proposals could be submitted orally or written during the course of a meeting.

2.4.9 The Delegates of Italy, France and the United Kingdom accepted this proposal which met with no objections.

(R1-54-E)

2.4.10 Therefore, Article 13 of the Rules of Procedure would be followed with a paragraph 4 thus stated:

"4 - As a general rule, the Plenary Assembly shall not discuss documents prepared by the Committees and other documents concerning questions on the Agenda, until two days after their publication".

3. Item 2 of the Agenda: Miscellaneous.

3.1 Admission of the International Amateur Radio Union as Observers.

3.1.1 The Chairman read out a telegram in which the International Amateur Radio Union asked to be admitted to the Conference as Observer. He added that he had information which permitted him to state that Francist Spain was not a member of this Union.

3.1.2 As there were no objections, the International Amateur Radio Union was admitted to the Conference as Observer.

3.2 Admission of the I.F.R.B.

3.2.1 The Secretary of the Conference made the following statement:

"I wish to correct a misunderstanding which occurred during our last meeting regarding the status of the I.F.R.B.

Under the terms of Chapter 2 of the General Regulations, any permanent organ of the I.T.U. shall be admitted as of right to administrative conferences.

I stated that the I.F.R.B. was a permanent organ of the I.T.U. and some doubt was cast on the correctness of this statement.

I should now like to refer to Article 4 of the Convention, where we listed the permanent organs of the Union, and to remind the Assembly that the Convention came into force as of 1 January 1949.

It follows that the I.F.R.B. is now a permanent organ of the Union and should have been admitted to this Conference without vote, and the nature of its functions is outside the purview of the present question.

I recommend therefore, that all reference to the vote which took place should be struck from the record of the last meeting."

3.2.2 The Delegate of U.S.S.R. declared that the minutes of the last meeting could not be changed, as the minutes must be a record of everything that had happened.

He agreed that the I.F.R.B. was a permanent organ of the Union, but felt that it would not acquire legal status until after the approval of the new International Frequency List.

Since the envoy of the I.F.R.B. would not represent anything at the present Conference; it would be strange if he had declarations to make on the work. On the contrary, it was the I.F.R.B. that would benefit from participation in the Conference.

3.2.3

The Delegate of Bulgaria declared that he had made an objection at the last meeting (see Document 46, point 5.5.10) based on the words "and other associated duties" in paragraph 2 of the considerations of the Resolution relating to the I.F.R.B. He felt that the presence of the I.F.R.B. at the Conference as Observer was one of the "other associated duties".

3.2.4

Following these explanations, the first Plenary Assembly was adjourned at 11.50 hours.

Rapporteur:
J. Revoy

Secretary:
C. Stead

Chairman:
M. Lhermite

pour la Région 1
GENEVE, 1949

Ordre du jour

Deuxième Séance plénière

Mardi 7 juin à 14h.30

1. Approbation des procès-verbaux de la 1ère Séance plénière
(Documents N°s 22, 31 & 37).
 2. Forme sous laquelle les demandes de fréquences doivent être
soumises.
 3. Date limite de la présentation des demandes de fréquences.
 4. Divers
-

Administrative Radio Conference

Region 1 - Document N° 55-E
3 June, 1949

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

Agenda

Second Plenary Assembly

Tuesday 7th June at 1430 hours

1. Approval of the minutes of the first Plenary Assembly
(Documents N°s 22, 31 & 37).
2. Form in which Frequency requirements should be submitted.
3. Target date for submission of requirements.
4. Miscellaneous.

COMMISSION 5

Ordre du Jour

1ère séance (2ème partie)

Mardi 7 Juin à 9h.30
(Annexe Varembe)

1. Suite des délibérations de la 1ère séance (1ère partie).
 2. Mandats du Groupe de travail ou des Groupes de travail qui pourraient être constitués.
 3. Divers.
-

COMMITTEE 5

Agenda

1st Meeting (2nd part)

Tuesday, 7th June, at 9.30 a.m.
(Varembe Annex)

1. Continuation of the deliberations of the first meeting (1st part).
2. Terms of reference of the Working Group or Working Groups to be adopted.
3. Miscellaneous.



**Administrative Radio Conference for Region 1
(Geneva, 1949)**

Document No. 57

Note: The following amendments were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 70 – Amendments to Document No. 57 and Document No. 61

for Region I
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 5.

First Meeting

2nd June, 1949

The meeting opened at 9.40 a.m. under the chairmanship of MR. KUYPER, and MR. COMIC, vice-chairman.

1. The Chairman asked the assembly to take note of the fact that, like many other delegates he would be using a language other than his natural one, and that this might introduce difficulties and ambiguity. He therefore asked delegates to seek clarification from him whenever necessary especially if he used expressions that might not be clear or even might sound incorrect or impolite because, if so, the words he will have spoken will not have given the correct interpretation of what he meant to say.

He felt happy to have Mr. Comic with him who would be of great help, and he proposed that two rapporteurs - one for French and one for English - should be put at his disposal.

Messrs. Steilman and Swanson were nominated rapporteurs.

The following delegations were present, and agreed to participate in the work of Committee 5: Albania, Belgium, Bielorussia, Bulgaria, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Morocco and Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Ukraine, Roumania, United Kingdom, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, South Africa, U.S.S.R.

2. The Chairman announced the details of the Division of the services in the band 255 to 415 Kc/s and indicated that the two principle users were Maritime and Aeronautical. He suggested, therefore, the setting up of two corresponding working groups rather than two sub-committees, as the latter would not be able to work so rapidly.
3. The Delegate of Poland supported by the Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and Bielo-Russia thought that the setting up of two working groups was premature, and that Committee 5 should first of all examine the requirements.
4. The Delegate of The Netherlands supported by the Delegates of France, Portugal, United Kingdom, and Denmark supported the Chairman's proposal.
5. The Delegate of Poland thought that it would be possible to reconcile the two points of view by forming two groups as proposed by the Chairman on condition that their final task would be the collection and classification of requirements, and he proposed accordingly.
6. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. declared that if two groups were really necessary they should divide their activities as follows: -

1st Group - Band 255 to 325 Kc/s
2nd Group - Band 325 to 415 Kc/s
in which all experts could participate.

7. The Delegate of the United Kingdom supported by the Delegates of Denmark, Belgium, and The Netherlands considered that it would be convenient in principle to fix a limiting date for the submission of requirements, of which many were already in the hands of Delegates. In the interval the working groups could commence the study of requirements and discuss the principles instead of remaining idle.
8. The Delegate of U.S.S.R. supported by the Delegates of Portugal, Italy, and France were of opinion that the date could only be fixed by the Plenary Assembly and not by Committee 5.
9. The Chairman announced that, in these circumstances, the date would not be fixed by Committee 5; they would only submit their views to the Plenary Assembly.
10. After an adjournment from 11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. the Delegate of Poland, referred to his previous proposal, and indicated that he now thought it preferable to divide the activities of the two working groups into sub-bands as previously proposed by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Delegates of the U.S.S.R., Hungary, and Roumania also agreed to this division.

11. After a lengthy discussion in which the Delegates of France, The Netherlands, Italy, Portugal, and Belgium declared themselves in favour of a division by Services, the Chairman proposed that the question should be settled by vote.
12. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. opposed this procedure.
13. The Delegate of Sweden, declared that since there was agreement on the first point, i.e. on the collection of requirements, he would suggest to establish in the first place a single working group for the whole band; but this group would be free to divide into sub-groups for the different Services.
14. This proposal was supported by the Delegates of Poland, Norway, and Portugal.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. also supported the setting up of a single working group but thought it should determine its own structure.

15. After statements by the Delegates of Yugoslavia, Ukraine, Roumania, Bielo-Russia, and Egypt approving the proposal made by Sweden the Delegate of The Netherlands asked that the terms of the working group be defined.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom stated that three proposals were before the Committee; and if they adopted the last he agreed with the request of the Delegate of The Netherlands.

16. The Chairman after reviewing the situation arising from the last proposals made by the Delegate of Sweden, The Netherlands, and the United Kingdom proposed owing to the late hour to terminate the meeting and to consider the various proposals at the next meeting, the date of which would be announced later. He thought that the Committee were approaching a compromise solution, and he hoped that a final decision would soon be obtained.

The meeting terminated at 12.45 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

L. Stellman
W. Swanson

Kuyper

Chairman

RULES OF PROCEDURE of the CONFERENCE

At its 1st Plenary Assembly, the Administrative Radio Conference for Region 1 decided to adopt as Rules of Procedure the provisions of Chapter 6 of the General Regulations annexed to the Atlantic City Convention, with the two following additions:

1) Rule 13 - Proposals Presented During a Conference

Add the following paragraph:

"4. As a general rule, the Plenary Assembly shall not discuss documents prepared by the Committees and other documents concerning questions on the Agenda, until two days after their publication."

2) Rule 16 - Voting Procedure in Sessions of the Plenary Assembly

At the beginning of paragraph 4, add the following sentence:

"The frequency assignment plan and the final documents in their final form shall not be put to the vote, but must bear the signature of all or nearly all of the Delegations taking part in the Conference, after which the plan and documents may be forwarded to the P.F.B. for inclusion in the draft of the new International Frequency List."

Administrative Radio Conference

Region 1 - Document No.59-E

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

NOTE BY SECRETARIAT

As requested during the 2nd Plenary Assembly,
Region 3, Document No. 18 is attached for information.

27 May, 1949

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

In accordance with the terms of reference given by the Preparatory Committee (Region 3 Conference), the special Working Group provided for in Document PC R3 No 78 submits to the Plenary Assembly of the Region 3 Conference this draft letter which it has approved unanimously.

From the Chairman of the Region 3 Conference

to the

Chairman of the Region 1 Conference

1. The Preparatory Committee (Region 3 Conference) ~~calculated~~ field strengths for distances less than 4,000 km and frequencies of 1.5 Mc/s, 2 Mc/s, 2.5 Mc/s and 3.5 Mc/s and for the latitudes 40° S, 20° S, 0°, 20° N and 40° N.
2. Several members of the Region 1 Conference have commented on the benefit their Regional Conference would derive from having access to the results of this work. They would like also to have such calculations extended to 60° N. This latitude does not concern Region 3 but is of obvious interest to Region 1.
3. I think it advisable to invite your attention to this matter as the team working on these calculations is now accustomed to its work and will finish the part of interest to Region 3 very shortly.
4. If your Conference thinks that it would be desirable to extend the work to 60° N, I shall be grateful to have an early intimation of the time.
5. Although Region 3 Conference is interested only between 40° S and 40° N, it is nevertheless of the opinion that to simplify accounts the entire cost for all the calculations (from 40° S to 60° N) may be shared equally between the two Conferences. The total expenses will be about 3000 francs.
6. The cost of typing and duplicating the tables would be shared by the two Conferences in proportion to the number of copies each required.
7. Would you kindly let me know whether this solution meets with the approval of your Conference?

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

AGENDA

2nd Meeting Committee 6

Wednesday 8th June at 1430 hours.

1. Approval of the minutes of the first meeting (Doc. No. 51).
2. Statement on matters referred to the second Plenary Assembly.
3. Matters arising from item 2.
4. Miscellaneous.



**Administrative Radio Conference for Region 1
(Geneva, 1949)**

Document No. 61

Note: The following amendments were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 70 – Amendments to Document No. 57 and Document No. 61

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 5

First Meeting (2nd Part)

7th June, 1949

The meeting opened at 9.40 a.m. under the chairmanship of Mr. Kuyper and Mr. Comic vice-chairman.

The following delegations were present:- Albania, Belgium, Bielorussia, U.K. Colonies, France Overseas (represented by France), Denmark, Egypt, France, Hungary, Ireland (represented by United Kingdom), Iceland, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Morocco and Tunis, Yugoslavia, Ukraine, Southern Rhodesia, Roumania, United Kingdom, Sweden, Czechoslovakia (represented by Poland), South Africa, U.S.S.R., Observer of U.S.A.

The Chairman opened the meeting by reading the Agenda contained in document No 56, and then outlined the position as at the end of the preceding meeting. He proposed opening the discussion by putting the following question - "which delegations favor the setting up of two working groups?"

The delegates of the United Kingdom, The Netherlands, and Italy favoured two working groups, whilst the delegates of France, Denmark, Portugal, and Egypt suggested additionally that one of the two groups should deal with Maritime services, and the other with Aeronautical services.

The delegates of Albania and Poland followed by the delegates of the U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Bielorussia, and the Ukraine expressed astonishment that the proposal of the Swedish delegation put forward at the previous meeting and aiming firstly at the setting up of a single working group had not been initially discussed. The proposal had received almost unanimous support, and moreover it was the solution adopted by Committee 6 although the latter had to examine a much wider frequency spectrum than Committee 5. The delegate of the United Kingdom considered that the opinions expressed on the question posed by the Chairman did not confirm the alleged almost unanimity. He asked that the terms of reference of the proposed group should be distinctly defined.

After a discussion, in which there took part the delegates of Yugoslavia, The Netherlands, and Bielorussia the latter delegate confirmed that he supported the proposal of the delegate of Sweden, and indicated that the terms of reference must be to check that the requirements corresponded with those laid down in the frequency allocations of Atlantic City, 1947; and then to classify them by power, and types of emission etc.

The Chairman observed that the discussion on the setting up of one or two groups had now drifted away to the question of terms of reference.

The delegate of the United Kingdom indicated that before deciding objectively on the choice of one group or two groups it would be necessary to have terms of reference, and he asked the delegate of the U.S.S.R. to explain his point of view.

After an interval from 11.15 to 11.40 a.m. the delegate of the U.S.S.R. explained that, in his opinion, the terms of reference of the working group should be to make a general analysis of the requirements submitted by the different countries of Region 1, i.e.

- (1) To ensure that they conform with the Radio Regulations of Atlantic City, 1947,
- (2) To determine the loss in the different sub-bands,
- (3) To classify the requirements by services, types of emission, and stations,
- (4) He added that those terms of reference should not, for the present, include the task of examining whether or not the requirements correspond to the needs of the countries.

The delegate of France although he had previously recommended the establishment of two working groups considered that the choice between one or two groups was not exceptionally important and he had no objection to the setting up of one single group if that was the opinion of Committee 5. He agreed with the terms of reference as proposed by the delegates of Bielorussia and the U.S.S.R.

The delegate of the United Kingdom also agreed with the terms of reference proposed by the U.S.S.R. with the exception however of the words "at least for the present" and he then made the following statement which he requested be included in the minutes:-

"The United Kingdom agrees with the statement of the U.S.S.R. except for point 4 of that statement which reads as follows:-

'that this working group should not have, at least for the present, the task of examining whether or not these requirements correspond to the needs of the countries.'

The United Kingdom cannot admit that this task comes within the terms of reference of this Committee or even of the Conference itself, neither at the present nor at a later stage of the work."

The Chairman asked which delegates would oppose the setting up of one single working group.

The delegate of the U.S.S.R. having agreed with the amendment of the United Kingdom, and no delegate having any objections the proposal was adopted.

On the proposal of the delegate of France Mr. SELIS was then nominated chairman of the working group, and on the proposal of the delegate of the delegate of Bielorussia, Mr. KODLLANYI was nominated vice-chairman.

The Chairman then proposed for discussion the date by which requirements should be submitted and the form in which they should be presented.

After a long discussion in which there took part the delegates of Portugal, Albania, Belgium, Norway, The Netherlands, The U.S.S.R., Poland, France and the United Kingdom the Chairman summarised the decisions on which the Committee were now in agreement:-

1. At the request of Mr. SELIS, chairman of the working group, the group will meet tomorrow morning, 8th June at 9.30 a.m. to commence the study of requirements.
2. This group to study the question of the limiting date for the submission of requirements, taking into account the fact that certain countries are not represented here; and will put forward a proposal to be submitted to Committee 5.
3. This group to put forward a proposal regarding the form in which requirements must be submitted.

In conclusion the Chairman announced in reply to a question put by the Chairman of the Conference that although Room B with its facilities for simultaneous interpretation was obviously more convenient for committee meetings, this committee, after this mornings experience, could be satisfied with Room No.23 at the Varembe annexe when Room B was not available.

The meeting closed at 1.5 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

L. Stellman
W. Swanson

Kuyper

Chairman

Agenda
for the 1st Meeting of the
Finance Committee
Friday 10 June at 0930 hrs.

1. Election of reporter.
2. Composition of the Committee.
3. Terms of Reference of the Committee (See Annex A).
4. Budget available (See Annex B).
5. Report of the Secretariat on current expenditure.
6. Miscellaneous.

Annex A
(R1-63-E)

The following is an extract from Resolution 83 of the Administrative Council : -

C. Committee for the Supervision of the Organization of Conferences or Meetings and the Expenses Resulting therefrom.

In accordance with the directives adopted by the Council during the second session (Minutes of the 23rd Meeting, pages 11 et seq.) at the opening of each Conference or Meeting a Special Committee shall be set up to determine the organization and the facilities available to the delegates and the expenses involved throughout the duration of the Conference or Meeting.

This Committee, which must, of course, include a representative of the General Secretariat and possibly a representative of the inviting country, shall be appointed by the Conference or Meeting.

At the end of each Conference or Meeting, the Committee shall present a report, showing as accurately as possible, for the different items, the total expenditure at the close of the Conference or Meeting.

This report shall be submitted to the closing Plenary Assembly, and then entered, with the observations of the Plenary Assembly, on the agenda of the next session of the Administrative Council.

The provisions of Section C of this Resolution shall apply to conferences sitting or convened at Geneva.

ANNEX B

The following extract from Administrative Council Document No. 283 indicates the Budget available, based on a duration of two months.

I. Personnel:

Administrative Services	9,400	Sw.Frs.
Linguistic Services	107,000	Sw.Frs.
Reproduction Services	7,600	Sw.Frs.

II. Rentals	2,800	Sw.Frs.
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III. Supplies	4,600	Sw.Frs.
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IV. Unforeseen	<u>1,400</u>	Sw.Frs.
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	132,800	Sw.Frs.
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In addition:

Insurance allowance of 15%	18,600	Sw.Frs.
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8 June 1949

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

MINUTES OF THE SECOND PLENARY ASSEMBLY

7 June, 1949

1. The Meeting was opened at 15.00 hours under the chairmanship of Mr. Lhermite.

Delegations from the following countries were present;

Albania, Belgium, Bielorussian S.S.R., Bulgaria, United Kingdom Colonies, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Morocco and Tunisia, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Southern Rhodesia, Rumania, United Kingdom, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, French Overseas Territories, Ukrainian S.S.R., Union of South Africa, U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia.

The following country was represented by proxy: Ireland.

The following Observers were present:

United States, I.C.A.O., C.I.R.M.

2. Item 1 of the Agenda (Document 55) Approval of the minutes of the first Plenary Assembly (Documents 22, 31 and 37).

2.1. The Assembly decided not to approve the minutes of the first Plenary Assembly until all five parts of these minutes had been distributed (Documents Nos. 22, 31, 37, 46 and 54).

2.2 On a request of the Delegate of Poland, it was decided that the Agenda of the next session of the Plenary Assembly would also include approval of the minutes of the meeting of the Heads of Delegations (Documents 23 and 26).

3. Items 2 and 3 of the Agenda: Form in which Frequency requirements should be submitted, and target date for submission of requirements.

3.1.1 Mr. Mumford (United Kingdom), Chairman of Committee 6, explained why this Committee was not able, in its first meeting, to take a decision on the two above-mentioned questions, and how, in consequence, it had decided to ask instructions from the Plenary Assembly in order to avoid a too lengthy discussion.

3.1.2 The Delegate of Poland felt that item 2 of the Agenda (Form in which frequency requirements should be submitted) had been settled by Committee 6, and that it was therefore on the Agenda by error. At the meeting of Committee 6, the Delegate of Belgium had submitted a proposal; the Delegate of Poland had supported it, and no objections had been heard. He therefore considered that this proposal had been adopted. The report of the meeting (document 51), which was not yet approved, was erroneous in that it did not mention this adoption. Therefore, the Delegate of Poland proposed that the Plenary Assembly be interrupted long enough to permit Committee 6 to meet; the Committee would correct the report of the meeting, approve it, and would then be able to submit to the Plenary Assembly, the decisions taken.

- 3.1.3 The Chairman of Committee 6 declared that, in the English version of Document 51 at least, the Belgian proposal was clearly mentioned, but the document also stated that the two questions under discussion (Form in which Frequency requirements should be submitted and target date for submission of requirements) would be sent to the Plenary Assembly.
- 3.1.4 The Delegate of U.S.S.R. said that he had understood, as had the Delegate of Poland, that the question of the form in which requirements should be submitted had been settled in Committee 6 by the adoption of the proposal of ~~the Delegate of~~ Belgium. If that was not the case, he felt that the question could be settled immediately by adopting the aforementioned proposal. As for the target date for submission of requirements, he felt that the Working Group, which had been set up, would not be able to fix the date until it had finished examining the requirements.
- 3.1.5 In reply to a suggestion of the Chairman, supported by the Delegate of U.S.S.R. the Delegate of the United Kingdom said that it would be incorrect for the Plenary Assembly to deal directly with the Working Group of Committee 6. He observed that previously two Working Groups (Organisation of the Conference and Rules of Procedure) had submitted their reports directly to the Plenary Assembly because these Groups had been set up by the Assembly. In the present situation, the Working Group concerned had been set up by a Committee.
- Therefore, the question of the form in which requirements should be submitted could be settled by Committee 6 which would send it to its Working Group if necessary.
- On the other hand, it would be very wise for the Assembly to fix immediately a target date, even provisional, for submission of requirements, for up to the present moment only the Belgian Congo and Southern Rhodesia had submitted theirs.
- 3.1.6 The Chairman felt that the Plenary Assembly was too unwieldly to deal with the details of the form in which the requirements should be submitted. It could only choose or establish a compromise among a small number of proposals submitted by the Working Group.
- 3.1.7 The Delegate of Portugal observed that, up to the present, the Group had very few requirements to examine. To hasten their submission, he felt that a decision on a target date, even provisional, was imperative.
- 3.1.8 The Chairman regretted the loss of time entailed in the resubmitting of the first question (form in which Frequency requirements should be submitted) to Committee 6, but agreed to do so.
- 3.2.1 The Chairman put up for discussion the question of the target date for submission of requirements, and proposed that a provisional date be set for one week from the date of the present Meeting.
- 3.2.2 The Delegate of Portugal, supported by the Delegate of France, asked that the target date be fixed for the countries not present at the Conference only after the form of submission of requirements had been definitely ~~estab-~~lished.

- 3.2.3 The Chairman was completely in agreement with this suggestion.
- 3.2.4 The Delegate of U.S.S.R., supported by the Delegate of Poland, felt that one week was not sufficient, and requested that the target date be fixed for 20 June.
- 3.2.5 The Delegate of France clarified the question on the following resumé:
- a) The target date could not be fixed until the form of submission of requirements had been definitely established.
 - b) For the countries not represented at the Conference, it would be confusing to fix two dates, one provisional and one definite.
 - c) The countries represented at the Conference should submit their requirements as soon as possible with as much information as they could furnish, even though no definite date had been fixed.
 - d) Requirements could be received and examined at the same time that the Conference was studying the final form of submission.
 - e) Once the final form was established, the target date for submitting requirements could be definitely fixed. This date could be different for the countries represented and those not represented at the Conference.
- 3.2.6 The Delegate of U.S.S.R. agreed with the Delegate of France.
- 3.2.7 The Chairman agreed also, and insisted that the requirements should be submitted as soon as possible in any form; Committee 6 would decide on the final form.
4. Item 4 of the Agenda: Miscellaneous.
- 4.1.1 As the Working Groups set up by Committees 5 and 6 had only a small number of requirements to examine, the Delegate of Portugal requested that the Plenary Assembly ask these Groups to begin immediately the study of the principles which could serve as a basis for the establishment of the Plan.
- 4.1.2 The Delegates of U.S.S.R. and Poland observed that the Committees themselves must decide, their organisation and the instructions to give to their Working Groups. It had already been agreed unanimously that the Group of Committee 6 would receive and examine requirements. The working methods for the allotment of frequencies was a completely different matter.
- 4.1.3 The Delegate of Portugal concluded that, under these conditions, the Conference would not work until 20 June.
- 4.1.4 The Chairman declared that Committees 5 and 6 could and should decide how they would conduct their work after the assembling and examination of requirements. He felt that, in about a week, the Assembly ought to be able to evaluate the progress of the work, and would be in a position to give directives to the Committees.

- 4.2.1 The Delegate of U.S.S.R. proposed the creation of a joint Working Group of Region I and Region III for the study of the allotment of frequencies in the border zones of the two regions. The coordination of the work of the two Conferences was very important as the plans that they would establish would be incorporated in a common list.
- 4.2.2 The Chairman felt that the creation of a joint Group would be useful and said he would discuss it with Mr. Rao, Chairman of the Conference for Region 3.
- 4.3 The Delegate of the Netherlands drew the attention of the Assembly to Region 3 Document N° 18. As this document was of interest to Region 1, the Assembly decided to publish it as a Region 1 document (Region 1 Document N° 59).
- 4.4 The second Plenary Assembly was adjourned at 16.10 hours.

Rapporteur:

J. Revoy

Secretary:

C. Stead

Chairman:

M. Lhermite

8 June 1949

for Region 1
GENEVA; 1949

Proposal from the French Delegation
regarding the preparation of requirements for
examination by the Working Group of Committee 6

I. GENERAL MATTERS.

During the various meetings of the Plenary Assembly and of Committees 5 and 6, Delegations seemed unanimous in their desire for the requirements of all Region 1 countries to be assembled as soon as possible and in a practical form for their submission to the Working Groups for examination.

In this document, the French Delegation proposes the preparation of lists in the form suggested in the following paragraphs:

II. PRINCIPLES FOR THE PREPARATION OF REQUIREMENTS.

The aim is to identify and designate the frequency at present used for a given circuit or the frequency sought for a projected circuit by an arbitrary number.

The purpose is that when the time comes to prepare the plan, it will be possible to allocate a single frequency to several circuits working simultaneously (sharing) by means of these arbitrary numbers.

Further information which would facilitate the preparation of the plan is indispensable.

The French Delegation proposes that a Table be prepared (for specimen, see Annex 1).

Information is to be given in the columns of this Table as follows :

Column 1: Conventional reference number:

This number is composed of:

- a) the sign allocated to the country concerned;
- b) a letter, possibly with an indication to show the type of service (Fixed, Mobile, Maritime, etc.);
- c) a serial number;

d) a letter to indicate whether it is:

- a point to point duplex circuit;
- a two-way circuit on the frequency indicated;
- a network.

Example:

DD - F - 23 - N means:

Requirement N° 23 for a Fixed Service network operating in France.

Annex II gives the letters and indications to be used.

Column 2: Present Frequency:

The frequency at present in use or the order of the frequency desired appear in this column.

Column 3: Sub-band requested:

The sub-band or -bands for which the frequency is to be allocated are designated by a letter. (See Annex III).

Column 4: Type of Emission:

The use of the symbols given in the Radio Regulations, Chapter II, Art. 2 is recommended.

Column 5: Location of Transmitter:

The location of the transmitter is defined by the site where it is installed and if possible by the latitude and longitude. For networks, the location of each transmitter must appear in this column.

Column 6: Location of receiver:

This is defined in the same way as transmitters. In some cases (e.g. radiobeacons) this indication may be replaced by the effective range of the transmitter.

Column 7: Antenna Power:

The power supplied to the antenna is given in kW.

Column 8: Operating Schedule:

If the operating schedule is indicated by a group of 2 letters, the first is either I or C.

I - Intermittent operation

C - Continuous operation

The second letter is J, N or M:

J - daytime operation only

N - night-time operation only

M - day and night-time operation.

Example:

IM indicates that the frequency is in intermittent use day and night.
CJ that the frequency is in continuous use by day.

Important Observation.

Day-time (in the radio meaning) begins two hours after sunrise at the place concerned and ends two hours before sunset.

Column 9: Observations:

This column is for information not coming under the other 8 columns e.g. the range of the transmitter, etc...

- III. The French Delegation is of the opinion that if frequency requirements were presented in the form suggested above, useful conclusions could be reached in a reasonable length of time concerning the total volume of the requirements of all countries, the loading of sub-bands, the sharing to be taken into account, etc.,

8 June, 1949

for Region I
GENEVA, 1949.

List of frequencies requested

- ANNEX I -

by

Reference Number	Present Frequency	Sub-band requested	Type of Emission	Location of Transmitter	Location of Receiver	Antenna Power	Operating Schedule	Observations
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-	-8-	-9-
DD-F-23-N	3.235	m	A1 " " "	Paris Lille Rouen Versailles		0.5 " " "	IN IN IN IN	
DD-C- 6	2.565	f-h	A3	Boulogne- sur-Mer	500	1	CM	Radiotelephony having connect- ion into the network.

SYMBOLS FOR THE COMPOSITION OF CONVENTIONAL
REFERENCE NUMBERS

Sign of Country (See P.F.B. documents)

Class of Service

- F - Fixed Service
- C - Maritime Mobile Service (Coast stations)
- C1- Maritime Mobile Service (Ships to coast stations)
- C2- Maritime Mobile Service (between ships)
- L - Land Mobile Service
- R - Tropical Broadcasting

Type of circuit

No symbol : duplex circuit - frequency used only by the station given in column 5 of the Table (Annex 1).

Z : two-way circuit on the frequency indicated.

N : network.

Observation - Each symbol is separated from the following symbol or serial number by a hyphen.

Example : DD-F-23-N

8 June 1949.

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

- ANNEX III -

SUBDIVISION OF THE 1605 - 3900 Kc/s BAND

INTO SUB-BANDS

Sub-bands are identified by small letters according to the Table below (exclusive sub-bands in brackets).

Identification letter	from to	Width in Kc/s
a	1605 - 2045	440
(b)	2045 - 2065	20
c	2065 - 2300	235
d	2300 - 2498	198
(e)	2498 - 2502	4
f	2502 - 2625	123
(g)	2625 - 2650	25
h	2650 - 2850	200
(i)	2850 - 3025	175
(j)	3025 - 3155	130
k	3155 - 3200	45
l	3200 - 3230	30
m	3230 - 3400	170
(n)	3400 - 3500	100
o	3500 - 3800	300
p	3800 - 3900	100

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

ALBANIA (People's Republic of)

Delegate:

1001	Petro KITO Director of State Broadcasting	Hôtel Mon Repos 131, rue de Lausanne 2.65.69
	(When absent represented by the Delegation of Bulgaria)	

AUSTRIA

Delegate:

1002	Heinrich PANGRATZ, Engineer	Pension Athénée 6, route de Malignau
	Representative:	

1003	Dr. Leo HOEGELSBERGER (Radio Austria)	Hôtel International & Terminus 2.80.95
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BELGIUM

Head of Delegation:

1004	L. LAMBIN Chief Engineer, Telephone & Telegraph Administration	Hôtel Eden 2.05.20
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Delegates:

1005	Gérard de BURLET, Engineer, Vice-Director, S.A. Internationale de Télégraphie sans Fil	Hôtel Eden 2.05.20
1006	Raymond LECOMTE, Chief Engineer Director of Airways Administration	Hôtel Regina 2.61.74

BIELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Delegate:

1007	Yourii LIKHOUSHINE Assistant Director General of the P.T.T.	Hôtel Mon Repos 2.65.69
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BULGARIA (People's Republic of)

Delegate:

1009	Vladimir HARIZANOV, Engineer, Head of Division, Ministry of P.T.T.	Pension Sonia 2, rue Thalberg 2.19.44
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PORTUGUESE COLONIES

Delegate:

1010 Arnaldo Paiva CARVALHO, Engineer,
Inspector of Colonial P.T.T.

COLONIES, etc. of the UNITED KINGDOM

Delegate:

1011 James L. CREIGHTON, Engineer
Deputy Chief of Division, G.P.O.

Hôtel des Familles
2.60.29

FRANCE OVERSEAS

Delegate:

1013 Jean LALUNG-BONNAIRE,
Chief Engineer

Hôtel Mon Repos
2.65.69

DENMARK

Delegates:

1014 F.C. WIMBERG (P.T.T.)
Head of Radio Technical Service

Hôtel Mon Repos
2.65.69

1015 E.A. HANSEN (P.T.T.)
Telegraph Engineer

Hôtel Mon Repos
2.65.69

1016 K.N. ANDERSEN (Board of Trade)
Inspector of Navigation

Hôtel Mon Repos
2.65.69

EGYPT

Delegate:

1018 John BOCTOR
Radio Traffic Superintendent
of Telegraphs and Telephones

29, Av. Devin du Village
2.30.15

FINLAND

Head of Delegation:

1021 Erkki HEINO, Chief Engineer,
General Direction of Posts &
Telegraphs, Radio Division.

Hôtel Regina
2.61.74

Delegate:

1022 Kalevi AHTI, Engineer,
General Direction of Posts &
Telegraphs, Radio Division.

Hôtel Regina
2.61.74

FRANCE

Head of Delegation:

1023	Maurice LHERMITE Director of Radio Services	Hôtel Eden 2.05.20
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*Delegates:

1024	/ Jean CHICON, Chargé de mission	Hôtel Savoie (Annemasse)
1025	/ André HENRY, P.T.T. Engineer	Hôtel de la Nouvelle Gare (Annemasse) 2.65.67
1026	/ Lucien STELLMANN, Engineer	c/o Loosli, 45, rue Plantamour
1096	/ Victor BEAUFOL, Chief Inspector, Air France	Pension Elisa 2.46.19
1097	/ Jean FONTAINE, Engineer	Pax Hôtel (Annemasse)
1098	/ LORANCHET	
1105	/ Philippe de CALAN, Corvette Master	Hôtel Mon Repos 2.65.69
1126	/ Lieutenant-Colonel Charles LOYEN	3, rue J.A. Gautier 2.49.30
1127	Capt. Paul RICHARD General War Staff	c/o Mrs. Richard 24, rue du Mont-Blanc 2.06.66
1128	/ Lieutenant-Colonel Georges SARRE General Air Staff	3, rue Château-Banquet 2.01.25
1129	/ Louis BRAMEL de CLEJOULX Chief Engineer	5, rue des Alpes 2.16.52

HUNGARY (Republic of)

Head of Delegation:

1027	Gyula KODOLANYI Technical Adviser to the Post Office	Hôtel Suisse 2.66.30
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Delegate:

1028	Barna BALAZS Adviser to the Post Office	Hôtel Suisse 2.66.30
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(When absent represented by the Delegation of the Republic
of Czechoslovakia)

IRELAND

Delegates:

1029	Léon O'BROIN Secretary of the Posts & Telegraph Department	Hôtel Eden 2.02.20
1030	Douchadh O'BEIRNE Secretary to the Irish Legation in Switzerland	Bern Legation

1132 Francis T. CREMINS,
Irish Chargé d'Affaires in Switzerland
(When absent represented by the Delegation of the United Kingdom)

ICELAND

Delegate:

1031 Einar PALSSON, Departmental Chief,
Post and Telegraph Administration
Hôtel Mon Repos
2.65.69

ITALY

Head of Delegation:

1032 Lieutenant General Prof. Luigi SACCO
Hôtel Eden
2.05.20

Delegates:

1033 Dr. Federico NICOTERA, Engineer
Hôtel International
& Terminus
1034 Captain Stelio SILLENI
c/o Schellenberg
17, rue Plantamour
1035 Ship's Master Giovanni OLIVA
Hôtel International
2.80.95
1036 Ship's Master Bruno DE MORATTI
Hôtel Eden
2.05.20
1037 Lieutenant Colonel Otello BORZI
Hôtel Bristol
2.91.50
1038 Dr. Ruggiero RUGGIERI, Engineer
Hôtel Eden
2.05.20
1039 Ascanio NIUTTA, Engineer

LUXEMBURG

Delegate:

Jean STURM
Thunstrasse 79, Bern.
(When absent represented by the Delegation of Belgium)

NORWAY

Delegates:

1042 N.J. SOEBERG
Hôtel d'Angleterre
2.81.88
1043 P. FALNES, Engineer
Hôtel d'Angleterre
2.81.88
1044 O. SANDWEI, Inspector
Hôtel d'Angleterre
2.81.88

NETHERLANDS

Head of Delegation:

1045 J. KUYPER, Inspector (P.T.T.)
Hôtel Bristol
2.91.50

Delegates:

1046 Major T.de RUIJG (War Office)
Hôtel Bristol
2.91.50
1047 Ship's Master C.J.D. RIETHOF
(Admiralty)
Hôtel Bristol
2.91.50
1048 O.J. SELIS, Chief Inspector
(Aeronautical Service)
Hôtel Beau Séjour
5.33.33

1135	M.C. van GEEL, Assistant Inspector (P.T.T.)	Hôtel Bristol 2.91.50
Experts:		
1049	C.B. BFOERSMA, Engineer (Radio Holland)	Hôtel Bristol 2.91.50
1050	H.T.J. HYLKEMA, Engineer (Radio Holland)	Hôtel Bristol 2.91.50
<u>POLAND</u> (Republic of)		
Head of Delegation:		
1052	Marian SZCZUREK	Hôtel Mont Blanc 2.31.93
Delegate:		
1051	Mieczyslaw KALUZYNSKI, Engineer Departmental Chief, Ministry of Communications	c/o Stocker 15, rue de Montchoisy 4.97.38
<u>PORTUGAL</u>		
Head of Delegation:		
1053	Israel BENOLIEL, Engineer Divisional Head, P.T.T. Adminis- tration, Radio Department	16, rue de Coutance
Delegate:		
1054	Lieutenant Commander Augusto Souto Silva CRUZ (Admiralty)	67, route Mayrin Petit-Saconnex 2.98.70
<u>MOROCCO & TUNISIA</u> (French Proctorates)		
Delegate:		
1056	Jean-Marie BIAN SAN 1st Class Administrator of Postal & Telegraph Services	Hôtel Nouvelle Gare 2.65.67
<u>YUGOSLAVIA</u> (Federal People's Republic of)		
Head of Delegation:		
1057	Konstantin COMIĆ, Engineer	Pension Sonia 2.19.44
Delegates:		
1058	Rudolf STANKOVIĆ	Pension Sonia 2.19.44
1059	Punisa PAVIĆ	Pension Sonia 2.19.44
<u>UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC</u>		
Delegate:		
1060	Boris SCHAMSCHA	Pension Elisa 2.46.19
<u>SOUTHERN RHODESIA</u>		
Delegate:		
1066	J.L. CREIGHTON, Engineer Deputy Chief of Division, G.P.O.	Hôtel des Familles 2.60.29

ROUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Delegate:

1062	Alexandru BODEAGA	2, rue Thalberg 2.82.28
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UNITED KINGDOM

Head of Delegation:

1064	Albert Henry MUMFORD O.B.E., Staff Engineer, Engineer-in-Chief's Office, G.P.O.	Hôtel des Familles 2.60.29
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Delegates:

1065	Reginald M. BILLINGTON Deputy Inspector of Wireless Tele- graphy, Overseas Telecommunications Department, G.P.O.	" "
1068	W. L. SHAW, Chief of Division, Telecom- munications Department, Ministry of Civil Aviation	" "
1069	H. G. LILLICRAP, Engineer, Chief of Section, G.P.O.	" "
1070	Lieutenant-Colonel I. St-Q. SEVERIN, Deputy Chairman, British Joint Communications Board	" "
1106	Colonel E. S. COLE, C.B.E., Chairman, British Joint Communications Board	" "
1107	William SWANSON, Assistant Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy, G.P.O.	" "
1108	Colonel J.D. PARKER, M.B.E., Chief of Division, Posts and Telegraph Depart- ment, Control Commission, Germany (British Element)	" "
1109	A. W. CLARKE, Chief of Division, Ministry of Transport	" "
1110	Harold Albert ROWLAND, Chief of Division, Telecommunications Department, Ministry of Civil Aviation	Hôtel Beau Séjour 5.33.33
1111	Doctor H. G. HOPKINS, Principal Scienti- fic Officer, Ministry of Transport	
1112	D. A. LOW, Technical Adviser, General Council of British Shipping	
1113	Captain F. J. WYLIE, Technical Adviser, General Council of British Shipping	Hôtel de Strasbourg 2.91.72

1114 Commodore T. L. OWEN, O.B.E., Technical
Adviser, Elder Brother, Corporation of
Trinity House

1115 Squadron Leader C.K. STREET, Assistant
Chief of Division British Joint
Communications Board

Representatives;

1116 R. KEEN, Senior Staff Engineer,
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2.80.95

1117 R. HITCHCOCK, Assistant Engineer
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2.13.96

1118 F. P. BEST, Technical Manager, Marconi
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2.61.74

Secretary:

1067 Miss K. M. PESTIFIELD, G.P.O. Hôtel des Familles
2.60.29

SWEDEN

Head of Delegation:

1123 Thomas E. OEVERGAARD Hôtel de l'Ecu
Director of the Radio Division 4.23.24

Delegates:

1071 Sven GEJER, First Engineer,
Royal Board of Swedish Telegraphs Hôtel Richemond
2.71.20

1072 S. RAHMN Pension Grillon
26, Chemin des Cottages
4.70.20

1073 Goran KRUSE

1121 SKAARAENS

1122 OEBERG, Engineer Hôtel de l'Ecu
4.23.24

SWITZERLAND

Delegates:

1074 C. GILLIOZ, Inspector,
General Board of P.T.T.

1075 R. JUNOD, Engineer,
General Board of P.T.T., 18, route de Chêne
4.59.09

1076 P. SENN, Chief of Section,
Federal Air Office Federal Air Office
(Bern)

1077 H. SCHAFROTH, Technical Official,
Federal Air Office

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (Republic of)

Delegate:

1079 Joseph KREJCAR, Engineer

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5, rue de Alpes
2.22.17

UNION of SOUTH AFRICA

Head of Delegation:

1081 George E. F. DAMANT (P.T.T.)
Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs
Department

Hôtel Regina
2.61.74

Delegate:

1082 W. SOMERVILLE, Principal Clerk
Posts and Telegraphs Department

Hôtel Regina
2.61.74

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Chairman of Delegation:

1083 MAKAROV Oleg Konstantin, Engineer

Pension Elisa
2.46.19

Vice-Chairman of the Delegation:

1084 GAVRILITZA, C.P.

Hôtel Mon Repos
2.65.69

Delegates:

1085 SKRIABIN, Michael

Pension Elisa
2.46.19

1086 MELNIK, Prokofii

" "

1087 MENAIEV, Anatolii

" "

Secretary:

1088 DAROVSKIAH, Petr

" "

O B S E R V E R S .

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1093 John N. FLAKIAS, First Secretary,
American Embassy, Paris

Hôtel Richemond
2.71.20

Counsellors:

1094	William F. MINNERS, Chief Assistant, Facilities Branch, Marine Radio & Safety Division, Bureau of Engineering, Federal Communications	Hôtel Mon Repos 2.65.69
1095	Lieut.Commander Edgar L. MARGOLF, U.S.N. " " Frequency Section, Office of the Chief of Naval Commu- nications, Department of the Navy	
1099	Colonel David C. SCHLENKER, U.S.A.F. Air Communications Officer, United States Air Force in Europe	Hôtel Cornavin 2.04.30
1100	Captain Seymour STEARNS, U.S.A.F. Assistant Communications Officer , United States Air Force in Europe	" "
1101	Captain William N. MANLEY, U.S.A.F. Assistant Communications Officer, Headquarters 1807th AAGS Wing, United States Air Force in Europe	" "
1102	Major Walter WILSON, U.S.A.F. Assistant Communications Officer, United States Air Force in Europe	" "
1103	Lieutenant James L. LATHROP, U.S.C.G. Chief of Electronics Section, Aids to Navigation Division, United States Coast Guard, Department of the Treasury	Hôtel Mon Repos 2.65.69
1104	Edgar T. MARTIN, Chief, Radio & Telecommunication Branch of the Communication Group, OMGUS	Hôtel Cornavin 2.04.30
1119	Lieut.Colonel Loren E. GAITHER, U.S.A.F. Signal Officer, 7890 Headquarters Group, Signal, European Command (EUCOM)	" "

Secretary:

1120	Alice BURKOWSKY	" "
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UNITED NATIONS

1089	Jerzy SZAPIRO Director of External Services of the Department of Public Information	Palais des Nations Bureau C.302
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I.C.A.O.

1090 Francis SPERRING

Hôtel Beau Séjour
5.33.33

INTERNATIONAL RADIO-MARITIME COMMITTEE

1091 Frank P. BEST, Director, Marconi
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Co.Ltd., Chelmsford/Essex

Hôtel Regina
2.61.74

1092 Louis LAHURE, Technical Vice-Director,
Compagnie Radio-Maritime, Paris

1136 H.C. Van de VELDE, Deputy to the Managing
Director, Marconi International Marine
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man of the International Radio-Maritime
Committee

1005 G. de BURLET, Vice-Director and Chief
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national Radio-Maritime Committee.

1133 LIEBERT, Administrator, Radio Holland,
N.V., Amsterdam. Member of the Tech-
nical Commission of the International
Radio-Maritime Committee.

I.A.T.A.

1124 GUNNER, J.P.

Hôtel Bernina
2.81.77

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF SHIPPING

1133 LIEBERT, Administrator, Radio Holland,
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I.A.R.U.

1134 Georges BARBA

4th June, 1949

for Region I
GENEVA, 1949

(This document replaces
Document No. 16)

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Delegate:

1002 Heinrich PANGRATZ, Engineer

Representative:

1003 Dr. Leo HOEGELSBERGER
(Radio Austria)

Hôtel International & Terminus
2.80.95

BELGIUM

Delegates:

1004 L. LAMBIN,
Chief Engineer, Telephone
& Telegraph Administration

Hôtel Cornavin
2.04.30

1005 Gérard de BURLET, Engineer,
Vice-Director, S.A. Internation-
ale de Télégraphie sans Fil

Hôtel Eden
2.05.20

1006 Raymond LECOMTE, Chief Engineer
Director of Airways Adminis-
tration

Hôtel Regina
2.61.74

BIELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Delegate:

1007 Yourii LIKHOUSHINE
Assistant Director General
of the P.T.T.

Hôtel Mon Repos
2.65.69

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Delegate:

1009 Vladimir HARIZANOV, Engineer,
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2.19.44

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Delegate:

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Inspector of Colonial P.T.T.

COLONIES, etc. of the UNITED KINGDOM

Delegate:

1011	James L. CREIGHTON, Engineer Deputy Chief of Division, G.P.O.	Hôtel des Familles 2.60.29
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FRANCE OVERSEAS

Delegate:

1013	Jean LALUNG-BONNAIRE, Chief Engineer	Hôtel Mon Repos 2.65.69
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BELGIAN CONGO Not represented

DENMARK

Delegates:

1014	F. C. WAMBERG (P.T.T.) Head of Radio Technical Service	Hôtel Mon Repos 2.65.69
1015	E. A. HANSEN (P.T.T.) Telegraph Engineer	Hôtel Mon Repos 2.65.69
1016	K. N. ANDERSEN (Board of Trade) Inspector of Navigation	Hôtel Mon Repos 2.65.69

EGYPT

Delegate:

1018	John BOCTOR Radio Traffic Superintendent of Telegraphs and Telephones	58, route de Frontenex
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ETHIOPIA

Delegate:

1020

FINLAND

Delegates:

1021	Erkki HEINO, Chief Engineer, General Direction of Posts & Telegraphs, Radio Division.	Hôtel Regina 2.61.74
1022	Kalevi AHTI, Engineer, General Direction of Posts & Telegraphs, Radio Division.	Hôtel Regina 2.61.74

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Delegates:

1023	Maurice LHERMITE Director of Radio Services	Hôtel Eden 2.05.20
1024	Jean CHICON, Chargé de mission	Hôtel Savoie (Annemasse)
1025	André HENRY, P.T.T. Engineer	Hôtel Savoie (Annemasse)

1026	Lucien STELLMANN, Engineer	c/o Loosli, 45, rue Plantamour
1096	Victor BEUFOL, Chief Inspector, Air France	Pension Elisa 2.46.19
1097	Jean FONTAINE, Engineer	Pax Hôtel (Annemasse)
1098	LORANCHET	
1105	Philippe de CALAN, Corvette Master	Hôtel Mon Repos 2.65.69
1126	Lieutenant-Colonel Charles LOYEN	3, rue J.A.Gautier 2.49.30
1127	Capt. Paul RICHARD General War Staff	c/o Mrs. Richard 24, rue du Mont-Blanc 2.06.66
1128	Lieutenant-Colonel Georges SARRE General Air Staff	3, rue Chateau-Banquet 2.01.25
1129	Louis BRAMEL de CLEJOUX Chief Engineer	5, rue des Alpes 2.16.52

GREECE Not represented

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Delegates:

1027	Gyula KODOLANYI Technical Adviser to the Post Office	Hôtel Suisse 2.66.30
1028	Barna BALAZS Adviser to the Post Office	Hôtel Suisse 2.66.30

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Delegates:

1029	Léon O'BROIN Secretary of the Posts & Telegraph Department	Hôtel Eden 2.02.20
1030	Douchadh O'BEIRNE Secretary to the Irish Legation in Switzerland	Bern Legation
1132	Francis T. CREMINS, Irish Chargé d'Affaires in Switzerland	

ICELAND

Delegate:

1031	Einar PALSSON, Departmental Chief, Post and Telegraph Administration	Hôtel Eden 2.05.20
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ITALY

Delegates:

1032	Lieutenant General Prof. Luigi SACCO	Hôtel Eden 2.05.20
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1033	Dr. Federico NICOTERA, Engineer	Hôtel International & Terminus
1034	Captain Stelio SILLENI	c/o Schellenberg 17, rue Plantamour
1035	Ship's Master Giovanni OLIVA	Hôtel International 2.80.95
1036	Ship's Master Bruno DE MORATTI	Hôtel Eden 2.05.20
1037	Lieutenant Colonel Otello BORZI	Hôtel Bristol 2.91.50
1038	Dr. Ruggiero RUGGIERI, Engineer	Hôtel Eden 2.05.20
1039	Ascanio NIUTTA, Engineer	

LEBANON Not represented

LIBERIA

Delegate:

1040

LUXEMBURG Not represented

MONACO

Delegate:

1041

NORWAY

Delegates:

1042	N. J. SOEBERG	Hôtel d'Angleterre 2.81.88
1043	P. FALNES, Engineer	Hôtel d'Angleterre 2.81.88
1044	O. SANDVEI, Inspector	Hôtel d'Angleterre 2.81.88

NETHERLANDS

Delegates:

1045	J. KUYPER, Inspector (P.T.T.)	Hôtel Bristol 2.91.50
1046	Major T. de RUIG (War Office)	Hôtel Bristol 2.91.50
1047	Ship's Master C.J.D. RIETHOF (Admiralty)	Hôtel Bristol 2.91.50
1048	O.J.SELIS, Chief Inspector (Aeronautical Service)	Hôtel Beau Séjour 5.33.33
1135	M.C. van GEEL, Assistant Inspector (P.T.T.)	Hôtel Bristol 2.91.50

Experts:

1049	C. B. BROERSMA, Engineer (Radio Holland)	Hôtel Bristol 2.91.50
1050	H.T.J. HYLKEMA, Engineer (Radio Holland)	Hôtel Bristol 2.91.50

POLAND (Republic of)

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1051	Mieczyslaw KALUZYNSKI, Engineer Departmental Chief, Ministry of Communications	c/o Stocker, 15, rue de Montchoisy 4.97.38
1052	Marian SZCZUREK	Hôtel Mont Blanc 2.31.93

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1054	Lieutenant Augusto Souto Silva CRUZ (Admiralty)	67, route Meyrin Petit-Saconnex 2.98.70

MOROCCO & TUNISIA (French Protectorates)

Delegate:

1056	Jean-Marie BIAN SAN 1st Class Administrator of Postal & Telegraph Services	Hôtel Nouvelle Gare 2.65.67
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YUGOSLAVIA (Federal People's Republic of)

Delegates:

1057	Konstantin ČOMIĆ, Engineer	Pension Sonia 2.19.44
1058	Rudolf STANKOVIĆ	Pension Sonia 2.19.44
1059	Punisa PAVIĆ	Pension Sonia 2.19.44

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Delegate:

1060	Boris SCHAMSCHA	Pension Elisa 2.46.19
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SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Delegate:

J. L. CREIGHTON, Engineer Deputy Chief of Division, G.P.O.	Hôtel des Familles 2.60.29
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ROUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

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1062	Alexandru BODEAGA	2, rue Thalberg 2.82.28
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UNITED KINGDOM

Delegates:

1064	Albert Henry MUMFORD O.B.E., Staff Engineer, Engineer-in-Chief's Office, G.P.O.	Hôtel des Familles 2.60.29
1065	Reginald M. BILLINGTON Deputy Inspector of Wireless Tele- graphy, Overseas Telecommunications Department, G.P.O.	" "
1066	J. L. CREIGHTON, Engineer Deputy Chief of Division, G.P.O.	" "
1068	W. L. SHAW, Chief of Division, Tele- communications Department, Ministry of Civil Aviation	" "
1069	H. G. LILLICRAP, Engineer, Chief of Section, G.P.O.	" "
1070	Lieutenant-Colonel I. St. Q. SEVERIN, Deputy Chairman, British Joint Communications Board	" "
1106	Colonel E. S. COLE, C.B.E., Chairman, British Joint Communications Board	" "
1107	William SWANSON, Assistant Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy, G.P.O.	" "
1108	Colonel J. D. PARKER, M.B.E., Chief of Division, Posts and Telegraph Depart- ment, Control Commission, Germany (British Element)	" "
1109	A. W. CLARKE, Chief of Division, Ministry of Transport	" "
1110	Harold Albert ROWLAND, Chief of Division, Telecommunications Department, Ministry of Civil Aviation	Hôtel Beau Séjour 5.33.33
1111	Doctor H. G. HOPKINS, Principal Scienti- fic Officer, Ministry of Transport	
1112	D. A. LOW, Technical Adviser, General Council of British Shipping	
1113	Captain F. E. WYLIE, Technical Adviser, General Council of British Shipping	
1114	Commodore T. L. OWEN, O.B.E., Technical Adviser, Elder Brother Corporation of Trinity House	
1115	Squadron Leader C. K. STREET, Assistant Chief of Division British Joint Communications Board	

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1116	R. KEEN, Senior Staff Engineer, Cable and Wireless, Limited	Hôtel International 2.80.95
1117	R. HITCHCOCK, Assistant Engineer Cable and Wireless, Limited	12, rue des Alpes, 2.13.96
1118	F. P. BEST, Technical Manager, Marconi International Marine Communication Company Limited	Hôtel Regina 2.61.74

Secretary:

1067	Miss K. M. PESTIFIELD, G.P.O.	Hôtel des Familles 2.60.29
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Delegates:

1071	Sven GEJER, First Engineer, Royal Board of Swedish Telegraphs	Hôtel Richemond 2.71.20
1072	S. RAHMN	Pension Grillon 26, Chemin des Cottages
1073	Goran KRUSE	
1121	SKAARAENS	
1122	OEBERG, Engineer	Hôtel Cornavin 2.04.30
1123	Thomas E. OEVERGAARD	

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1074	C. GILLIOZ, Inspector, General Board of P.T.T.	
1075	R. JUNOD, Engineer, General Board of P.T.T.	18, route de Chêne 4.59.09
1076	P. SENN, Chief of Section, Federal Air Office	Federal Air Office (Bern)
1077	H. SCHAFFROTH, Technical Official, Federal Air Office	

SYRIA

Delegate:

1078

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (Republic of)

Delegate:

1079	Joseph KREJCAR, Engineer	c/o Schwab, 5, rue des Alpes 2.22.17
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TURKEY

Delegate:

1080

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Delegates:

1081	George E. F. DAMANT (P.T.T.) Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs Department	Hôtel Regina 2.61.74
1082	W. SOMERVILLE, Principal Clerk Posts and Telegraphs Department	Hôtel Regina 2.61.74

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Delegates:

1083	MAKAROV Oleg Konstantin, Engineer	Pension Elisa 2.46.19
1084	GAVRILITZA, C.P.	Hôtel Mon Repos 2.65.69
1085	SKRIABIN, Michael	Pension Elisa 2.46.19
1086	MELNIK, Prokofii	" "
1087	MENAIIEV, Anatolii	" "
1088	DAROVSKIAH, Petr	" "

Interpreter:

1131	KOLIMEEV, Vassilii	Hôtel Mon Repos 2.65.69
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YEMEN

Delegates:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Observers:

1093	John N. FLAKIAS, First Secretary, American Embassy, Paris	Hôtel Richemond 2.71.20
1094	William F. MINNERS, Chief Assistant, Facilities Branch, Marine Radio & Safety Division, Bureau of Engineering, Federal Communications	Hôtel Mon Repos 2.65.69
1095	Lieut.Commander Edgar L. MARGOLF, U.S.N. Frequency Section, Office of the Chief of Naval Commu- nications, Department of the Navy	" "
1099	Colonel David C. SCHLENKER, U.S.A.F. Air Communications Officer, United States Air Force in Europe	Hôtel Cornavin 2.04.30
1100	Captain Seymour STEARNS, U.S.A.F. Assistant Communications Officer, United States Air Force in Europe	" "
1101	Captain William N. MANLEY, U.S.A.F. Assistant Communications Officer, Headquarters 1807th AAGS Wing, United States Air Forces in Europe	" "

1102	Major Walter WILSON, U.S.A.F., Assistant Communications Officer, United States Air Force In Europe	Hôtel Cornavin 2.04.30
1103	Lieutenant James L. LATHROP, U.S.C.G. Chief of Electronics Section, Aids to Navigation Division, United States Coast Guard, Department of the Treasury	Hôtel Mon Repos 2.65.69
1104	Edgar T. MARTIN, Chief, Radio & Telecommunication Branch of the Communication Group, OMGUS	Hôtel Cornavin 2.04.30
1119	Lieut.Colonel Loren E. GAITHER, U.S.A.F. Signal Officer, 7890 Headquarters Group, Signal, European Command (EUCOM)	" "

Secretary:

1120	Alice BURKOWSKY	" "
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UNITED NATIONS

Observer:

1089	Jerzy SZAPIRO Director of External Services of the Department of Public Information	Palais des Nations Bureau C.302
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I.C.A.O.

Observer:

1090	Francis SPERRING	Hôtel Beau Séjour 5.33.33
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INTERNATIONAL RADIO-MARITIME COMMITTEE

Observers:

1091	Frank P. BEST, Director, Marconi International Marine Communication Co.Ltd., Chelmsford/Essex	Hôtel Regina 2.61.74
1092	Louis LAHURE, Technical Vice-Director, Compagnie Radio-Maritime, Paris	
1136	H.C. Van de VELDE, Deputy to the Managing Director, Marconi International Marine Communication Co.Ltd., Chelmsford. Chair- man of the International Radio-Maritime Committee	
1005	G. de BURLET, Vice-Director and Chief Engineer, S.A.Internationale de Télé- graphie sans Fil, Brussels. Member of the Technical Commission of the Inter- national Radio-Maritime Committee.	

1133 LIEBERT, Administrator, Radio Holland,
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nical Commission of the International
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I.A.T.A.

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1124 GUNNER, J.P.

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INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF SHIPPING

Observer:

1133 LIEBERT, Administrator, Radio Holland,
N.V., Amsterdam.

I.A.R.U.

Observer:

1134 Georges BARBA

FREQUENCY REQUIREMENTS WORKING GROUP
OF COMMITTEE 5

Communication to the Members of the Working Group on the
situation after the first Meeting of the Working Group concern-
ing the form in which frequency requirements should be submitted

A discussion took place about the desirability of submitting requirements :

- a) with a view to an analysis to be presented to Committee 5, and
- b) with a view to the establishment of a plan.

There was general agreement to leave it to the countries themselves to decide if they wish to present at this time their requirements necessary for an analysis only (see A below) or if they will present immediately all the information necessary for the establishment of a plan (see B below).

- (A)
 - 1. type of service
 - 2. location of transmitter
 - 3. power of transmitter
 - 4. type of emission
 - 5. frequency.

(aeronautical or
(maritime radiobeacon

- (B)
 - 1. type of service

(aeronautical or
(coast station (comm. or DF)
(aircraft or ship station
(meteor. broadcast station

- 2. location of transmitter (name and geog. coordinates)

- 3. power of transmitter

(and if possible radiated power and service range
with indication of required field strength at the
edge thereof)

- 4. type of emission

- 5. hours of service

- 6. proposed frequency or frequency band.

The more limited data of A are included in B and are underlined. So the list under B could be taken as a basic form in which to present the requirements, leaving it to the option of the countries to present at this time also the non-underlined information (that is to say all the information under B above) so as to give already at this stage of the work the complete data necessary for the ultimate preparation of the plan.

Finally two additional points are proposed i.e. :

- a) since what time is frequency used or will be used;
- b) has the frequency been registered in the Bern List and if so at what date.

About these two points agreement has not yet been reached.

It was agreed that the general analysis mentioned in the terms of reference would not mean that the Working Group would act as a frequency planning group nor that it would be a group to make recommendations on technical principles, but that the Group would specify, as to the form of the requirements, only whether these are in conformity with the Atlantic City allocations.

ATLANTIC CITY
ALLOCATIONS

- q. 255-285 kc/s Aeronautical radio navigation (in W. Europe)
Broadcasting {
Maritime mobile { U.S.S.R.
- r. 285-315 kc/s Maritime radiobeacons
- s. 315-325 kc/s Aeronautical radionavigation
Maritime radionavigation in U.S.S.R.
- t. 325-405 kc/s Aeronautical mobile
Aeronautical radionavigation
- u. 405-415 kc/s Aeronautical radionavigation
Maritime radionavigation (DF)
Mobile except aeronautical mobile



**Administrative Radio Conference for Region 1
(Geneva, 1949)**

Document No. 67

Note: The following revision was issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 85 – Revision of Document No. 67

9th June, 1949

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

Report from the Chairman of the Requirements Working
Group to the Chairman of Committee 5.

I have the honour to submit to you a report of the preliminary work of the Working Group.

The Working Group held two meetings, one in the morning of June 8th and another in the morning of June 9th.

In accordance with the initial directives given at the meeting of Committee 5 of June 7th which are as follows:

- a) The group to study the question of the limiting date for the submission of requirements, taking into account the fact, that certain countries are not represented here, and will put forward a proposal to be submitted to Committee 5;
- b) the group to put forward a proposal regarding the form in which requirements must be submitted;

the group unanimously agreed to submit the following proposal to Committee 5.

I The requirement data to be submitted by the countries are those contained in the following list :

1. type of service
 - (aeronautical or
 - (maritime radiobeacon
 - (aeronautical or
 - (coast station (comm. or DF)
 - (aircraft or ship station
 - (meteor. broadcast station
2. location of transmitter (name and geog. coordinates)
3. power of transmitter supplied to the antennae in KW
(and if possible radiated power and service range with indication of required field strength at the edge thereof)
4. type of emission (the use of the symbols given in the Radio regulations, Chapter II, art 2 is recommended)
5. hours of service
6. proposed frequency or frequency band (see Annex A for sub.bands)
7. Since what time is frequency used or will be used
8. Has the frequency been registered in the Bern List and if so what date.

- II The underlined information are the data thought necessary for an analysis of the requirements, and shall be submitted as soon as possible but ultimately on the date and time mentioned under 5 below to the Chairman of the Working Group.
- III The additional non-underlined information, being considered necessary for the establishment of a plan, may be submitted later.
- IV Each country may present the above mentioned information in the form they think fit, the intention being to leave it to a Working Group to arrange the information in the most suitable and effective form.
- V The limiting date for the submission of requirements in the way mentioned above shall be 9 a.m. June 20th for countries represented at this conference as well as for the countries not represented.

Remark.- The information in Annex A has not yet been discussed.

ANNEX A

ATLANTIC CITY

ALLOCATIONS

- | | | |
|----|--------------|--|
| q. | 255-285 kc/s | Aeronautical radio navigation (in W. Europe) |
| | | Broadcasting (|
| | | Maritime mobile (U.S.S.R. |
| r. | 285-315 kc/s | Maritime radiobeacons |
| s. | 315-325 kc/s | Aeronautical radionavigation |
| | | Maritime radionavigation in U.S.S.R. |
| t. | 325-405 kc/s | Aeronautical mobile |
| | | Aeronautical radionavigation |
| u. | 405-415 kc/s | Aeronautical radionavigation |
| | | Maritime radionavigation (DF) |
| | | Mobile except aeronautical mobile |

COMMITTEE 6

Report of the Second Meeting

8th June, 1949

The meeting was opened at 14.40 hours under the Chairmanship of Mr. Mumford, assisted by Mr. Likhouchine (Vice-Chairman).

Item 1 of the Agenda - Discussion of Report of First Meeting of Committee 6

(Document N° 51)

1. The delegate of Poland proposed that, in point 6 of Document N° 51, the last sentence should be replaced by the following text:

"After further discussion, it was agreed to refer to the Plenary Assembly the question of the final form in which, in accordance with the proposal of Belgium, delegations would be recommended to present their requirements."

It was agreed that this amendment would be made in a revised document.

2. The delegate of Poland also proposed that the whole of point 4 of Document N° 51 should be replaced by a new text, which he read. The delegations of Belgium and the U.S.S.R. agreed that the text proposed by Poland reflected more accurately than the existing text what had actually taken place and, at the suggestion of the delegate of Portugal, it was agreed that the delegate of Poland would consult with the rapporteurs in order to agree on the exact wording of a text based on his proposal. This text would replace point 4 of Document N° 51 in a revised version of this document.

3. The delegate of Bielorussia proposed the following amendment to point 8 of Document N° 51: In the fourth line, after the word "requirements", the words "...but this Working Group could not begin its work until..." should be deleted and there should be a fresh sentence beginning "...No decision had been taken...."

It was agreed that this amendment would be incorporated in a revised version of Document N° 51.

4. No other amendments being proposed, the Chairman said that the revised version of Document N° 51 would be submitted to the Committee for approval.

Item 2 of the Agenda - Questions referred to the Second Plenary Meeting

5. The Chairman recalled that the Plenary Assembly had referred back to Committee 6 the question of the form of presentation of the frequency requirements and had expressed the hope that a decision would be reached as soon as possible. Concerning the date by which requirements should be submitted, the Plenary Assembly had decided that requirements should be sent in as early as possible and, in any case, not later than June 20. Each delegation could present its requirements in the form which it found most convenient; the method of presentation would be made uniform when a decision had been reached on this point.

Item 3 of the Agenda - Matters arising from Item 2 of the Agenda

6. The Chairman indicated that there were two possible courses of action:
(i) to proceed to discuss the matter in the Committee itself;
(ii) to refer the matter to the Working Group of Committee 6, which had already been set up to collect and examine frequency requirements; and he asked for the views of the Committee.
7. The delegate of France stated that his delegation had prepared a document dealing with the form of presentation of requirements; that this document was in the course of reproduction and could be distributed, both in French and English, within an hour. He proposed that the examination of this document should be referred to the Working Group which he suggested might meet as soon as possible after the meeting of Committee 6.
8. Considerable discussion then took place on a proposal by the delegate of Yugoslavia that the question of the form of presentation of requirements, including a study of the French proposals, should be considered at a joint meeting of the Working Groups of Committees 5 and 6. The delegation of the U.S.S.R. and the Ukraine supported the viewpoint of the delegate of Yugoslavia, considering that the membership of the two Working Groups was closely similar and that time would be saved by such a joint meeting.
9. Mr. Lambin (Belgium), speaking as Chairman of the Working Group of Committee 6, thought that the advantages and disadvantages of this method of procedure were about equal.
- Mr. Selis (Netherlands), speaking as Chairman of the Working Group of Committee 5, considered that the problems confronting Committees 5 and 6 were too dissimilar to make it profitable for the Working Groups to meet jointly. This view was supported by the delegates of Italy, Portugal and France.
10. Mr. Kuyper (Netherlands) then took the floor, as Chairman of Committee 5, and stated that he was unwilling to agree to a joint meeting of the Working Groups, since he considered this was likely to retard the work of the Working Group of Committee 5 which had almost reached a unanimous agreement.
- In view of this statement, Committee 6 decided to refer the question of the form of presentation of requirements to the Working Group of Committee 6.
11. In reply to a question by the delegate of Portugal, the Chairman stated that participation in the Working Group was, of course, open to all delegations.

Item 4 of the Agenda - Miscellaneous

12. The Chairman drew attention to Document N° 47 which should be added to the list of documents given in Document N° 51, relating to the work of Committee 6. He proposed that Documents Nos. 3, 7, 8 and 47 should be referred to the Working Group for consideration, while Documents Nos 1, 9, 12 and 28 would be put on the agenda for discussion at the next meeting of Committee 6.

13. The Chairman said he thought that another meeting of Committee 6 should be held within a week to discuss the progress of the Working Group, and that he would consult the Chairman of the Working Group before arranging the date.
14. After consultation between the Chairman of Committee 6 and the Chairman of the Working Group it was decided that the Working Group should meet at 16.30 hours.

Rapporteurs :

J. Fontaine

H.G. Lillicrap

A. Mumford

Chairman of Committee 6.

COMMITTEE 1

(Steering Committee)

Report of the 3rd meeting

10 June 1949.

The meeting was opened at 6.20 p.m. under the chairmanship of Mr. Lhermite.

The Committee fixed the schedule of meetings for the coming week, 13 to 18 June, 1949. The schedule appears as document N° 74.

The meeting rose at 6.50 p.m.

Rapporteur
J. Revoy

Chairman
M. Lhermite

for Region 1

June 1949

GENEVA 1949

Committee 5.

Amendments to the Minutes of the First Meeting
(Documents 57E and 61E)

Doc. 57E.

1. Par. 2. second line. Replace the words "bank" and "principle" by "band" and "principal".
2. Par. 8. Add "However the Delegate of France considers that it was for the Committee to make proposals on this subject to the Plenary Assembly".
3. Par. 5. third line, replace "final" by "first".

Doc. 61E.

1. Page 2. (2) replace "loss" by "load".

Kuyper.

Chairman.

COMMITTEE 5

Second Meeting

10th June, 1949

1. The meeting opened at 11.10 a.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. KUYPER and Mr. COMIC Vice-Chairman.
2. The Chairman intimated that the Agenda was:-
 - (1) Approval of the Minutes of the 1st Meeting
(Documents 57 and 61)
 - (2) Examination of the Report by the Chairman of the Working Group. (Document 67)
 - (3) Miscellaneous.
3. The Delegates of France and the United Kingdom presented a number of amendments to documents 57 and 61; these amendments are contained in documents 70-F and 70-E.
4. The Minutes as amended were approved by the Committee.
5. The Chairman then referred to Document N° 67, and called upon the Chairman of the Working Group to make a statement.
6. Mr. Selis, Chairman of this group, commented on the document, and added that insofar as the countries not represented here, he proposed that the Secretariat should send them a telegram asking them to submit their requirements by the date adopted - 20th June, 1949.
7. The Delegate of Portugal who unfortunately had not taken part in the Working Group asked, for this reason, for some fuller details. In particular, he was surprised that the data in N° 8 was underlined as an essential requirement, whilst other data such as N° 3, and power radiated, service range, etc., and also that of N° 5 were on the contrary optional, although in his opinion they were essential on technical grounds for the establishment of a Plan.
8. The delegate of Poland thought that document N° 67 should be adopted as presented, leaving countries the choice of furnishing any other information they considered necessary.
9. At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Selis explained that the Group were inclined to the opinion of a large number of members who thought that the data in N° 8 was important for proceeding with the analysis of requirements.

10. Following a discussion in which there took part the Delegates of Bulgaria, Norway, The Netherlands and Yugoslavia, the Delegate of Portugal maintained that no clear or precise answer had been given to his question - "Why the data in N° 8 was more important than those not underlined in data N° 3 and N° 5". He considered that the data in N° 8 would only be useful to a Secretariat charged with revision of the Berne List, and not for the establishment of a Plan based on technical considerations which is the first duty of the Conference.
11. The Delegates of the United Kingdom and Italy agreed with the Delegate of Portugal, and suggested that all items should be, or not be, underlined. A discussion on this followed in which the Delegates of Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R. took part.
12. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. then declared that so as not to prolong the discussion on a question of little importance, he agreed that the data in N° 5 should be underlined as in the other cases.
13. The Delegate of Portugal then asked that the wording of Document 67 be amended to take into account this modification i.e. that para 2, page 2 should commence with the words; "The above underlined information....." and that para 3 be deleted.
14. The Chairman said that since all the information was now underlined, except that appearing in brackets after point 3, which remained optional, paragraphs 2 and 3 on page 2 could stand. This proposal, in the absence of objections, was adopted.
15. The Delegate of the United Kingdom then criticised the drafting of Annex A, particularly regarding the wording relating to the band 255-285 kc/s.
16. The Chairman, after a discussion in which there took part the Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and The Netherlands, thought that the Working Group should, in conformity with the "Remark" at the end of page 2 Doc. 67, study and amend Annex A, and consequently he considered it necessary to delete the parenthetical reference after data N° 6.
17. The Chairman in conclusion indicated that it remained now for him to report to the Chairman of the Conference that Committee 5 proposed 9.0 a.m. 20th June as the date for the submission of requirements by different countries; and that their requirements must be submitted in conformity with the list detailed in Document No.67, as amended by Committee 5 at the present meeting.
18. Moreover, the Chairman of the Working Group would draw up, in collaboration with the Secretary, the text of a telegram asking for the requirements of countries in Region 1 not represented at the Conference.
19. The Chairman passed then to item 3 of the Agenda - miscellaneous, and called the attention of Delegates to document N° 39 which has been distributed. He suggested that Committee 5 at its next meeting, the date of which would be fixed by the Steering Committee, should consider the use to be made of this document. He thought that the importance of the document might justify the formation of an ad hoc Working Group, which could report to Committee 5 in, say, ten days.

20. Regarding the date of the next meeting of Mr. Selis's Working Group he proposed fixing it when next week's programme had been drawn up by the Steering Committee.
21. This proposal met with no objection, and since no other delegate had anything to raise, the meeting closed at 12.35 p.m.

Reporters :

L. Stellman.

W. Swanson.

Kuyper

Chairman

Administrative Radio Conference

Region 1 - Document No.72-E
10th June 1949

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 5

AGENDA

3rd Meeting

Monday, June 13th at 14.30

1. Method of studying the report of the
European - Mediterranean Frequency Coordinating
Body (FCB), Region 1, Document No.39.
2. Miscellaneous.

COMMITTEE 3

(Finance Committee)

Report on the 1st Meeting

10 June 1949

1. The Chairman, General Sacco (Italy) opened the meeting at 9.40 a.m., and welcomed the Vice-chairman Mr. Kito (Albania). He expressed his satisfaction at the valuable assistance Mr. Kito would afford him by reason of his long experience at conferences.
2. Mr. Biansan (Morocco and Tunisia) was proposed and appointed rapporteur.
3. The following delegations were present: Albania, Italy, Morocco and Tunisia, the United Kingdom, U.S.S.R.
4. The agenda in Document N° 62 was approved.
5. Proceeding to item 3 on the agenda, the Chairman pointed out that the terms of reference of the Finance Committee were simple. As explained in Annex A to Document N° 62, the Committee, set up according to the directives of the Administrative Council, was instructed to evaluate the organization and the means of action at the disposal of delegates and to supervise the expenditure involved during the Conference. The Committee had therefore to make sure that the expenditure incurred provided the most suitable organization to facilitate the work of the Conference.

The Committee would also have to submit a report at the end of the Conference setting out the amount of money spent under the different items. This report would be submitted to the final plenary Assembly and then included, with the observations of the plenary assembly, in the agenda of the next session of the Administrative Council.

6. The Delegate of Albania agreed to these terms of reference.

He reminded the meeting that in accordance with paragraph 3 (2) of Article 14 of the Convention, private operating agencies and international organizations were to contribute to the expenses of the Administrative conferences, but that the Administrative Council might, nevertheless, excuse certain international organizations from any contributions.

Since a great many international organizations were represented at the Conference, he felt that it would be wise to include in the final report a recommendation to the effect that all these organizations should participate in the expenses, and this would serve as a basis for the Administrative Council decisions.

7. The Chairman thought that such a recommendation could be discussed later, and it had in any case to be approved at the Plenary Assembly.

8. The Delegate of the United Kingdom felt that the best way would be to ask each international organization in which class it wished to contribute.
9. The Chairman asked Mr. Stead, Secretary of the Conference, if the Committee were authorized to proceed with such an inquiry.
10. The Secretary of the Conference stated that he had considered sending the observers of international organizations a note requesting them to supply this information. He would proceed with this consultation. The same method had been used at Copenhagen.
11. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. seconded the proposal of the Delegate of Albania.
12. The Chairman proceeded to examine item 4 on the agenda.

He emphasized that the budget provided for the Conference had been calculated for a duration of 2 months, so it was necessary to hasten the work.
13. The Secretary of the Conference pointed out that in the French text of Annex B to Document N° 62 the total should read 132,800 Swiss francs (and not 132,600 Swiss francs).
14. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked on what basis the budget had been drawn up, especially with regard to the linguistic services for which an estimate of expenses amounting to 107,000 Swiss francs had been made.
15. The Chairman replied that the budget had been drawn up by the Administrative Council. Document N° 283/CA3 also contained budget estimates for the other 1949 conferences (P.F.B., Loran, Region III, etc.).
16. The Secretary of the Conference was not in a position to explain in detail how the budget had been drawn up by the Administrative Council. It had been established in the middle of 1948, when it was difficult to foresee how the work of the Conference would proceed and what languages would be used. Nor was it known if the Conferences of Regions I and III would hold their meetings in the same premises.
17. The Delegate of the United Kingdom asked what would happen should the duration of two months and the budget estimate be exceeded.
18. The Secretary of the Conference thought that the Administrative Council could allow the budget estimates to be exceeded if the Finance Committee could justify such an excess and if the expenses were kept within reasonable limits.
19. The Chairman felt that the Committee ought to draw the attention of the Plenary Assembly to the fact that the estimate of expenses had been made for a duration of two months and that the work should be speeded up in order not to exceed the sum in question to any great extent.
20. The Delegates of Albania and the U.S.S.R. agreed with this point of view.
21. Proceeding to item 5 on the agenda, the Chairman asked Mr. Stead for details of expenses incurred since the beginning of the Conference, that is for nearly a month.

22. The Secretary of the Conference emphasized that the report which he was going to make could only be regarded as provisional. Not until the end of the Conference could a valid report be made.

Two categories of expenses had to be studied :

- Expenses entirely attributable to the Region I Conference,
- Expenses incurred for personnel employed for 2 or 3 conferences.

It had been found useful for a sound organisation of conferences to pool certain elements, such as administrative personnel, interpreters, translators, reproduction of documents, etc. In order to determine each share of some of these common expenses the best method was to go by the number of stencils used at each conference.

The following was a monthly estimate of the number of stencils used :

- for Region I Conference 506
 - for the PFB and Region I and III Conferences 1260
- which represented about 40 %.

It must be understood that this percentage might vary as work progressed, since the number of PFB documents, for instance, was on the decrease, while the number of Region I documents would increase and it would probably become necessary to employ more personnel.

23. The Secretary of the Conference gave the following figures for the Region I Conference budget for a period of one month :

Administrative Staff

- Mr. Stead and his secretary (Region I only)
- 2 employees for the reception and information bureau)
- 1 administrative secretary) also employed
- 1 runner) for other
-) conferences

Total : 4,615 Swiss francs (against estimate of 4,700 Swiss francs)

Linguistic Service

- 2 technical revisers)
- 2 minute-writers) also employed
- 1 typist) for other
- 2 technicians for the simultaneous interpretation) conferences
- 4 interpreters (Region I only)
- reduced secretariat from the linguistic service)
- translation and revision) 40% of expen-
- typists) diture

Total : 25,925 Swiss francs (against estimate of 53,500 Swiss francs)

Reproduction of documents

- distribution (4 employees))
 - preparation of graphs and charts (1 draughtsman)) also employed for other conferences
 - reproduction (roneo) 40% of the expenditure
- Total : 4,345 Swiss francs (against estimate of 3,800 Swiss francs)

Rent and Supplies

Exact figures were unobtainable as the apportionment of costs due to the Varembe Annex had not yet been made out.

Unforeseen

A taxi service between the Maison des Congrès and Varembe had proved necessary. It was fairly costly. It worked out at 2,250 Swiss francs (against estimate of 700 Swiss francs).

Insurance

4,190 Swiss francs (against estimate of 9,300 Swiss francs).
The figure would vary with the staff employed.

24. The United Kingdom delegate thanked Mr. Stead for his clear and precise explanation.
He thought the taxi service insufficient, as there was a rush in the early afternoon, and especially first thing in the morning, when delegates had to be taken to the Varembe Annex after they had fetched their documents. He wondered whether that means of transport was the most economical and whether it would not be better to use a vehicle with greater seating capacity.
25. The delegate of Albania thought, on the contrary, that the taxi service might be dispensed with, since there were two bus lines (F and G) available for going to the Varembe Annex and one tram route (N° 5) to the I.L.O., which was not far from the Annex.
26. The Secretary of the Conference explained that the matter had been discussed before the opening of the Conference. At first the purchase of a car had been contemplated, but in view of the wages which would have to be paid to two drivers it seemed more economical to come to an arrangement with a garage for the hire of a taxi for 12 hours a day, the distance covered every day not to exceed 70 kilometres.
The estimated number of trips had had to be increased, because many delegates were using the taxi, while it had been thought that not more than 15 delegates would travel to the Varembe Annex.
27. The U.S.S.R. delegate pointed out that his delegation, although it was always present at meetings held at the Varembe Annex, had never used the taxi. He considered that if there had to be a special means of transport, it ought to be available only for urgent cases.

28. The Chairman summarized the extreme points of view expressed :

- reinforcing the shuttle service (United Kingdom)
- dispensing with that service (Albania)

He noted that very few delegations were represented at the meeting and that it would be useful to have the views of the Conference and Committee Chairmen. He proposed placing the matter on the agenda of a subsequent meeting to be held towards the beginning of the following week, so that more delegates might give their opinion.

He pointed out, moreover, that he had agreed to close the meeting before 1100 hours so that Committee 5 might meet in Room B.

29. The delegate of Albania agreed to postponing the discussion until the next meeting.

He requested that the report of the Conference Secretary be reproduced as faithfully as possible in the minutes of the meeting, to allow all delegations to study it.

He also asked that the Secretary draw up a report on the auditing system and that delegates be given access to the account files for verification purposes.

30. The Chairman took note of these requests. He closed the meeting at 1055 hours.

The Rapporteur :

J.M. Biansan

The Chairman :

General Sacco

Administrative Radio Conference
for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

Region 1 - Document N° 74-E
11 June, 1949.

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS
13th June through to 18th June.

<u>Monday 13th June</u>	0930	Working group of Committee 5	Salle B
	1430	Committee 5	Salle B
<u>Tuesday 14th June</u>	0930	Committee 6	Salle B
	1430	Working group of Committee 5	Varembé
<u>Wednesday 15th June</u>	0930	Committee 3	Salle B
	0930	Working group of Committee 5 *	Varembé
	1430	Working group of Committee 6 *	Salle B
<u>Thursday 16th June</u>	0930	Committee 2	Salle B
	0930	Working group of Committee 5 *	Varembé
	1430	Working group of Committee 6 *	Salle B
<u>Friday 17th June</u>	0930	Working group of Committee 5 *	Salle B
	1430	Working group of Committee 6 *	Salle B
	1730	Committee 1	Salle B

* These meetings may be replaced by meetings of the
Committee itself.

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

UNITED KINGDOM

Proposed Plan for Maritime Radio
Beacons in Europe and the
Mediterranean:
Band 285 to 315 kc/s.

1. General

The allocation, by the Atlantic City Conference of the International Telecommunication Union in 1947, of the band 285 to 315 kc/s to maritime radio beacons in Region 1 instead of the present one which is 5 kc/s higher has necessitated changes in the allocation of frequencies to beacons in the areas covered by the current Paris and Stockholm agreements of 1933 and the Bordeaux agreement of 1934.

There are two general ways of attacking the problem. The first is to lower the frequency of every beacon by 5 kc/s; the second is to take this opportunity to re-plan the whole maritime radio beacon system. A great deal of thought has been devoted to this subject in the United Kingdom, and the second course is strongly preferred. Much important technical knowledge has been gained since the current agreements were drawn up, and an admirable opportunity is now offered of bringing it to bear on the problem of fitting an increasing number of beacons into a restricted frequency band in such a way as to give as efficient a service as possible. The plan which is now tabled would, if adopted, provide a service of the highest practicable efficiency, and reduce to a minimum interference between beacons.

In compiling a list of beacons for inclusion in the plan, in order to make provision for expansion of the system, the requirements of other countries have been taken into account so far as they are known. This knowledge may well not be up-to-date, and the tables which are attached hereto may make some omissions outside the British Isles. The United Kingdom is confident, however, that the bases of this plan are such that any reasonable degree of expansion from what exists at present can be met.

2. Planning Principles

The plan is based on certain propositions, namely :

- (a) No more power should be radiated by a beacon at any time than is necessary to provide an adequate field strength within its operational range.
- (b) At the limits of range transmission there must be adequate protection against beacons operating on the same frequency but not in the same group, and against beacons operating on adjacent frequencies.

With regard to (a) the most useful is to prescribe a field strength which should be obtained from a given beacon at the required limit of range. Once agreement is reached upon the value of this field strength and the value of the required range it is possible to work out the power which the beacon must radiate to achieve this range.

In the International Convention on Safety of Life at Sea which was drawn up in London in 1948 the sensitivity of direction-finding apparatus has been prescribed as that which, in the absence of interference, will allow accurate bearings to be taken with a field strength as low as 50 microvolts per metre.

This figure should, in general, be taken as the desired field strength at the limit of required range of a beacon in areas where the noise level from atmospherics is sufficiently low to be disregarded in comparison with such a level of signal.

The system of medium frequency direction-finding and associated radio beacons can be regarded as an aid to making landfall and to coastal navigation. In general, the beacons with the longest ranges will be those used for making landfall, and some of these have ranges at present of up to 200 miles. Beacons with ranges of 100 miles or more cause interference over such a large area, however, that they seriously affect the service to be obtained from many others; the more beacons are erected within a given area, of course, the more acute will this problem become. Because the avoidance of this interference is of the first importance, it is essential, in the United Kingdom view, that no beacon should put down a greater field strength than 50 microvolts per metre at a range of 70 miles in any area where noise can be, by comparison, ignored. Such a beacon will give a field strength of 35 microvolts per metre at 100 miles; and, with an average level of noise from atmospherics, the bearings obtainable with this lower field strength will be sufficiently accurate for the mariner's purpose at such a range.

Accordingly, in the tables, these beacons which are shown as having a range of 100 miles in the North-West European and Baltic areas have been planned to give a field strength of 35 microvolts per metre at that range; all others in these areas give a field strength of 50 microvolts per metre at their limit of range. It is recognised that further south the level of noise may be such as to necessitate a proportionate increase in all these values of field-strength, and this has been taken into account in the plan.

The spacing between adjacent frequency channels has been maintained at 3 kc/s; the selectivity of most direction-finding apparatus would not permit any reduction of this figure, and any increase would severely restrict the number of beacons which could be accommodated.

With regard to (b) it is felt that a ratio of 1 to 5 between the field strength of an unwanted and that of a wanted beacon on the same frequency at the limit of the required range of the latter is a realistic representation of what can be tolerated. At night the effect of the radiation which is reflected from the ionosphere (skywave) from an unwanted beacon has to be considered; it may introduce a variable effect. The United Kingdom considers that the limit of tolerable interference at night has been reached when the field strength of the unwanted signal exceeds 1/5th of the field strength of the wanted signal on 5% of a large number of occasions. The physical separation of beacons, operating on adjacent frequency channels,

should be such that the field strength of the interfering beacon is not greater than that of the wanted beacon. If the beacons are operating with a great difference in frequency the relative field strength of the interfering beacon can be much greater. In arriving at these figures an average has been taken of the great diversity in the selectivity of receivers used with direction-finders in existence to-day.

3. Miscellaneous Technical Considerations

(a) Crystal control of all beacons is very desirable. It is recalled that the frequency tolerance applicable to equipment installed after January 1st, 1950, and to all equipment after January 1st, 1953, is 0.02%, a condition which is considerably more stringent than obtains at present.

(b) A high percentage of modulation should be used, but at the same time harmonics in the modulation waveform should be kept low.

(c) Any inverted L-aerials should be replaced by symmetrical T-aerials in order to reduce both errors due to skywave effects at long ranges and errors at very short ranges.

4. Signal Characteristics

A great opportunity is offered to bring into use a regionally agreed standard composition of signal. It is thought that the user will be greatly assisted if a transmission cycle of one minute is introduced, with the following composition :-

- (a) a two-letter identification signal, to be closely related to the name of the beacon, which would be transmitted at least 6 times at a speed of about 10 words per minute;
- (b) a long dash of about 25 second duration to enable the bearing to be taken;
- (c) the identification signal sent twice.
- (d) five seconds silence.

All beacons, whether in groups or isolated, would use this transmission cycle, An example of a possible identification signal is TY for Tory Island.

5. Note Frequencies

The present rather wide range of note frequency should be restricted. Frequencies below 600 cycles are not so easy to hear as those in the octave above 600 cycles, and the upper limit is influenced by the need to limit the bandwidth occupied by the transmission so as to avoid adjacent channel interference. It is of value to vary the note frequency of the beacons in a group as an additional means of telling the mariner when one beacon in the group has finished its transmission and the next has begun.

6. General Grouping as shown on Plan

It will be observed that the main groups of beacons consist now of six instead of three. This is not such a great difference as appears at first sight. It was felt that a necessary condition of introducing what is in general a shorter transmission cycle was to give a mariner a pause between taking one bearing and the next during the process of fixing his position from any one group of beacons. Accordingly groups of three beacons have been combined in pairs; their time sequence is such that a transmission by one beacon in one group of three is followed by a transmission of one beacon in the other group of three. Each group of six therefore consists essentially of two interlocked sub-groups of three. A substantial economy in the use of frequencies result. Those beacons which are outside the main groups are marker beacons. They are used either to lead a ship into a difficult harbour or to give a mariner bearing information while he is in transit between the area served by one main sub-group and that served by the next (as in the English Channel for example). The need to minimise interference has meant that some of these marker beacons have had to be time-shared in small groups. Where they have had to be so shared at all they have as far as possible been put together in pairs rather than in threes. One reason for this is that in obtaining a heading on passage into a difficult harbour, it is much more desirable to be able to take a bearing once in two minutes than only once in three.

7. Co-ordination of air and marine navigational aids

An endeavour has been made to meet the needs of air navigation without prejudicing the marine plan. For instance, the beacon at the North Foreland in the United Kingdom has been given a range of 50 miles and scheduled as a marker beacon which will transmit continuously in all weathers. Certain of the main groups have been scheduled to transmit continuously in all weathers in order that aircraft may be able to use them for general navigation. These groups will be readily identified in the attached tables.

8. Conclusion

It is emphasized that every beacon has had its range set at what is considered to be the lowest practicable figure. The success of any plan which seeks to take full advantage of the service to the mariner which radio beacons can provide is more dependent on the reduction of interference between beacons than on any other single factor. Reduction of ranges to the lowest practicable, particularly those in excess of 50 miles (beyond which a high degree of accuracy cannot normally be obtained by night) can be shown by analysis to permit the employment of a greater number of beacons with, at the same time, less overall interference than a plan which imposes no such restraint.

T A B L E S

Arrangement

In the following tables one page is devoted to each frequency channel. The beacons on that frequency are listed by areas, as follows : -

- (1) North West Europe
- (2) Baltic
- (3) Mediterranean

The division between (1) and (2) has been made for the purpose of this plan at longitude 14°E in the Baltic Sea, and that between (1) and (3) at the boundary between France and Spain on their Atlantic Coast. Area (3) thus includes the coast of Portugal and the Atlantic coast of Spain. It is emphasised that this division into areas is merely a matter of convenience. The plan has been fully co-ordinated over the whole area.

Classification of beacons

Within each area, beacons are listed in the following order : -

- (a) Groups (designated G, or G (c) if the group is to transmit continuously)
- (b) Marker beacons grouped in threes (designated 3GM)
- (c) Marker beacons grouped in pairs (designated 2GM)
- (d) Ungrouped markers (designated M, or M (c) if they transmit continuously)

Sequence

Where the sequence of operation of the beacons in a group is specified, the order in which they transmit is the numerical order shown. If no figures are shown in the sequence column opposite a group, the order of transmission is unimportant from the point of view of interference with or from other beacons.

CHANNEL 1

AREA	FREQ. kc/s	NAME	COUNTRY	TYPE	RANGE (N.MILES)	POWER RADIATED WATTS	SEQU.
N.W. EUROPE	313.5	MULL OF KINTYRE	United Kingdom	G(c)	100	0.65	1
		TORY IS.	Ireland	G(c)	100	0.65	3
		EAGLE IS.	Ireland	G(c)	100	0.65	5
		MIZEN H.	Ireland	G(c)	100	0.65	2
		ROUND IS.	United Kingdom	G(c)	100	0.65	4
		P.DE CREACH (QUESSANT)	France	G(c)	100	0.65	6
		GOEREE	Netherlands	G	50	0.25	1
		TEXEL	Netherlands	G	50	0.25	3
		TERSCHELLINGER BANK L.V.	Netherlands	G	50	0.25	5
		NORDERNEY	Germany	G	50	0.25	2
		AMRUM BANK L.V.	Germany	G	50	0.25	4
		ELBE I.L.V.	Germany	G	50	0.25	6
		HOLMENGRA L.H.	Norway	M	10	0.0065	-
		ROZEWIE	Poland	G	50	0.25	1
		BRUSTER ORT	U.S.S.R.	G	50	0.25	3
BALTIC		KLAIPEDA	U.S.S.R.	G	50	0.25	5
		WINDAU	U.S.S.R.	G	50	0.25	2
		SVENTOJI	U.S.S.R.	G	50	0.25	4
		LIEPAJA L.H.	U.S.S.R.	G	50	0.25	6
		NORRSKAR	Finland	G	50	0.25	1,4,
		HOLMOGADD	Sweden	G	50	0.25	3,6,
		RODKALLAN	Sweden	G	50	0.25	5,2,
MED.		ABOUJA P.	Algeria	G	50	0.60	
		C. CAXINE	Algeria	G	50	0.60	
		ALGIERS	Algeria	G	30	0.15	
		C. MATIFOU	Algeria	G	50	0.60	

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(R1-75-E)

CHANNEL 2

AREA	FREQ. kc/s.	NAME	COUNTRY	TYPE	RANGE (NAUT. MILES)	POWER RADIATED WATTS	SEQ.
N.W. EUROPE	310,5	TORUNGEN	Norway	G	50	0.25	
		FAERDER	Norway	G	50	0.25	
		HILL	Sweden	G	20	0.030	
		FULCHUK	Norway	G	30	0.075	
		LANGOTANGEN	Norway	G	20	0.030	
		STAVERNSODDEN	Norway	G	20	0.030	
		SVOLVER	Norway	G	30	0.075	
		SKRAAVEN	Norway	G	50	0.25	
		LANDECODE	Norway	G	50	0.25	
		CORBIERE	United Kingdom	3GM	10	0.0065	
		LA HAGUE	France	3GM	10	0.0065	
		CHEIBOURG	France	3GM	10	0.0065	
		MORECAMBE BAY L.V.	United Kingdom	2GM	20	0.030	1,3,5.
		DOUGLAS	United Kingdom	2GM	20	0.030	2,4,6.
		LONGSTONE	United Kingdom	M	20	0.030	-
		RAME HEAD/EDDYSTONE	United Kingdom	M	20	0.030	-
		ST. NAZAIRE	France	M	20	0.030	-
		WANDELAAR L.V.	Belgium	M	20	0.030	-
		KOEBENHAVN	Denmark	M	10	0.0065	-
		KATTEGAT S.W. L.V.	Denmark	M	10	0.0065	-
		TRAVENMUNDE	Germany	M(c)	20	0.030	-
BALTIC		UTGRUNDEN	Sweden	M	20	0.030	-
		RØNNE	Denmark	M	10	0.0065	-
		HANGØ	Finland	M	10	0.0065	-
MED.		ANCONA	Italy	G	100	1.5	
		ZARA	Yugoslavia	G	100	1.5	
		POLA	Yugoslavia	G	100	1.5	
		VENICE	Italy	G	50	0.60	
		C. MACHICHACO	Spain	M	20	0.065	-

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CHANNEL 3

AREA	FREQ. kc/s	NAME	COUNTRY	TYPE	RANGE (NAUT. MILES)	POWER RADIATED WATTS	SEQ.
N.W. EUROPE	307.5	MYGGENAES L.H.	Faroes (Denmark)	G	50	0.25	1
		MUCKLE FLUGGA	United Kingdom	G	50	0.25	3
		NOLSO	Faroes (Denmark)	G	100	0.65	5
		SULE SKERRY	United Kindgom	G	100	0.65	2
		BUTT OF LEWIS	United Kingdom	G	100	0.65	4
		BARRA HEAD	United Kingdom	G	100	0.65	6
		E. GOODWINS L.V.	United Kingdom	G	30	0.075	1
		SANDETTIE L.V.	France	G	20	0.030	3
		DYCK L.V.	France	G	20	0.030	5
		C. GRISNEZ L.H.	France	G	50	0.25	2
		DUNGENESS	United Kingdom	G	50	0.25	4
		P. D'AILLY L.H.	France	G	50	0.25	6
		NYBORG	Denmark	3GM	20	0.030	1,4.
		OMU	Denmark	3GM	20	0.030	3,6.
		KORSOR	Denmark	3GM	20	0.030	5,2.
		GRODHEIM	Norway	3GM	20	0.030	1,4.
		FJOLOY L.H.	Norway	3GM	20	0.030	3,6.
		KLEPP	Norway	3GM	20	0.030	5,2.
		HRI L.V.	Germany	M	20	0.030	-
		71 SW L.V.	Denmark	M	20	0.030	-
		WESER L.V.	Germany	M	10	0.0065	-
BALTIC		STORAKARLSO	Sweden	G	50	0.25	1
		GOTSKA SANDON	Sweden	G	50	0.25	3
		LANDSORT	Sweden	G	50	0.25	5
		RODHAMN	Finland	G	50	0.25	2
		SVENSKA BJORN	Sweden	G	50	0.25	4
		ALMAGRUNDET	Sweden	G	50	0.25	6
MED.		C. VILLANO	Spain	G	100	1.5	1
		C. FINISTERRE	Spain	G	50	0.60	3
		I. SALVORA	Spain	G	50	0.60	5
		C. SILLEIRO	Spain	G	50	0.60	2
		MONTEODOR	Portugal	G	50	0.60	4
		LECA L.H.	Portugal	G	50	0.60	6

CHANNEL 4

AREA	FREQ. kc/s	NAME	COUNTRY	TYPE	RANGE (NAUT. MILES)	POWER RADIA- TED WATTS	SEQ.
N.W. EUROPE	304.5	ANHOLT KNOB L.V.	Denmark	G	30	0.075	1
		LAESO TRINDEL L.V.	Denmark	G	30	0.075	3
		OSTRE FLAK L.V.	Denmark	G	30	0.075	5
		KULLEN	Sweden	G	30	0.075	2
		KATTEGAT S.	Denmark	G	30	0.075	4
		SLETTERHAGE L.H.	Denmark	G	30	0.075	6
		HALTEN L.H.	Norway	2GM	20	0.030	1, 3, 5
		GRIP	Norway	2GM	50	0.25	2, 4, 6
		SHAMBLES L.V.	United Kingdom	2GM	20	0.030	1, 3, 5
		LIZARD	United Kingdom	2GM	30	0.075	2, 4, 6
		P. DE VER L.H.	France	2GM	20	0.030	1, 3, 5
		NAB TOWER	United Kingdom	2GM	20	0.030	2, 4, 6
		TEES	United Kingdom	2GM	20	0.030	
		ROKER PIER	United Kingdom	2GM	20	0.030	
		P. OF AYRE	United Kingdom	2GM	10	0.0065	1, 3, 5
		SOUTH ROCK L.V.	United Kingdom	2GM	20	0.030	2, 4, 6
		LOOP HEAD	Ireland	M	30	0.075	-
		I. D'YEU	France	M	20	0.030	-
		ABERTAY L.V.	United Kingdom	M	20	0.030	-
		HOOK OF HOLLAND	Netherlands	M	20	0.030	-
		S.2. L.V.	Germany	M	20	0.030	-
		P.11. L.V.	Germany	M	20	0.030	-
BALTIC		HEL POINT L.H.	Poland	M	20	0.030	-
MED.		SENATOSE Pt.	France	G	50	0.60	
		CHIAPPA Pt.	France	G	50	0.60	

CHANNEL 5

AREA	FREQ. kc/s.	NAME	COUNTRY	TYPE	RANGE (NAUT. MILES)	POWER RADIATED WATTS	SEQ.
N.W. EUROPE	301.5	GREGNEISH	United Kingdom	G	50	0.25	1
		KISH L.V.	Ireland	G	50	0.25	3
		SKERRIES	United Kingdom	G	50	0.25	5
		TUSKAR R.L.H.	Ireland	G	50	0.25	2
		S. BISHOP L.H.	United Kingdom	G	50	0.25	4
		LUNDY N.	United Kingdom	G	50	0.25	6
		UTVAER	Norway	G	100	0.65	1
		SVINOY L.H.	Norway	G	100	0.65	3
		MARSTEIN L.H.	Norway	G	50	0.25	5
		UTSIRA	Norway	G	100	0.65	2
		GEITUNGEN	Norway	G	50	0.25	4
		FEIESTEIN	Norway	G	50	0.25	6
		STUBBENKAMMER	Germany	G	30	0.075	1
		TRALLEBORG	Sweden	G	30	0.075	3
		STEVNS L.H.	Denmark	G	50	0.25	5
		WARNEMUNDE	Germany	G	30	0.075	2
		GEDSER REV. L.V.	Denmark	G	30	0.075	4
		FEHMARN BELT	Germany	G	30	0.075	6
		OSTENDE	Belgium	3GM	20	0.030	1, 4.
		RUYTINGEN L.V.	Belgium	3GM	20	0.030	3, 6.
		W. HINDER L.V.	Belgium	3GM	20	0.030	5, 2.
BALTIC		HIIUMADAL	U.S.S.R.	G	30	0.075	1
		RISTNA PT.	U.S.S.R.	G	50	0.25	3
		UTO	Finland	G	50	0.25	5
		KOLKASRAGS	U.S.S.R.	G	30	0.075	2
		SWALFER ORT	U.S.S.R.	G	30	0.075	4
		OVISI L.V.	U.S.S.R.	G	30	0.075	6
MED.		TARANTO	Italy	G	100	1.5	
		S.MARIA DI LEUGA	Italy	G	100	1.5	
		MALTA	Malta	G	50	0.6	

CHANNEL 6

AREA	FREQ kc/s	NAME	COUNTRY	TYPE	RANGE (NAUT. MILES)	POWER RADIATED WATTS	SEQ.
N.W. EUROPE	298.5	START POINT	United Kingdom	G(c)	50	0.25	1
		ROCHES DOUVRES	France	G(c)	50	0.25	3
		CASQUETS	United Kingdom	G(c)	50	0.25	5
		ST. CATHERINE'S	United Kingdom	G(c)	50	0.25	2
		C. BARFLEUR L.H.	France	G(c)	50	0.25	4
		LE HAVRE L.V.	France	G(c)	50	0.25	6
		AARHUS	Denmark	3GM	10	0.0065	1,4.
		GRENAA L.H.	Denmark	3GM	10	0.0065	3,6.
		ROSNOES PULLER L.H.	Denmark	3GM	10	0.0065	5,2.
		EILEAN GLAS	United Kingdom	2GM	30	0.075	
		RONA	United Kingdom	2GM	20	0.030	
		FREDERIKSHAVN	Denmark	2GM	10	0.0065	1,3,5.
		HIRTSHALS	Denmark	2GM	10	0.0065	2,4,6.
		LITTLE CUMBRAE	United Kingdom	M	20	0.030	-
		N. CARR L.V.	United Kingdom	M	10	0.0065	-
		DYNA L.H.	Norway	M	10	0.0065	-
		VASSES KAREN	Sweden	M	10	0.0065	-
		HUNDESTED L.H.	Denmark	M	5	0.0015	-
BALTIC		STANGOR	Sweden	3GM	20	0.030	1,4.
		KORSO	Finland	3GM	10	0.0065	3,6.
		DIURSTEN	Sweden	3GM	20	0.030	5,2.
		GDYNIA	Poland	M	20	0.030	-
		HASLE	Denmark	M	10	0.0065	-
		KARLSHAMN	Sweden	M	10	0.0065	-
		VISBY	Sweden	M	10	0.0065	-
MED.		I. BERLINGA	Portugal	G	50	0.60	
		C. DA ROCA	Portugal	G	50	0.60	
		TINO. I.	Italy	M	20	0.065	

CHANNEL 7.

AREA	FREQ. kc/s	NAME	COUNTRY	TYPE	RANGE N. MILES	POWER RAD. WATTS	SEQUENCE
N.W. EUROPE	295.5	LISTER L.H.	Norway	G (c)	50	0.25	1
		ODDEROY	Norway	G (c)	50	0.25	3
		HANTSHOLM	Denmark	G (c)	50	0.25	5
		VYL L.V.	Denmark	G	50	0.25	2
		HORNS REV L.V./					
		BLAAVANDSHUK					
		L.H.	Denmark	G	50	0.25	4
		GRAADYB/FANO	Denmark	G	50	0.25	6
		N. FORELAND	United Kingdom	M (c)	50	0.25	-
		MEW IS.	United Kingdom	M	20	0.030	-
		C. WRATH	United Kingdom	M	30	0.075	-
BALTIC		LIEPAJA R.R.	U.S.S.R.	M	20	0.030	-
MEDITER- RANEAN							
		PONTE CARENA	Italy	M	50	0.60	-

AREA	FREQ. kc/s	NAME	COUNTRY	TYPE	RANGE N. MILES	POWER RAD. WATTS	SEQUENCE
N.W. EUROPE	292.5	SPURN L.V.	United Kingdom	G (c)	50	0.25	1
		FLAMBOROUGH	United Kingdom	G (c)	100	0.65	3
		TYNEMOUTH	United Kingdom	G (c)	100	0.65	5
		MAY IS.	United Kingdom	G (c)	100	0.65	2
		KINNAIRD Hd.	United Kingdom	G (c)	100	0.65	4
		N. RONALDSAY L.H.	United Kingdom	G (c)	100	0.65	6
		BALEINES L.H.	France	G	50	0.25	1
		C. FERRET	France	G	50	0.25	3
		P. DE COURBE	France	G	50	0.25	5
		ILE DE SEIN	France	G	50	0.25	2
		ECKMUHL L.H.	France	G	50	0.25	4
		(PENMARCH)					
		BELLE ILE L.H.	France	G	100	0.65	6
		FALSTERBOREV L.V.	Sweden	3CM	20	0.030	1,4
		MIDDELGRUND	Denmark	3CM	20	0.030	3,6
		FORT L.H.					
		DROGDEN L.V.	Denmark	3CM	20	0.030	5,2
		KIEL L.V.	Germany	M	20	0.030	-
		FILTVET	Norway	M	10	0.0065	-
BALTIC		DAUGAVGRIVA	U.S.S.R.	M	30	0.075	-
		ISOKARI	Finland	M	10	0.0065	-
		ZOPPOT	Poland	M	10	0.0065	-

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CHANNEL 9

AREA	FREQ. kc/s	NAME	COUNTRY	TYPE	RANGE (N. MILES)	POWER RADI- ATED WATTS	SEQU- ENCE
N.W. EUROPE	289.5	VINGA L.V.	Sweden	G	30	0.075	1
		MASESKAR	Sweden	G	30	0.075	3
		SKAGEN REV. L.V.	Denmark	G	50	0.25	5
		HALS BARRE L.H.	Denmark	G	30	0.075	2
		NIDINGEN	Sweden	G	30	0.075	4
		HIRSHOLM	Denmark	G	30	0.075	6
		ROYAL SOVEREIGN L.V.	United Kingdom	3GM	20	0.030	1,4
		BOULOGNE	France	3GM	20	0.030	3,6
		ANTIFER	France	3GM	20	0.030	5,2
		BREAKSEA L.V.	United Kingdom	M	30	0.075	-
		BAR L.V.	United Kingdom	M	30	0.075	-
		DAUNTS ROCK L.V.	Ireland	M	30	0.075	-
		PLADDA	United Kingdom	M	20	0.030	-
		IJMUIDEN	Netherlands	M	20	0.030	-
LTIC		SWINEMUNDE	Poland	G	50	0.25	1
		ADLERGRUND L.V.	Germany	G	50	0.25	3
		JERSHOFT	Poland	G	50	0.25	5
		HAMMERODDE	Denmark	G	30	0.075	2
		UTKLIPPOR	Sweden	G	30	0.075	4
		OLANDSREV	Sweden	G	50	0.25	6
		GROHARO	Finland	G	50	0.25	1
		TALINN L.V.	U.S.S.R.	G	20	0.030	3
		HOGLAND	Finland	G	50	0.25	5
		SOMERI	Finland	G	30	0.075	2
		KAIBOLOVO	U.S.S.R.	G	30	0.075	4
		SHEPELEV	U.S.S.R.	G	30	0.075	6
MEDITER- NEAN		PORQUEROLLES	France	G	50	0.60	1
		LAGAROUF	France	G	50	0.60	3
		GENOA	Italy	G	50	0.60	5
		SETE	France	G	50	0.60	2
		PLANIER I	France	G	50	0.60	4
		CAPE BEAR	France	G	50	0.60	6

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(RL-75-E)

CHANNEL 10

AREA	FREQ. kc/s.	NAME	COUNTRY	TYPE	RANGE (N MILES)	POWER RADIATED WATTS	SEQ.
N.W.	286.5	TONGUE L.V.	United Kingdom	G	30	0.075	1
		O. GABBARD L.V.	United Kingdom	G	50	0.25	3
		N. HINDER L.V.	Belgium	G	50	0.25	5
		SMITHS KNOLL L.V.	United Kingdom	G	50	0.25	2
		CROMER L.H.	United Kingdom	G	50	0.25	4
		CROMER KNOLL L.V.	United Kingdom	G	50	0.25	6
		GROIX	France	2GM	30	0.075	1,3,5 2,4,6
		ILE DE BATZ	France	2GM	30	0.075	
		KOPERVIK	Norway	2GM	20	0.030	-
		SLOTTEROY	Norway	2GM	20	0.030	
		STROMA	United Kingdom	M	30	0.075	
		OIGH SGEIR	United Kingdom	M	20	0.030	
		ARRAN NORTH	Ireland	M	20	0.030	
		CLOCH POINT	United Kingdom	M	10	0.0065	
		RODSAND S.	Denmark	M	10	0.0065	
		KIKHAVN	Denmark	M	10	0.0065	
		ARENDAL	Norway	M	10	0.0065	
		NYBORG FJORD	Denmark	M	1.5	0.00085	
BALTIC		BRAMÖ	Sweden	G	50	0.25	1
		SYDOSTBROTEN	Sweden	G	50	0.25	3
		REFSE	Finland	G	50	0.25	5
		FINNGRUNDET	Sweden	G	50	0.25	2
		EGGEGRUND	Sweden	G	50	0.25	4
		UNDERSTEN	Sweden	G	50	0.25	6
MED.		CASABLANCA	French Morocco	G	50	1.0	
		CAP SPARTEL	Span Morocco	G	50	1.0	
		C.TRES FORCAS	Span. Morocco	G	50	1.0	
		GIBRALTAR	Gibraltar	G	50	1.0	

Administrative Radio Conference

Region 1 - Document N° 76-E
10 June, 1949

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

Note by Secretariat

The attention of the Region 1 Conference is drawn to the attached letter from the Delegation of Belgium and its annex.

Geneva 10 June, 1949

BELGIUM

Mr. Chairman,

I have pleasure in attaching a report by the "Centre de Controle des Radiocommunications des Services Mobiles", Brussels.

This report, which constitutes a study of the power actually radiated by certain aeronautical radio-beacons, might usefully be distributed to the members of Committee 5.

I am yours sincerely,

for the Head of the Delegation

(Signed) R. Lecomte

The Chairman
Administrative Radio Conference
Region 1
Geneva.

CENTRE DE CONTROLE DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS DES SERVICES MOBILES

C . C . R . M .

(A non profit Association)
97, avenue du Prince d'Orange,
UCCLE - BRUSSELS
BELGIUM

Special Report on the Power Radiated by the Aviation

Radiobeacons working in the Medium Frequency Band

During the first three months of 1949, the C.C.R.M. undertook to measure regularly the field strength of some aircraft radionavigation transmitters in the medium frequency bands, this denomination comprising omnidirectional radio-beacons, radioranges, markers and Consol transmitters.

Value of the Field Strength at Brussels

The graph annexed hereto shows the daily field strength of 27 of these transmitters at Brussels. These data are taken from the C.C.R.M. Aviation Reports No Ae 1/49, 2/49 and 3/49 (respectively Docts. 6/49, 13/49 and 17/49).

To avoid as much as possible the effect of the indirect ray, the field has been measured between 10.00 and 14.00 GMT. The examination of the diagrams obtained shows however that the strength of the field was generally more steady in March than in January and February; this confirms the well known observation, that, in the winter, the indirect ray is often present even in the middle of the day.

The variations of the field strength from one day to the other result from all sorts of circumstances which are due, some to the propagation, the others to the transmitters themselves:

- the conductivity of the ground varies according to its degree of dampness
- the indirect ray can in certain cases, have an appreciable intensity.
For example, during the month of February the field strength of the Consol transmitter of Stavanger (LEC) rose for several days running two or three times higher than the normal value, which is probably due to a particularly weak absorption of the indirect ray.
- the antenna current of the transmitters is not the same each day : a striking example of this last cause is given by the Brussels radiobeacon ONB which uses two different transmitters giving at the C.C.R.M., one a field of 600 uV/m, and the other a field of 1.300 uV/m approximately.

It is necessary to note that it is often impossible to measure the field strength of some weakly received stations because of interferences : it is the reason for the blanks which appear in some of the diagrams.

Doct. 22/49

Because of the importance of the field at distances of aviation radio-navigation transmitters with regard to the determination of their range, we have deemed it of interest to work out the average strength of the field at Brussels. The variations observed in March being generally similar than during the first two months, we have, in these calculations, exclusively used the data found in March (Monthly Report Ae 3/49).

The average field intensities (arithmetical means of all March measurements) are shown in the 6th column of the annexed table.

Radiated Power

We have calculated the radiated power, from the field measured, by using propagation curves of the direct wave for 1 KW radiated.

In fact, when proceeding in this way, one determines the power which should be radiated by an omnidirectional antenna to obtain the same field at Brussels as the one which the actual antenna gives. If the latter has not a circular radiation diagram the calculated power in the apparent power radiated towards Brussels. This restriction must not be lost from sight when investigating the results.

For the field strength for 1 KW radiated, we have used the propagation curves of the C.C.I.R. published in the "Rapport de la Sous-Commission de Propagation des Ondes Radioélectriques" (London, 25th November 1937), report which is included in the documents of the Cairo Conference (Tome I pp 425-501).

These curves are established for the average values of the ground conductivity of $4 \cdot 10^{-11}$ UEM for sea water and 10^{-13} UEM for earth. In several cases the propagation is done alternately over earth and over sea: this has been kept in mind while calculating the field strength for 1 KW radiated. - (see notes at the bottom of the table).

Numerous curves of the propagation other than those which were used by us, have been published by different organisations; they give different values of the field strength at distances. In our opinion, the C.C.I.R. curves form an acceptable compromise between the experimental results and the different theoretical formulas; this is the reason why we have used them, but we are perfectly aware that by using other curves the results would be somewhat different. As a matter of fact, it is much more the order of magnitude of the radiated power which is of importance than the actual value which could only be determined by measurements effected at short distances from the transmitters.

For the very short distances (Brussels Transmitters) we have used the law of the reverse of the distance, assuming that a transmitter radiating 1 KW gives a field of 300 milli-volt/mètre at one Kilometre.

The distances have been determined on maps according to the geographical position of the transmitters : (the approximate position of the C. C.R.M. is 50°47' N; 4°22' E). The distances found are shown in the 4th column of the table ; they naturally are not absolutely accurate.

The values of the field at distances for 1 KW radiated are shown in the 5th column of the table. The power radiated by the transmitters themselves can easily be worked out by comparing column 5 and 6 (see column 7).

Whatever the absolute value which can be assigned to these results, they show that the radiated power by the radionavigation transmitters is generally very weak. Eleven of those measured radiate less than one Watt; eleven others radiate between 1 and 10 Watts; only two radiate more than 10 Watts (OR and PHA).

The Consol transmitters of Stavanger and Bushmills radiate about $\frac{1}{2}$ KW on the continuous dash (X).

As a comparison we have worked out the power radiated by the Dunstable transmitter (3, 5 KW) which broadcasts telephone meteors. Its field is particularly steady at Brussels.

From the values of column 7 it would be easy to determine for each case, the field intensity at the limit of the assigned range of each transmitter, and compare it with the foreseen field. Unfortunately we have no data on these ranges; it is the reason why the calculation has not been done.

May 1949

Jean MARIQUE,
Secretary General.

(X) : The measurements on LEC, represented on the annexed graph concern the maximum field observed during the rotation of the beams. The field on the continuous dash is worth 0.82 of the maximum field ; the field when the intensity of the dashes and of the dots are equal, has approximately the same value.

CENTRE DE CONTROLE DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS DES SERVICES MOBILES

C . C . R . M .

(A non profit Association)

B R U S S E L S

AVIATION RADIOBEACONS

Average Value of the Field Strength
during March 1949

Ident. Letters	Name	Freq.	Dist- ance	Field for 1 KW	Measured field (average)	Radiated Watts	Observ.
AB	Drucat	394	190	520	15	0,8	RR
BO	Bovingdon	302	360 ⁽¹⁾	400	10	0,6	RR
BR	Bruxelles	260	30	9700	292	0,9	RR
DP	Dieppe	382	245	330	29	7	RR
FD	Fulda	256	355	280	6	0,5	RR
FNB5	Le Bourget	250	240	480	12	0,6	
FNK	St Quentin	388	130	1000	40	1,6	
FNS	Strasbourg	396	350	140	12	7,4	
FT	Frankfurt	288	300	340	18	2,8	RR
HEZ	Zurich	356	485	75	5	4,5	
LB	Le Bourget	367	235	330	19	3	RR
LEC	Stavanger	319	875 ⁽²⁾	40	29	525	Consol ⁽⁶⁾
MWN	Bushmills	263	825 ⁽³⁾	35	16	450	Consol ⁽⁶⁾
MZS	Gravesend	409	280 ⁽⁴⁾	310	10	1	
OB	Bruxelles	524	24	12500	68	0,3	
ONB	Bruxelles	402	12,5	24000	630	0,7	
ONK	La Panne	415	114	1200	18	0,2	
ONO	Ostende	220	107	2000	23	0,13	
OR	Orly	266	290	370	67	32	RR
PAV	Valkenburg	385	160	750	83	1	
PHA	Amsterdam	268	186	800	115	21	
PHO	Eindhoven	275	100	2000	17	0,1	
RM	Rhein Main	360	320	200	8	1,6	RR
S	Schiphol	379	170	680	12	0,3	
WL	Wahn	263	195	750	52	4,8	
WN	Wiesbaden	405	295	200	14	4,9	
	Dunstable	245	400 ⁽⁵⁾	275	510	3450	Météo- phonie

(1) Bovingdon - ground 80 Km, sea 155 Km, ground 125 Km.

(2) Stavanger - sea 780 Km, ground 95 Km.

(3) Bushmills - ground 55 Km, sea 200 Km, ground 340 Km, sea 130 Km,
ground 100 Km.

(4) Gravesend - ground 70 Km, sea 80 Km, ground 130 Km.

(5) Dunstable - ground 155 Km, sea 130 Km, ground 115 Km.

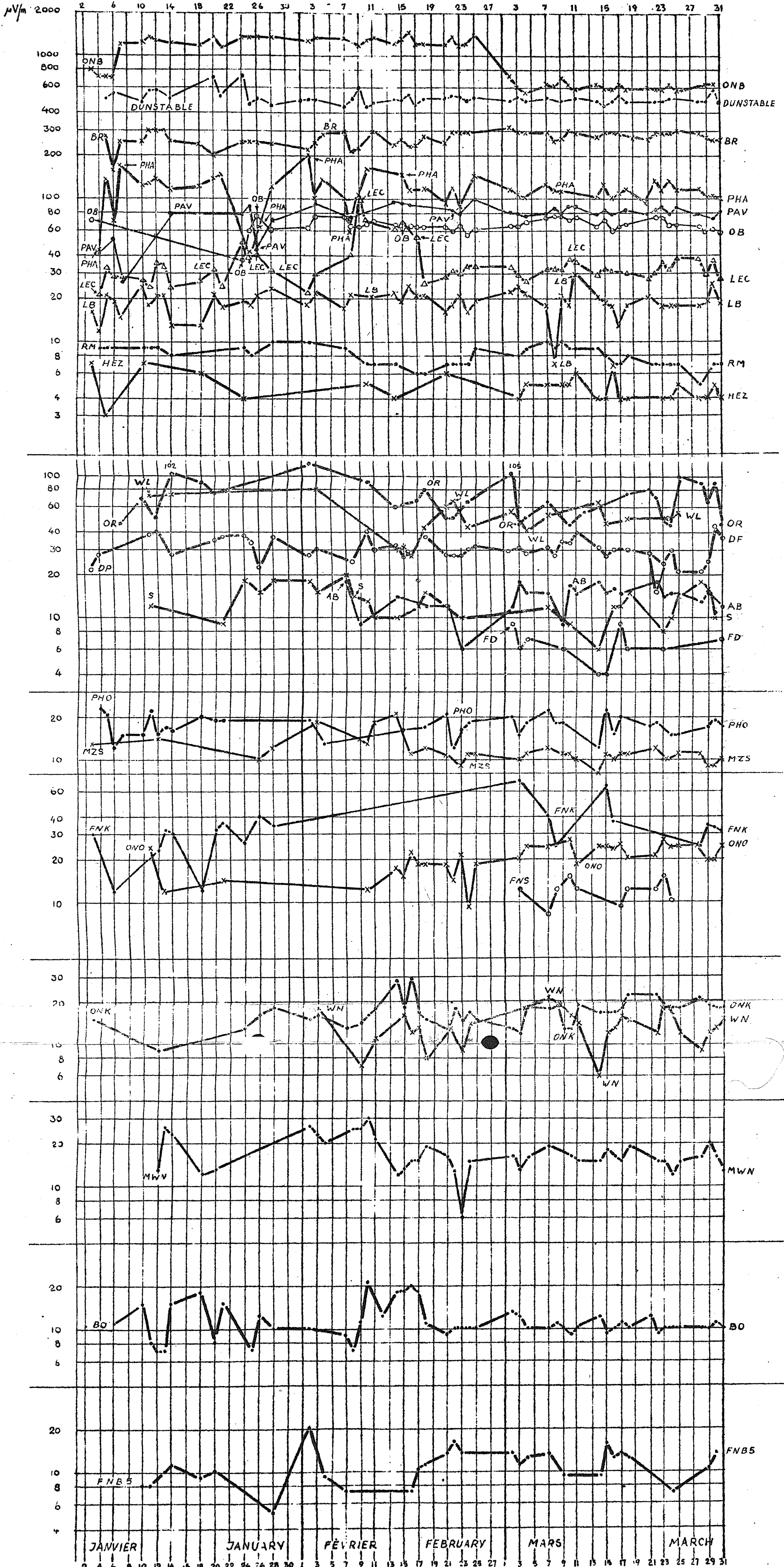
(6) On the continuous dash.

RR - Radio Range.

C.C.R.M.

RADIOPHARES D'AVIATION
INTENSITÉ DE CHAMPS A BRUXELLES 1949

AVIATION RADIOBEACONS
FIELD STRENGTH MEASURED AT BRUSSELS



First Report submitted to the Chairman
of Committee 6 by the Chairman of the
Working Group for Assembling Frequency
Requirements.

The Working Group has so far held four meetings on 8, 9 and 10 June.

Its terms of reference, as fixed by Committee 6, included primarily the determination of the form in which frequency requirements should be submitted.

This part of its work may be regarded as finished for the time being. It is described in the present report.

The proposal by the French Delegation (Doc. 64) was taken as a working basis for the Group.

During a long discussion on Document 64, column by column, the Working Group made various amendments.

The Group proposes to recommend the delegations present and the countries not represented to submit their frequency requirements in the form of a table as given in the Annex to this report.

In the course of the discussions it was fully understood that each Administration will remain free to withhold certain information. The word "optional", however, has been inserted to show that some kinds of information are less important than others, in the opinion of a number of delegations at least.

After the general discussion, the Portuguese Delegation, supported by the South African Delegation, asked for column 5 (date of notification) also to be marked "optional".

But this proposal was objected to by some other Delegations including the U.S.S.R. Delegation, which stated that if one would follow the proposal of the Delegate from Portugal, it might be possible to come to the conclusion that all columns, except for the frequency column, would appear to be not obligatory.

As regards the order for the submission of requirements, the Chairman and a number of Delegations feel that the work of this group would be made much easier if each Delegation submitted separate lists for the various services (fixed, maritime, broadcasting, O.R. etc.) but other Delegations were not of that opinion.

The Chairman:
(signed) L. Lambin

Annex to the Report

Proposed form for the submission of frequency requirements.

Requirements should be submitted in the form of a table of which a model appears in Annex 1.

The entries in the various columns of the table are as follows:

Column 1 : Conventional reference number:

This number is composed of:

- a) a letter, with a number attached if necessary,
to show the type of service (fixed, maritime mobile etc....)
- b) the country designator,
- c) a serial number (continuous series for each country),
- d) a letter to indicate whether it is:
 - a point to point duplex circuit;
 - a two-way circuit on the frequency indicated;
 - a network/item d) is optional./

Example:

DD - F - 23 - N means:

Requirement No 23 for a Fixed Service network operating in France.

Annex II gives the letters and numbers to be used.

Column 2: Present Frequency:

The frequency at present in use is to be entered here.

Column 3: Date of Notification to the Berne Frequency List.

Column 4: Actual or Scheduled Date when frequency is put into service.

Column 5: Sub-band requested:

The frequency requested and/or the sub-band in which the frequency is to be allocated. The sub-bands are designated by a letter (see Annex III).

Column 6: Type of Emission:

The use of the symbols given in the Radio Regulations, Chapter II, Art. 2 is recommended.

Column 7: Location of Transmitter:

The location of the transmitter is defined by the site where it is installed and if possible by the latitude and longitude. For networks, the location of each transmitter should appear in this column.

Column 8: Location of receiver (optional):

This is defined in the same way as transmitters.
In some cases (e.g. coast stations) this indication
may be replaced by the effective range of the trans-
mitter in kilometres.

Column 9: Radiated Carrier Power (in kilowatts).

Column 10: Operating Schedule (optional):

In cases of limited use the schedule may be indicated
in hours (GMT) or by either of the letters J or N.

Important Observation.

Day-time (in the radio meaning) begins two hours after sunrise at
the place concerned and ends two hours before sunset.

Column 11: Observations:

This column is for information not entered in the
10 preceding columns e.g. intermittent use only, range
of transmitter, etc.

List of frequencies requested
by

Reference Number	Present Frequency	Date of notification	When put into service	Sub-band requested	Type of emission	Location of Transmitter	Location of Receiver	Power	Operating Schedule	Observations
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-	-8-	-9-	-10-	-11-
DD-F-23-h	3.235	-	-	m	A1	Paris		0,5	N	Intermittent
					"	Lille		"	N	"
					"	Rouen		"	N	"
					"	Versailles		"	N	"
DD-C-6	2.565	-	-	f-h	A3	Boulogne-sur-Mer	500	1		Radiotelephony having connection into the network

- ANNEX II -

SYMBOLS FOR THE COMPOSITION OF CONVENTIONAL
REFERENCE NUMBERS

Country Designator (See P.F.B. documents)

Class of Service

F - Fixed Service
C - Maritime Mobile Service (Coast stations)
C1- Maritime Mobile Service (Ships to coast stations)
C2- Maritime Mobile Service (between ships)
L - Land Mobile Service
RT- Tropical Broadcasting
OR- Aeronautical Mobile Service OR

Type of circuit

D : duplex circuit - frequency used only by the station
given in column 5 of the Table (Annex 1).
Z : two-way circuit on the frequency indicated.
N : network.

Observation - Each symbol is separated from the following symbol or
serial number by a hyphen.

Example : DD-F-23-N

SUBDIVISION OF THE 1605-3900 Kc/s BAND

INTO SUB-BANDS

for examination by the Region 1 Conference

Sub-bands are identified by small letters according to the Table below (exclusive sub-bands for meteorological and standard frequency services in brackets).

Identification Letter	from	to	width in Kc/s
a	1605	- 2045	440
(b)	2045	- 2065	20
c	2065	- 2300	235
d	2300	- 2498	198
(e)	2498	- 2502	4
f	2502	- 2625	123
g	2625	- 2650	25
h	2650	- 2850	200
i	3155	- 3200	45
j	3200	- 3230	30
k	3230	- 3400	170
l	3500	- 3800	300
m	3800	- 3900	100

CORRIGENDUM

to Region 1 - Document N° 39

(English text only)

- Page 10 - Para 3.4.1.2.1. - Line 9.
For "Central" read "Frequency".
- Page 12 - Para 3.4.1.4. - Line 2.
Delete numbering.
- Page 17 - Para 1.1.10.1. - Line 4.
At the beginning of the line replace full stop by a comma and read "the"
for "The".
- Page 18 - Para 1.1.12.2 - Line 3.
After "7" add "db".
- Page 19 - Line 2.
For "prede terminated" read "predetermined".
- Page 24 - Para 2 - Note 1 - Line 1.
For "each" read "each".
Table - For "Australia" read "Austria".
- Page 24 - Para 2 - Note 2 - Greece, line 2 and Spain, line 2.
For "notices to airmen" read "Notices to Airmen".
- Page 25 - 284 kc/s.
Add comma after "East Mediterranean".
- Page 26 - 319 kc/s.
Delete "Consol" from second column and replace in Protected Range column.
- Page 28 - 341 kc/s.
Delete "Salamanca (EA)50".
- Page 29 - 366 kc/s - Bastia.
For "150" read "150 (200?)".
- Page 30 - 368 kc/s - Delete "Lyon R/R (F)".
369 kc/s - After "Rovaniemi (OF)" on the same line add "Lyon (F)".
371 kc/s - For "Bordeaux" read "Pau".
373 kc/s - Delete "Marseilles (F) ... 150".
374 kc/s - Delete "Strasbourg 60" and add "Beacon N.E. France (F)..
...60".
380 kc/s - For "Berlin (DA-US)" read "Berlin Gatow (DA-BR)".
- Page 31 - 388 kc/s - Delete "Barcelona (EA)" and read "Marseilles (F)".
After "Trondheim-Vaernes" add "(LA)".
389 kc/s - Read "Vilar-Formoso".

392 kc/s - Delete "Madrid (EA) 150" and read "Bordeaux (F)...150
(200?)".
393 kc/s - Delete "Cherbourg (F) 60".
394 kc/s - Range for Montelimar - Delete "60" read "100".
Delete "Bulles 50".

Page 33 - 430.5 kc/s - Delete "Consol" read "50".

Page 35 - Para 3.4.1. - Line 1.
For "Low Medium", read "Low and Medium".

Annotation of Pages following Page 38.

Following "Diagram No. 1" are "Graph 1, Graph 2 Graph 8, Graph 9, Chart No. 1
and Chart No. 2".

Graph 3 - At the right hand side of the graph the left hand curve is for 100/150,
the central for 100/200 and the right hand curve for 150/200.

Graphs 3 to 5 inclusive.

The Protection Figures (db) above the zero line should be shown as negative
as in Graph 2.

Graph 6 - Bottom scale should be annotated: "Distance between 2 beacons in nau-
tical miles".

Graph 9 - For 200/200, zero kc/s separation comes at 515 N.M.



**Administrative Radio Conference for Region 1
(Geneva, 1949)**

Document No. 79

Note: The following addendum was issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 80 – Addendum to Document No. 79

Administrative Radio Conference
for
Region 1

Geneva, 1949

Region 1 - Doc. n° 79 E

13 June, 1949

COMMITTEE 6

AGENDA

3rd Meeting

Tuesday, June 14th at 9.30

1. Minutes of the first meeting, Doc. 51 (revised).
2. Minutes of the second meeting, Doc. 68.
3. Report of the Working Group, Doc. 77
4. Consideration of documents :-
 - N° 1 Letter from the Chairman of the International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference to the Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board.
 - " 9 Letter, dated 28 April 1949, from the Netherlands Administration.
 - " 12 Draw the attention of the Region 1 Conference to the decision of the Special Administrative Conference for the N.E. Atlantic (Loran).
 - " 28 Letter from the Head of the Netherlands Delegation dated 23 May 1949.
5. Miscellaneous.

Conférence administrative
des Radiocommunications
pour la
Région 1

Genève, 1949

Region 1 - Doc. n° 80-F

13 juin 1949

Addendum au Doc. n° 79-F

COMMISSION 6

Ordre du Jour

3ème séance

Le document suivant doit être ajouté à ceux figurant
au point 4 du Doc. n° 79.

N° 59 Concernant Région 3, Doc. n° 18.

Administrative Radio Conférence
for
Region 1

Geneva, 1949

Region 1 - Doc. n° 80-E

13 June, 1949

Addendum to Doc. n° 79-E

COMMITTEE 6

Agenda

3rd Meeting

The following document should be added to those
listed under item 4, Doc. n° 79.

N° 59 Concerning Region 3, Doc. n° 18

Conférence administrative
des Radiocommunications
pour la Région 1

GENEVE, 1949

Région 1 - Document N° 81-F
13 juin 1949

Commission 3

Ordre du jour

2ème séance

Mercredi le 15 juin à 9 h. 30

1. Approbation du procès-verbal de la 1ère Séance (Document N° 73)
 2. Service de taxi
 3. Dispositions pour l'appréciation des dépenses engagées
 4. Divers
-

Administrative Radio Conference
for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

Region 1 - Document N° 81-E
13th June 1949

Committee 3

Agenda

2nd Meeting

Wednesday 15th June at 9.30 h.

1. Approval of the minutes of the 1st meeting (Document N° 73)
2. Taxi service
3. Arrangements for the determination of the expenses involved
4. Miscellaneous

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 2

(Committee on Credentials)

Report on the 1st Meeting

31 May 1949

The meeting was opened at 2.30 p.m., with Mr. Makarov in the chair and Mr. Benoliel as Vice-Chairman.

Agenda

1. Appointment of a rapporteur
2. Credentials of delegations received by the secretariat
3. Verification of credentials
 - a) of the delegations
 - b) of the observers
4. Miscellaneous

First item on the Agenda : Appointment of a rapporteur.

The Chairman proposed and the Committee approved the appointment of Mr. Comić (Yugoslavia) as rapporteur.

Second item on the Agenda : Credentials of delegations received by the Secretariat.

The Chairman briefly summed up the participation of countries in our Conference and the credentials at present in the hands of the Secretariat. He observed that of the 44 countries entitled to participate in the Region 1 Conference, the following 33 countries had expressed the wish to be represented :

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. People's Republic of Albania | 17. Monaco |
| 2. Austria | 18. Norway |
| 3. Belgium | 19. Netherlands |
| 4. Bielorussian S.S.R. | 20. Republic of Poland |
| 5. People's Republic of Bulgaria | 21. Portugal |
| 6. Portuguese Colonies | 22. Morocco and Tunisia |
| 7. Colonies, etc. of the United Kingdom | 23. Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia |
| 8. Oversea Territories of the French Republic | 24. Ukrainian S.S.R. |
| 9. Denmark | 25. Southern Rhodesia |
| 10. Egypt | 26. Roumanian People's Republic |
| 11. Finland | 27. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| 12. France | 28. Sweden |
| 13. People's Republic of Hungary | 29. Switzerland |
| 14. Ireland | 30. Czechoslovakia |
| 15. Iceland | 31. Turkey |
| 16. Italy | 32. Union of South Africa and South-west African mandated territories |
| | 33. U.S.S.R. |

These 33 countries had presented their credentials to the Secretariat, with the exception of the following two :

1. Monaco
2. Turkey

The following 7 countries had advised the Secretariat that they did not wish to be represented at our Conference :

1. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
2. Vatican City State
3. Belgian Congo and Territories of Ruanda Urundi
4. Greece
5. Iraq
6. Lebanon
7. Luxemburg

The following 4 countries had sent no reply to the invitation so that it was not known whether they wished to participate or not :

1. Ethiopia
2. Liberia
3. Syria
4. Yemen

The following organizations had been admitted as observers by the first Plenary Assembly of the Region 1 Conference and had lodged their credentials :

1. The United Nations
2. The International Radio-Maritime Committee
3. The International Chamber of Shipping
4. I.A.T.A.
5. I.C.A.O.

The following organs of the I.T.U. had been admitted as observers, but had not yet presented their credentials :

1. The C.C.I.F.
2. The C.C.I.T.
3. The C.C.I.R.
4. The I.F.R.B.

The United States of America had expressed the wish to participate as observers. They had been admitted as such and had lodged their credentials.

Mr. Stead, Secretary of the Conference, confirmed the accuracy of the data given by the Chairman.

Mr. Lambin (Belgium) asked the Chairman whether Greece were represented, as he had noticed the presence of a Greek delegate at the beginning of the Conference.

The Chairman replied that the Greek Administration had sent two letters to the Secretariat stating that it did not wish to participate in the Conference.

Third Item on the Agenda : Verification of Credentials

Credentials of Delegations - The Chairman stated that the credentials received from the various countries assumed different forms, i.e.:

- a) Letters signed by Governments
- b) Letters signed by the administrations concerned
- c) Telegrams sent through the diplomatic channel
- d) Telegrams signed by the administration concerned

After a discussion in which the delegates of Portugal, Albania, France Overseas, Italy and the Chairman took part, it was unanimously decided that all credentials presented in the form of telegrams would be regarded as temporary and would have to be replaced by letters of confirmation signed either by the corresponding Governments or the administrations concerned.

Mr. Kito (Albania) then raised the question of the representation of countries by proxy. He stated that according to the Atlantic City Regulations, proxy could only be given by a delegation already accredited at the Conference, and that temporarily for one or several meetings.

Delegates of the following countries took part in this discussion :
Italy, Belgium, Albania, United Kingdom and the Chairman.

The final decision on the matter was referred to the next meeting of Committee 2.

Mr. Stead (Secretary) read out the credentials presented by the various delegations.

The credentials of the following 23 countries had been presented in the form of a letter signed by the Government or administration concerned :

Bielorussian S.S.R.
P.R. of Bulgaria
Portuguese Colonies
United Kingdom Colonies
French Oversea Territory
Denmark
Egypt
Finland
France
Hungary
Ireland
Italy
Netherlands
Portugal
Morocco and Tunisia
Southern Rhodesia
Roumanian P.R.
F.P.R. of Yugoslavia
Ukrainian S.S.R.
United Kingdom
Switzerland
Union of South Africa
U.S.S.R.

These credentials were accepted without discussion.

The credentials of the following 7 countries had been submitted by telegram :

P.R. of Albania
Austria
Iceland
Norway
Poland
Sweden
Czechoslovakia

These credentials were accepted provisionally pending receipt of letters of confirmation.

Examination of the credentials presented by Austria and Southern Rhodesia gave rise to the following discussion :

a) Austria

The Austrian Administration had sent a telegram naming Mr. Pangratz as delegate for Austria and Mr. Hoegelsberger as representative of Radio-Austria.

During a discussion on this subject the delegations of Bulgaria and Albania raised objections to the admission of the Radio-Austria representative as an observer or as a member of the delegation; the telegram had not been clearly worded, and if Radio-Austria wished to be represented by an observer it would have to adhere to the procedure laid down in the regulations.

Other delegations, including those of Portugal, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Italy and Oversea France, were in favour of admitting Mr. Hoegelsberger as a member of the Austrian Delegation.

After a lengthy discussion the Chairman supported by several delegations, decided to postpone examination of the credentials submitted by the Austrian Administration until the next meeting of Committee 2.

Mr. Benoliel (Portugal) objected to the Chairman's interpretation and to the decision he had made.

Mr. Damant (Union of South Africa) made the following statement : "I protest against the closure of the discussion on the Austrian Delegation's credentials and state that I asked to speak before the discussion was closed."

b) Southern Rhodesia

The Administration of Southern Rhodesia had sent a letter naming Mr. Creighton, who is a member of the United Kingdom Delegation, as delegate for Southern Rhodesia.

During the discussion on the subject, the Delegations of Albania, Bulgaria, Roumania and Yugoslavia referred to the Atlantic City Regulations and contested

the right of a member of one delegation to represent another country at the same time.

Other delegations, including those of Portugal, Belgium, Italy, the United Kingdom and South Africa, emphasized that each country was free to choose its representatives and proposed that Mr. Creighton be admitted as delegate for Southern Rhodesia.

Summing up, the Chairman proposed that examination of the question be postponed until the next meeting of Committee 2. No objections were raised.

The meeting rose at 12.5 p.m.

Rapporteur :

K. Comić

Chairman :

Makarov

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

Committee 2

(Committee on Credentials)

Second Meeting

8 June 1949.

The meeting was opened at 0930 a.m. with Mr. Makarov in the Chair. Mr. Benoliel was Vice-Chairman.

Agenda:

- (1) Examination of the credentials of Iceland.
- (2) Examination of the credentials of Austria.
- (3) Examination of the credentials of Southern Rhodesia.
- (4) Examination of observers' credentials.

1. Examination of the credentials of Iceland.

The Chairman reminded the Committee that the observers' credentials had not been verified at the first meeting and that the Conference Secretariat had sent telegrams to all administrations whose credentials had been regarded as provisional, asking them for written confirmation.

Also, the administration of Iceland had sent a letter to take the place of its original telegram.

Mr. Stead, the Conference Secretary, read out the letter from the administration of Iceland conferring full powers on their Delegation. These credentials were accepted with no objection.

2. Examination of the credentials of Austria.

The Chairman announced that the Secretariat had asked the administration of Austria to inform them in what capacity it wished its second delegate to take part in the Conference. He considered this to be the best procedure, as, once the answer was received, it would be possible to take a definite decision.

Mr. Benoliel (Portugal) thought that the Secretariat had sent a letter to the Austrian Administration because, while the first part of the telegram received from it was quite explicit in its reference to the Austrian delegate, the same was not true of the second part, which did not show clearly whether the second person mentioned was being sent as a Radio Austria observer or as a member of the Austrian delegation. He suggested that a decision be taken on this subject as soon as a reply was received from the Austrian administration.

After a discussion among the delegates of Portugal, the United Kingdom, the French Oversea Territories, the People's Republic of Albania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, it was unanimously decided to:

- (1) accept provisionally the credentials of the person designated as Austrian delegate in the first part of the telegram, pending receipt of written confirmation.
- (2) to await necessary clarification from the Austrian administration as to the second person mentioned in the second part of the telegram.

3. Examination of the credentials of Southern Rhodesia.

The Chairman gave the following summary of the two opinions expressed during the first meeting:

- Conf*
- (1) Some allowed that the administration of Southern Rhodesia was entitled to transfer its credentials to a member of the United Kingdom delegation, on the ground that each administration had the right to be represented in whatever manner it chose.
 - (2) Others held that one person could not be a member of two different delegations, but that, on the other hand, under the Atlantic City Regulations a delegation was entitled, temporarily, to exercise, in addition to its own vote, the vote of another accredited delegation but not to represent another country.

In the course of discussion, the Portuguese, Italian and United Kingdom delegates maintained the view recorded in (1) above, while the Albanian, Rumanian Yugoslav delegations and the Chairman supported the view given in (2) above. The question was solved by an official statement from the United Kingdom delegate to the effect that Mr. Creighton would no longer be a member of the British delegation.

The Chairman said in conclusion that when Mr. Creighton ceased to be a member of the United Kingdom delegation the credentials of Southern Rhodesia could be accepted.

This conclusion was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Biansan (Morocco and Tunisia), while accepting the decision, proposed that the matter be referred to the Administrative Council for complete clarification, for guidance at all future conferences.

The Chairman agreed with the suggestion made by the delegate of Morocco and Tunisia and proposed submitting the matter to the Administrative Council after approval by the Plenary Assembly.

The Chairman's proposal was adopted unanimously.

4. Examination of observers' credentials.

Mr. Stead, Conference Secretary, read out the credentials submitted by the following observers:

- (1) From the United States of America
- (2) From the U.N.
- (3) From I.C.A.O.
- (4) From C.I.R.M.
- (5) From I.A.T.A.
- (6) From the International Chamber of Shipping
- (7) From I.A.R.U.

These credentials were accepted without discussion.

The Chairman said that 4 other organs, namely, the C.C.I.F., the C.C.I.T., the C.C.I.R. and the I.F.R.B., had not as yet presented their credentials. He added that the Conference Secretary had informed him that, in the opinion of the Secretary General, it was unnecessary to insist on credentials from the above organizations.

Mr. Comic (Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia) thought it essential that all observers, even those from organs of the Union, submit their credentials before being admitted to the Conference.

Mr. Benoliel (Portugal) considered that the Directors of the three C.C.I.'s and the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. might take part in the work of the Conference as observers without submitting credentials, since these 4 persons were known to all delegations, but that any other person representing these organs should submit credentials.

After a discussion among the delegates of Portugal, the United Kingdom, the People's Republic of Albania, the Rumanian People's Republic and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, the Committee decided that each of these organs, in order to be represented, must accredit its representatives by letter. Mr. Stead was asked to get in touch with these organs and inform them of that decision.

The Chairman thought that a report should be drawn up for consideration by the Plenary Assembly; he undertook to draw it up and submit it to the next meeting of Committee 2 for approval.

Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Oversea Territories) proposed that, if the report were not ready at the required time, the Chairman make a verbal report on the work of Committee 2 at the next Plenary Assembly, so that the voting might be in order.

The Chairman stated that he would make a verbal report at the Plenary Assembly if the written report were not completed in time.

The meeting rose at 12.30 p.m.

The Rapporteur :

K. Comic

The Chairman

(Signed)

MAKAROV

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

REPORT OF COMMITTEE 2
(Credentials Committee)

1. The Committee decided to accept credentials in the following forms:
 - a) Letter signed by a Government
 - b) Letter signed by an Administration.
2. The Committee decided provisionally to accept credentials in the form of telegrams pending confirmation by letter.
3. Annex A contains the list of credentials accepted by Committee 2.
4. Annex B contains the list of credentials accepted provisionally.
5. Annex C contains the list of observers whose credentials were accepted by the Committee.
6. The 3 permanent organs of the Union, the C.C.I.F., the C.C.I.R. and the C.C.I.T. were unable to send observers to the Conference of Region 1.
7. There is so far no reply from the I.F.R.B. as to whether it will send an observer to our Conference.
8. The Committee submits to the Plenary Assembly the question raised when discussing the right of a country to appoint the delegation of another country as proxy:

"May one and the same person act simultaneously as delegate for more than one country, thus belonging to more than one delegation?"

The Committee feels that the question should be brought to the attention of the Administrative Council.

The Chairman

MAKAROV

ANNEX A

Bielorussian S.S.R.
Belgium
People's Republic of Bulgaria
Colonies of the United Kingdom
Oversea Territories of the French Republic
and Territories administered as such
Denmark
Egypt
Finland
France
Hungary
Ireland
Iceland
Italy
Luxemburg
Netherlands
Portugal
Poland
Morocco and Tunisia
Southern Rhodesia
Roumanian People's Republic
Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia
Ukrainian S.S.R.
United Kingdom
Sweden
Switzerland
Union of South Africa
U. S. S. R.

ANNEX B

People's Republic of Albania
Austria
Portuguese Colonies
Norway
Czechoslovakia

ANNEX C

United States of America
United Nations
I.C.A.O.
International Radio-Maritime Committee
I.A.T.A.
International Chamber of Shipping
I.A.R.U.

Report of Committee 2
(Credentials Committee)

- 1) The Committee decided to accept credentials presented in the following forms:
 - a) Letter signed by a Government.
 - b) Letter signed by an Administration
- 2) The Committee decided to accept credentials in the form of telegrams provisionally pending confirmation by letter.
- 3) Annex A contains the list of credentials accepted by Committee 2.
- 4) Annex B contains the list of credentials accepted provisionally.
- 5) Annex C contains the list of observers whose credentials were accepted by the Committee.
- 6) The Committee decided that representatives of the 4 permanent organs of the Union - the C.C.I.F., the C.C.I.R., the C.C.I.T. and the I.F.R.B., which have the right to be present as observers - should submit their credentials in letter form.
- 7) During the discussion on the right of a country to appoint the delegation of another country as proxy, the Committee framed the following question for submission to the Plenary Assembly:

"Can a country appoint the delegation of another country as proxy?"

The Committee thought that the question should be brought to the knowledge of the Administrative Council.

MAKAROV,
Chairman

Annex A
(R1-84-E)

Bielorussian SSR
People's Republic of Bulgaria
Portuguese Colonies
Colonies of the United Kingdom
Territory of France Oversea
Denmark
Egypt
Finland
France
Hungary
Ireland
Iceland
Italy
Netherlands
Portugal
Morocco and Tunisia
Southern Rhodesia
Roumanian People's Republic
Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia
Ukrainian SSR
United Kingdom
Switzerland
Union of South Africa
USSR

Annex B

People's Republic of Albania
Austria
Norway
Poland
Sweden
Czechoslovakia

Annex C

United States of America
United Nations
ICAO
International Radio-Maritime Committee
IATA
International Chamber of Shipping
IARU

Administrative Radio Conference
for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

Region 1 - Document N° 85-E
13 June, 1949

REPORT OF REQUIREMENTS WORKING GROUP
TO THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE 5 (DOC. N° 67)

At the request of the Chairman of the Working Group, a
revision of Annex A to the above Document is attached.

ATLANTIC CITY ALLOCATIONS

Identific- ation letter	sub.band in kc/s	General allocations	N o t e s
q	255-285	a) Aeronautical radio-navigation b) Broadcasting c) Maritime mobile ⁽⁹⁾ (10) (11)	<p>(9) The maritime mobile service must not cause harmful interference to the reception of broadcasting stations within the boundaries of the national territories in which the broadcasting stations are situated.</p> <p>(10) In the Union of South Africa, the territory under mandate of Southwest Africa, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, the band 160-200 kc/s is allocated for the fixed service and the band 200-285 kc/s is allocated for the aeronautical radionavigation and aeronautical mobile services.</p> <p>(11) The necessary special arrangements which will be made by an Administrative Conference for the European Area of Region 1 will take into account the following considerations :</p> <p>a) In the western part of the European Area, the band 255-285 kc/s will be used for the aeronautical radio-navigation service. Additionally the United Kingdom will share portions of the band with the maritime mobile service.</p> <p>b) In the U.S.S.R., the band 255-285 kc/s will be shared between the broadcasting and maritime mobile services.</p> <p>c) The Norwegian broadcasting stations at present working in the band 255-285 kc/s may continue to do so if authorized by the above mentioned Conference</p>
r	285-315	Maritime radio-navigation (radiobeacons)	

s	315-325	Aeronautical radio-navigation (14)	<p>(14) In the U.S.S.R., the band 315-325 kc/s is used for the maritime radionavigation service, while the remainder of Region 1 uses this band for the aeronautical radionavigation service. The maritime radionavigation service will be operated so as not to interfere with the aeronautical radionavigation service in the North Sea area.</p> <p>The aeronautical radionavigation service will be operated so as not to interfere with the maritime radionavigation service in the Black Sea and White Sea areas.</p> <p>The maritime radionavigation and aeronautical radionavigation services will be operated in accordance with a frequency assignment plan agreed by the various interested administrations to avoid interference in the Baltic Sea area.</p>
t	325-405	a) Aeronautical mobile b) Aeronautical radionavigation (17) (18) (20)	<p>(17) The aeronautical radionavigation service has priority except in New Zealand.</p> <p>(18) In Regions 1 and 3, the frequency 333 kc/s is the general calling frequency for aircraft stations operating in the band 325-405 kc/s.</p> <p>(20) The fixed stations in Scandinavia now operating in the band 385-395 kc/s may continue to do so by special arrangement.</p>
u	405-415	a) Aeronautical radionavigation b) Maritime radionavigation (radio direction finding) c) Mobile except aeronautical mobile (21) (22)	<p>(21) The frequency 410 kc/s is designated for the maritime radio-navigation service (radio direction-finding). Other services shall not cause harmful interference to radio direction-finding.</p> <p>(22) The use of the band 405-415 kc/s by the radionavigation services is limited to radio direction-finding except as indicated in a) and b) below :</p> <p>a) In the Baltic and North Sea areas this band may also be used for the maritime radionavigation service for radio-beacon stations of mean power not exceeding 10 watts and subject to not causing harmful interference to radio direction-finding</p> <p>b) In the U.S.S.R. this band may also be used for the aeronautical radionavigation service on the basis of not causing harmful interference to the service provided by the existing radio direction-finding stations and the radiobeacon stations referred to in subparagraph a) above.</p>

Conférence administrative
des Radiocommunications
pour la
Région 1
Genève, 1949

Région 1 - Doc. n° 86-F

14 juin 1949

Deuxième corrigendum au Doc. Région 1 N° 39

(Texte français seulement)

Page 7, parag. 1.6

Dans la liste des Etats Membres :

Remplacer "ETATS UNIS"

par "U.S.A.F.E."

Administrative Radio Conference
for
Region 1
Geneva, 1949

Region 1 - Doc. n° 86-E

14 June, 1949

Second corrigendum to Doc. Region 1 N° 39

(English Text only)

Page 7, Para. 1.6

In the list of Members

Replace "U.S."

by "U.S.A.F.E."

Conférence administrative
des Radiocommunications
pour la
Région 1
Genève, 1949

Région 1 - Doc. n° 87-F

14 juin 1949

COMMISSION 6

Ordre du Jour

Suite de la 3ème séance

Mercredi 15 juin à 9 h.30

4. Examen des documents :
(suite) N° 59 Concernant Région 3, Doc. n° 18.
5. Divers
-

Administrative Radio Conference
for
Region 1
Geneva, 1949

Region 1 - Doc. n° 87-E

14 June, 1949

COMMITTEE 6

Agenda

Continuation of 3rd meeting

Wednesday, June 15th at 9.30

4. Consideration of documents :
(cont.) N° 59 Concerning Region 3, Doc. n° 18.
5. Miscellaneous.

GENEVA, 1949

PROPOSALS BY THE WORKING GROUP
OF COMMITTEE 5

The Chairman of the Working Group of Committee 5 begs to submit the two proposals annexed hereto for the approval of Committee 5. They refer :

1 - to the terms of reference of the Working Group

(Annex 1)

2 - to the form in which requirements should be submitted

(Form MF 1) (Annex 2)

ANNEX I

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR
WORKING GROUP OF COMMITTEE 5.

1. The terms of reference for the requirements working group as mentioned on page 2 of Doc. 61 are as follows :
 1. To ensure that they conform with the Radio Regulations of Atlantic City 1947.
 2. To determine the load in the different sub-bands.
 3. To classify the requirements by services, types of emissions and stations.
2. These terms of reference were drafted before a decision was taken about the actual form in which the requirements should be submitted.
3. Now this decision has been taken and therefore it is clear what date will be submitted, the working group thinks it essential that the original terms of reference should be brought in accordance with the date to be presented.
4. A large majority of the working group therefore was of the opinion that the following proposal should be made to Committee 5.

5. PROPOSAL

To read the terms of reference for the requirements working group as follows:

1. To ensure that they conform with the Radio Regulations of Atlantic City 1947.
2. To classify the requirements by countries, stations (existing and projected) sub-bands, types of emissions, power (range) and registration in the Bern List.

Remark:

Point 2 of the present terms of reference is included in point 2 of the ~~above~~ mentioned amended terms of reference.

ANNEX II
FORM MF.1

Country -----

[illegible]

FORM MF I
DIRECTIONS FOR USE

COLUMN 4 for frequency sub bands use following letters :

q = 255 - 285 kc/s
r = 285 - 315 kc/s
s = 315 - 325 kc/s
t = 325 - 405 kc/s
u = 405 - 415 kc/s

COLUMN 5 If station is in use mention freq. and at what date take into use (example - 333 - 1.3.25);
if new(projected) station mention letters PR

COLUMN 6 Use symbols given in the Radio Regulations Atlantic City Chapter II, Art. 2.

COLUMN 7 Indicated in column 7 A power supplied to antenna in KWs (example - 0.1) and if possible in column 1 B radiated power in Watts (example - 10 R) and if possible service range in column 7 C with indication of required field strength in μ V/m at the edge thereof (example - 100 km/70)

COLUMN 8 For type of service mention following letters :

Aeronautical radiobeacon	- Aeb
Maritime radiobeacon	- Mab
Aeronautical station	- FA
Coast station	- FC
Aircraftstation	- Air
Ship station	- SHI
Meteor. Broadcast Station	- MET
Fixed service	- Fx
Communication	- COM) to be used if necessary in
Direction finding	- DF) continuation with above-
	mentioned symbols.

Conférence administrative
des Radiocommunications
pour la
Région 1
Genève, 1949

Région 1 - Doc. n° 89-F
14 juin 1949

COMMISSION 2

Ordre du Jour

3ème séance

Jeudi 16 juin à 9 h.30

1. Approbation des procès-verbaux de la 1ère et de la 2ème séances (Doc. Nos 82 et 83).
 2. Approbation du rapport de la Commission 2 (Doc. N° 84).
 3. Divers.
-

Administrative Radio Conference
for
Region 1
Geneva, 1949

Region 1 - Doc. n° 89-E
14 June, 1949

COMMITTEE 2

Agenda

3rd Meeting

Thursday 16 June at 0930 h.

1. Approval of the minutes of the 1st & 2nd Meetings (Doc. Nos 82 & 83).
2. Approval of the Report of Committee 2 (Doc. N° 84)
3. Miscellaneous.

GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 5

Working Group

A draft design for a card to be used by the secretariat of
Committee 5 is indicated below :

Serial Number		CARD FOR STATISTICAL ANALYSIS (255 - 415 kc/s)					
Card	Country						
NAME OF STATION		COUNTRY	Operating or Projected		SERVICE		Type of Emission
LOCATION							
SUB-BAND	Requested Frequency (kc/s)	POWER AND ASSOCIATED DATA					Hours of Service
		Power to aerial (kW)	Power radiat- ed (W)	SERVICE RANGE		Signal at edge (μ V/m)	
				Naut. Miles	Kilom- eters		
REGISTRATION DATE IN BERNE LIST		NOTES					



**Administrative Radio Conference for Region 1
(Geneva, 1949)**

Document No. 91

Note: The following corrigendum was issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 121 - Corrigendum to Document No. 91

GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 6

Report of Third Meeting (1st Part)

14th June, 1949

The meeting was opened at 9.40 hours under the chairmanship of Mr. Mumford, assisted by Mr. Likhouchine (Vice-Chairman).

Item 1 of the Agenda - Report of First Meeting, (Document N° 51 revised).

1. The Chairman announced that the delegate of Poland, while unable to be present at the meeting, had indicated that he accepted the text of Document N° 51 revised.

The delegate of Portugal pointed out a typographical error in the french text. As there were no other amendments, Document N° 51 revised was adopted.

Item 2 of the Agenda - Report of the Second Meeting (Document N° 68)

2. Document N° 68 was adopted without amendment.

Item 3 of the Agenda - Report of the Working Group (Document N° 77)

3. The Chairman gave the floor to Mr. Lambin, Chairman of the Working Group, who pointed out some minor errors in the text and gave some supplementary explanations :

P.2 line 2 : "Proposed form" should be underlined

P.4 Annex 1 : No dates had been given in the example, the entries in columns 3 and 4 following the same presentation as in the French document.

P.5 Although this point had not been desired by the Working Group, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, Mr. Schamsha (Ukraine), had desired, in consultation, to adopt the symbol D for duplex circuits.

P.5 last line : The example should read F - DD - 23N instead of DD - F - 23N.

P.6 For reasons of charity, the service to which the exclusive sub-bands are allocated have been indicated in parenthesis.

Mr. Lambin pointed out that the working group had reached agreement, except on the question whether the information requested in column 3 of the proposed form should be optional. Paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 of the first page of the report of the working group summarise the discussion on this point.

The Chairman pointed out a typographical error in Document N° 77; the reference in paragraph 8 on page 1 should read (Column 3"and not "Column 5".

Mr. Likhouchine said that, in accordance with the discussion on the working group, he would prefer the following column headings :

Column N° 5 : Frequency or sub-band requested.

Column N° 9 : Power at onput of transmitter.

The Chairman of the working group and the members of the Committee agreed with these amendments.

4. Considerable discussion followed on whether the information requested in column 3 should be indicated as optional. The delegate of Portugal considered that, if this information should prove necessary, it could readily be found in the Berne Lists or could be provided by the Secretariat; whereas only the administrations could give the information requested in columns 8 and 10. It, therefore, seemed to him logical to regard column 3 as being of a more optional nature, from the point of view of the administrations, than columns 8 and 10.

This point of view was supported by the delegates of Egypt, United Kingdom, France and South Africa.

5. The delegates of the U.S.S.R., however, recalling certain decisions of the Atlantic City Conference and subsequent conferences, considered that the date of notification (column 3) was absolutely essential for the preparation of a plan. He expressed himself in favour of adopting Annex 1 of Document N° 77 as it stood. The delegate of Bulgaria, Bielorussia, Yugoslavia and Ukraine were of the same opinion.

6. The delegate of Portugal wished the Chairman to summarize the opinion of the committee by saying that it attached only little importance to the entries in column 3, in comparison with those in columns 8 and 10. The Chairman said that before attempting to summarize the views of the committee he would like to hear other delegations speak on this subject.

7. After a number of delegations had expressed their opinion on the subject, the delegate of the United Kingdom proposed, as a compromise, that the entries in all the columns should be compulsory, while the delegate of Albania proposed that columns 3 and 10 should be made compulsory, leaving column 8 as optional. The delegate of Egypt indicated that, in any case, his administration would reserve its position in regard to the entries in column 3, which he considered of little importance.

8. Mr. Lambin then drew attention to the definition of the word "optional" given in paragraph 7 of his report. It appeared clear from the discussions in the committee that a number of delegates considered column 3 of less importance than other columns and that, therefore, in accordance with the definition of this paragraph referred to, this column might be regarded as optional.

9. The discussion continued on the relative importance of the entries in columns 3, 8 and 10. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed that the form of Annex 1 of Document N° 77 should be adopted, on the understanding that

all columns were optional and that a footnote to this effect would be added to the table, indicating that Administrations need only supply such information as they considered necessary or important for the preparation of the plan.

10. The delegate of the United Kingdom stated that he would raise no objection to the Soviet proposal but asked for the following statement to be recorded in the minutes :

"The United Kingdom cannot agree that the date of assignation in the Berne List of Frequencies contributes any very useful information to the preparation of a new frequency assignment plan. On the other hand, the United Kingdom considers that information on the location of the receiver, service range, and operating schedule is essential for the preparation of a satisfactory plan. It will be impossible to provide adequate protection for services of those countries who do not provide this information".

The delegate of Portugal indicated that, while he was also prepared to accept the Soviet proposal, he shared the views expressed in the statement of the United Kingdom.

11. In view of the British statement, the delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked for the following statement to be included in the minutes :

"In the opinion of the delegation of the U.S.S.R., the information requested in columns 8 and 10 is not necessary for the preparation of the Frequency Plan".

12. There being no objections, the proposal of the U.S.S.R. was accepted.

13. The Chairman expressed the opinion that the final date of June 20 for the submission of requirements was somewhat too close to permit countries that were not represented at the Conference to submit their requirements in the prescribed form.

After an exchange of views among the delegates, it was agreed that the final dates for submission of requirements should be :

June 20 for countries represented at the Conference,
June 27 for countries not represented.

The Chairman asked Mr. Lambin to draft a suitable telegram to be sent to administrations as an urgent matter.

14. At the suggestion of the delegate of the U.S.S.R., it was agreed that the Chairman of the Provisional Frequency Board should be asked to put at the disposal of the Region 1 Conference details of the requirements which had been submitted to the P.F.B. by countries not present at this Conference and which fell in the appropriate bands.

Item 4 on the Agenda - Consideration of Documents N°s 1, 9, 12, 28 and 59.

15. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed that Documents N°s. 1, 9 and 12 should not be discussed in the Committee but dealt with directly by the Plenary Assembly, Document N° 28 which proposes a network for drawing up the Plan, he considered should be deferred for later discussion after the requirements had been collected.

16. The delegate of Bielorussia supported this proposal and indicated that the procedure proposed by the delegate of the U.S.S.R. for dealing with Documents N°s 1, 9 and 12 was in agreement with that laid down in Rule 12, Chapter 6 of the General Regulations of Atlantic City.
17. The Chairman agreed in view of the rule quoted that the proper course would be to refer Documents N°s 1, 9 and 12 to the Plenary Assembly. He was also in agreement with the delegate of the U.S.S.R. that Document N° 28 should be deferred for later study.
- The delegates of the United Kingdom pointed out that Document N° 1 contains references to documents of the Aeronautical Conference and he proposed that the Secretariat should be asked to prepare and circulate a summary of these references to assist delegates when discussing Document N° 1 in the Plenary Assembly.
- After the delegate of the U.S.S.R. had indicated his agreement, the Chairman said that he would approach the Secretariat to have this done.
18. Concerning Document N° 59, the delegate of Bielorussia considered that some delegates were not ready to discuss it since the examination of this document was not originally included in the Agenda. The delegate of Yugoslavia considered that, since the document raised financial as well as technical questions, it should be referred in the first place to the Plenary Assembly. This view was supported by the delegate of the U.S.S.R.
19. The Chairman agreed that the proposal contained in Document N° 59 had certain financial implications and that a final decision on the proposal could only be taken at a Plenary Meeting. Nevertheless, he considered that the time of the Plenary Assembly might be saved if some preliminary consideration were given to the technical aspects of the proposal in Committee 6. This was particularly desirable since it was very likely that the document, if discussed in the Plenary Assembly, would need to be referred back to Committee 6 for technical advice.
- This point of view was supported by the delegates of Tunis and Morocco, Egypt and France.
20. On the other hand, the delegations of the U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Ukraine and Albania considered that time might well be lost, rather than saved, by discussing, in the Committee, a proposal that might perhaps be rejected by the Plenary Assembly.
21. In order to ascertain the balance of opinion, the Chairman asked for a show of hands, from which it appeared that 10 delegations were in favour of referring the document to the Plenary Assembly in the first instance and 14 were against. In view of this, the Chairman proposed that the examination of the document should be continued in Committee 6.
22. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. questioned the usefulness of proceeding in this way, in view of the closeness of the voting, particularly as certain of the delegations in favour of continuing the examination of the document in the Committee had employed two votes. The U.S.S.R. would reserve its attitude on whether to participate in these discussions.

23. The Chairman expressed the hope that all delegations would find it possible to take part in the discussion, and proposed that the further discussion on this document and the remainder of the Agenda should be deferred for consideration until the next day at 2.30 p.m.

This was agreed.

24. Mr. Lambin, as Chairman of the working group, indicated the desirability of asking the Secretariat to prepare a stencil of the standard form of presentation of requirements and having copies distributed to delegates.

25. The meeting was adjourned at 12.30 hours.

Rapporteurs :
J. Fontaine
H.G. Lillcrap

Chairman of Committee 6 :
Mumford.



**Administrative Radio Conference for Region 1
(Geneva, 1949)**

Document No. 92

Note: The following corrigendum was issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 95 - Corrigendum to Document No. 92

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949Explanatory Note Concerning Submission of Frequency
Requirements on Form HF 1 *Column 1: Reference number:

This number has four component parts, separated by hyphens

a) a letter, with a number attached if necessary, to show the type of service:

- F - Fixed Service
- C - Maritime Mobile Service (Coast stations)
- C1 - Maritime Mobile Service (Ships to coast stations)
- C2 - Maritime Mobile Service (between ships)
- L - Land Mobile Service
- RT - Tropical Broadcasting
- OR - Aeronautical Mobile Service

b) the country designator (see P.F.B.);

c) a serial number (continuous series for each country);

d) a letter to indicate whether it is:

- a duplex circuit D
- a two-way circuit on the
frequency indicated Z
- a network N

Column 2: Present Frequency - (frequency used at present).

Column 3: Date of Notification to the Berne Frequency List.

Column 4: Actual or Scheduled Date when frequency is put into service.

Column 5: Frequency or Sub-band requested:

The frequency requested and/or the sub-band in which the frequency is desired. The sub-bands are designated by a letter (see Annex).

Column 6: Type of Emission:

The use of symbols given in the Radio Regulations, Chapter II, Art. 2 is recommended.

* Forms are available at the Distribution Office.

Column 7: Location of Transmitter:

The location of the transmitter is defined by the site where it is installed and if possible by the latitude and longitude. For networks, the location of each transmitter should appear in this column.

Column 8: Location of Receiver :

This is defined in the same way as transmitters. In some cases (e.g. coast stations) this indication may be replaced by the effective range of the transmitter in kilometres.

Column 9: Radiated Carrier Power (in kilowatts).

Column 10: Operating Schedule :

In cases of limited use the schedule may be indicated in hours (GMT) or by either of the letters J or N.

J = day-time operation only

N = night-time operation only

Important Observation-

The period of day-time operation begins two hours after sunrise at the place concerned and ends two hours before sunset.

Column 11: Observations:

This column is for information not entered in the 10 preceding columns, e.g. intermittent use only, range of transmitter, etc.

Note :

Administrations may, at their discretion, supply only those data which they consider necessary or important for the preparation of the Plan.

ANNEX

SUBDIVISION OF THE 1605 - 3900 Kc/s BAND
INTO SUB-BANDS

for examination by the Region 1 Conference

Sub-bands are identified by small letters according to the Table below (exclusive sub-bands for meteorological and standard frequency services in brackets).

Identification Letter	from	to	width in Kc/s
a	1605	- 2045	440
(b)	2045	- 2065	20
c	2065	- 2300	235
d	2300	- 2498	198
(e)	2498	- 2502	4
f	2502	- 2625	123
g	2625	- 2650	25
h	2650	- 2850	200
i	3155	- 3200	45
j	3200	- 3230	30
k	3230	- 3400	170
l	3500	- 3800	300
m	3800	- 3900	100

COMMISSION 5

Ordre du Jour

5ème séance

Vendredi 17 juin 1949 à 9 h.30

Salle B

1. Mandats de la Commission 5 et de son groupe de travail.
2. Document 75.
3. Travail futur de la Commission 5.
4. Divers.

COMMITTEE 5

Agenda

5th Meeting

Friday 17th of June, 1949
at 0930 a.m. Salle B

1. Terms of reference of Committee 5 and its Working Group.
2. Document 75.
3. Future work of Committee 5.
4. Miscellaneous.



**Administrative Radio Conference for Region 1
(Geneva, 1949)**

Document No. 94

Note: The following modification was issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 117 - Modification to Document No. 94

16 June, 1949.

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

Committee 53rd Meeting

13th June, 1949.

The meeting opened at 2.35 p.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. Kuyper, and Mr. Conio, Vice-chairman.

1. The Chairman referred to the Agenda - Document 72 - and recalled that at the previous meeting he had suggested the setting up of a special working group to study document 39 which he considered important.

He asked the Committee to authorize giving the floor to the Observer of I.C.A.O. who would comment on, and give some additional information so as to facilitate the discussion.
2. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked if Committee 5 was competent to examine such a document, and if the chairman of this Committee was in a position to state its degree of importance without the sanction of the Plenary Assembly.
3. The Delegate of the United Kingdom asked on whose authority had the document been published.
4. The Chairman replying to the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated that in his opinion Committee 5 was competent to discuss the document as its terms of reference included the frequency bands dealt with by the F.C.B. If, however, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought it necessary to obtain the approval of the Plenary Assembly he would first seek the opinion of other delegates.

Regarding the question asked by the Delegate of the United Kingdom, the Chairman replied that it was the Chairman of the Conference who had published document 39.
5. The Delegate of the United Kingdom asked if I.C.A.O. had also authorized its publication as it was an I.C.A.O. document.
6. The Chairman replied that he had on purpose proposed giving the floor to the Observer of I.C.A.O. so that he could offer his observations.
7. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated it was impossible for his delegation to discuss this document without the approval of the Plenary Assembly, who, moreover, should have been consulted on its publication in several languages. He proposed that Committee 5 should not undertake the study of document 39 before the Plenary Assembly had been consulted.
8. This proposal was supported by the Delegate of Yugoslavia.
9. The Delegate of Bulgaria considered that the document was of a private character and not connected with the work of the Conference. He supported the proposal of the U.S.S.R. and expressed astonishment at finding this question on the Agenda.

10. The Delegate of Albania thought that such a document issued by an organization outside the I.T.U., and represented here only by an Observer, could not be considered unless it was presented by a fully accredited delegate. Moreover, he considered that the expense of publication had not been approved by the Conference.
11. The Delegate of the United Kingdom considered, on the contrary, that an Observer was fully entitled to submit a document, and he declared that he had no objection to discussing it.
12. The Delegate of Portugal supported the views of the United Kingdom, and was ready to discuss the document. He thought it would be helpful to hear the views of the Observer of I.C.A.O.
13. The Delegate of Bielo-Russia considered that it was not the business of the Conference to discuss a private plan; the I.T.U. had never entrusted I.C.A.O. with the preparation of a plan - that was the mark of our Conference.
14. The Delegate of France considered that discussion of the document could be carried on by Committee 5, for he thought it contained technical matters very useful for our work, and a tentative plan not necessarily final, but the basis of which was already approved by a certain number of countries. He thought that if the Committee agreed, a working group could extract valuable data.
15. The Delegate of Italy supported the French viewpoint and that of the United Kingdom and declared that he was prepared to discuss the document.
16. The Delegate of the Ukraine on the contrary thought that any document relating to the method of establishing a plan must initially be submitted to the Plenary Assembly; and he considered moreover that the expense of publication should not have been undertaken without the approval of that Assembly.
17. The Delegate of Albania referring to his discussion with the delegate of the United Kingdom stated that a proposal made by an Observer without the support of a delegation constituted a violation of Atlantic City Regulations, Article 13, Para. 1.
18. The Delegate of the Netherlands agreed with the Delegate of Portugal that it would be useful for the committee to hear the views of the I.C.A.O. Observer.
19. The Delegate of the United Kingdom referring to the statement by the Delegate of France to the effect that the document had already been approved by a certain number of countries, made the following declaration which he requested be included in the Minutes:-

The United Kingdom regrets that this report of the Frequency Co-ordinating Body of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) has been circulated as a Conference document without making it clear that the frequency assignment plan, technical principles, and recommendations contained therein have not necessarily received the full approval of the frequency co-ordinating authority of each of the countries which took part. For instance, the United Kingdom cannot recommend to this Conference that a frequency assignment plan should be drawn up which includes out of band allocations.

In order to ease the frequency assignment problem in the maritime and aeronautical radiobeacon bands the United Kingdom wishes to draw the attention of all delegations to Recommendation No. 4 on page 35 of Document 39 E and urges that, in the interests of all parties, Administrations should give serious consideration to the possible advantages of the combined use of the same installation for maritime and aeronautical purposes.

The United Kingdom agrees that the work carried out at the preliminary meeting in Paris should not be ignored and that it should be considered as the basis upon which to build the final frequency assignment plan.

20. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. recalled that he had made a formal proposal and that this should be discussed in accordance with rules of procedure.
21. The Chairman declared that he had not thought at the beginning that his initial proposal would have met with objections. He recalled that the proposal did not envisage discussing the document, but only the use that Committee 5 proposed to make of it; and he was surprised to see that so minor a question had divided the Committee and tended to raise it to the level of Plenary discussion.
22. The Delegate of Belgium supported the proposal made by the Delegate of Portugal and proposed that the Committee should study the document. He considered that the frequency bands dealt within the document came within the terms of reference of Committee 5 only, and not of Committee 6; and consequently he saw no reason for transferring the question to the Plenary Assembly. He added that, even if certain countries who had participated in the work of the F.C.B. had not yet studied the report, others had done so, and had no doubts regarding its conclusions. As far as the Plan was concerned, he thought there was a misunderstanding in certain minds; for in fact it was only a proposed plan, not bearing any obligatory frequency assignments, and he hoped that delegates would find it useful for their work. The plan is not one of private interests; for it was prepared by Official delegates of the Administrations of countries. He concluded by declaring that the study of the document was quite within the terms of reference of Committee 5.

23. The Delegate of Portugal supported the Delegate of Belgium and after remarking that "to study" does not mean "to approve", he asserted that it would be of interest to hear the views of the ICAO Observer.
24. The Chairman reviewed the discussion and decided that, before putting to the vote the formal motion of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., it would be in order to hear the views of the ICAO Observer. He therefore gave him the floor.
25. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. opposed this decision and asked that the rules of procedure be followed. He insisted that Committee 5 could not discuss a document such as No. 39 without the approval of the Plenary Assembly. He pointed out that the responsibility would be on the Chairman if, directly or indirectly, he permitted the Committee to discuss it when numerous delegations had indicated their refusal to co-operate with organisations that included members from Fascist Spain.
26. The Chairman asked if the Committee approved his previous decision, and whether he should give the floor to the ICAO Observer.
27. The Delegate of the Netherlands supported the Chairman.
28. The Delegate of Ukraine categorically objected to the discussion of the document which would be the case if the ICAO Observer were given the floor. He considered that the Committee was exceeding its authority.
29. The Chairman proposed a vote by show of hands on the following question :- Which delegates are against hearing the ICAO Observer.
30. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. opposed the Chairman's proposal, and insisted that his formal motion be treated in conformity with the rules of procedure instead of giving the floor to the ICAO Observer who had not even requested it.
31. The Chairman refuted this statement by indicating that the Observer had already several times asked for the floor. He thought, moreover, that before discussing the motion of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. it would be proper to hear the views of the ICAO Observer.
32. The Delegate of Portugal thought it right to discuss the formal motion of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. but proposed that immediately thereafter the Committee should discuss the following motion :-

That the Document be accepted by Committee 5 as a basis for discussion and as a contribution to the preparation of the Frequency Assignment Plan to be set up by the Committee.

33. The Chairman ruled that the floor be given to the ICAO Observer and asked the Committee if anyone opposed his ruling.

As there were no opposition he gave the floor to the ICAO Observer.

34. The Observer of ICAO stated that he only asked for the floor to make a statement regarding the motion of the U.S.S.R., and not on the plan contained in document 39; and he protested categorically against the continual obstruction shown in the Committee to the Observer of a specialized agency of the United Nations Organisation who had been legally admitted to the Conference. He asked that his statement be included in the Minutes, and he added that he desired only to state that the Plan was neither prepared nor presented by ICAO, but was prepared by the representatives of the Aeronautical Administrations of the participating countries.

35. The Chairman, returning to the motion of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that the preceding discussion had clarified matters for the Committee, and he proposed, in accordance with the rules of procedure, to decide the question by a show of hands.

36. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. then requested that the following statement be recorded in the minutes :- "If the Committee decide to discuss this document, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. will not take part in the discussion, and reserves the right to draw such conclusions as he thinks fit."

37. The Delegate of Bielo-Russia recalled that the terms of reference of Committee 5 for the preparation of a plan were to collect and analyse requirements before finally setting up a plan. He considered that this was a plan which belonged to the final stage of the Committee's work, and moreover one prepared by an organisation that included members belonging to Fascist Spain, and he declared that he would therefore not take part in the discussion.

38. The Chairman indicated that the ICAO Observer had declared that this plan had not been presented by ICAO, and that the Delegate of Belgium had stated that it was only in the nature of a tentative plan bearing no obligation, and one intended only to help the work.

39. The Delegate of Yugoslavia considered that since the document carried no signature it had been irregularly presented, and if the Committee rejected the motion of the Delegate of the USSR, he would associate himself with the latter's reservations.
40. The Delegate of Bulgaria thought that the Delegations who approved the proposed plan had the means whereby to defend it by submitting to the Conference their list of requirements as it was contained in the Plan. He also wished to know if ICAO had presented the Plan.
41. The Delegate of Portugal declared that he also had made a formal proposal, and in order that the Committee could accept the document as a basis for discussion, he would assume authorship.
42. The Delegate of Albania thought that the ICAO observer had denied authorship of the Plan with the aim of rejecting the objections of the Delegate of the USSR relating to Fascist Spain. But the fact was that the F.C.B. had functioned under the auspices of ICAO, and that the Chairman called on the ICAO Observer to comment on the documents.

The question remained, he said, whether the Chairman of the Conference has the right to have a document or a proposal discussed that was submitted by an Observer. Finally, he considered that the sole signature of Portugal would be insufficient, and that the signatures of all countries that participated in the F.C.B. was necessary.

43. The Chairman taking advantage of the presence in the meeting of the Chairman of the Conference put to him the question raised by the Delegate of the United Kingdom "who had decided on the publication of Document No 39".
44. Mr. Lhermite, Chairman of the Conference stated that it was he who had decided to publish the document for information, in the same way as he had done previously in other cases because he thought it contained interesting information from the technical viewpoint.
45. After an adjournment from 3.45 to 4.10 p.m. the Chairman took the formal motion of the USSR and decided to put it to the vote by a show of hands.
46. The delegates of Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Poland associated themselves with the position taken by the USSR not to take part in the discussion until document 39 had been submitted to the Plenary Assembly.
47. The Chairman thought that the discussion must now close, and that it was necessary to take a vote on the motion of the Delegate of the USSR.

The result of the vote was:-

For the motion 10 : Against the motion 16.

The motion was therefore rejected.

48. The Chairman then proposed for discussion the proposal of the Delegate of Portugal.
49. The Delegate of Belgium approved the proposal and indicated that his delegation would take responsibility for presenting the document to the conference if no others would do so.
50. The Delegate of the USSR stated that the fact that a group of countries wished to impose upon the Conference a non-official Plan prepared beforehand is without precedent, and may spoil the work of the Conference. Such methods were undemocratic and in flagrant contradiction with Atlantic City Regulations, with the Administrative Council, and our Rules of Procedure. The responsibility would fall on the Chairman of the Conference, on the Chairman of Committee 5 and on those countries which in their own interests support those methods.

He repeated that in those circumstances his delegation would not participate in the discussion on the motion of the Delegate of Portugal and reserved the right to draw any conclusions it thought fit. He asked that his statement be included in the minutes.
51. The Delegate of Bulgaria declared that no clarification had been given concerning the presentation of the document, which in his opinion was still an ICAO document. Consequently he would not participate in the discussion.
52. Mr. Lhermite, Chairman of the Conference, spoke against the prevailing tendency of considering Document 39 as a plan which must necessarily be accepted. He declared that this conception was completely false. He had taken the responsibility for publishing it as an engineer. He had thought its technical aspects were of interest and would be useful for the specialists attending our Conference without worrying about subtle points of procedure, with which, as a technician, he was less familiar.
53. The Delegate of Albania could not understand why an anonymous document had been adopted, and considered this procedure to be a flagrant breach of Atlantic City regulations. He declared he would not take part in the discussion nor in the vote.
54. The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought there was a misunderstanding on the part of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. when the latter had spoken of a desire to impose a plan. Such is definitely not the case; it is only to be used as a basis for discussion with a view to the preparation of a plan acceptable to all nations.

55. The Delegate of Yugoslavia considered that the proposed vote on a document without authentic origin and bearing traces of participation by Fascist Spain was illegal. In consequence he declared that he would not take part in the discussion before a decision was given by the Plenary Assembly, nor on the vote on the motion by the Delegate of Portugal.
56. The Delegate of Belgium objected to the notion of a plan "imposed", and pointed out that it was a draft plan prepared by specialists authorised by their administrations, and which took account of the needs of the safety of aircraft services and of the characteristics of airborne equipment. He considered that regardless of the origin of any plan it must have an international basis, and this would apply to the Paris Plan as well as to any other which could be submitted by any Delegation. He held moreover that the present Conference is an ITU one which, by holding too much to its rules of procedure, tends to drift into needless discussions far removed from the principles of the Plan. He thought that if the ITU, did not work with more efficiency the member states would finish up by taking appropriate action themselves.
57. The Delegate of the Ukraine supported the stand taken by the Delegate of the USSR, and declared he would not participate in the discussion nor would he be bound by its results.
58. The Observer of ICAO desired, before the vote was taken on the proposal of Portugal, to explain the origin of the proposed Plan. He first declared that, as far as he knew, Spain had to be expelled by ICAO before the latter could become a specialised Agency of the United Nations. Spain was not invited, nor did she participate in any of the meetings of ICAO; she received no documents, and there was no communication whatever between ICAO and the Spanish Government.

He then made the following statement:-

At Atlantic City, in 1947, the Medium Frequency bandspace allocated to aviation in Region 1 was less than was really needed. The "non-ouvert" band, which had previously carried a proportion of the facilities, disappeared. The position was, in effect, rather worse than under the Cairo 1938 Regulations - in spite of the fact that aviation had expanded very considerably in the meantime. Civil Aviation accepted the position with good grace, however, since it was realised that other services were experiencing similar difficulties.

At the Copenhagen Broadcasting Conference in 1948 the ITU permitted broadcasting assignments in the shared band 255 to 285 kc/s which very many of you felt, and still feel, to be contrary to the intention of Chapter III, Article 5, Paragraph 121 (a) of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations.

It was clear to the Aeronautical Departments of several States that the effect of this reduction in available bandspace, coupled with increasing beacon requirements to meet the needs of a service expanding more rapidly than before, would result in an impossible position when the new bands come into use.

This realisation resulted in a spontaneous movement amongst the Aeronautical Departments of the Western-European States to seek a solution to the problem, and, independently of ICAO headquarters, but under the auspices of ICAO, they convened a meeting in Paris in April of this year, and an informal group - the Frequency Coordinating Body - was set up.

The Paris Meeting was attended by representatives of the Aeronautical Departments of 13 States and, by close coordination of both Route and Off-Route interests, by willingness to cut their requirements to a bare minimum in the common cause, and by reducing their standards to the danger limit, they evolved the so-called Paris plan. In producing this co-ordinated plan they took continual note of the fact that aeronautical beacons must serve not only the national needs of a country but also the needs of any aircraft flying over that country - whatever its nationality.

I have heard a certain amount of criticism of the Paris plan, based chiefly on the fact that the F.C.B. rather unwisely perhaps, proposed specific out-of-band frequencies for the small part of their minimum requirement that just could not be fitted into the appropriate bands. But this is a matter to which further careful investigation may well bring a solution agreeable to all. It should certainly not be allowed to overshadow the undoubted advantages of the plan as a whole. It occurs to me that, disregarding the Spanish facilities - over which neither the Paris meeting nor this Conference have any control, the frequencies tentatively proposed out-of-band for some beacons might be deleted, and the requirements for these beacons could then perhaps be fulfilled under the provisions of Chapter III Article 3 of the Atlantic City Regulations. This is, of course, only a personal suggestion.

Gentlemen, aviation is a growing service, in which state Administrations are showing increasing interest. New, bigger and faster aircraft are being built. Great new aerodromes are being laid down. Many of you will have seen the fine new Geneva airport at Cointrin, for instance. It is clear that one cannot ignore the needs of aviation.

On the one hand, we in I.C.A.O. believe it is the aim of the I.T.U. to make the best possible arrangements for all classes of service, and, if some are growing services, to take account of that fact.

On the other hand, it is certain that the intricate problems of aviation - the difficulties of navigation on the various air routes - the limitations of the equipments carried by the various air operators - and so on - these problems are best understood by the aeronautical experts concerned.

In conclusion, then, I would like to summarise:

Firstly, I believe it is your wish as members of I.T.U. to make the best arrangements for all classes of service.

Secondly, the experts best qualified to do so have, already in order to help you, prepared a plan for the aeronautical service.

Might I therefore urge you to give the closest consideration to this aeronautical plan so far as the proposed assignments in the appropriate bands are concerned.

I have seen the unremitting labour that went into the making of the plan you have before you. I have watched the trial of numberless combinations of frequencies in order to arrive at the present result. I have listened to endless discussions having as their aim the improvement of the plan. I am convinced that the Paris plan represents about the best solution to the problem of aviation on M/F in Europe and it includes, moreover, the basis for the extension of the plan to other parts of Region 1. I feel sure that you will realise the advantages to be gained from giving it your most careful consideration.

59. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated that contrary to the opinion of the ICAO Observer, Fascist Spain was not excluded from that organisation.

Regarding the statements by the Delegate of Belgium, he considered that if the majority of Committee 5 decided illegally to discuss the Plan, this would be provocative and would not improve the position; for as a certain number of delegations would not participate in the discussion, the Plan would not be accepted and that would mean the failure of our work. He thought that if the authors of the Plan had truly wanted collaboration they would have used other methods, such as for example, the inclusion of their proposals in their list of requirements.

Concerning the discussions on procedure he stated that it had not contributed to the elaboration of a Plan; he noted that this was especially due to the Delegations of France and the United Kingdom who turned the discussions into incorrect channels, political and tendentious. He recalled that, for example, the question of a working language, which was clear and simple to resolve, had been complicated by financial pretexts and nebulous resolutions that led to a decision contrary to the interests of the work of the Conference. He cited the complication introduced by the setting up of two Committees for the Plan, although the question of date, of form of presentation of requirements etc. were the same in both Committees and should have been treated together. He cited also provocative discussions by France, the United Kingdom and other delegations on the admission of Observers from organisations in which Spain participated, although the regulations of the United Nations Organisation and those of Atlantic City were clear on the subject. He stated that, in fact, these were the delegations who assumed the title of engineers and technicians and who yet had proposed solutions of a political character contrary to European interests and even to their own. He declared finally that he considered the motion by the Delegate of Portugal to be illegal, and would vote against it. If it were adopted by the Committee, he would confirm his previous declaration.

60. The Chairman observed that the discussions were moving away from the subject, which referred to document 39, and he asked that speakers take note of his remarks and reduce the length of their speeches.
61. The Delegate of The Netherlands considered that since the Delegates of Portugal and Belgium had offered to present the document in the name of their delegations the situation had now been legalised.

62. The Delegate of Belgium stated that his offer had been conditional and would have been applied if the Chairman of the Conference had not himself previously presented the Document.
63. The Delegate of Yugoslavia recalled that the duty of the Conference is to establish a single plan for all of Region 1, and in consequence a proposal limited to a certain part of Europe is only for information and cannot influence the work of the Conference, even if it were presented by accredited delegations. He considered that the countries had the right to show in their list of requirements those which they included in their Plan, but not the right to present a Plan which a few minutes ago had neither author nor signature. He, therefore, supported the stand taken by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., i.e., Document 39 must be rejected or alternatively treated only for information.
64. The Chairman observed that this last remark exactly conformed to the text of the note by the Secretary of the Conference which appeared with Document No 39.
65. The Delegate of Egypt, although he had not participated in the work of F.C.B., considered that the document was valuable from a technical point of view and thought it would be of help to the Conference. If a difficulty in procedure existed, he would suggest to overcome it, that the document be temporarily withdrawn and then be presented with the signatures of countries that had taken part in its preparation.
66. The Chairman was of the opinion that this solution would perhaps be acceptable to the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. but it was incompatible with the formal motion put by the Delegate of Portugal and supported by Belgium. He asked the latter delegates if the suggestion by the Delegate of Egypt was such as to permit them to modify their proposal.
67. The Delegate of Portugal, while regretting that his simple proposal had raised such objections, nevertheless declared his support for the proposal of the Delegate of Egypt.
68. The Delegate of Belgium expressed astonishment that a document presented by the Chairman of the Conference could be withdrawn without his approval. He therefore opposed the withdrawal of the motion made by the Delegate of Portugal. He indicated that in his opinion the objections of the U.S.S.R. were purely formal, since if the Plan was not published but only included in the list of requirements of countries who had prepared it the delegate of the U.S.S.R. would be satisfied.

69. The Delegate of the United Kingdom declared that whatever the destiny of the Plan, and whether it was discussed or not, his delegation would submit its requirements in accordance with the decisions of the Committee.
70. Mr. Lhermite, Chairman of the Conference, declared that since it had been submitted for information the document could not be withdrawn. If now this same document must be accepted for discussion, then it would be necessary to present it officially to the Conference with an introductory letter from one or more of the delegations interested. He proposed therefore to postpone the discussion and asked delegations to forward the introductory letters.
71. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that his previous proposal to remit the question to the Plenary Assembly was quite clear.
72. The Chairman declared with regret that all the afternoon had been taken up with this discussion. He observed that the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. still thought that the document should be referred to the Plenary Assembly, whilst the Chairman of the Conference proposed that it should be presented by letter. So far as the proposal of the U.S.S.R. was concerned, he decided that it was impossible to go back on the result of the vote previously taken. He therefore asked the Committee if Mr. Lhermite's suggestion could be accepted.
73. The Delegate of Belgium declared that he was somewhat constrained to accept the withdrawal of the motion by the Delegate of Portugal; however he thought that the interested delegations should each write a letter.
74. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that even if the document was presented with letters, it must still be submitted to the Plenary Assembly. He did not agree that it could be submitted direct to Committee 5.
75. The Delegate of French Overseas Territories did not consider it essential to be passed to the Plenary Assembly, for the regulations permitted any question being raised in Committees.
76. The Delegate of Belgium read the letter he proposed to submit to the Chairman of the Conference.
77. The Chairman indicated that the principal point was that if the letters were addressed to the Chairman of the Conference, the question whether discussion should take place in the Plenary Assembly or in Committee 5 would rest with the Chairman of the Conference. Document 39 would be re-presented accompanied by the letters.

78. The Delegate of the Netherlands thought it proper for the letters to be sent to the Chairman of Committee 5 and he intended to do this.
79. The Delegate of Egypt agreed with the Delegate of the Netherlands, and thought that the Delegate of the USSR was correct in suggesting that the document should be discussed at the Plenary Assembly if the letters were addressed to the Chairman of the Conference.
80. The Chairman declared that discussion on document 39 was suspended. It would be left to the Delegates themselves to choose whether they addressed their letter to the Chairman of the Conference or to the Chairman of Committee 5. There being no objections the Chairman's suggestion was adopted.
81. The Chairman then turned to item 2 of the agenda - Miscellaneous - and intimated with regret that Mr. Selis was being recalled by his administration, and would leave the Conference next Thursday. Consequently it would be convenient to nominate another Chairman for his Working Group.
82. After various nominations were made by the Delegates of the USSR, Egypt, and the United Kingdom, ~~the Delegates of Hungary~~, the United Kingdom, France, and Italy, who had been successively nominated, expressed the honour they felt, but each indicated reasons why he could not accept. In particular the Delegate of Hungary, Vice-Chairman of the Working Group, explained that he also would shortly be leaving the Conference.
83. The Chairman announced his regret at this departure and said that the problem would now be a more difficult one. He asked delegates to reflect on the position so that a solution could be reached before the departure of Mr. Selis.
84. Mr. Selis desired to put forward an amendment arising from the experience acquired in the course of discussions in his Working Group. The amendment was to the Terms of Reference as given in document 61, page 2. He proposed that points 2 and 3 should be combined and should then be amended to read as follows:

To classify the requirements by sub-bands, by countries, by stations (existing and projected), by types of emission, by power (ranges), and by registration time in the Berne List.

He intimated that the actual work of classification had been entrusted to a sub-working group composed of France, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the USSR.

85. The Delegate of the United Kingdom suggested that consideration of this proposal be postponed until the next meeting owing to the late hour.
86. After an exchange of views in which there participated the Delegates of the USSR, Portugal, Egypt, and Mr. Selis the latter intimated that the form on which requirements must be submitted was left to the choice of Delegations.
87. As no other delegation raised any question the meeting closed at 6.10 p.m.

Reporters:
L. Stellman
W. Swanson

Chairman:
Kuyper

Conférence administrative
des Radiocommunications
pour la Région 1
GENEVE, 1949

Région 1 - Document No 95-F
16 juin 1949

CORRIGENDUM au DOC. No 92-F

Ce corrigendum ne concerne que le texte anglais.

Administrative Radio Conference
for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

Region 1 - Document No ~~28~~-E
16 June 1949

CORRIGENDUM to DOC. No. 92-E

On page 2 read :

Column 9 : "Carrier Power at the Output of the Transmitter
(in kilowatts)"

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 5

Report of the 4th Meeting

5th June 1949.

The Meeting opened at 9.40 a.m. with Mr. Kuyper in the chair.

Item 1 of Agenda - Appointment of new Chairman and Vice Chairman of Working Group.

1. The Chairman recalled that at the last meeting he had announced that Mr. Selis had to return home, and that in the ensuing discussion the Vice-Chairman had indicated that his position was also similar. They had now, therefore, to elect a Chairman and a Vice-chairman.
2. The Delegate of Italy proposed Mr. Billington of the United Kingdom for chairmanship; and he was seconded by the Delegates of France, Denmark and Norway.
3. Mr. Billington thanked the Committee but explained that his other work at the Conference prevented his acceptance. However, he offered, so as to keep the Group in action to provide for a week a Chairman from the United Kingdom Delegation.
4. The Chairman thanked Mr. Billington and hoped that a larger number of delegations would be present at the next meeting, and that further nominations would then be made.
5. Mr. Billington suggested that the Delegate of Hungary should continue as Vice-chairman until his departure towards the end of the month. The Delegate of Hungary agreed with this proposal.
6. The Chairman thanked the Delegate of Hungary and passed to item 2 of the Agenda - Miscellaneous.

He proposed for discussion Document 88 submitted by the Working Group. Since it had just been published he felt that certain delegations might not have had time to study it, and consequently he asked if there were any objections to his proposal.
7. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. observed that his delegation had not yet had the document and proposed discussion on it should be deferred.
8. An exchange of views followed during which Mr. Selis indicated that Annex 2 of the document did not contain anything that had not already been adopted by the Committee; it was only a practical form for presentation. He stressed the urgency of having this annex printed to enable delegations to supply their lists of requirements.

9. At the suggestion of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. the Chairman proposed a recess to permit the USSR to consider the position.

The meeting was adjourned from 10.30 a.m. to 10.50 a.m.

10. After the recess the Delegate of the USSR indicated his agreement with the format of Annexe 2 of Document 88, and the Chairman then proposed for discussion the number of copies it would be necessary to print.
11. A discussion followed in which there took part the Delegates of Bulgaria, the United Kingdom, and France, as well as Mr. Solis and the Chairman; and it was decided that the initial printing should be :
- 100 copies with the headings in French
100 copies with the headings in English
and 300 copies with the numbered columns only.
12. The Chairman then drew attention to an important error on page 1 of Document 88. In paragraph 2. the word "should" should read "could", since the use of that form was optional.
13. The Delegate of Belgium suggested that in future questions of detail such as determining the number of copies to be printed (where the expense was small) should be left to the Working Group.
14. The Chairman thought this suggestion a reasonable one, and states that in future it would suffice if the Chairman of the Working Group consulted the Chairman of the Committee to decide such points.
15. The Delegate of Belgium raised the question of the general progress of the work of Committee 5 and indicated that questions of principle, for example in the aeronautical service - the determination of Ground-air frequencies, and meteorological broadcasting - all were of an international character, and should be studied. He thought that analogous questions would arise in the Maritime field, when, for example, the Committee considered Document 75 relating to Maritime Radiobeacons. He therefore considered it would be convenient to examine the manner of approaching those questions.
16. The Chairman recognising that it would be well to consider the organisation of the future work of the Committee, suggested that the Delegate of Belgium should put his proposal in writing, and then if it was approved, it would be placed on the Agenda of the next meeting.
17. The Delegates of France, Portugal, and The Netherlands supported the views of the Delegate of Belgium.

18. The Delegates of the Ukraine and Bulgaria whilst considering that all delegations were free to publish documents useful for the preparation of a Plan, thought that the terms of reference of the Committee did not permit them at present to examine and discuss such documents. Consequently they proposed that the Committee should concentrate on the collection and analysis of requirements, according to their terms of reference, and then they should seek from the Plenary Assembly other terms corresponding to this new work.
19. The Delegate of France thought that there was agreement on the value of submitting documents, but not on the urgency of studying them. He thought, however, that their study could be undertaken whilst the working group were examining the requirements, and he proposed for this study the formation of a special working group.
20. A discussion followed in course of which the Delegate of Bulgaria, supported by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., confirmed his previous statement. The Delegate of Belgium expressed astonishment that the terms of reference of Committee 5 which was the assignment of frequencies in the band 255 - 415 kc/s necessitated the work being done in chronological order. Referring to the contents of Document 75 he asked how the Committee intended to study it without approaching the questions of principle implicit in the radical changes envisaged in the organisation of the Maritime Radiobeacon Service. He therefore asked the Chairman for an answer to this question before drawing up a document relating to Aeronautical Radiobeacons.
21. The Chairman thought that the discussion, though justified, was inopportune because of the limited number of delegations present. He summarized as follows:
- 1) There was agreement that Delegations should submit documents on general principles that would contribute to the establishment of a plan.
 - 2) There was not agreement on the method of examining such documents; certain delegations considered that new Terms of Reference must be given by the Plenary Assembly, whilst others felt that this examination came within our existing terms.
 - 3) With regard to Document 75, he proposed including it in the Agenda of the next meeting; and he thought that the discussion on it then would provide a reply to the question put by the Delegate of Belgium.

22. The Delegate of the United Kingdom agreed with the Chairman's summary. He thought moreover that the Working Group were now idle except for the "Secretariat", which consisted only of 4 to 6 persons. He asked therefore that the question of the future work of the Committee be also added to the Agenda of the next meeting.
23. The Delegate of Belgium protested against the slowness of the work of the Committee and of the Conference, and outlined the meagre results obtained during the last four weeks. He regretted that this work had not been previously entrusted to a Secretary.
24. The Delegate of Bulgaria admitted that a preparatory committee might have been useful, but he thought that the work of Region 3 Conference which had benefited from such a preparation, was scarcely more advanced as a result.
25. The Delegate of the Ukraine referred to the interpretation of the Committee's Terms of Reference as given by the Delegate of Belgium and expressed disagreement therewith. He considered that the collection and the analysis of requirements was the only way to reach the stage of allocations, and that it was essential for speeding up the work to keep within their Terms of Reference such as they were, and to report as soon as possible to the Plenary Assembly, before questions of methods and principles were considered.
26. The Chairman thought that confusion existed and was increasing regarding the Terms of Reference of Committee 5 and that of the Working Group. He proposed that this should be discussed at the next meeting and hoped that the difficulties that arose today would then be clarified.

The following would be the Agenda for the next meeting :

Document N° 75.

The future work of Committee 5.

The meeting closed at 12.40 p.m.

Reporteurs :
L. Stellman
W. Swanson

Chairman :

Kuyper

for Region 1
GENEVA, 1949

Second Report by the Chairman of the Frequency
Requirement Working Group to the Chairman of
Committee 6

1. At its meeting on 16 June, the Working Group formed a secretariat for the examination of requirements. It includes a member of each of the following delegations, which asked to take part: Bielo-Russia, France, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria (restricted participation for this last).
2. It is recommended that the requirement forms be sent to this Secretariat, which will have a special office in Room 21, Varembe Annex.
3. The Working Group suggests to Committee 6 that its terms of reference should be defined as follows for the second part of its work consisting of an analysis of the requirements:
 1. The Working Group shall make sure that the requirements are in accordance with the Atlantic City Regulations.*
 2. The details of requirements, for the purpose of analysis, being the following:
 - country
 - sub-band
 - stations (existing or planned)
 - services
 - classes of emission
 - power (carried)
 - date of notification in Berne List

The Working Group

- a) shall first of all group the requirements within each sub-band with the help of the above mentioned details;
- b) may then make other groupings which they may consider necessary.

Chairman: .

L. Lambin

* - A document will be published as a reminder of the allocation of sub-bands to be dealt with by Committee 6, in accordance with the Atlantic City Regulations.

Administrative Radio Conference
for
Region 1
Geneva, 1949

Region 1 - Doc. n° 98-E

17 June, 1949

Corrigendum to the Second Report by the Chairman
of the Frequency Requirement Working Group
to the Chairman of Committee 6

The number of the English text of this document should
read :

97, not 92 as indicated

Conférence administrative
des Radiocommunications
pour la
Région 1
Genève, 1949

Région 1 - Doc. n° 98-F

17 juin 1949

Ce corrigendum se réfère au texte anglais seulement

COMMITTEE 1

(Steering Committee)

Report of the 4th Meeting

17th of June, 1949

1. The meeting was opened at 2.40 p.m. under the chairmanship of M. Lhermite.
2. The Committee fixed the schedule of meetings for the coming week, 20th to 25th of June.
This schedule appears at Document N° 101.
3. Mr. Lambin suggested that it would facilitate matters if the "secretariats" of Working Groups could, in cases of difficulty, address their remarks direct to the Committee concerned.

Mr. Mumford thought that such remarks should be conveyed to the Committee by the chairman of the Working Group concerned.

This was agreed in principle, Mr. Kuyper saying that, at the present time, Mr. Billington was acting as chairman of the Working Group of Committee 5 on a provisional basis only.

4. Mr. Kuyper said that in his opinion it would be necessary to ask the General Secretariat to employ some clerical assistants to assist the "secretariats" of Working Groups.

Mr. Gavrilitz thought that the "secretariats" should first estimate the amount of work to be done and decide how many employees would be necessary.

Mr. Kito said that if it was necessary to use clerical assistants they should preferably be borrowed from existing staff already employed in the General Secretariat.

It was agreed that the "secretariats" of the Working Groups of Committee 5 and 6 should examine the question in detail.

5. Mr. Benoliel said that he thought that greater liberty of action should be given to Working Groups and that it might be desirable to set up more than one Working Group for each Committee. He added that he mentioned this only in order to draw the attention of the Chairman of committees to the problem.

6. The meeting rose at 3.35 p.m.

The rapporteur :
C. Stead

The Chairman :
M. Lhermite

LIST OF DOCUMENTSfrom 1 to 99

Notice: If a document has been followed by a corrigendum or an addendum, the number of the document is followed by an asterisk. The number of the corrigendum or addendum will be found in the "Remarks" column.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1	-5	Letter from the Chairman of the International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference (Geneva - 1948) to the Chairman of the I.F.R.B.	
2	-5	Letter from the Chairman of the Region 3 Preparatory Committee to the Chairman of the P.F.B.	
3	-5	Southern Rhodesia: List of Requirements	
4	-5	Letter from the Chairman of the P.F.B. to the Secretary-General of the I.T.U.	
5	-5	Southern Rhodesia: Signal XXX	
6	9-5	Belgian Congo: List of Radio Beacon Stations	
7	-5	Switzerland: Radiotelephone service between boats navigating the Rhine	
8	-5	Morocco: List of Requirements	
9	-5	Netherlands: Radiotelephone service between boats navigating the Rhine	
10	-5	United States of America: Request for admission as Observer	
11	-5	I.A.T.A.: Request for admission as Observer	
12	-5	Secretariat: Loran Conference	
13	9-5	First Plenary Meeting: Draft Agenda	

<u>Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
14	-5	General Secretariat: Report concerning the Convening of the Administrative Radio Conference for Region 1	
15	-5	Draft Working Methods	
16	13-5	Provisional List of Participants	Replaced by Doc. 65
17	-5	AMG Trieste: Request for admission as Observer	
18	-5	Union of South Africa: Proposal for a Sub-Regional Conference	
19	18-5	United Kingdom: Request for the admission of the I.C.S. as Observer	
20	18-5	Summons to Meeting of Heads of Delegations	
21	18-5	Minutes of the Opening Meeting of Region 1 and Region 3 Radio Administrative Conferences (18 May)	Same as Region 3 Doc. No. 1
22	20-5	Minutes of the First Plenary Assembly - 1st Part - (18 May)	
23	-5	Minutes of the 1st Meeting of the Heads of Delegations - 1st Part (18 May)	
24	20-5	Announcement of a Plenary Assembly - 1st Meeting - 2nd Part (23 May)	
25	20-5	Ireland: Representation by Proxy	
26	23-5	Minutes of the First Meeting of Heads of Delegations - 2nd Part (20 May)	
27	21-5	Belgium: Proposals concerning Constitution and Terms of Reference of Committees	
28	23-5	Netherlands: Plan for the sub-division of the band from 1605-3900 kc/s	
29	24-5	Schedule of Meetings for 24 May	

<u>Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
30	24-5	First Report of the Organization Working Group	
31	25-5	Minutes of the First Plenary Assembly - 2nd Part (23 May)	
32	24-5	Agenda of the First Plenary Assembly - 3rd Part	
33	24-5	Schedule of Meetings for 25-26 May	
34	25-5	Hungary: Representation by Proxy	
35	25-5	First Report of the Working Group for drafting Rules of Procedure	
36	26-5	Schedule of Meetings for 27 May	
37	30-5	Minutes of the First Plenary Assembly - 3rd Part (26 May)	
38	27-5	Rules of Procedure: Art. 16, Para. 4	
39*	9-6	Report of the European-Mediterranean Frequency Coordinating Body (Paris - April/May 1949)	See Docs. 78 and 86
40	27-5	Agenda of the First Plenary Assembly - 4th Part	
41	27-5	Schedule of Meetings for 30 May	
42*	28-5	Second Report of the Organization Working Group	See Doc. 50
43	30-5	Schedule of Meetings for 31 May	
44	31-5	Schedule of Meetings for 1 June to 3 June	
45	1-6	Committee 1 : 1st Meeting (31 May)	
46	8-6	Minutes of the First Plenary Assembly - 4th Part (30 and 31 May)	
47	2-6	Finland: Maritime Radiotelephone Communications	

<u>Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
48	2-6	Second Report of the Working Group for Drafting Rules of Procedure	
49	2-6	Agenda of the First Plenary Assembly - 5th Part	
50	2-6	Amendment to Doc. No. 42-F	See Doc. 42
51	-	Report of the First Meeting of Committee 6 (2 June)	
51(revised)	-	Report of the First Meeting of Committee 6 (2 June)	
52	3-6	Committee 1 (Steering Committee) 2nd Meeting (3 June)	
53	3-6	Schedule of Meetings from 6 June to 10 June	
54	9-6	Minutes of the First Plenary As- sembly - 5th Part (6 June)	
55	3-6	Agenda of the Second Plenary Assembly	
56	3-6	Agenda of the 1st Meeting (2nd Part) of Committee 5	
57*	-6	Committee 5 - First Meeting (2 June)	See Doc. 70
58	7-6	Rules of Procedure, Additions to	
59	-	Document No. 18 of the Region 3 Conference	
60	-	Agenda of the 2nd Meeting of Committee 6	
61*	-6	Committee 5 - First Meeting (2nd Part) - (7 June)	See Doc. 70
62	-	Agenda for the First Meeting of the Finance Committee	
63	8-6	Minutes of the Second Plenary Assembly (7 June)	
64	8-6	France: Proposal regarding the preparation of requirements for examination by the Working Group of Committee 6	
65	4-6	List of Participants	Replaces Doc. 16

<u>Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
66	8-6	Communication to the Members of the Frequency Requirements Working Group of Committee 5	
67*	9-6	Report from the Requirements Working Group of Committee 5	See Doc.85
68	9-6	Report of the Second Meeting of Committee 6 (8 June)	
69	11-6	Report of the 3rd Meeting of Committee 1 (10 June)	
70	-6	Amendments to Documents 57E and 61E	See Docs. 57E & 61E
71	-6	Committee 5 : Second Meeting (10 June)	
72	10-6	Committee 5 : Agenda : 3rd Meeting	
73	-6	Committee 3 : Report on the 1st Meeting (10 June)	
74	11-6	Schedule of Meetings (13 June : 18 June)	
75	13-6	United Kingdom's Proposed Plan for Maritime Radio Beacons in Europe and the Mediterranean: Band 285 to 315 kc/s	
76	10-6	Belgium: Report of the C.C.R.M. on the power radiated by the Aviation Radiobeacons working in the Medium Frequency Band.	
77	11-6	First Report of the Committee 6 Working Group for Assembling Freq- uency Requirements.	
78	13-6	Corrigendum to Document 39.	See Doc. 39
79*	13-6	Committee 6 : Agenda : 3rd Meeting	See Doc. 80
80	13-6	Addendum to Doc.79	See Doc. 79
81	13-6	Committee 3 : Agenda : 2nd Meeting (15 June)	
82	13-6	Committee 2 : Report on the 1st Meeting (31 May)	
83	14-6	Committee 2 : Second Meeting (8 June)	

<u>Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
84	13-6	Report of Committee 2	
85	13-6	Revision to Document 67	See Doc. 67
86	14-6	Second Corrigendum to Document 39	See Doc. 39
87	14-6	Committee 6 Agenda 3rd Meeting Second part (15 June)	
88	14-6	Proposals by the Working Group of Committee 5	
89	14-6	Committee 2 : Agenda : 3rd Meeting (16 June)	
90	14-6	Draft design for a card submitted by the Working Group of Committee 5	
91	15-6	Committee 6 : Report of Third Meeting (1st Part) (14 June)	
92*	15-6	Explanatory Note concerning submission of Frequency Requirements on Form H.F.1.	See Doc. 95
93	15-6	Committee 5 : Agenda; 5th Meeting (17 June)	
94	16-6	Committee 5 : 3rd Meeting (13 June)	
95	16-6	Corrigendum to Doc. 92	See Doc. 92
96	16-6	Committee 5 : Report of the 4th Meeting (15 June)	
97*	17-6	Second Report of the Committee 6 Frequency Requirement Working Group	By error Doc. 97E appeared with the No. 92E dated 16 June.
98	17-6	Corrigendum relating to the Document 92E of 16 June	
99	17-6	Committee 1 : Report of the 4th Meeting (17 June)	