



**Documents of the Administrative Radio Conference for Region 3
(Geneva, 1949)**

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- This PDF includes Document No. 1 - 100.
- The complete set of conference documents includes Document No. 1 – 255 and Tables of Field Intensities.

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DRAFT

WORKING METHODS

presented by the Secretariat.

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.

WORKING LANGUAGES

On the 23rd March, 1949, the Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union addressed the following telegram to the administrations of countries of Region 3 :

"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 agreed to use of such working languages unquote if you propose to send delegation to Administrative Radio Conference Region 3 should be obliged if you would indicate your intention concerning use of additional working language for that Conference."

The replies so far received to this telegram are given hereafter for information.

New Zealand

"New Zealand delegation at administrative radio conference Region 3 will not require use of an additional working language."

Indonesia

"Use of supplementary working language not wanted for Indonesian delegation at administrative radio conference for Region 3."

Australia

"Concerning use working languages at administrative radio conference Region 3 stop Australian administration will be represented at such conference but does not desire use additional working language other than english french and spanish as provided article 15 paragraph 4(1) of Atlantic City Convention."

United States Territories

"United States do not object use additional working language at administrative radio conference Region 3 but will not contribute towards costs of use of this additional language."

Japan

"Have no intention to use additional working language for administrative radio conference Region 3."

Pakistan

"Pakistan delegation intends participating in Region 3 conference. Administration not agreeable to use of additional working language for Region 3 conference."

DRAFT AGENDA
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 languages.
7. Admission of Observers to the Conference.
8. Organisation of the Conference (Part VIII of the Report of the Preparatory Committee).
9. Election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees.
10. Participation of Delegations in Committee Work.
11. "Working methods" of the Conference.
12. Hours of work.
13. Miscellaneous.

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
Region 3 Conference.

PC-Region 3 document 4.
October 11, 1948.

A SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FOR THE PERIOD
OCTOBER 12 TO OCTOBER 15, 1948.

Wednesday, October 13 :
 0900 hours :Working Group D
 1430 hours :Working Group D
Thursday, October 14 :
 0900 hours :Working Group D
 1430 hours :Working Group B
Friday, October 15 :
 0900 hours :Working Group C
 1100 hours :Working Group A

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 3

Technical and Operational Committee

1. The Committee met at 2 p.m. on 19th May.
2. The Chairman called for nominations for vice-chairman and Mr. J.L. Creighton, United Kingdom Colonies was unanimously elected on the motion of the delegate of Australia seconded by the delegates of French Overseas Territories and Indonesia.
3. The Chairman placed before the Committee the question of the appointment of Reporters. It was decided, since delegations would desire to consider this question further before reaching a decision as to whether reporters should rotate or be appointed for the duration of the Committee, that it should be placed on the agenda for the next meeting.
4. The Chairman placed before the Committee the matter of appointment of Sub. Committees and Working Groups. It was decided that the Committee should appoint Working Groups rather than Sub. Committees and that the question as to what Working Groups should be appointed would be left until the next meeting.
5. The Chairman mentioned that the Steering Committee had resolved that Committees could proceed to analyse respective portions of the Preparatory Committee Report, although the whole report must be received by the Plenary Session. It was therefore proposed that Committee 3 should proceed to go over the technical portions of the report at the earliest opportunity.
6. It was decided that the latter question should be discussed during the nomination of working groups and their terms of reference at the next meeting.
7. The meeting adjourned at 2.30 p.m.

G. Searle (New Zealand)

Chairman

Geneva 1949

20 May 1949

Committee 5

Report of the Committee for the Allocation of Frequencies

(Committee 5)

1st Meeting

19th May 1949

1. The Chairman opened the meeting at 2:45 p.m.
2. He informed the assembly that in his opinion it would be premature to determine a working program at that point as Committee 5 had to wait for the data of Committee 3 and Committee 4. The latter could not collect theirs until the Plenary Assembly had fixed the date limit for submitting requirements.
3. The Chairman proposed convening the first effective meeting of the Committee as soon as the work was sufficiently advanced to justify it.
4. However, since his commitments were heavy both at the Conference for Region 3 and the Conference for Region 1 as well as the P.F.B., he advocated nominating a first Vice-Chairman without further delay. It would no doubt prove advisable to appoint a second one later on.
5. He proposed the Delegate of the Philippines, Mr. Alvendia.
6. Mr. Chung (China) and Mr. Sundaram (India) seconded this proposal.
7. As there were no other proposals, and no objection having been raised, Mr. Alvendia (Philippines) was appointed unanimously.
8. Mr. Sundaram (India) pointed out that the work of Committee 5 could begin very soon in certain bands and asked the Chairman if he contemplated beginning the work at once.
9. The Chairman said that was his intention.
10. No delegation asked to speak and the meeting rose at 3.00 p.m.

The Chairman

Lalung Bonnaire

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.

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

23 May 1949

Committee 4

Report of the Requirements Committee

(Committee 4)

1st meeting

1. The Chairman opened the meeting at 11.45 a.m.
2. He recommended that two vice-chairmen be elected in view of the heavy work before the Committee. This was approved. He proposed the following names :
 - i) Mr. V. Sundaram (India) and
 - ii) Mr. Edgar L. Margolf (U.S.A. overseas Territories)There being no objection, they were declared elected unanimously.
3. The Chairman mentioned that the last date fixed by the Preparatory Committee for requirements was Nov. 8, 1948 and proposed that the matter should be placed before the Plenary Assembly for either confirming it or fixing a new date. There being no objection the matter is hereby referred to the Plenary Assembly for decision.
4. Mr. Searle (New Zealand) then raised the following points: -
 - i) the National Members of the following countries had not yet checked the list of their requirements as prepared by the IBM
 - a) French Overseas Territories
 - b) India
 - c) Portuguese Territories
 - d) U.K. Territories
 - e) Indonesia
 - ii) replies from certain Administrations regarding their requirements for the Aeronautical Service in the General Mobile bands have not yet been received.
 - iii) information from all Administrations regarding the classification of their circuits into "High Grade" or otherwise has not been received.

5. The Chairman requested the National Members to complete checking the IBM lists and the Secretariat is requested to take action regarding the other two points.
6. Mr. Searle (New Zealand) mentioned that he was keeping the IBM lists and the connected papers and enquired if these should be passed on to Committee 4. This was agreed to. The Secretariat will take these over for use by Committee 4.
7. The question of forming working groups was deferred for later discussion.

M.N. Mirza

Chairman

PROPOSALS BY THE INDIAN DELEGATION
FOR WORKING GROUPS UNDER
COMMITTEE 4

For studying the problems requiring solution by Committee 4, it is recommended that the following Working Groups be constituted with each of the groups dealing with the subjects dealt with under each.

1. Propagation Group

Study of the following subjects :-

a) Required Minimum signal strengths for various types of services in the presence of atmospheric and set noise for the frequencies covered by Region 3 Conference.

b) Modes of propagation of different orders of frequencies.

c) Calculation of received field strengths and estimation of service and interference ranges for different degrees of Ionospheric absorption and different values of soil conductivity.

d) Checking up the theoretical data outlined in (c) with actual measured Field intensity data which may be available with participating administrations.

e) Minimum and Maximum power of stations.

2. Sharing Group

Study of :-

a) Minimum ratios of protection from interference for various types of services.

b) Minimum signal to be produced for each service.

c) Minimum distance necessary between stations operating on adjacent channels.

d) General rules to be framed for sharing of frequencies.

3. Technical Standards Group

1) Technical standards for various types of service for :-

- a) Permissible frequency tolerance;
 - b) Harmonic radiation;
 - c) Bandwidth of emissions;
 - d) Minimum channel separation;
 - e) Permissible Audio distortion - this applies specially to Broadcasting. Most of these factors have already been dealt with to a considerable extent in the Atlantic City Convention.
- 2) Characteristics of Receiver to be used for various services.
- 3) Study of the most common types of antennas used for various services and approximate estimation of their average radiating efficiencies.

K. VENKATARAMAN
Indian Delegation

Administrative Radio Conference
for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949.

Region 3 - Document N° 10-E
24 May, 1949.

AGENDA

for the Second Plenary Meeting
to be held on Wednesday 25 May, 1949 at 2 p.m. in Room 4

1. Approval of credentials.
 2. Setting up a limit date for acceptance of frequency requirements.
 3. Adoption of the Report of Preparatory Committee.
 4. Miscellaneous.
-

Conférence administrative
des Radiocommunications
pour la Région 3
GENEVE, 1949

Région 3 - Document N° 10-F
24 mai 1949

ORDRE DU JOUR

de la deuxième séance plénière
du mercredi 25 mai 1949, à 14 h. (Salle 4)

1. Approbation des pouvoirs.
 2. Etablissement d'une date limite pour l'acceptation des besoins.
 3. Approbation du rapport de la Commission préparatoire.
 4. Divers.
-

27 May, 1949

for Region 3

GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 2

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS AND DRAFTING

Minutes of the Second Meeting (23 May, 1949)

The meeting was opened at 9.40 a.m. by M. LALUNG BONNAIRE (France Overseas) acting Chairman.

The following countries were represented: Australia, Colonies of the United Kingdom, India, Indonesia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Territories of the United States of America and, as observer, Korea.

The item on the agenda being the credentials of members others than Japan, the Secretary pointed out that a number of countries had sent credentials by letter and others by telegram. The Committee would have to decide which method it wished to accept.

After a discussion it was decided that Government or service telegrams would also be considered valid credentials.

The Secretary conveyed the following particulars in alphabetical order:

- 1° Afghanistan had requested in writing to be represented by an observer.
- 2° Australia presented credentials in letter form.
- 3° Burma had replied that she would not be represented.
- 4° China had had a telegram sent by her Administration.
- 5° The Portugese Colonies had likewise sent a telegram.
- 6° The Colonies of the United Kingdom had sent a letter.
- 7° France Overseas had made her request by letter.
- 8° India had presented a letter signed by Mr. Rao, Head of her Delegation in Geneva.
- 9° Indonesia had sent a telegram through the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.
- 10° Iran had not replied.
- 11° New Zealand presented credentials (two letters).

- 12° Pakistan had forwarded through her Delegate, Mr. Mirza, copy of a letter from her administration.
- 13° The Philippines, in a letter dated August 1948, had announced the name of their Delegate to the Conference.
- 14° Siam had not replied.
- 15° The Territories of the United States of America had made their request by letter.

Summing up, 1 country (Burma) had replied that it would not be represented; 2 countries (Iran and Siam) had not replied at all; 9 countries (Australia, China, the Portuguese Colonies, the Colonies of the United Kingdom, France Overseas, Indonesia, New Zealand, the Philippines and the Territories of the United States of America) had forwarded their credentials through the regular channels. These were admitted without discussion.

The credentials of India and Pakistan were not original documents and were subject to discussion. Mr. MIRZA (Pakistan) stated that he had already requested his administration to send the necessary official documents, and Mr. SUNDARAM (India) said that he would send the Secretariat of the Conference a communication from the administration of his country authorizing the Head of the Delegation of India to announce the composition of that delegation. The Committee therefore agreed to admit provisionally those two countries.

Mr. SUNDARAM (India) added that the Delegation of India would include 4 new members.

The position of Afghanistan, a member country, which had asked to be represented by an observer, would be dealt with later.

The meeting was adjourned at 10.20 a.m. and resumed at 11.15 a.m.

With regard to the two countries (Iran and Siam) which had not replied to the invitation of the General Secretariat, the Committee decided to send them a second telegram, as it should not be forgotten that the expenses of this Conference were distributed between the members who had agreed to participate.

After a discussion in which the Delegates of India, Pakistan and the Territories of the United States took part, a date limit for receiving a reply was fixed for the 10 June. If at that time no message was forthcoming from Iran and Siam, it could be taken for granted that those two countries did not wish to participate in the Conference.

The question of observers was put up for discussion.

The Republic of Korea had appointed two observers by letter. ICAO had accepted the invitation but had not yet mentioned its representative. IATA had expressed the wish to be represented, and had been advised to forward a request to the Chairman of the Conference. This had not yet been received.

The United Nations had announced the presence of an observer, Mr. Jerzy SZAPIRO.

Afghanistan while being a member of the Union wished to appoint a representative as observer. It seemed normal, however, that that country should share in the expenses of the Conference.

Mr. SEARLE (New Zealand) quoted Art. 14, paragraph 3, of the Convention, according to which the extraordinary expenses of administrative conferences should be borne by the Members and Associate Members who had agreed to participate in those Conferences.

A discussion was opened on the definition of the term "observer". The delegates of Pakistan and India gave their opinion, and the Committee ruled that an observer had no right to vote.

Mr. SEARLE (New Zealand) proposed that the Chairman get in touch with the representative of Afghanistan, Mr. Sharar, to explain the situation and urge him to change his status of observer to that of delegate. This would not entail his having to take part in the business of the Working Groups. He could also be advised to delegate his power to one of his neighbours in case he should have to be absent.

This suggestion was seconded by Mr. CREIGHTON (Colonies of the United Kingdom) and Mr. SUNDARAM (India).

Mr. PLAKIAS (Territories of the United States) pointed out that a similar situation having arisen at the Conference of Region 2, it would appear to be desirable to consult the competent services of the General Secretariat.

Agreeing with this proposal, the Chairman wished to mention in conclusion that if he had emphasized the question of sharing the expenses of the Conference, which was not customary in a Committee on credentials, it was in order to comply with the request of the Administrative Council which had asked the Regional Conferences to follow this matter closely. As a member of the Steering Committee, which had the financial side incorporated in the terms of reference he had felt it necessary to make inquiries in order to be able to pass on the information to the Steering Committee.

The Acting Chairman.

J. LALUNG-BONNAIRE

COMMITTEE 1

SECOND MEETING OF STEERING COMMITTEE

Tuesday, 24 May.

1. The meeting was convened by Vice-chairman D. McDONALD in the absence of the Chairman.
2. Mr. Mirza, Chairman of Committee 4, requested that a Plenary Session be held as soon as possible, to fix the closing date for receipt of requirements from administrations.

It was decided to hold the Plenary Session on Wednesday, 25 May, with the following agenda :-

1. Approval of credentials
 2. Final date for receipt of requirements
 3. Approval of Preparatory Committee Report
 4. Miscellaneous.
3. The scheduling of meetings for the continued work of the Conference brought to light the serious difficulty of setting times for meetings when members wished to attend more than one Conference.

On the suggestion of Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (Chairman of Committee 5) it was decided to recommend to the Chairmen of P.F.B. and of the Region 1 Conference, that the respective steering committees should ascertain the number of meetings required during each week, and that the three chairmen should then prepare a timetable to avoid important clashes as far as possible.

Mr. Rao (Chairman) agreed to discuss the matter with the other chairmen.

4. For the period until a satisfactory procedure is reached with regard to meeting schedules it was decided that notices of meetings would be placed on the notice board.

D. McDONALD
Vice Chairman.

25 May, 1949

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

Committee 3

Report of the Technical and Operation Committee

(Committee 3)

2nd Meeting

23rd May, 1949

1. The meeting was opened at 2.15 P.M.
2. The Chairman drew the attention of members to Document 5, the minutes of the 1st meeting, and opened discussion on the same.
3. On the question of "Reporter" for Committee 3, it was decided to rotate it between the delegations of India, U.K. Colonies, and U.S. Territories. To start with, Mr. B. Y. Nerurkar of India Delegation was appointed as Reporter of Committee 3.
4. The Chairman then opened discussion on item 4 in Document No. 5 which referred to establishment of working groups. Delegations of Australia, India, Pakistan, U.S. Territories and U.K. Colonies took part in the discussion. It was tentatively agreed on the suggestion of India Delegation that it would be necessary to set up 3 working groups, viz. (1) Propagation, (2) Technical standards and (3) Sharing. India Delegation was requested to put forward detailed proposals on the scope of work for the three working groups. Mr. Venkataraman of India was requested to convene the group on Propagation and the question of the other working groups was deferred until the next meeting.
5. It was agreed that no drafting group would be immediately necessary.

The meeting was adjourned at 3.30 P.M.

B. Y. Nerurkar

Reporter

G. Searle

Chairman

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL & OPERATIONAL COMMITTEE

(Committee 3)

3rd Meeting

24 May, 1949

1. The Committee met at 3.15 p.m. on 24th May.
2. The Chairman asked Mr. Venkataraman (India) to introduce Document N° 9, a proposal for the constitution of the working groups of Committee 3.
3. Mr. Venkataraman corrected several typographical errors and the meeting then discussed the Document.
4. The results of the meeting's deliberations are embodied in the attached appendix.
5. The Chairman asked for proposals for the conveners of working groups 2 and 3 and also for delegations to appoint representatives to the groups.
6. The final constitution of the working groups was as follows:

1. Propagation Group

Chairman : Mr. Venkataraman
Members : Mr. Creighton
 Mr. MacDonald
 U.S.A. Territories

2. Sharing Group

Chairman : Mr. MacDonald
Members : Mr. Keen
 Mr. van Koetsveld
 Mr. Hase
 Mr. Andrews
 U.S.A. Territories

3. Technical Standards Group

Chairman : Mr. Jayasakara
Members : Mr. Alvendia
 Mr. Searle
 India
 Australia
 U.S.A. Territories

N.B. In the case of names omitted the delegations concerned will make nominations.

7. It was remarked that there was no representative of Pakistan present and that Pakistan would probably wish to be represented on the working groups.
8. The meeting agreed that the working groups should consider their work in relation to the relevant sections of the Region 3 Preparatory Committee Report, amending or agreeing that document as would be found necessary. The Chairman undertook to coordinate the work as far as possible.
9. It was further agreed that working group Chairmen should present verbal reports on progress at the next meeting of Committee 3.
10. A discussion followed on the treatment of operational questions, and it was decided that, while the Committee was competent to discuss such matters, detailed consideration would be deferred.

The meeting adjourned at 5.15 p.m.

G. Searle (New Zealand)

Chairman

Appendix
(R3-14-E)

COMMITTEE 3 : WORKING GROUPS

For studying the problems requiring solution by Committee 3, it is decided that the following Working Groups be constituted with each of the groups dealing with the subject dealt with under each.

1. Propagation Group

Study of and drafting recommendations on the following : -

- a) Required Minimum signal strengths for various types of services in the presence of atmospheric and set noise for the frequencies covered by Region 3 Conference.
- b) Modes of propagation of different orders of frequencies.
- c) Calculation of received field strengths for estimation of service and interference ranges for different degrees of Ionospheric absorption and different values of soil conductivity in terms of power radiated.
- d) Checking up the theoretical data outlined in (c) with actual measured Field intensity data which may be available with participating administrations.
- e) Power of stations.

2. Sharing Group

Study of and drafting recommendations on the following: -

- a) Minimum ratios of protection from interference for various types of services.
- b) Minimum signal to be protected for each service.
- c) Minimum distance necessary between stations operating on adjacent and common channels.
- d) General rules to be framed for sharing of frequencies.

3. Technical Standards Group

Study of and drafting recommendations on the following: -

a) Minimum Channel Separation

Taking into account:-

- (i) Permissible frequency tolerance
- (ii) Bandwidth of emissions
- (iii) Receiver characteristics

b) Mutual Interference

Taking into account:-

- (i) Harmonic radiation.

(c) Permissible Radio Distortions

This applies mainly to Broadcasting.

d) Antennas

Study of the most common types of antennas used for various services and approximate estimation of their average radiating efficiencies.

Many of these factors have already been dealt with to a considerable extent in the Atlantic City Regulations and the limits therein laid down must be observed.

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

Minutes of the First Plenary Assembly

held on

Wednesday May 18, and Thursday May 19, 1949

The following countries and organisation were represented :

Afghanistan, Australia, China, U.K. Colonies, French Overseas Territories, India, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, Philippines, Republic of Korea, U.S. Territories, I.F.R.B.

The Secretariat : Mr. J. Kunz, Secretary of the Conference.
Mr. G.M. Forrest, Rapporteur.

The Meeting opened at 15.50 hours.

Item I. Opening of the Conference by Dr. Franz v. Ernst, Secretary General

1.1. The Secretary General, Dr. Franz v. Ernst, made the following statement :

"Gentlemen :

The Administrative Radio Conference for Region 3 will commence its work under circumstances rather different from those of the Region 1 Conference.

An unofficial group set up by representatives of Region 3 countries participating in ITU conferences in Geneva, to examine the possibility of convening a regional conference. This Group held 4 meetings between February 18 and October 8, 1948, and it was decided that the countries of Region 3 should be advised to set up a Preparatory Committee at Geneva. This recommendation was approved by the majority of those countries of the region Members of the ITU. The Preparatory Committee began its work on October 11, and on December 10, 1948, it submitted its Report.

I shall limit myself, in describing the preliminaries of the Conference, to the following details.

It has not been possible to convene a preparatory committee for the Region 1 Conference. For you, therefore, the preliminaries will be the easier, since you have before you the Report which I have just mentioned and which very carefully covers the ground. The organisation of this Conference has been laid down therein and, without wishing to encroach upon the prerogatives of whatever chairman you may elect, and without wishing to delay your discussions, I should like to draw your attention to one point, namely, the election of your chairman.

I would point out, in this regard, that the Preparatory Committee elected unanimously Mr. S.S. Moorthy Rao (India) as Chairman, and Mr. C. McDonald (Australia) as Vice-Chairman.

I shall now place the destinities of the Conference in the hands of your future chairman, and, with your consent, I shall withdraw since I have to leave for Paris to attend the opening of the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference".

Item 2. Election of the Chairman.

- 2.1. In reply to the request of the Secretary General, for proposals, Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) proposed Mr. Rao (India) as Chairman of the Conference.
- 2.2. Mr. Rao was unanimously elected Chairman, and the Secretary General, having expressed his good wishes to the latter for the success of the Conference, ceded the Chair to him.
- 2.3. The Chairman (Mr. Rao) expressed his gratitude for the honour which had been conferred upon his country and himself. He felt sure that the spirit of cooperation shown in the Preparatory Committee would prevail and that all problems would be readily solved.

Item 3. Election of the Vice-Chairman or Vice-Chairmen.

- 3.1. In reply to the Chairman's request for proposals for vice-chairman, Mr. Verboeket (Indonesia) proposed Mr. McDonald (Australia).
- 3.2. Mr. Sundaram (India) seconded this proposal, and suggested that, in view of the heavy work with which the Conference was faced, a second Vice-Chairman should be elected; he proposed Mr. Chung (China).
- 3.3. Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) supported the proposals for election of Messrs. McDonald and Chung as Vice-Chairmen; the latter were then declared elected by the Chairman.
- 3.4. Mr. McDonald (Australia) and Mr. Chung (China) expressed their appreciation of the honour which had been done them and gave assurances of their best efforts to ensure the success of the Conference.
- 3.5. At this point, Mr. Witt, Chairman of the I.F.R.B., and Professor van der Pol, Director of the C.C.I.R., excused themselves on account of pressure of other work, and left the Meeting.

Item 4. Approval for the provisions made for Conference Secretariat.

- 4.1. The Secretary (Mr. Kunz), in reply to the Chairman's request, briefly outlined the provisions made. These had already been notified to Delegations in Note 1.

The provisions were unanimously approved.

Item 5. Adoption of Rules of Procedure.

- 5.1. The Chairman pointed out that the Rules of Procedure for conferences laid down in Chapter 6 of the General Regulations annexed to the Atlantic City Convention could be modified by the Conference if it so desired.

- 5.2. Mr. McDonald (Australia) moved that the above-mentioned Rules of Procedure be adopted in full without amendment. This proposal was seconded by Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas Territories).
- 5.3. Mr. Searle (New Zealand) suggested that an amendment might be made to Rule 20 (Reports of Committees)
- 1.(1): "the various opinions which are expressed", if reported as laid down therein, might lead to considerable extra work and might delay the proceedings. He suggested that reports be presented to the Plenary Assembly containing only a description of the work done and any dissenting opinions, thereby lessening the burden on rapporteurs and on the Plenary Assembly itself. The words "the various opinions which are expressed" should be deleted. Delegates would still have the right accorded them by sub-para 2 to require the insertion in the report of any statement made.
- 5.4. The Chairman pointed out that the words "and which it is desirable that the Plenary Assembly should know" restricted the amount of material to be inserted. He suggested that as long as the reports were "session by session" many meetings might not have definite conclusions but were expressions on the various aspects of the problems.
- 5.5. Mr. Sundaram (India) appreciated the motives underlying Mr. Searle's suggestion. However, although paragraph 2 of Article 12 of the Convention gave the Conference powers to amend rules of procedure, he thought that it might not be good to do so in this case. Differing shades of opinion might be expressed, and it would be unfair to place the onus of judging too critically what had or had not to be inserted by the Chairman or rapporteur. He proposed, instead, a provision whereby delegates might ask that a special report, giving any dissenting opinions, be annexed to the Minutes. Such a procedure would, in addition, lighten the work of rapporteurs.
- 5.6. After further discussion on this point between Mr. Sundaram, Mr. Searle and the Chairman, Mr. Billington (U.K. Colonies) said that although he was in favour of the reduction of work, he considered that, if Working Groups were to do an adequate job, their reports should be sufficiently comprehensive. He therefore supported Mr. McDonald's proposal for the adoption of the Atlantic City Rules of Procedure in toto.
- 5.7. As there was no further insistence on any modifications, the Chairman declared that these Rules of Procedure were adopted without amendment. Mr. Searle's suggestion would be noted that reports should be as brief as possible.
- 5.8. Mr. Searle (New Zealand) accepted the solution and stated that his intention had been merely to lighten the burden of work, in view of the small number of participants.
- 5.9. Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas Territories) concurred that statements inserted in reports, under the provisions of Rule 20, 1 (2), be as concise as possible.

Item 6. Working languages.

- 6.1. In reply to the Chairman's request, the Secretary drew attention to the provisions of Article 15, para 4 (1) of the Convention for the use of English, French and Spanish as working languages, and to the provisions of Resolutions 84 and 85 of the Administrative Council. The Secretary General had, on the 23rd March 1949, sent a telegram to Region 3

Administrations asking whether other working languages would be required. As shown in Region 3 - Document N° 2, no request for further languages had been made. There being no Spanish delegates, Spanish would not be used.

- 6.2. Mr. Chung (China) said that, although his delegation had difficulty in expressing its views in the working languages, it would not ask for the use of any additional language. However, he wished to ask whether the final documents of the Conference would be published in all the official languages mentioned in Article 15 of the Convention, with the exception of those not used in Region 3 countries.
- 6.3. The Chairman replied that, under the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 15, the final documents of the Conference would have to be published in English, French and Chinese; although this matter could be discussed later in the Conference when the Final Report was being drafted, it could equally well be decided now since Mr. Chung had raised the issue. The Chairman enquired if there were any objections to the procedure. There being none, he declared that the working documents would be published in English and French, and the final documents in English, French and Chinese.
- 6.4. The Secretary asked whether the Conference desired that working documents be distributed in both languages simultaneously, as was done at the PFB and at the Region 1 Conference.
- 6.5. Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas Territories) stressed the necessity for simultaneous distribution, having found at the Preparatory Committee that it was difficult to follow the discussions in English, and since he now had additional duties.

Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire's proposal for simultaneous distribution was seconded by Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) and this proposal, there being no objection, was adopted.

Item 7. Admission of Observers to the Conference.

The Secretary said that, in accordance with Chapter 2, paragraph 7 of the General Regulations annexed to the Atlantic City Convention, the United Nations, the CCIR, the CCIF, and the IFRB had been invited to send observers to the Conference. The Secretary General had sent a copy of the convening telegram to the USSR Administration. With regard to ICAO, he drew attention to Resolutions 109 and 110 of the Administrative Council concerning the permanent invitation to this organisation to send an observer to every ITU conference. ICAO had accepted this invitation in principle but so far no observer to the present conference had been nominated. In accordance with the Administrative Council resolutions the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations had been invited to send observers, but so far no applications had been received. The Republic of Korea had sent two delegates, and the IATA had also applied for admission as observer.

- 7.2. The Chairman asked Mr. Wang, the IFRB representative, whether the Board required a formal invitation, or whether it was automatically invited. In reply, Mr. Wang said that, since formal invitation had been received by the Board from the Preparatory Committee, the Mexico Conference and the Region 2 Conference, the present Conference should, he thought, do the same.

The Chairman enquired if it was the desire of the assembly that the IFRB be invited formally to nominate an Observer. This was supported by Mr. McDonald (Australia), and there being no objection was declared adopted.

7.3 In regard to the delegates from Korea, Mr. Sundaram (India) wished to support their application for admission as observers, pointing to the valuable work done by the Korean representatives in Working Groups 1 and 2 of the Preparatory Committee. He was supported in this by Mr. Plakias (US Territories) and Mr. Verboeket (Indonesia).

7.4 Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas Territories) pointed out that the Meeting had only to decide on the admission of observers in principle; the question of individual nomination was one for the Credentials Committee to discuss.

7.5 Mr. Sundaram (India) differed. It was the prerogative of the Plenary Assembly to decide which of the applying administrations or organizations were to be admitted as Observers; and the Credentials Committee merely had to determine whether or not individuals attending the Conference did in fact represent the institutions concerned.

7.6 The Chairman stated that this was the correct interpretation and there being no objection to the proposition on the floor declared the decision of the assembly that the representatives from Korea be admitted as Observers, the question of their credentials to be dealt with by the Credentials Committee.

7.7 In reply to a query from Mr. Verboeket (Indonesia) regarding the Observer from the United Nations, and whether he had been invited by the Secretary General, the vice-Chairman (Mr. McDonald) pointed out that this was automatically done under the provisions of Article 2 of Annex 5 of the International Telecommunication Convention. Mr. Verboeket replied that he had raised the question precisely for that reason, namely that it was not for the present Conference to decide on the admission of U.N. Observer.

Item 8. Organisation of the Conference (Part VIII of the Report of the Preparatory Committee)

8.1 The Secretary said that, in addition to those provided for in Part VIII of the Report of the Preparatory Committee, a Committee to supervise finance and organisation had to be set up, in accordance with Resolution 83 of the Administrative Council.

8.2 Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas Territories) proposed that, in view of the small number of participants, the number of committees should be reduced to a minimum and that, therefore, the new tasks be given to Committee I (Steering Committee).

8.3 Mr. Sundaram (India) also considered that no new committee was required to deal with financial questions, only as they were really part of the duties of the Committee in charge of the direction of the Conference.

8.4 Mr. Billington (UK Colonies) although agreeing with Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire's plea for reducing work to a minimum, considered that the problem could not be solved by making the Steering Committee responsible for financial questions. He suggested instead that Committees 4 and 5 be combined, referring to the statement in part VIII of the Report of the Preparatory Committee that Comm. 5 could, in any event, only commence after Committees 3 and 4 had completed the major portion of their work. The number of chairmen and

rapporteurs required would thus be reduced. The task of the finance committee was, in any case, not heavy.

- 8.5 Mr. McDonald (Australia) proposed that the finance committee should be incorporated in the Steering Committee, and that the terms of reference of the latter should include "it shall also be responsible for compliance with paragraph C of Resolution 83 of the Administrative Council". He was supported in this proposal by Mr. Mirza (Pakistan)
- 8.6 Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas Territories) considered that any special committee set up to deal with financial questions would necessarily have the same members as Committee 1.
- 8.7 The Chairman having obtained Mr. Billington's assent to this and there being no objection, ruled that the finance committee would be incorporated in the Steering Committee, and that Mr. McDonald's suggested addition to the terms of reference was adopted.
- 8.8 In regard to Mr. Billington's proposal for the amalgamation of Committees 4 and 5, Mr. Sundaram (India) said that the Preparatory Committee had considered this possibility and that, although Committee 5 could not in fact begin its work of assignment of discrete frequencies until Committee 4 had finished, could do much preparatory work before the close of Committee 4's activities. There would thus be a period when both the committees would be working. He did not consider, therefore, that Committees 4 and 5 could conveniently be amalgamated. Moreover the work of Committee 4 would be heavy and it would be unfair to burden a Chairman with the combined work of two committees. In support of his argument, he cited the experience of the PFB with its Committees 4, 5 and 6, and he was supported in this by Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) and by Mr. McDonald (Australia), the latter pointing out that a difficult part of the Conference's work of assignments in the 2-4 Mc/s medium wave broadcasting bands, could probably begin early as the requirements were more or less in a period form.
- 8.9 Mr. Sundaram (India) then formally moved that Part VIII of the Report of the Preparatory Committee (Recommended Organisation for the Region 3 Administrative Radio Conference) be adopted, subject to Mr. McDonald's amendment to the terms of reference of Committee 1. The motion was seconded by Mr. Searle (New Zealand).
- 8.10 Mr. Billington (UK Colonies) proposed that, the terms of reference for Committee 1, paragraph 2, second sentence be amended to read "It will be in general charge of the progress of the work of the Conference." This amendment was adopted after discussion.
- 8.11 Mr. Billington (UK Colonies) moved that in paragraph 1 of the terms of reference of Committee 2, the word "proxy" be deleted. On this point discussion took place in which Mr. Sundaram, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Mirza, Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire and the Chairman took part. The United Kingdom Delegate, referring to paragraph 3 of Chapter 3 of the General Regulations Annexed to the Atlantic City Convention, stated that a proxy could only be held by a duly accredited delegation on behalf of another duly accredited delegation at one or more sessions. Mr. Sundaram stated that any country Member of the ITU could, if it was unable to attend a conference, send a "proxy" to exercise voting rights on its behalf. Mr. McDonald, in reply to Mr. Sundaram, declared that the latter's definition of "proxy" did in fact correspond with the definition of a Delegate given in Annex 2 of the Atlantic City Convention. The word could, therefore, be deleted entirely. Mr. Mirza suggested that the Secretariat be asked for guidance on the point. He too, was in favour of

deleting the word "proxy", along with the Chairman, who considered that any subsequent problems could be submitted to the Plenary Assembly by the Credentials Committee. A suggestion by Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire for the replacement of "proxy" by "etcetera", was not accepted by Mr. Billington. It was finally agreed that it could be left to Committee 2 to examine the question and make any recommendations for modifications as necessary on this point.

- 8.12 Mr. Billington having suggested that, if the words "that should govern" were retained, in paragraph 1, line 4 of the terms of reference of Committee 3 the words "as far as possible" be inserted. Mr. McDonald (Australia) suggested that the word "govern" be replaced by "guide". The Chairman considered that the word "guide" was enough for the purposes envisaged. This was adopted without objection.

- 8.13 There being no further proposals for amendments, and no objections the Chairman declared that Part VIII of the Report of the Preparatory Committee (Recommended Organisation for the Region 3 Administrative Radio Conference) was adopted with the modifications already approved as above.

Item 9. Election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees.

- 9.1 The Chairman pointed out that, of the 5 committees provided for, Committee 1 had already been organized, and its chairman and vice-chairman elected.

- 9.2 On the suggestion of Mr. Sundaram (India) it was agreed that only chairmen would be elected by the Plenary Assembly, committees themselves to elect their own vice-chairmen.

- 9.3 After Mr. Creighton (UK Colonies) had drawn attention to paragraph 1 of Rule 8, Chapter 6 of the General Regulations, which provided that the Chairmen of Conferences were to submit proposals for chairmen and vice-chairmen of committees to the Plenary Assembly, the Chairman, after a short recess, submitted the following list of chairmen.

Committee 2 Mr. Verboeket (Indonesia)

Committee 3 Mr. Searle (New Zealand)

Committee 4 Mr. Mirza (Pakistan)

Committee 5 Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas Territories).

The above list was approved unanimously.

- 9.4 Mr. Searle (New Zealand) would have preferred to see a Member in the Asian continent, elected to the chairmanship of Committee 3, since Region 3 was almost entirely contained within the continent of Asia; he did not, however, wish to insist on this point.

- 9.5 Mr. Verboeket (Indonesia) requested that Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas Territories) be elected vice-chairman of Committee 2, since his services would be of great use in solving linguistic problems. This suggestion was approved by the Meeting and Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire was thus appointed.

The latter expressed his appreciation of the confidence placed in him, and assured the Meeting of his personal interest in the work, quite apart from his official duties.

- 9.6 Messrs. Verboeket, Searle and Mirza expressed, in turn, their appreciation of the honour conferred on them and their intention of doing their utmost to ensure speedy and efficacious results.

Item 10. Participation of Delegations in Committee Work.

- 10.1 The Chairman's suggestion that the respective Committees draw up their own lists of participants was accepted by the Meeting.

Item 11. "Working methods" of the Conference

- 11.1 After the Secretary had drawn the attention of the meeting to Region 3 Document No. 1, Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas Territories) asked that paragraphs in English and French documents be similarly numbered. He was assured by the Secretary that this was automatically done in the case of Minutes of Plenary Assemblies; in the case of Committees it should be done by the Rapporteurs, since the Secretariat could do so only in an arbitrary fashion. Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire suggested that, if Rapporteurs were to omit this, arbitrary numbering by the Secretariat would be better than no numbering at all.

- 11.2 Region 3 Document No.1 was then declared approved by the Chairman.

Item 12. Hours of work.

- 12.1 After discussion between Mr. Sundaram (India) Mr. Plakias (U.S. Territories) Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) Mr. Creighton (U.K. Colonies) and the Chairman, it was agreed that the PFB timetable be adopted, i.e. 9.30 to 12 and 2 to 5.30, from Monday to Friday inclusive. No Committees or Plenary Assemblies would meet on Thursday afternoons, so that delegations might have time to devote to their work.

- 12.2 It was agreed that the Steering Committee be asked to take steps to ensure that the meetings of the various Conferences did not clash. The Chairman agreed to consult with the Chairman of the Provisional Frequency Board to this effect.

- 12.3 Mr. Mirza asked for and received from the Chairman an assurance that these hours of work would be strictly followed.

- 12.4 Mr. Creighton (United Kingdom territories) was concerned lest the exclusion of Thursday afternoon from the timetable would unduly shorten the working week. The Chairman, Mr. Sundaram and Mr. Mirza pointed out that Working Groups could continue their activities on Thursday afternoons, and that individual, as opposed to collective work could also continue.

Item 13. Miscellaneous.

- 13.1 Mr. McDonald (Australia), referring to Region 3 Document 4, observed that Japan was represented at the Meeting. His Delegation wished to make a statement on this subject; it could, however, be more conveniently made in the Credentials Committee. He proposed that the Secretariat submit a paper showing Japan's method of accession.

- 13.2 He was supported in this by Mr. Creighton (U.K. Territories) Mr. Chung (China) and Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas Territories), and it was so agreed.

The first Plenary Session was then closed by the Chairman at 10.35 hours on Thursday, May 19, 1949.

REPORT OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE

(Committee 1)

Thursday, May 19, 1949

1. The Meeting opened at 10.55 a.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. Rao (India).
2. After general discussion, a timetable for that day's Committee meetings was drawn up.
3. The Chairman pointed out that the Report of the Preparatory Committee had to be approved by the Plenary Session. He stated that a full Plenary Assembly would have to be formally convened for the approval of the Report of the Preparatory Committee, and this was agreed.
4. It was agreed that Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) the Chairman of Committee 4, should take action independently for the election of the vice-chairman of his Committee.

The Meeting rose at 11.10 a.m.

Rapporteur :

Secretary :

Chairman :

G.M. Forrest

J. Kunz

S.S. Moorthy Rao.

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

Corrigendum

Corrigendum to the English text

Para. 41 should read:

41. Mr. SEARLE (New Zealand) considered that the Secretary General's opinion was well known to all. The question was one of interpretation, and different persons would probably give different interpretations. He agreed with the remarks of the Delegate of French Overseas Territories concerning the ambiguity of the text, and with the statement of the Delegate of Australia.

New Zealand was prepared to implement the Convention. Although the New Zealand Delegate had raised no objection to the statement of the U.S.A. at Atlantic City, this did not mean that New Zealand recognized S.C.A.P. as the competent authority. The authority which New Zealand recognizes as competent in this field is the Far Eastern Commission.

3rd June, 1949

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949COMMITTEE 2

Report of the

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS AND DRAFTING

1st Meeting, 19 May, 1949

1. The Meeting was opened at 3.30 p.m. by the Chairman, Mr. VERBOEKET (Indonesia).
2. Delegates of the following countries were present: Australia, Colonies of the United Kingdom, India, Indonesia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Overseas Territories of the French Republic, Territories of the United States of America, Republic of Korea (Observer).
3. The CHAIRMAN intimated that the question to be discussed was that of the presence of Delegates of Japan at the Region 3 Conference. The opinion of the Secretary General had been asked on the matter and he had agreed to give some explanations.

The SECRETARY GENERAL made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen, I am very pleased to come here to explain to you the position regarding the adhesion of Japan. I must say, at the outset that, as you are aware, the Secretary General has no authority to interpret the decisions of the I.T.U. or of its organs, although he has to apply them, and it is incumbent on me to explain to you my actions in this very delicate matter which will have repercussions not only in Region 3 circles, but also, in due course, at the Universal Postal Union, whose Executive Committee has been sitting in Berne since the day before yesterday.

I shall explain the facts as they have developed. At Atlantic City the Plenipotentiary Conference decided to accept Protocol II. The plenipotentiaries approved this Protocol, the text of which appears at page 96 (Additional Protocols) of the International Telecommunication Convention (Atlantic City, 1947).
- 4.1 This is worded as follows:

"It is hereby agreed that Germany and Japan may accede to the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City by fulfilling the provisions of Article 17 thereof at such time as the responsible authorities consider such accession appropriate. The formalities prescribed by Article 1 of that Convention shall not apply to these two countries."
- 4.2 Neither Germany nor Japan therefore have to submit to a preliminary ballot.

- 4.3 I will now read the minutes of the 8th Plenary Session of the Plenipotentiary Conference of Atlantic City concerning the adoption of this protocol:

"Mr. Chairman (Mr. Denny): There is one more question to which we must devote a few minutes, and that is the draft protocol concerning Japan and Germany, which appears in Document 454 TR. Are there any further objections to the approval of this protocol?
The protocol was approved without discussion.

- 4.4 The Delegate from India observed, with respect to this matter, that the protocol in question had been drawn up in rather vague terms. It said: "...at a time when the responsible authorities ..."; He wanted to know to what authorities this referred.

- 4.5 Mr. de Wolf, of the United States Delegation, replied that the text of this Protocol closely followed the one which had been adopted by the Universal Postal Union. When responsible authorities were mentioned, it referred to the authorities in control of these two countries; viz: the Inter-Allied Commission in Germany and the Control Committee (SCAP) in Japan.
The Chairman announced that these details would be recorded in the minutes."

- 4.6 "The minutes were distributed in the various languages two days later and approved by the assembly of plenipotentiaries without discussion or remarks. I consider that this constitutes an authoritative ruling on a point which had given rise to discussion.

Those are the Atlantic City facts. On the basis of these minutes, Japan sent us in January 1949 her act of accession signed by the Chief of State and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, together with an official SCAP document approving this step. It all passed through the diplomatic channel of the Swiss Legation in Tokio and the Swiss Government in Bern, and was forwarded to us in Geneva. In my opinion the formalities were correctly carried out and the Secretary General was bound to inform all the Members of the Union of this important communication which he had received.

The accession was, in fact, notified to the administrations Members of the Union, with a photostat copy of the instrument of accession and related documents.

- 4.7 Following this communication protests were made against the accession of Japan. The first was from the U.S.S.R. and this was published in our Notification No. 570 of 1st March, 1949. This statement was followed by others of a similar character from Poland, the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, etc.

- 4.8 In these statements it was maintained that:

- 1° Japan was not a sovereign state and could not accede to the I.T.U. until the peace treaty had been signed.
- 2° The Far East Commission in Washington, and not S.C.A.P., was the competent authority.
- 3° The Far East Commission had decided on 19 June, 1947, that the authority of S.C.A.P. was limited to the internal affairs of Japan.

4.9 After we had published in our notifications these statements by various countries Members of the Union contesting the validity of Japan's accession to the I.T.U., we received replies (United States and Egypt) in which arguments for the legality of Japan's accession were put forward. The United States viewpoint is that the question was discussed and settled by the plenipotentiaries at Atlantic City, and that there are no grounds for altering the situation; in particular, the Far East Commission, in its resolution of 19 June, 1947, did not deny the authority of S.C.A.P. in the external affairs of Japan.

4.10 Furthermore, at the 3rd Session of the Administrative Council in September, 1948, the representative of SCAP stated that that body control the external telecommunication services of Japan.

4.11 I would stop there, but I must inform you of one more fact which will have an important bearing on your decision: The Universal Postal Union is in the same situation as the I.T.U. It adopted a protocol identical with that adopted at Atlantic City and, when Japan, before acceding to the I.T.U., acceded to the U.P.U. at the end of October 1948, through the intermediary of SCAP, the French Government, which is the depository for instruments of accession to the U.P.U., instructed the Secretariat of the U.P.U. in Bern in March 1949 to inform all member Governments of the U.P.U. of the accession of Japan. It would appear, therefore, that the French Government recognized as legal Japan's accession to the U.P.U. In spite of this decision the Administrative Council of the U.P.U., called the "Executive Committee", which was convened in Bern the day before yesterday, will, possibly, have to discuss this point.

4.12 The Provisional Frequency Board here in Geneva has had to deal with the admission of Japan after her accession. I was invited by the Board to explain the situation. The Board referred the matter to the Administrative Council, recognizing the fact that the Provisional Frequency Board is not a conference, but a meeting of experts who have a clearly defined task. It was considered preferable not to take up any position in the matter. S.C.A.P. has been admitted as Observer, with the representative of the Japanese Administration as adviser.

4.13 The Administrative Council of the I.T.U. will meet on 15 August, 1949 and will have an opportunity to deal with this question. You will take your own decision as you see fit. I have provided you with information on which you may judge the situation and I am prepared to give you further information if you wish it."

5. The CHAIRMAN thanked the Secretary General for his clear statement of the facts, and asked for a copy of it in writing to submit to the Committee.
6. Mr. MIRZA (Pakistan) wished to put two questions :
 - 1° What were the arguments put forward by Egypt in favour of admitting Japan?
 - 2° Had Japan actually been admitted as a Member, or were there objections?
7. The CHAIRMAN replied that he had just asked the Secretary General to clarify these points for the Committee, and he hoped that he would agree to answer those questions.

The SECRETARY GENERAL replied that :

 - 1° Egypt had put forward no arguments, and had merely approved the action taken in the matter.
 - 2° If a new member acceded in the approved manner, the Secretary General himself did not have the right to postpone recognition, nor had any Member of the I.T.U. the right to do so, since in Protocol II it was stated that Japan could accede without carrying out the formalities prescribed by Article 1 of the Convention, - consultation of Members. As there was no ballot and no consultation of Members, the only means of contesting the decisions of Atlantic City would be to refer the matter to a new plenipotentiary conference. The Secretary General was obliged to recognise any accession effected in accordance with the Atlantic City provisions.
9. Mr. MIRZA (Pakistan) added that, as he understood it, Egypt was one of the countries which had approved the measures taken by the Secretary General, in accepting Japan as a Member. It appeared also that the Secretary General considered Japan to have been admitted as a Member, although the door was still open for any objections.
10. The SECRETARY GENERAL stated that, in his opinion, the Administrative Council, which was the controlling body for the General Secretariat, would be called upon to say whether he had acted correctly in publishing the communications received or whether he should have left them in abeyance. Ceylon and San Marino had also asked to accede. He had followed the procedure prescribed in Article 1 of the Convention, that is, he had asked the Governments whether they agreed. This procedure was not applicable to Japan or Germany, according to the wording of Protocol II. He was bound by the following facts; at Atlantic City, this Protocol II had been unanimously approved, the statement of the Head of the United States Delegation had gone unchallenged and the minutes of that meeting (published in French and English) had been approved without objection; he would have overstepped his rights if he had deferred recognition of this accession. There was, unfortunately, no authority to which he could appeal. Mr. Mirza, who was a member of the Council, knew that it could not take action between its sessions. It sat for one month only each year. The task of the Secretary General was thus rendered much more delicate.

11. Mr. MIRZA (Pakistan) said that the Secretary General's reply made it clear that either the Administrative Council or the Plenipotentiary Conference could revise the decision taken or the procedure followed, and that, since Japan had requested her accession in the prescribed manner, the Secretary General considered that country as being a Member and S.C.A.P. as competent authority. If that point of view were adopted, it would appear that the present Conference was not competent.

Mr. MIRZA asked the Secretary General to tell the Committee whether, pending the decision of the Administrative Council, Japan was to be considered as a Member, and how the Conference would be affected since the latter could not intervene.

12. The SECRETARY GENERAL replied that Mr. Mirza's point of view was entirely correct. According to the Convention, a country wishing to accede had to submit to a ballot. If it obtained a two thirds majority it became a Member, even though a minority might not be in agreement. Japan, on the other hand, had to fulfil the conditions prescribed in Protocol II and not those prescribed in Article 1. Japan had followed Protocol II, which had been approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference of Atlantic City. Japan had thus fulfilled all the conditions. Mr. Mirza would admit that the Secretary General had no authority to discriminate or defer. The Administrative Council would judge whether the competent authority was that designated by the Atlantic City Conference i.e. S.C.A.P. He considered that Japan, having fulfilled the conditions laid down at Atlantic City, had been a full Member of the Union since January, 1949.

- 12.1 The Secretary General wished, as a precaution, to say that he was not quite certain that it was Egypt who had approved the accession with other Governments, but he could easily check this point and inform the Chairman of the Committee.

13. Mr. MIRZA (Pakistan) thanked the Secretary General for having clarified the position and for having expressed his personal opinion, with detailed explanations. It appeared, then, that Japan had fulfilled the conditions and that the only recourse would be to the Administrative Council. Mr. Mirza had no personal views to express for or against Japan's admission.

14. Mr. PLANIAS (Territories of the United States of America) made the following statement:

"The Delegation of the Territories of the United States strongly supports the action of the Secretary General and the Secretariat of the I.T.U. in inviting Japan to participate as a full member in the Region 3 Conference. The Territories of the United States, as does the Secretary General, consider that the adherence of Japan to the International Telecommunication Union was in full conformance with the special procedures established by the Atlantic City International Telecommunication Convention and its Annexes. It is the position of the Territories of the United States that Japan's adherence has full legal force and effect and that Japan is a full member of the I.T.U."

15. Mr. McDONALD (Australia) wished to thank the Secretary General, since it was at his (Mr. McDonald's) request that he had given such clear and logical information. As to the real point of the question - Japan's admission - he considered that the decision lay not with the S.C.A.P. but with the Far Eastern Commission. As that Commission had still to reach a decision, the Australian view was that Japan could not undertake its responsibilities as a full Member of the International Telecommunication Union.
16. Mr. SEARLE (New Zealand) thanked the Secretary General and asked him to reread the statement made by the Head of the United States Delegation.

17. The SECRETARY GENERAL read out the text (taken from the Atlantic City Minutes) as follows:

"Mr. de Wolf, of the United States Delegation, replied that the text of this Protocol closely followed the one which had been adopted by the Universal Postal Union. When responsible authorities were mentioned, it referred to the authorities in control of these two countries; viz: the Inter-Allied Commission in Germany and the Control Committee (SCAP) in Japan.

The Chairman announced that these details would be recorded in the Minutes".

18. Mr. SEARLE (New Zealand) said that, as a general rule, as far as Japan's admission to the present Conference was concerned, his Government saw no objection to Japan's being represented as a technical adviser to S.C.A.P., the latter attending as an Observer. He supported the Australian Delegate's viewpoint. In short, the New Zealand Government could not agree to Japan's admission as a delegate to the conference.
19. Mr. LALUNG-BONNAIRE (Oversea Territories of the French Republic) also thanked the Secretary General for the clear statement he had made, and did not doubt that as Secretary General he had acted in all good faith. Nevertheless, as Delegate of the French Overseas Territories he felt it his duty to make full reservations on the question of Japan's admission.
20. Mr. GREIGHTON (United Kingdom Colonies), in his turn, thanked the Secretary General and supported the Australian Delegates views.
21. The CHAIRMAN, speaking as the Delegate of Indonesia, said that he wished to ask for instructions from his Administration and could not at the moment make any statement on the matter.
22. Mr. SUNDARAM (India) said that India had no comments to make on the matter and reserved the right to return to it later.
23. Mr. MIRZA (Pakistan) said that Pakistan would abstain from voting on the question.
24. Mr. ALVENDIA (Philippines) wished to consult his Administration on the matter and asked to be given the necessary time.
25. The CHAIRMAN said that the question could not be settled at that Meeting and proposed that it be referred to a Plenary Assembly.
26. Mr. SUNDARAM (India) said that certain recommendations would have to be made to the Plenary Assembly - among others, for instance, the status to be given for the time being to the Japanese Delegates.
27. Mr. MIRZA (Pakistan) supported Mr. Sundaram's proposal.
28. Mr. SEARLE (New Zealand) pointed out that the Committee had met to check credentials and that some delegates had asked if they might consult their Administrations.
- No delegate had the right to vote until his credentials had been accepted. The question could be deferred for a week and re-opened later.
29. Mr. PLAKIAS (United States Territories) asked whether a Regional Conference could settle a question on behalf of all members of the Union. In his opinion there was only one thing to do: to agree to what the Secretary General had done. The Conference had no authority to take a decision on the matter, and should side with the Secretary General's opinion.

30. Mr. SEARLE (New Zealand) referred to Mr. Plakias' statement that it was not within the present Conference's competence to make a decision and asked who, in that case, was competent. He considered that the present Conference was an administrative one and that its members had directives which gave them the right and the duty to make decisions.
31. Mr. PLAKIAS (United States Territories) pointed out to the New Zealand Delegate that the competent bodies were those mentioned by the Secretary-General i.e. the conference of Plenipotentiaries and the Administrative Council.
32. The CHAIRMAN considered that the question at issue was whether the text truly corresponded to the intentions of the Atlantic City Conference of Plenipotentiaries. There might be some doubt about the letter appearing in parentheses and "S.C.A.P." might also imply "Far East Commission".
33. Mr. SEARLE (New Zealand) said that, if the Conference accepted the Japanese representatives as delegates and if a conference of plenipotentiaries subsequently rejected that country's request to accede, Japan would be in an untenable position. He agreed with the Chairman on the ambiguity of the text, since S.C.A.P. was not a Control Committee but a Supreme Commander.
- 33.1 The decision in this subject must be based on political considerations.
34. Mr. MIRZA (Pakistan) asked who was competent, and how far that competence extended. Was it S.C.A.P., as Mr. de Wolf had said, which gave Japan the right to become a member, or - as some countries thought - was it the Far East Commission? S.C.A.P. was only competent to deal with internal questions, according to a decision of the Far East Commission. And if that Commission decided that telecommunications were an external question and the Conference decided to admit Japan, what would be the position then?
- He wondered whether the Conference was competent to judge in the matter. The Secretary General had stated that Japan had become a member. Was it possible to say that a member would have the right to vote only when there was no longer any doubt about it?
35. The SECRETARY GENERAL repeated that there could be differences of opinion over a decision which had yet to be taken, but the decision had already been taken at Atlantic City. In the Renaissance Room at Atlantic City the representative of India had asked, before all the plenipotentiaries, including Australia and New Zealand, who was the competent authority. The reply had been that it was S.C.A.P. No one had contested this interpretation which had been given by the Head of the American Delegation; it had been included in the minutes, and those had been unanimously approved by the plenipotentiaries. The Atlantic City decision had been formally taken and could be changed only by the same authority. That was his opinion as a lawyer.
36. Mr. LALUNG-BONNAIRE (Overseas Territories) of the French Republic) wished to state two facts, without commenting on them:
1. If he remembered rightly, and the Secretary General, who had the documents, could confirm it, the decision concerning the interpretation of "competent authorities", and relating to Protocol II, had been taken at the very end of a lengthy meeting.
 2. The initials "S.C.A.P. did not in any way correspond to the text the definition of the commission attached thereto: "control committee in Japan".
37. At the Chairman's request the SECRETARY GENERAL replied that whether a decision was taken at the beginning or at the end of a meeting, it was not for the Secretary General to judge whether the delegates were fully aware of the implications of their decisions. In any event, the Minutes had been approved at the beginning of a meeting.

As regards the second point, Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire was correct; Mr. de Wolf had said "Control Committee". He (the Secretary General) considered that Mr. de Wolf had clearly meant S.C.A.P. There should be no doubt on that point.

38. Mr. LALUNG-BONNAIRE (French Overseas Territories) said that he had not intended to criticize the Secretary General's statement.
39. The SECRETARY GENERAL replied that he had not interpreted Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire's remarks as a criticism.
40. Mr. McDONALD (Australia) said that he did not wish to criticize either the action taken by the Secretary General or his attitude, since he was convinced of the latter's good faith. It seemed to him, however, that the fact that there were no reservations made concerning the opinion expressed by the United States Delegation at Atlantic City, that S.C.A.P. was the responsible authority for Japan, does not necessarily give binding effect to that opinion.
41. Mr. SEARLE (New Zealand) considered that the Secretary General's opinion was well known to all. The question was one of interpretation, and different remarks of the Delegate of French Overseas Territories concerning the ambiguity of the text, and with the statement of the Delegate of Australia.

New Zealand was prepared to implement the Convention. Although the New Zealand Delegate had raised no objection to the statement of the U.S.A. at Atlantic City, this did not mean that New Zealand recognized S.C.A.P. as the competent authority. The authority which New Zealand recognizes as competent in this field is the Far Eastern Commission.

42. The SECRETARY GENERAL gave the following additional explanations. If the Protocol II had been approved at Atlantic City without discussion, there would have been grounds for asking what was the "competent authority" in regard to Japan's accession. There would have been no one able to advise on this point, and it would have been necessary to postpone consideration of Japan's request until the Meeting of the Administrative Council. However, the Delegate of India had, in fact, asked what was the "competent authority", and the reply had been; "the competent authority is S.C.A.P." This uncontested voting had appeared in the relevant minutes, and he (the Secretary General) had no longer been able, in face of this, to say that he did not know what was the competent authority; he had been bound thereafter by the decision given in the minutes of Eighth Plenary Session at Atlantic City. If opinions had changed since that time, it was for Members to take a new decision.
43. The CHAIRMAN expressed his concern that, contrary to the decision taken at the Plenary Assembly held that morning to finish work at 17.30 hrs, this time limit had already been exceeded, and the Meeting was not yet closed. He wished to assure Dr. v. Ernst that the question which the Committee wished to settle was the following: the Delegation of the United States had mentioned "control committee(S.C.A.P.) in Japan". This could not mean S.C.A.P. which, in fact, comprised one person alone - General MacArthur - and which could not therefore be considered a committee.

44. Mr. PLAKIAS (United States Territories) then said that, in the name of the United States Territories, he wished to refer to the Secretary General's statements to the effect that a regional conference had no authority to decide on the competence of a Member of the Union, and that only a plenipotentiary conference could do so. The statement made by Mr. de Wolf, head of the United States Delegation at Atlantic City, contained the phrase "the authorities in control of these two countries" (Germany and Japan). The Delegation of the United States Territories considered that this could mean only S.C.A.P., insofar as Japan was concerned.
45. The CHAIRMAN said that several countries had already stated that they were unable to make a decision and were awaiting instructions from their respective governments.
46. Mr. MIRZA (Pakistan) asked that the Meeting be closed and that the discussion be continued at the following meeting of Committee 2.
47. Mr. MCDONALD (Australia) pointed out that the question of Japan, which had been under discussion for several hours, was not the only one on the agenda, and that the credentials of other Delegations should be examined forthwith.
48. The CHAIRMAN asked the Delegates present whether they would prefer to continue discussions or to postpone the question until the following day.
49. Mr. LALUNG-BONNAIRE (French Overseas Territories) and Mr. SUTRADHAN (India) said that they would be occupied throughout the following day with their duties in connection with the Region 1 Conference and Committee 5 of PFB, and proposed that the Meeting be adjourned until the following Monday morning.
50. The SECRETARY GENERAL then pointed out that it would be advantageous if the question of Japan were referred, for, at a later date, Members would know any decision taken by the Executive Committee of the Universal Postal Union, and would be able to use it as a guide.
51. The CHAIRMAN then thanked the Secretary General for his kindness in devoting his afternoon to the Meeting and for his detailed explanations. He asked Delegates whether they preferred that the examination of credentials be continued or that the Meeting be closed. After several Delegations had expressed opinions, it was decided to adjourn the Meeting and to deal with the question at the following Meeting of Committee 2 on Monday, 23 May, at 09.30.

Secretary

J. Kunz

Chairman

L. Verboeket

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 3
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 4

Report of the Requirements Committee

(Committee 4)

2nd Meeting

1. The Chairman opened the meeting at 11.25 a.m. on 24th May, 1949.
2. He placed before the meeting the question of the appointment of a Reporter, Mr. Searle (New Zealand) and Mr. Creighton (U.K. Colonies) stated that although they could not provide full time reporters, it would be possible for one of their delegations to take on the duty occasionally, if necessary. Mr. Sundaram (India) stated that to start with, the Indian Delegation would provide a reporter for the Committee, but later on depending on other commitments the Delegation may perhaps request for a relief to be provided from amongst other Delegations. This was agreed. Lt. Col. Shahani (India) undertook the duties of first reporter of the Committee.
3. 3.1 The Chairman then placed before the meeting the question of appointment of working groups for the Committee. He proposed the formation of three such groups, their respective tasks being :
 - 1) compilation of all frequency requirements, except those for broadcasting.
 - 2) compilation of frequency requirements lists for broadcasting.
 - 3) liaison with I.B.M. and preparation of any new categories of lists which might be required by the technical principals Committee (Committee 3).

This was approved.

3.2 The Chairman recommended the following for being elected as Chairman of the above three working Groups. He proposed the names of :

- a) Mr. V. Sundaram (India) and Mr. Margolf jointly for Group 1.
- b) Mr. M.A. Cooke (Japan) for Group 2.
- c) Mr. J.M. Dobbryn (Australia) for Group 3.

There being no alternative suggestions recommendation was accepted unanimously.

4. 4.1 Captain Siddiqi stated that the Preparatory Committee had asked from administrations requirements below 4 Mc/s. Pakistan considering that Region 3 Conference will deal with frequency between 3.9 and 4 Mc/s submitted requirements in that band. Since the Region 3 Conference will only deal with frequencies below 3.9 Mc/s, he asked the Chairman to take it up with PFB to see that these frequencies were not lost sight of.

4.2 Mr. Sundaram (India) pointed out that the Region 3 Conference has no legal status to deal with frequencies above 3900 kc/s, and therefore frequencies between 3900 - 4000 kc/s and above required by administrations must be passed to the PFB.

4.3 After discussion it was agreed that Mr. Sundaram, Mr. Margolf and Mr. Cooke should check up the records of previous discussions on the subject and advise the Committee at its next meeting.

4.4 The Chairman asked the meeting of the last date - viz 8th November, 1948 (Para 3.1 Part III of the P.C. report) fixed for submission of frequency requirements, should remain or whether the Committee would like a new date to be fixed by the Conference.

4.5 Mr. Searle (New Zealand) drew the attention of the meeting to para 3.3 Part III of the P.C. report and added that the question of the fixing of a new date for registration of final requirements should be carefully considered so as not to delay the commencement of work by Committee 4.

4.6 After much discussion it was agreed that countries actually represented at the Region 3 Conference should submit their requirements to Committee 4, by June 7th, 1949. As regards the countries not represented, it was agreed that they should be given some later date for submission of their new requirements, if any, which should be comparatively few in number and could therefore be easily added to the I.B.M. lists, in handwriting, if found necessary. It was further agreed that June 21, 1949 should be the last date for receipts of requirements from these countries not represented at the Region 3 Conference.

5. There being no other matter for discussion, the meeting adjourned at 12.30 p.m.

Reporter :
Lt. Col. J.N. Shahani

The Chairman :
M.N. Mirza

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS
for the Period May 31st to June 3rd, 1949

Tuesday, 31 May	0930 hours.....	Working Groups
	1430	Propagation Working Group
Wednesday, 1 June	0930	Working Groups
	1130	Committee 1
	1430	Working Group 1 of Committee 4
Thursday, 2 June	0930	Committee 3
Friday, 3 June	0930	Committee 2
	1430	Committee 4

HORAIRE DES SEANCES
du 31 mai au 3 juin 1949

Mardi, 31 mai	9 h.30	Groupes de travail
	14 h.30	Groupe de propagation
Mercredi, 1er juin	9 h.30	Groupes de travail
	11 h.30	Commission 1
	14 h.30	Groupe de travail 1 de la Commission 4
Jeudi, 2 juin	9 h.30	Commission 3
Vendredi, 3 juin	9 h.30	Commission 2
	14 h.30	Commission 4

AGENDA FOR THE FOURTH MEETING
of the
CREDENTIALS AND DRAFTING COMMITTEE (Cttee 2)
to be held on Friday, 3rd June, 1949 at 0930 hours.

1. Approval of reports on previous meetings.
 2. Question of Japan.
 3. Any other business.
-

Conférence administrative
des Radiocommunications
pour la Région 3
GENEVE, 1949

Région 3 - Document No 21-F
30 mai 1949

ORDRE DU JOUR DE LA QUATRIEME SEANCE
de la
COMMISSION DE VERIFICATION DES POUVOIRS ET DE REDACTION
(Commission 2)

Vendredi 3 juin 1949, à 9h.30

1. Approbation de rapports des séances précédentes.
 2. Question du Japon.
 3. Autres question.
-

31 May, 1949

for Region 3

GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 1

Submitted in French

REPORT OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE

Third Meeting, 30 May, 1949

1. The Meeting was opened by the Chairman, Mr. S.S. Moorthy RA0, at 1200 hours.
2. The Chairman pointed out that there was only one item on the Agenda, namely, the preparation of a timetable of meetings for the week.

He had consulted Mr. S.H. Witt, Chairman of the I.F.R.B., on the possibility of a meeting of the Chairmen of the various Conferences to coordinate the meetings of the PFB, the Region 1 Conference and the Region 3 Conference.

Mr. Lhermite, Chairman of the Region 1 Conference, had been prevented by pressure of other work from dealing with the matter. The Region 1 Conference, in any event, was not yet in a position to draw a schedule of meetings.
3. The Committee then fixed a timetable of meetings for the period 31 May - 3 June (see Document N° 20).
4. In regard to the sharing of expenses incurred in the calculation of field strengths for frequencies 1.5, 2, 2.5, and 3.5 Mc/s, latitudes 40° S to 60° N, the Chairman thought that it would be preferable to consult with the Chairman of the Region 1 Conference and obtain, if possible, an assurance of the Conference's agreement in principle before sending officially the letter of request.
5. Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (Committee 5) pointed out that he had already discussed this question with Mr. Lhermite, who was well disposed towards the idea of sharing the expenses. This did not, of course, mean that the Chairman should not consult Mr. Lhermite on the matter if he wished to do so.
6. A discussion between Mr. Searle, Mr. Verboeket and Mr. Sundaram then took place, in which the urgent need for a decision on the admission of Japan was emphasized. Committee 2 would deal with this question in the first instance and would submit additional information to the following Plenary Assembly.
7. Mr. Sundaram said that, on account of the possible departure of Mr. Venkataraman, the Propagation Group would have to hold consecutive meetings in order to complete its work.

This was approved by the Committee.
8. The Meeting rose at 12.40 hours.

Secretary :
J. Kunz

Chairman :
S.S. Moorthy Rao.

31st May 1949

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 2(Committee on credentials and drafting)Report of the third meeting27 May 1949

1. The meeting was opened at 14.30 hrs. by the Chairman, Mr. Verboeket.
2. The following countries were represented: Australia, United Kingdom Colonies, French Overseas Territories, India, Indonesia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, United States Territories, Republic of Korea (Observer).
3. The Chairman asked Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire, who had been Acting Chairman at the preceding meeting, to take the Chair.
4. Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas Territories) accepted and stated that, since the previous meeting, there had been a Plenary Assembly at which notice had been given of a telegram from the Pakistan Administration accrediting Mr. M.N. Mirza and Captain R. Siddiqi as its Delegates.
5. The Indian Delegation submitted a communication from its Administration giving Mr. S.S. Moorthy Rao authority to fix himself the composition of the Indian Delegation. In addition, a letter from this delegation announcing 4 new delegates was read out.
6. The Acting Chairman recalled that Mr. T.K. Wang had been appointed by the I.F.R.B. to follow the work of the Conference.
7. The Acting Chairman said that in accordance with the invitation which he had received at the previous meeting, he had met Mr. A.G. Sharar, the representative of Afghanistan, and told him of the Committee's opinion; Mr. Sharar had announced his intention of changing his status from that of Observer to that of Delegate.
8. An Observer from ICAO had still to be appointed.
9. A letter from the Department of Communications of the Republic of Korea was read out. This letter gave authority to Mr. Pat, Cho Wook, and Mr. Hahn, Tuk Pong to represent the interests of their country at the Conference.

The Acting Chairman welcomed the Korean Representatives, and pointed out that they had done very useful work in the Working Group on calculation of field strengths.
10. Mr. Plakias (U.S. Territories) proposed that the Report of the previous meeting (Region 3 document No 11) be adopted, subject to the following amendment:

page 2, third last paragraph, first line, replace " the Republic of Southern Korea " by " the Republic of Korea ".

He had other minor corrections which he would submit to the Secretariat. Subject to the above amendments, Document 11 was approved, and it was decided that it be reissued as a revised document.

11. Mr. Sundaram (India) drew attention to the two following points :

1. Two lists of frequency requirements had been submitted for the same region, one from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the other from the Republic of Korea.
2. There arose the questions of the names of these two countries. He proposed that the question be referred to the Secretary General.

12. The Acting Chairman said that these two questions were outside the competence of the Committee. The authorities of a country could best decide its name. What previously was called "Southern Korea" was now called "Republic of Korea", the name recognized by the U.N.

13. Mr. V. Sundaram (India) agreed that the Committee was not competent in this matter. He asked whether two lists had in fact been submitted by two different authorities in Korea.

14. The Acting Chairman considered that the matter should be examined by the Requirements Committee which, in case of difficulty, could refer to the Plenary Assembly.

The Committee agreed with this suggestion.

15. Mr. Searle (New Zealand) considered that a decision should be taken on the question of Japan; the position of the Delegates from that country remained undecided. Delegates and Observers did not participate in the work of the Conference in the same manner, and he emphasized the importance and the urgency of clarifying the situation.

16. The Acting Chairman proposed that the discussion on Japan be postponed until the following meeting. Any decision taken would inevitably be based on political consideration.

He wished to point out, in addition, that the Preparatory Committee had greatly appreciated the collaboration of the representatives of Japan and S.C.A.P. in its work. He considered that, regardless of their status, the Conference could ask these Representatives to continue to cooperate in the work, and he thanked them in advance.

17. Mr. Searle (New Zealand) supported the Acting Chairman's proposal, and also hoped that the Conference could continue to rely on the collaboration of the Representatives of Japan and of S.C.A.P.

18. The Committee decided that the foregoing tributes be recorded in the Report.

19. The Meeting closed at 15.30.

Secretary:
J. Kunz

Chairman:
J. Lalung-Bonnaire

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

MINUTES OF THE SECOND PLENARY ASSEMBLY
held on Wednesday May 24th, 1949.

The following countries and organisations were represented:

French Overseas Territories, India, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, United Kingdom Colonies, United States Territories, I.F.R.B., Republic of Korea.

The Meeting opened at 14.30 hours, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Rao (India).

Item 1 of the Agenda (Region 3, Document 10): Approval of credentials.

- 1.1. In reply to the Chairman's request, Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas Territories), acting Chairman of the Credentials and Drafting Committee, said that his Committee had held two Meetings. Nine countries: Australia, China, Portuguese Colonies, the Colonies of the United Kingdom, French Overseas Territories, Indonesia, New Zealand, the Philippines and the Territories of the United States of America, - had forwarded their credentials through the regular channels and had been admitted without discussion.
- 1.2. India and Pakistan had been admitted provisionally pending the completion of formalities, as outlined in para 3 of page 2 of Region 3, Document II.
- 1.3. Mr. Sharar of Afghanistan had been invited to change his status from Observer to that of Delegate. Mr. Sharar had requested from his Administration the necessary authorisation and, as soon as this was forthcoming, he would be proposed to the Credentials Committee for recognition as Delegate.
- 1.4. Two Members of the Union (Iran and Siam) had not replied to the invitation to attend the Conference, and it had been decided, at the second meeting of the Credentials and Drafting Committee, that a second telegram be sent to them. This telegram had been sent on May 24th by the Secretariat, saying that, if no reply was received before June 10th, it would be taken for granted that the two countries did not wish to participate in the Conference.
- 1.5. Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) announced that, since the previous meeting of the Credentials and Defence Committee, a telegram, accrediting himself and Capt. Siddiqi to represent Pakistan, had been received. A copy had been deposited with the Secretariat.

The Chairman then read out the text of the telegram to the Meeting.

Item 2: Setting of a date limit for acceptance of frequency requirements.

- 2.1. Mr. Mirza (Pakistan), Chairman of Committee 4, said that, at the meeting of the Committee held on May 24th, it had been decided to recommend to the Plenary Assembly that, for Members represented at the Conference, the date limit be June 7th, 1949, and June 21st, 1949 for those not represented. He asked whether this decision met with the approval of the Assembly.

This decision was approved by the assembly without objection.

- 2.2 Mr. Mirza asked the Secretariat to inform Administrations accordingly. After further discussion between the Vice-Chairman (Mr. McDonald) and Mr. Mirza, the Chairman declared that all Members not represented at the Conference would be informed by telegram from the Secretariat, and Members present would themselves inform their respective administrations.

Item 3: Adoption of the Report of Preparatory Committee.

- 3.1. Mr. McDonald (Australia), the Vice-Chairman of the Preparatory Committee, said that it had been decided, on the 18th of May, that the Report be submitted to the Conference. It was self-explanatory, and he proposed that the Conference accept it as a guide for its work.

Mr. Searle (New Zealand) seconded this proposal.

There being no objections, the Chairman declared the Report of the Preparatory Committee adopted.

- 3.2. Mr. Plakias (US Territories) expressed appreciation of the work done by the Preparatory Committee. He felt sure that the Report would prove an excellent guide and would shorten the work considerably.

- 3.3. The Chairman thanked Mr. Plakias. He emphasized that the Report was to be regarded as a guide. It could be modified or amended if desired, and was to be used as the basis for further work.

- 3.4. He went on to point out that, at the final meeting of the Preparatory Committee on May 18th, it had been decided to set up a small group to deal with financial matters. As recorded at points 2.18 and 2.19 of Document PC R3-78, Mr. Searle and Mr. Sundaram were to be included in this group, which would report to the Plenary Assembly.

- 3.5. Mr. Searle (New Zealand) suggested that the Reports of Working Groups 1 and 2 should be dealt with under Item 4 of the Agenda (Miscellaneous), since although all Delegates had received copies of the Preparatory Committee's Report, some of them might not have a full set of Preparatory Committee documents.

- 3.6. The Chairman replied that the Assembly's approval of the Report implied approval of the recommendations made at the final Meeting of the Preparatory Committee, and, after consulting the Meeting, received an assurance from all Members present that they had received copies of PC Region 3, Docs. 73, 76, and 78.

Item 4: Miscellaneous.

- 4.1. The Chairman announced that a communication had been received from the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. thanking the Conference for the invitation to send an Observer; Mr. Wang, Member of the I.F.R.B. had been formally appointed by the Board to serve in this capacity.

- 4.2. Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) asked the following Delegations to check their IBM lists of requirements; French Overseas Territories, India, Portuguese Colonies United Kingdom Colonies and Indonesia.
- 4.3. He also pointed out that two additional Working Groups had been set up, one to deal with broadcasting requirements, under the chairmanship of Mr. Marden G. Cooke, and the other to deal with general requirements other than those for broadcasting.
- 4.4. He informed Mr. J.M. Dobbyn (Australia) of his (Mr. Dobbyn's) nomination as liaison officer to collaborate with the International Business Machines Corporation in the preparation of any lists which might be required by the Region 3 Conference.
- 4.5. Replies had not been received from certain Administrations regarding their requirements for the Aeronautical Service in the General Mobile bands, nor had information been received from all Administrations regarding the classification of their circuits as "High Grade" or otherwise. The Secretariat had been requested to remind Administrations of these matters, and he suggested that Administrations not represented at the Conference be circularised by telegram from the Secretariat.
- 4.6. The Chairman said that a telegram had already been sent to the various Administrations. Replies had not yet been received from all, but he considered that responsibility in this matter could safely be left to Mr. Mirza, as Chairman of Committee 4.
- 4.7. Summing up the proceedings the Chairman pointed out that with the formal adoption of the Report of the Preparatory Committee, the various Working Groups would now be able to proceed with their work, using as a basis the data contained in the report.
- 4.8. He then closed the Second Plenary Assembly at 15.15 hours.

Rapporteur:

Secretary:

Chairman:

G.M. Forrest

J. Kunz

S.S. Moorthy Rao.

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS
for the Period 6 to 11 June, 1949

Monday, 6 June	0930 hours	Working Groups
	1400 "	" "
Tuesday, 7 June	0930 "	" "
	1400 "	" "
Wednesday, 8 June	0930 "	Committee 3
	1400 "	Plenary Meeting
	immediately after the Plenary meeting : Committee 1	
Thursday, 9 June	0930 hours	Committee 4
	1400 "	Working Groups
Friday, 10 June	0930 "	" "
	1400 "	Committee 3

HORAIRE DES SEANCES
du 6 au 11 juin 1949

Lundi 6 juin	9h.30	Groupes de travail
	14h.00	" "
Mardi 7 juin	9h.30	" "
	14h.00	" "
Mercredi 8 juin	9h.30	Commission 3
	14h.00	Séance plénière
	après la séance plénière Commission 1	
Jeudi 9 juin	9h.30	Commission 4
	14h.00	Groupes de travail
Vendredi 10 juin	9h.30	" "
	14h.00	Commission 3

COMMITTEE 4

REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 1
(General Requirements)

First Meeting, 1 June, 1949.

1. Working Group 1 of Committee 4 held its first meeting at 14.30 hours on June 1, 1949.
2. The question of compiling the basic list of requirements was discussed. The Working Group considered the following main elements which go to form the basic list :-
 - i) The final list prepared by the P.C. through the I.B.M. and any requirements received by the P.C. after the dead line date set by it.
 - ii) The additions and alterations that would be filed with the Conference by 7 June, 1949.
 - iii) Requirements in Regional bands now filed with the P.F.B. for being dealt with according to Sections 16 and 17 of the Directives to the P.F.B.
 - iv) Requirements coming to the Regional Conference from other conferences like
 - a) P.F.B.
 - b) Aeronautical Conference, I.C.A.O. or Administrations for Aeronautical mobile bands R and OR
 - c) Maritime Group
 - d) H.F. Broadcasting Conference
- 3.1. Regarding i) above, one copy of the I.B.M. list has been broken down and distributed to Delegates for checking. It was decided that the Delegates should take the other copy concerning their countries from the Secretary and correct them and return them to him by 17 June 1949.
- 3.2. Regarding ii) it was decided that after 7 June 1949 filings are completed Delegates should incorporate these in the I.B.M. forms, in the master list, in manuscript. This was decided to be completed by 24 June 1949.
- 3.3. Regarding iii), it was decided to recommend to Committee 4 that only requirements filed with the P.F.B. up to 7 June 1949 should be taken into account. The approval of the Committee 4 is requested for this.
- 3.4. It was decided that Delegates should examine their requirements filed up to 7 June 1949 with the P.F.B. for consideration under Sections 16 and 17 and extract those which should be dealt with by the Regional Conference and file them on distinct sheets of I.B.M. forms.

3.5. It was decided to appoint a small working team consisting of :-

Mr. Edgar Margolf (U.S.Territories) - Convener
Don Paulis Jayasekara (Ceylon)
Lt.Col. I.St.Q. Severin (U.K.Colonies)

to examine their filing under Sections 16 and 17 as mentioned in Para 3.4.

3.6. It was decided that the work outlined in Paras 3.4 and 3.5 should be completed by 27 June 1949.

3.7. cards regarding their requirements in the
Regarding iv) it was understood that the/Regional Bands would be received from the P.F.B. in a few days. The question of correcting the list in the light of these cards was discussed and it was decided to examine this question at the next meeting of the Working Group.

3.8. It was agreed that the Chairman of Committee 4 be requested to examine with the appropriate authorities if any requirements would be coming to this Conference from items b), c) and d) of Para 2.iv). It was however felt by the Working Group that these would be very few and would therefore not materially alter the main list.

4. The question of safe custody of the original lists in Forms 1 and 2 was discussed. It was decided that these forms should be under the custody of the Secretary and should be obtained by Delegates on receipt from him.

5. The question of moving the out-of band requirements to their appropriate bands was discussed. It was decided to take this question immediately after the first picture of the basic list is ready.

6. The question of reprinting the list through the I.B.M. after all the corrections etc are added was examined. It was felt by the Working Group that it was premature to decide this now.

7. The need for "Correlating" requirements filed with the Regional Conference was discussed. While it was felt that the requirements to be correlated would be very few, it was a point on which the Committee 4 must be invited to decide.

8.1. It was decided to break up into small working teams and proceed urgently with the work mentioned in Para 2.i).

8.2. The method of entering the corrections in the basic list was discussed. To ensure uniformity the following methods were adopted :

- a) Corrections should be in RED INK
- b) Deletions should be crossed out by a single red line right across the page covering all entries.
- c) Any alterations in letters shall be in BLOCK capitals

- d) No overwriting or writing between entries would be made; corrections would be entered on pieces of paper pasted on the existing entries.

8.3. In view of the expense and delay involved in getting a list prepared by the I.B.M. the Working Group felt, it should as far as possible try to get the corrections etc. into the basic list by manuscript. The Group therefore decided to appeal to Delegates to make the corrections and other entries legibly.

V. SUNDARAM

Chairman.

COMMITTEE 2

(Committee on credentials and drafting)

Report of the fourth Meeting

3 June, 1949

The Meeting was opened at 09.35 by the Chairman, Mr. Verboeket.

The following countries were represented: Australia, New Zealand, India, Indonesia, United Kingdom Colonies, French Overseas Territories, United States Territories, the Philippines, Pakistan, and the Republic of Korea (Observer).

1. Item 1 of the Agenda : (Region 3 - Document No. 21) Approval of reports on previous Meetings.
 - 1.1 The Chairman pointed out that Document 11 had already been approved and reissued as a revised document. The report of the first Meeting (Region 3 Document 17) remained to be approved.
 - 1.2 Various corrections to Document 17 were submitted by Messrs. McDonald (Australia), Searle (New Zealand) and Flakias (US Territories). They were approved by the Committee, and, on the request of Mr. Searle, it was decided that Document 17 be issued as a revised document.
 - 1.3 The Chairman then read out the report of the third meeting, Document No. 23, and, in the absence of observations thereon, declared it adopted.
2. Item 2 of the Agenda: Question of Japan.
 - 2.1 The Chairman pointed out that the two conflicting points of view were set forth in Document 17. The point at issue was whether S.C.A.F. was or was not the responsible authority referred to in Protocol II of the Atlantic City Convention.
 - 2.2 After a discussion in which Mr. McDonald (Australia), Mr. Sundaram (India), Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas Territories), Capt. Siddiqi (Pakistan), Mr. Searle (New Zealand), Mr. Flakias (US Territories) and the Chairman participated, it was decided on the proposal of Mr. Sundaram that the question of admission of Japan was not one for the Credentials Committee, and that the question should be referred to the Plenary Assembly. Mr. Sundaram's viewpoint was that the Credentials Committee could merely decide whether or not credentials submitted by Japan were in order and could make no decision on her admission. His proposal to refer to the Plenary Assembly was seconded by Mr. Flakias and Capt. Siddiqi. Mr. Flakias considered that it was questionable whether the Committee had the right to controvert action taken by the Secretary General; the latter had, in fact, invited Japan to the Conference as a full Member.
 - 2.3 Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas Territories) said that his Delegation had expressed reservations at the previous meeting on the question of Japan, but that his Administration now wished to support formally the stand taken by the Delegations of New Zealand, United Kingdom Colonies, and Australia.

- 2.4 It was agreed that the Chairman should consult with the Secretariat on the possibilities of publishing the minutes of the Meeting and Document 17 (revised) in time for the following Plenary Assembly on Wednesday, June 8.

3. Item 3 of the Agenda: Any other business.

- 3.1 The Chairman read out a letter from the I.A.T.A. representative, Mr. Gunner, to the Secretary of the Conference concerning his admission as Observer. He suggested that Mr. Gunner, the I.A.T.A. Observer designate, be admitted as Observer provisionally pending the receipts of proper credentials from the I.A.T.A. headquarters in Montreal. This suggestion was approved by the Meeting.
- 3.2 A discussion took place on the question of the appointment by a Head of Delegation of Delegates, and it was decided that, in principle, this was in order, provided that proper credentials were subsequently sent by the Administration concerned; these latter credentials might take the form of either a telegram investing the Head of Delegation with the necessary authority to accredit Delegates, or a communication sent directly to the individuals concerned accrediting them as Delegates.
- 3.3 On the basis of the foregoing decision, it was decided to admit to the French Overseas Territories Delegation the three additional Delegates whose presence Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire had announced to the Chairman of the Conference. The admission would be provisional, pending the receipt of proper credentials from the Administration concerned. The names of the three Delegates were Lt. Colonel G. Sarre, Cap. de corvette P. de Lalande de Calan, and Cap. P. Richard.

The Meeting closed at 11.30 hours.

Rapporteur:

Secretary:

Chairman:

C.W. Forrest

J. Kuhz

L.F.J. Verboeket

COMMITTEE 3

PROPAGATION WORKING GROUP

1. General

1.1 The Working Group has considered the question of Propagation for frequencies below 1605 kc/s and has reached the conclusion that the papers mentioned in Preparatory Committee report (vide Part II Para 7.2.1, Page 16) give information which would prove of use to Committee 3.

1.2 The Group considers, however, that the information given in the following references is likely to prove of more immediate value for purposes of the Region 3 Conference.

- a) C.C.I.R. Report of Committee on Radio Wave Propagation, London (dated 25.11.1947) for specific application to propagation of frequencies below 550 kc/s.
- b) F.C.C. Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning Standard Broadcast Stations (October 30, 1947) for specific application to propagation of frequencies in the band 550-1600 kc/s (Medium Frequency Broadcasting).
- c) C.C.I.R. Stockholm 1948, Doc. 148-E, July 21, 1948, for special application to Ground Wave propagation over paths partially of land and sea water. This Document covers the range of frequencies 240-1060 kc/s. Note: Additional information on this subject is likely to be produced by the U.K. Colonies Delegate.

2. Recommendation

2.1 The Propagation Working Group recommends to Committee 3 that the data given in 1.2 above be used by the Committee for sharing considerations.

2.2 This information forms only a part of the terms of reference to the Propagation Group but has been settled in order to permit other Groups to proceed with the work in the bands below 1605 kc/s.

K. VENKATARAMAN

Chairman

- E -

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 2

REPORT BY THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS AND DRAFTING

(Committee 2)

Fifth Meeting, 8 June 1949

1. The meeting was opened at 9.30 a.m. by the Chairman, Mr. L. VERBOEKET (Indonesia).
2. The following countries were represented: Australia, Colonies of the United Kingdom, France Overseas, Indonesia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Territories of the United States, Republic of Korea.
3. The CHAIRMAN said he was sorry to have to point out the omission of a line from a statement by Mr. Searle (New Zealand) in the first sub-paragraph of paragraph 41, document No. 17.
4. Mr. SEARLE (New Zealand) agreed to the publication of a corrigendum to Document No. 17, since the correction concerned only the English text.
5. APPROVAL OF THE REPORT OF THE FOURTH MEETING (Document No. 27).
Mr. PLAKIAS (Territories of the United States) asked for the last sentence of paragraph 2.2 to read as follows:

"Mr. PLAKIAS considered that there was a further question, namely whether this Committee, and in fact this Regional Conference, was competent to contravert the action taken by the Secretary General, who had accepted Japan's accession and invited Japan to this Conference as a full member."

Document No. 17 was approved with this amendment.

6. CREDENTIALS OF THE I.A.T.A. REPRESENTATIVE.

The Chairman read out a letter which, although bearing the official heading of I.A.T.A., had not come from the Headquarters of that Association in Montreal, but from Burgenstock where I.A.T.A. was holding an important meeting. The letter was signed on behalf of the Director of the Association. The Chairman proposed the credentials should be accepted.

The Committee raised no objection.

7. The meeting rose at 9.40 a.m.

The Secretary:

J. Kunz

The Chairman

L. Verboeket

COMMITTEE 3

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONAL COMMITTEE

4th Meeting - 9 June, 1949.

1. The meeting was opened at 09.30 hours.
2. The minutes of the 2nd and 3rd meetings of Committee 3 as contained in Documents Nos 13 and 14. These were approved after the following minor corrections :
 - Doc. 13 :- Paragraph 2 - Substitute the full stop at the end of the paragraph with a comma and add "after which it was approved".
 - Doc. 14 :- Paragraph 6 - Sub-paragraphs 1 and 2 - Correct the spelling of the name as Mr. McDonald.
On page 2 of Appendix R3 - 14, sub-paragraph c - substitute "Radio Distortions" with "Audio Distortion".
3. The Chairman then called upon the Chairmen of the various Working Groups beginning with the Chairman of "Sharing Group" (Mr. McDonald) to present brief verbal reports concerning progress.
 - 3.1. Report of Sharing Group :-

Two meetings of the group were held.

 - a. Item (a) of the agenda has been practically completed. The protection ratio desired for Radionavigation Service has yet to be discussed with members of Region 1 Conference.
 - b. Item (b) of the agenda has not yet been dealt with as the group is awaiting results of the Propagation Group.
 - c. Item (c) is likewise awaiting the results of the Propagation Group.
 - Item (d) has not yet been taken in hand.
 - 3.2. Report of Working Group on Technical standards :-
 - 3.2.1. The Group held three meetings.
 - (a) The group has been studying the question of channel separation in particular and although there was general agreement on the P.C. Report, the group was trying to investigate the possibility of reducing channel separation for A1 transmission below the figure of 2.5 kc/s.

- (b) A study of Receiver Characteristics has also been undertaken, with the examination of an informal document prepared by Mr. Searle of New Zealand and some information from P.F.B. documents produced by Mr. McDonald of Australia.

3.2.2 The Chairman of the Working Group (Mr. Jayashekhara) at this stage desired the Committee to consider the questions involved in page 4, paragraphs 2.2, 2.3 of the P.C. Report and the question of special frequencies on page 31 of the same and requested the Committee to give specific directives if considered necessary.

3.2.3 A general discussion followed, in which all delegations took an active part. The result of this discussion is briefly summarised as follows :-

- (a) Question of Frequencies above 27.5 Mc/s - It is recognised that frequencies above 27.5 fall within the terms of reference to the Conference (subject to decision by the Plenary); it was also recognised that some requirements which were indicated by countries as falling below 27.5 may be found, when engineered, to cover frequencies above this limit. However, there is no need to discuss the situation until it actually arises. In any case, the problems involved in assignments above 27.5 Mc/s are not likely to be difficult both because the requirements are very few and the interference range is very restricted on most of the frequencies above 27.5 Mc/s, in view of the passage into decreasing sunspot conditions.

It may, however, at some stage, be desirable to take up this question of frequencies above 27.5, particularly with a view of establishing a certain standardisation or division of the spectrum for various classes of services.

Any delegation who felt interested in this or any other problem connected with frequencies above 27.5 Mc/s would be free to bring them up before the Conference.

- (b) The question of standard Frequency Broadcast :-

It was recognised that standard frequency Broadcasts such as were envisaged in India or Australia were very useful for the Region as a whole. Such Broadcasts were good time standards and offered a facility for checking High grade oscillations etc. The question of standard frequency Broadcast intended by individual countries on their own vis-a-vis and the C.C.I.R. scheme of world wide arrangements was also referred to. It was ultimately decided not to go into the details of this question at this stage and that the Working group could make any suitable recommendation that it may consider necessary. If the question arose it could be treated more fully.

- (c) Special Frequencies :-

Protection for frequencies used as intermediate Frequencies in Radio Receivers was considered at some length. It was the general opinion that this was mainly an internal problem and it was complicated because of the variety of Receivers that employed I.F. in the range of 455 to 465, possibly with greater variations

in specific cases. A general Directive to Committee 5 was considered advisable, however, in order to try and protect such frequencies as were indicated by countries concerned. A similar recommendation to Committee 5 was considered necessary, to avoid assignments on two frequencies to two geographical locations sufficiently near, the difference between which frequencies happens to be of the order of the I.F. of Receivers. The Working group was requested to make suitable recommendations.

(d) Aeronautical Distress Frequency (Pakistan):-

The question of the distress frequency used in Pakistan (viz 3805 kc/s) was discussed. It was recognised that every country has a right to ask for protection for any frequency but it would be necessary to examine the question in greater detail - possibly by the Requirements Committee, on a regional basis.

3.3 Report of the Chairman of Propagation Group (Mr. K. Venkataraman) :-

3.3.1 The Group held three meetings. The first meeting was of an exploratory nature and was confined to a general discussion of the various technical points that have been referred to the Working group. Consideration was given to the sources from which the relevant data could be obtained and participating administrations were requested to suggest sources and if possible to produce whatever information they would be able to supply on propagation in the range of frequencies dealt with by Region 3 Conference.

3.3.2 The subsequent two meetings dealt with item 1) of the terms of reference, namely, the question of required minimum field strengths for various types of services in the presence of atmospheric noise. It was decided to accept the method adopted in the Preparatory Committee's report, namely, of getting this information from the R.P.U. Technical Report No 5 and it was decided that in accordance with the decision contained in Doc. 401 of the P.F.B., the values of required minimum field strengths for Machine Speed A1 Telegraphy will be obtained by adding 12 db to the values of required field strengths for 90-/. intelligible Radio Telephony given in the curves of R.P.U. Technical Report No 5 (U.S.A.). It was recognised that this was the method adopted by the Preparatory Committee in arriving at the table 7 figures given in PP. 60 - 62 of their report and it was decided to check those values.

Reporter
B.Y. NERURKAR.

Chairman
G. SEARLE .

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949.

COMMITTEE 4

REPORT OF THE REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE
(Committee 4)

Third meeting

1. The Chairman opened the meeting at 2.30 p.m. on 3rd June 1949.
2. He referred to Document 8, and asked for its consideration by the meeting. Mr. Verboeket (Indonesia) pointed out that the list for Indonesian requirements as referred to in para. 4 of the Document, had already been checked, and consequently the reference in 4 (i)e may be deleted in the Document. This was agreed.

There being no other comment, the Document was approved.
3. The Chairman referred to Document 19, and drew attention of the members to typographical errors in the Document. These were noted by the members, and the Document was approved without any comment.
4. 4.1. He drew attention of the members to para. 4.3 of Document 19, and asked Mr. Sundaram (India) to advise the meeting on the question of procedure to be adopted for disposing of frequencies between 3900-4000 kc/s and above required by administrations.

4.2. Mr. Sundaram (India) stated that owing to pressure of work, it had not been possible for him or for the other two members to conclude the check, but he hoped to be able to furnish the necessary information at the next Committee meeting. This was agreed.
5. 5.1. The Chairman then referred to the report of Working Group 1 published in Document 26, and asked Mr. Sundaram to introduce the Document.

5.2. Mr. Sundaram (India) stated that before taking up consideration of the Document, the following amendments may be incorporated in the Document.

 - a) i) para. 2(iv)(a) after P.F.B.: add "circuit planning groups".
ii) para. 2(iv)(b), Delete mobile bands; add "Services in general mobile bands under 3900 kc/s".
iii) para. 2(iv)(c), Add "of the P.F.B.", after Maritime Groups.
 - b) In addition, he suggested that the last sentence in para. 3.5 of the Document may be amended to read as under:

"to examine filing under Sections 16 and 17 as mentioned in para. 3.4 of countries not represented at the Conference".
- 5.3. The amendments were noted by the members.

Mr. Sundaram (India) stated that as far as the Document itself was concerned, it was self explanatory, and perhaps required no elucidation by him. But, he added that there were however two points (paras 3.3 and 7 of the Document refer) on which decision by the Committee would be necessary.

- 5.4. The Chairman then took up the consideration of the Document.
- 5.5. Mr. Cooke (Japan, SCAP) stated that reference to Art. 17 throughout the Document under consideration appeared to be incorrect.
- 5.6. Mr. Sundaram (India) agreed with the view and suggested that reference to Art. 17 in the Document may be deleted. This was agreed.
6. 6.1. The Chairman then inquired whether the Committee agreed with 17 June, 1949, the date fixed for the completion of corrections of the I.B.M. list.
- 6.2. Mr. Searle (New Zealand) stated that in his opinion it would be better to fix some date earlier than 17th June, 1949.
- 6.3. Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas Territories) stated that it was necessary that any list which may be compiled for consideration of the Conference must be realistic and must incorporate up-to-date information as far as possible. It would be simpler to fix one date for the completion of the final I.B.M. list, irrespective of the source from which the information may be obtained, rather than fix several dates for the preliminary work which may be necessary for the compilation of the final list.
- 6.4. Mr. Minners (U.S. Territories) agreed in this view and suggested that the date for the final list be fixed at 17 June, 1949, and other dates viz: 17 June, 1949 (Para 3.1), 24 June, 1949 (Para 3.2) and 27 June, 1949 (Para 3.6) may be deleted.
- 6.5. After discussion, it was decided that 20 June, 1949 should be fixed as the final date for the compilation of the list of the final form, and this date may be recommended to the Plenary Assembly.
7. The Chairman then drew attention of the members to para 3.3. of the Document. The Committee agreed to the recommendation of the Working Group.
8. 8.1. He then asked the members whether there was a need for correlating requirements filed with the Regional Conference (para 7 of the Document 26).
- 8.2. After much discussion it was decided that such a correlation of requirements was necessary, and recommendation to that effect may be made to the Plenary Assembly.
9. 9.1. Capt. Siddiqi (Pakistan) inquired whether the Region 3 Conference would consider assignment of frequencies above 27.5 Mc/s required by Administrations in the Region.
- 9.2. Mr. Sundaram (India) explained that although the Conference was competent to deal with frequencies above 27.5 Mc/s, it had been decided by the Preparatory Committee that such frequencies would not be dealt with by the Preparatory Committee. As the P.C. report had since been approved by the Plenary Assembly, a reference to the Plenary Assembly would be necessary.
- 9.3. After discussion, it was agreed that the matter may be referred to the Plenary Assembly for decision.
10. 10.1. Capt. Siddiqi (Pakistan) further inquired whether the deadline date, 7 June, 1949, fixed for registration of frequency requirements under 3900 kc/s would also apply to the requirements above 27.5 Mc/s.
- 10.2. The Chairman explained that the deadline date was only with regard to frequency requirements below 3900 kc/s and would not apply for registration of frequencies above 27.5 Mc/s.

11. 11.1. Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas Territories) stated that as the final list was to be in the I.B.M. forms, it would facilitate the work of the members if supply of blank forms and carbon paper of suitable size could be arranged.
- 11.2. The Chairman asked the Secretary to make the necessary inquiry and arrange for the supply.
12. Capt. Siddiqi (Pakistan) drew attention of the members to the term "Master List" in para 3.2, and "Basic List" in para 8 of Document 26, and stated that as the two terms perhaps referred to the same List, it would be better if the List in question was referred to as Basic List throughout the deliberations.
- This was agreed.
13. There being no other business for discussion, the meeting adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

M.N. MIRZA

Chairman.

COMMITTEE 3

FIRST REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 2
Technical and Operational Committee

1. One item of the terms of reference of Working Group 2 was the study drafting of recommendations on the Minimum ratios of protection interference for various types of services.
2. In making the following recommendations the group has taken into account the work of the Preparatory Committee (Part II Para 5) and the work of P.F.B. as outlined in Document No 401, in addition to the operational experience available to the members of the group.

The figures of Table 1 are considered to be sufficient to ensure an adequate grade of service for the types of service considered. Dependent upon the density of requirements in the various frequency bands to be considered by the Conference, it may be found necessary to degrade the figures.

3. The recommendations have been based upon the work of the P.F.B., with appropriate modifications to take into account the characteristics of the frequency bands under consideration.

In general the values of protection to telegraph services are less than equivalent P.F.B. recommendations, because of the fact that the fading variations are not so severe as in the higher frequency bands, and that the speed of transmission attainable in the band below 4 Mc/s is usually not as high as that attainable for higher frequencies.

For telephony and broadcasting, the protection ratios are the same as those recommended by the P.F.B. The main consideration in telephony is signal to interference ratio, and fading does not play such an important part as in machine speed telegraphy.

D. McDONALD

Convenor of Working Group 2

- E -

TABLE 1
Protection Ratios in DB.
(Based upon peak power of transmitter).

Type of service Type of Emission	Broadcasting	Fixed		Mobile		
		High Grade circuit	Medium (2) Grade circuit generally low power	Maritime (3) Aeronautical and special	Land	Radio Navigation
A ₁ Handspeed		18	10	15	10	15
A ₂ Handspeed		18	10	15	10	15
A ₁ Machine speed		25				
A ₂ Machine speed		25				
F ₁ Machine speed		25				
A ₃ Double Sideband	40 (1)	33	25	25 (5)	25	(Note 6.)
A ₃ Single Sideband		33				
A ₃ Double Sideband High Fidelity(4)		40				

- Notes (1) 40 db is recommended as a favourable figure, but it is realised that it will not be practicable to attain this figure in all cases.
- (2) By medium grade circuit is meant a circuit on which the administration or administrations concerned, are prepared to tolerate certain delays in transmission or a certain amount of traffic repetition.
- (3) In this column consideration of the maritime distress frequencies is excluded.
- (4) Broadcast programme relay.
- (5) For maritime services extended to the land line network the protection ratio should be 33 db.
- (6) Although A₃ is used for certain aeronautical radio navigation aids, such emissions are usually for short distance working and for short periods, and sufficient protection should be obtained by that given to A₁ and A₂ working.

9th June 1949

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 3

COMMITTEE 3

Report of the Technical and Operational
Committee

5th meeting
8th June 1949

1. The meeting opened at 0945.
2. Document No 28 containing the recommendation of the Propagation working group was introduced by Mr. Venkataraman (India) and adopted by the Committee.
3. The Chairman asked the Chairmen of the working groups to report progress. From the statements it appeared that Committee 3 would very shortly be able to complete its work on Technical Principles. The meeting agreed to work to a target date of 17.6.49 for this purpose.
4. The Chairman commented that after Technical Principles had been cleared, there would still be some operational questions to be considered.
5. The delegate of the United States Territories was asked if he could supply F.C.C. data on broadcast propagation. He said he would do what he could in the matter.
6. The meeting terminated at 10.15 in order that working groups could continue work.

Reporter:

J.L. CREIGHTON

Chairman:

G. SEARLE

9th June 1949

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 1

REPORT OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE

4th Meeting, 1 June 1949

The Meeting was opened by the Chairman, Mr. S.S. Moorthy Rao at 11.30 hours.

1. Item 1 of the Agenda: Approval of the Minutes of previous Meetings (Region 3 - Documents Nos. 12, 16 and 22).

1.1 The Chairman read out the text of Document 16 (Report of the first Meeting).

1.2 Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) requested that the word "vice-chairman" in line 2 of point 4 of this Document be altered to "vice-chairmen", and it was so agreed. Document 16, in the absence of further observations, was then declared approved.

1.3 After the Report of the 2nd meeting (Document No.12) had been read out by the Chairman, and approved by the Meeting, Mr. McDonald (Australia) enquired whether the consultations between Mr. Rao and Mr. Witt, Chairman of the P.F.B., and Mr. Lhermite, Chairman of the Region 1 Conference, had produced any results.

1.4 In reply, the Chairman said that Mr. Lhermite had been unavailable; arrangements would be made for a meeting later on.

1.5 The Report of the third meeting (Document 22) was then read out by the Chairman. He announced that the draft letter which had been approved in the Working Group had been forwarded to Mr. Lhermite with a view to his submitting it to the Region 1 Plenary Assembly. Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas Territories), in reply to the Chairman's request, agreed to raise the matter at the Region 1 Conference, should Mr. Lhermite omit to do so.

Document 22 was, in the absence of further observations, approved.

2. Item 2 of the Agenda: Drafting a Schedule of Meetings.

2.1 After discussion of details, a Schedule of Meetings for the periods 6 to 11 June was drawn up. (See Document No. 25).

The Chairman, after expressing satisfaction with the progress of the Conference's work, closed the Meeting at 12.10 hours.

Rapporteur:

G.M. Forrest

Chairman:

S.S. Moorthy Rao

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS
for the Period 13 to 17 June, 1949.

Monday, 13 June	0930 hours	Plenary Meeting
	1400 "	Working Groups
Tuesday, 14 June	0930 "	Committee 2
	1030 "	Committee 3
	1400 "	Working Groups
Wednesday, 15 June	0930 "	Working Groups
	1200 "	Committee 1
	1400 "	Committee 3
Thursday, 16 June	0930 "	Committee 4
	1400 "	Working Groups
Friday, 17 June	0930 "	Working Groups
	1400 "	Committee 3

HORAIRE DES SEANCES
du 13 au 17 juin 1949

Lundi 13 juin	9h.30	Séance plénière
	14h.00	Groupes de travail
Mardi 14 juin	9h.30	Commission 2
	10h.30	Commission 3
	14h.00	Groupes de travail
Mercredi 15 juin	9h.30	Groupes de travail
	12h.00	Commission 1
	14h.00	Commission 3
Jeudi 16 juin	9h.30	Commission 4
	14h.00	Groupes de travail
Vendredi 17 juin	9h.30	Groupes de travail
	14h.00	Commission 3

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

INDIA

Technical Standards and Principles proposed
for Region 3 Conference.

I. Medium Frequencies

1. Channel Separations.

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

2. Frequency Tolerance.

Frequency tolerance should be ± 20 cycles per second.

3. Bandwidth of Audio Modulating Frequencies.

The Audio modulating frequencies bandwidth shall normally be 10 Kc/s but in cases of adjacent channel interference due to higher audio modulating frequencies, the bandwidth shall be restricted to 6400 c/s.

4. Non-linear Distortion.

With an audio-frequency modulation bandwidth of 6400 c/s, the non-linear distortion on leaving the transmitter must not exceed 5 % modulation for modulating frequencies between 100 and 5000 c/s; moreover, it shall not exceed 5% at 50% modulation for modulating frequencies between 5000 and 10000 c/s.

5. Depth of audio modulation.

Recognising the harmful effects of overmodulation of transmitters, it is recommended that measures should be taken to limit the depth of modulation of Broadcast transmitters to a maximum value of 95% on negative peaks.

An appropriate means of attaining the above would be the use of a limiter amplifier in the audio chain.

6. Radiation of radio-frequency harmonics.

The intensity of radio-frequency harmonics must not, in principle, exceed the values stipulated by Appendix 4 of the Radio Regulations of the Final Acts of the Atlantic City Conference, 1947. Unwanted radiation must be kept at the lowest level allowing satisfactory reception.

7. Industrial Interference.

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

8. Ratio of carrier signal to average atmospheric noise.

With respect to the signal carrier to average atmospheric noise in a radio frequency bandwidth of 4000 cycles per second, the voltage ratio should be at least 100:1 (40 db).

9. Ratio of carrier signal to peak industrial noise.

With respect to carrier signal to peak industrial noise in a radio frequency bandwidth of 9000 c.p.s., the voltage ratio must be at least 100:1 (40 db).

10. Minimum protection ratio for interference from unwanted stations operating on the same channel.

The ratio of wanted to unwanted signal within the primary service area shall be at least 40 db.

11. Protection ratio against adjacent channel interference.

For an audio frequency modulation bandwidth of 10 Kc/s, the ratio between the values of the desired and interfering fields should be 1:1.

12. The maximum permissible carrier power of stations operating in this band shall be 200 k.w.

13. Minimum signal to be protected.

The field intensity of a signal which must be protected in the primary service area shall be 200 v/m.

II. High Frequencies

1. Channel Separation

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

2. Frequency Tolerance

- i. In principle, the frequency tolerances must be such that the simultaneous multiple assignment of frequencies is not restricted thereby.
- ii. Frequency tolerances for simultaneous multiple assignment of frequencies shall provisionally be ± 50 cycles per second and must be ± 20 cycles per second after January 1, 1953.
- iii. Frequency tolerances for frequencies operated without simultaneous multiple assignments must be such that the possible variation in a 10 Kc/s separation between assigned frequencies shall not exceed 100 cycles.

3. Bandwidth of Audio Modulating Frequencies

The Audio modulating frequencies bandwidth shall normally be 10 Kc/s but in cases of adjacent channel interference due to higher audio modulating frequencies the bandwidth shall be restricted to 6400 c/s.

4. Non-Linear Distortion

With an audio-frequency modulation bandwidth of 6400 c/s the non-linear distortion on leaving the transmitter must not exceed 5% at 90% modulation for modulating frequencies between 100 and 5000 c/s; moreover, it shall not exceed 5 % at 50 % modulation for modulating frequencies between 5000 and 6400 c/s.

5. Depth of audio modulation

Recognising the harmful effects of overmodulation of transmitters, it is recommended that measures should be taken to limit the depth of modulation of Broadcast transmitters to a maximum value of 95 % on negative peaks.

An appropriate means of attaining the above would be the use of a limiter amplifier in the audio chain.

6. Radiation of radio- frequency harmonics

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

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

7. Industrial interference

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

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

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

9. i. Ratio Steady carrier to average atmospheric noise under non-fading conditions
With respect to the steady signal carrier to average atmospheric noise in a radio frequency bandwidth of 4000 c.p.s., the voltage ratio should be at least 100:1 (40 db).
- ii. Ratio of steady carrier to peak industrial noise under non-fading conditions
With respect to steady signal carrier to peak industrial noise in a radio frequency bandwidth of 9000 c.p.s., the voltage ratio must be at least 100:1 (40 db).
10. i. Atmospheric noise protection ratio in presence of fading
Based on a ratio of 40 db for steady carrier to average atmospheric noise in a 4 Kc/s radio frequency band, the ratio of median carrier to average atmospheric noise in a 6 Kc/s radio frequency band should be 48 db to include all types of fading.
- ii. Industrial noise protection ratio in presence of fading
Based on a ratio of 40 db for steady carrier to peak industrial noise and using the same considerations with respect to the fading signal as in the case of atmospheric noise, the ratio of median carrier to peak industrial noise should be 54 db.
11. Minimum protection ratio for interference from unwanted stations operating on the same channel with steady fields.
The ratio of the median values of wanted to unwanted signal shall be 40 db in the absence of fading.
12. Allowance for short and long term fading
The total allowance for short and long term fading should be 17 db.
13. Minimum protection ratio for interference from unwanted stations operating on the same channel taking fading into account
The ratio of median wanted carrier to median unwanted carrier shall be 57 db to provide a steady state ratio of not less than 40 db for 90 % of the hour and 90 % of the days.
14. Protection ratio for steady carrier on adjacent channels
1.(a) For an audio frequency modulation bandwidth of 10 Kc/s the ratio between the values of the desired and interfering signal for constant field should be at least 1:1.
(b) In case the audio frequency modulation bandwidth is limited to 6400 c/s, the above ratio shall be 1:2.
ii. In order to take into account short and long term fading, an additional protection ratio of 17 db shall be provided in both the above cases.
15. Maximum permissible power
The maximum carrier power of the transmitter shall be limited by the protection ratios that have been specified above and by the prevailing atmospheric and industrial noises, subject to a maximum of 50 kw.
16. Minimum signal to be protected
The median field intensity of a signal, which must be protected in any zone of a service shall be 100 μ v/m.

PROPAGATION WORKING GROUP

The Propagation Working Group considered the question of the Minimum Field strengths required for various types of services in the presence of atmospheric noise in the band of frequencies covered by the Region 3 Conference and came to the following conclusions:

1. The Group was in general agreement with the procedure adopted in the Preparatory Committee's report for arriving at the figures of minimum required field strengths for Machine Speed A1 telegraphy from the curves of required minimum field strengths for 90% intelligible Radio Telephony as given in RPU Technical Report No. 5 (U.S.A.) by adding 12 db to the latter figures (vide PFB Doc. 401).
2. The Conversion ratios in decibels for deriving the figures of required minimum field strengths for various types of services from those for Machine Speed A1 telegraphy (vide 1) above) could be taken to be the same as given in Table II (P. 8) of the Preparatory Committee's report, except that in the case of India and Pakistan, (for lining up the figures to correspond to practical experience) the Conversion factor for Broadcasting (A3 High Fidelity) should be 27 db instead of 16 db as given in the table.
3. The Group however considered that it would be desirable to check up the figures for required minimum field strengths as given in the Preparatory Committee's report and the final checked up figures are given in Tables I to IX.

The conversion ratios referred to in 2) above are given in Table X.

4. The Group considered the figure to be taken for the minimum signal required for each type of service in the presence of set noise alone and came to the conclusion that the value in such cases depended on various parameters such as aerial used, of the down coming angle of arrival of the waves, type of receiver employed etc. and as such, it was desirable that in those comparatively few cases, where set noise would be the limiting factor, the magnitude of this quantity for the specific case under consideration could be obtained from the set noise curves given in RPU Technical Report No. 5 (U.S.A.).

In the case of a Broadcast receiver of the commercial quality, however, the set noise can be taken to be equivalent to a field of $1 \mu\text{V/m}$ and the minimum field required for providing a reliable broadcasting service in the presence of set noise only can be taken as $70 \mu\text{V/m}$ (vide PFB Doc. 401).

K. VENKATARAMAN

Chairman

Minimum Field Strength in db above 1 Microvolt per metre
required for satisfactory operation of a machine speed A1 telegraphy
service in the presence of atmospheric noise only.

Table I

NOISE GRADE 2 - WINTER:

	<u>Hours LMT</u>					
	<u>0000</u>	<u>0400</u>	<u>0800</u>	<u>1200</u>	<u>1600</u>	<u>2000</u>
200 kc/s	63	57	36	29	42	64
600 "	54	48	14	4	21	56
1000 "	49	44	4	- 6	12	51
1400 "	46	41	0	-11	9	48
1800 "	44	39	- 1	-12	8	46
2000 "	43	38	- 1	-11	8	45
3000 "	39	35	3	- 6	10	41
4000 "	35	32	7	- 1	13	37

Table II

NOISE GRADE 2 - SUMMER:

200 kc/s	60	46	32	28	36	52
600 "	51	32	8	4	13	38
1000 "	46	25	- 1	- 6	4	32
1400 "	42	21	- 6	-11	- 1	28
1800 "	40	19	- 7	-12	- 2	25
2000 "	39	18	- 7	-12	- 1	24
3000 "	36	16	- 3	-18	2	22
4000 "	34	17	3	- 2	7	23

Table III

NOISE GRADE 2.5 - WINTER:

200 kc/s	66	60	43	37	48	67
600 "	57	52	23	14	29	59
1000 "	52	48	13	3	20	55
1400 "	49	44	9	- 2	16	52
1800 "	47	42	7	- 5	14	50
2000 "	46	41	7	- 3	14	49
3000 "	42	37	9	1	15	44
4000 "	39	34	13	6	17	41

Table IV

NOISE GRADE 2,5 - SUMMER:

		<u>Hours</u>					
		<u>0000</u>	<u>0400</u>	<u>0800</u>	<u>1200</u>	<u>1600</u>	<u>2000</u>
200 kc/s	64	52	40	37	44	58	
600 "	55	39	18	13	23	46	
1000 "	50	32	8	3	13	39	
1400 "	47	29	4	- 2	8	35	
1800 "	45	26	2	- 4	6	32	
2000 "	44	25	1	- 3	6	32	
3000 "	40	23	4	0	8	29	
4000 "	38	24	8	5	13	29	

Table V

NOISE GRADE 3 - WINTER:

200 kc/s	69	63	51	45	56	71	
600 "	60	55	31	23	37	62	
1000 "	56	50	22	12	28	58	
1400 "	53	47	17	5	23	55	
1800 "	50	45	14	3	21	53	
2000 "	49	44	14	4	20	52	
3000 "	45	40	15	6	20	48	
4000 "	42	37	18	11	22	45	

Table VI

NOISE GRADE 3 - SUMMER:

200 kc/s	68	59	49	46	52	65	
600 "	60	47	28	23	32	53	
1000 "	56	40	18	13	22	47	
1400 "	52	36	12	7	17	43	
1800 "	50	34	10	4	15	40	
2000 "	50	33	9	3	14	39	
3000 "	46	30	11	5	16	36	
4000 "	43	30	15	10	19	36	

Table VII

NOISE GRADE 3.5

	<u>Hours</u>					
	<u>0000</u>	<u>0400</u>	<u>0800</u>	<u>1200</u>	<u>1600</u>	<u>2000</u>
200 kc/s	70	66	54	52	60	73
600 "	62	57	35	31	43	65
1000 "	58	53	26	22	34	61
1400 "	55	50	20	16	29	58
1800 "	52	47	17	12	24	55
2000 "	52	46	17	12	25	55
3000 "	48	42	18	13	24	50
4000 "	45	39	20	16	26	47

Table VIII

NOISE GRADE 4:

200 kc/s	74	70	61	60	69	78
600 "	66	62	44	40	54	70
1000 "	62	57	35	33	47	65
1400 "	59	53	29	25	42	62
1800 "	56	51	26	22	38	60
2000 "	55	50	25	21	37	58
3000 "	52	46	25	21	34	54
4000 "	48	42	27	24	34	51

Table IX

NOISE GRADE 4.5:

200 kc/s	77	73	64	68	76	81
600 "	69	64	46	52	64	73
1000 "	65	60	38	42	58	68
1400 "	62	56	31	37	53	65
1800 "	59	53	27	33	49	62
2000 "	59	53	26	32	49	62
3000 "	55	48	26	30	45	58
4000 "	51	45	27	30	42	54

TABLE X

RATIOS OF FIELD STRENGTH RELATIVE TO MACHINE SPEED A1 TELEGRAPHY (db)

(Based on peak power of transmitter)

Type of service Type of emission	BROADCASTING	FIXED		MOBILE		
		high grade circuit	1) medium grade circuit generally low power	2) maritime aeronautical	land	radionavigation
A1 handspeed	-	- 10	- 20	- 15	- 20	- 15
A2 handspeed	-	- 3	- 13	- 8	- 13	- 8
A1 machine speed	-	0	-	-	-	-
A2 machine speed	-	+ 8	-	-	-	-
F1 machine speed	-	0	-	-	-	-
A3 double side band	+ 16 *	+ 6	- 2	+ 2	- 2	+ 2
A3 single side band	-	0	-	-	-	-
A3 double side band (high fidelity)(3)	-	+ 16 *	-	-	-	-

- Notes :
- 1) By "medium grade" circuit is meant a circuit on which the administration or administrations concerned are prepared to tolerate certain delays in transmission or a certain amount of traffic repetition.
 - 2) In this column consideration of the maritime distress frequencies is excluded.
 - 3) Broadcast programme relay.
- *) In the case of India and Pakistan, the figure can be taken as + 27 db to line up the figures of required Field strengths to correspond to practical experience of broadcasting in these countries.

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

NOTE FROM THE SECRETARIAT

In accordance with the wish expressed by them at the 3rd Plenary Assembly, the Delegates of the Region 3 Conference will find attached hereto, for their information, an extract from the Minutes of the first Plenary Assembly of the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris 1949, dealing with the admission of Japan to that Conference (Item 11 on the agenda of the 1st Plenary Assembly, Document N° 23 of 25 May 1949).

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES
of the
FIRST PLENARY ASSEMBLY
of the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris 1949.
23 May 1949

Item 11 of the Agenda: Admission of Japan to the Conference.

The Chairman announced that he had received the following letter from the Head of the Delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

"Mr. Chairman,

At the Meeting of Heads of Delegations of the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference under the Item of the Agenda "Other Business", the Delegation of the United States of America proposed discussion, at the first Plenary Assembly of the question of admitting the Japanese Delegation to the work of this Conference.

Apart from this proposal, the French Delegation made an announcement according to which it appeared that the French Government had invited the S.C.A.P. to delegate an observer to the Conference.

As a result of the above the Delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria states that the United States' proposal cannot be accepted and must not be included in the Agenda of the first Plenary Assembly. Moreover, it must not be discussed at the Conference, as it is in contradiction to the decision of the Far Eastern Commission of 19 June 1947, and moreover, the peace treaty has not been signed with Japan.

For the same reasons, the invitation extended by the French Government to the S.C.A.P., to delegate an observer is inadmissible, as the observer invited cannot and must not attend meetings of the Conference until such time as the above-mentioned matters have been finally settled.

Furthermore, the Delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is amazed that the French Government should have invited the S.C.A.P., even as an observer, before the Conference had come to a decision on the question.

signed: Grigorov
Chairman of the Delegation of the
People's Republic of Bulgaria."

A long discussion took place with regard to the participation of S.C.A.P. and the admission of Japan to the Conference.

The Delegations of the United States, of Egypt and of Greece considered that Japan was a member of the Union, since it had deposited its instruments of accession, and that in this capacity, Japan must be accepted as an active member of the Conference, as member of the I.T.U.

The Delegate of the United States recalled :

- that additional protocol II of the Atlantic City Convention states :
"It is hereby agreed that Germany and Japan may accede to the International Telecommunications Convention of Atlantic City by fulfilling the provisions of Article 17 thereof at such time as the responsible authorities consider such accession appropriate. The formalities prescribed by Article 1 of that Convention shall not apply to these two countries."
- that Japan had long been a member of the Union;
- that in reply to a question by the Delegate of India at Atlantic City, the Delegate of the United States had declared that the competent authorities in the case of Germany, would be the Inter-Allied Council, and for Japan S.C.A.P. There had been no discussion on this point, and it had been considered that the Plenipotentiary Conference, the supreme organ of the Union, and the Far Eastern Commission itself were in agreement in this matter;
- that S.C.A.P. had decided that Japan could henceforward take part in the work of the I.T.U., and that Japan had been authorised by S.C.A.P. to accede to the Telecommunication Convention. Japan was now recognized as a member of the Universal Postal Union, a sister organisation of the I.T.U., and had been invited by the Swiss Government to send representatives to Berne for the U.P.U. Conference;
- that the Japanese Government had sent its instruments of ratification to the Secretary General of the Union, who, considering Japan as a member of the Union, have invited the Japanese Government to take part in the conference at present sitting in Geneva;
- that the work of the Union should be founded on the broadest possible basis, and that the accession of Japan was legally justified. Since Japan was a member of the Union, it had the right to participate in all conferences, and therefore the United States Delegation would request the Assembly to authorize the French Government to invite the Japanese Government to take part in the work of the Conference as a full member.

The head of the Chinese Delegation considered that although the Paris Conference was a technical one, it was nevertheless obliged to respect political legality. The question of Japan's participation in the Conference, raised by the United States Delegation, opened up a problem which the Conference was not competent to discuss. It was in fact a political question. Japan was not yet at peace with the other nations. It was still occupied by

the Allied powers, and hence could not for the moment enjoy the same rights as the other members of the Conference. Japan's participation in international conferences was a matter to be decided by the Far Eastern Commission. If S.C.A.P. were to send observers, they should not be Japanese subjects. These non-Japanese observers might, if they considered it desirable, be accompanied by Japanese experts, but in each particular case S.C.A.P. should receive the authorization of the Far Eastern Commission. In the present case, this question was still being discussed within the Commission; no decision had yet been taken, and consequently the Far Eastern Commission had given S.C.A.P. no instructions. It was therefore not the moment for the Paris Conference to decide on the question of admitting Japan in any capacity whatever, nor was the Conference competent to take such a decision. The Chinese Delegation would therefore request that discussion of this question be deferred until such a time as a decision had been taken by the Far Eastern Commission.

The head of the Australian Delegation, anxious to separate political and technical problems, said that it was not for the Paris Conference to interpret Additional protocol II of the International Telecommunication Convention. His government considered that not S.C.A.P. but the Far Eastern Commission was the competent authority in the case of Japan, and that, besides, the French Government was justified in inviting S.C.A.P., since on June 9th, 1948, the Far Eastern Commission had decided :

- that, if so invited, S.C.A.P. might designate members of its staff as observers, at any time it considered such a step useful.

- that should S.C.A.P. consider it desirable, and provided the country acting as inviting administration to the conference in question found it acceptable, the members of S.C.A.P. taking part in any international conference might be accompanied by Japanese technical personnel.

These decisions of the Far Eastern Commission were to be found in Document F-E-C 300-10.

The New Zealand and Netherlands Delegations supported the Australian Delegation.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia noticed a difference of opinions. His government had made known its opinion in Notification No. 572 of 1 April. He considered that the Administrative Council alone was competent to examine the question of the status of Japan within the Union, pending the convening of a ~~Plenary Conference~~, and proposed that the question of inviting that country be left aside.

The Head of the Delegation of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia said that the Atlantic City Conference had omitted to state precisely what was the competent authority for Japan and that if the United States Delegation considered the S.C.A.P. the competent authority, the Yugoslav Delegation, on the contrary, considered the Far Eastern Commission to be the competent authority. The question raised by the United States Delegation should not, therefore, be adjourned but rejected, as the People's Republic of Bulgaria had proposed.

The Head of the Hungarian Delegation supported this opinion, pointing out that the Conference was a conference of technicians.

The Head of the Delegation of the People's Republic of Albania pointed out that a precedent existed. In May 1947, the Postal Congress had refused to accept the Baltic Countries as members in spite of the stipulations of the Buenos Aires Convention, though the latter were effective until July 1948. The question of the peace treaty with Japan had not been settled. The United States proposal was not a technical proposal. It must not be included in the Agenda.

The Head of the French Delegation said that the steps taken by the French Administration were legally sound and practically satisfactory. His government had extended an invitation to the S.C.A.P. authorising the representative of that Organisation to be accompanied by Japanese technicians. As a basis there was a decision of the Administrative Council which could be neither attacked nor revoked by an administrative conference such as the Paris Conference. The Council's decision clearly stated that representatives of the S.C.A.P. might attend conferences of the Union as observers and that the Secretary General of the Union should forward to the S.C.A.P. a list of forthcoming conferences of the Union requesting it to announce whether it wished to be represented at them (see Resolution No.112 of the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. - See Para 13)

Therefore, the most extreme, the most negative solution, which consisted in saying that neither Japan nor even the S.C.A.P. should be represented at the Paris Conference was in contradiction to the Council's resolution. The French Administration had taken into account a decision of the Far Eastern Commission whose competence no one could deny. The Commission had decided, on 9 June, 1948, that the Japanese might attend international conferences as technical agents accompanying observers of the S.C.A.P. The steps taken by the French Administration were therefore legally justified.

From a practical point of view it was desirable, in the interests of all countries, that Japanese technicians should be able to follow the work of the Conference. However, they would not vote when it was a question of taking decisions.

Was Japan a Member of the Union? The Protocol said that Japan would be a Member of the Union "by fulfilling the provisions of Article 17 at such times as the responsible authorities consider such accession appropriate". What was the competent authority? The S.C.A.P. or the Far Eastern Commission? The Administrative Conference of Paris had not to intervene in settling a question which was outside its scope. If the French Administration had not invited Japan as a member of the Union, i.e. with a representative having a vote, this was only because it appeared that S.C.A.P. was not the authority competent to authorise Japan to enter the Union.

France had asked the Far Eastern Commission to take up the question. The Far Eastern Commission had deliberated it in two meetings, on 14 and 20 April, but had not yet reached a decision. The simple fact that the Far Eastern Commission had taken up the question tended to support the fact that it was competent. If it was competent that proved that the S.C.A.P. was not competent. That was the position of the French Administration.

The Representative of the Supreme Commander Allied Powers in Japan (S.C.A.P.) then read the following communication:

"As the Representative of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, with the delegation sent by the Japanese Government to attend this Conference, I deem it an honour to be permitted to plead the case of that delegation before this Conference of the International Telecommunication Union.

"In Atlantic City, in 1947, the signatories of the International Telecommunication Convention, in Protocol II to that Convention, agreed that Japan might accede to that Convention by fulfilling the provisions of Article 17 thereof, at such time as the responsible authorities consider such accession appropriate.

"The wording of that Atlantic City Protocol II, including its reference to responsible authorities, followed closely the wording of the similar item in the Postal Convention adopted some days earlier at the 1947 Paris Congress of the Universal Postal Union. However, the Postal Congress definitely retained Japan in the list of members of the Postal Union but with the statement that momentarily that country was prevented from adhering to the Postal Convention adopted in Paris. Although Japan has been a member of the International Telecommunication Union almost from the time it was first organised, and never withdrew from it. The Atlantic City Conference of the I.T.U. definitely dropped Japan from the list of I.T.U. members contained in Annexe N^o 1 of that Convention. Inasmuch as both of these unions always have been dedicated to the tasks of facilitating the means for exchanging information between the countries of the world, and do not pretend to deal with the political differences between countries when those difficulties do not directly affect communications, it seems difficult to justify this elimination of Japan from the I.T.U. except on the ground of inadvertance.

"The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, or the S.C.A.P. as he more often is referred to, as the responsible authority in this case, authorized Japan to adhere to the Postal Convention adopted in Paris. Japan did so formally, and the S.C.A.P. arranged for the forwarding of that adherence to the French Government, which, under the Paris Postal Congress agreement, was to notify the member nations of the Postal Union, of Japan's adherence. After several months during which it may well be assumed the French Government gave full consideration to the matter of the S.C.A.P. being the proper authority to authorize Japan to adhere to the Postal Convention, the French Government did, early this year, formally advise the Japanese Government of the receipt of the Japanese adherence. The French Government stated further that it would take the steps necessary to advise the other countries of the Union, of Japan's adherence and the effective date of that adherence. It appears that the French Government did so notify member countries of the Postal Union. In my hand I hold the photostatic copy of the French Government's formal letter to the Japanese Government. Only a few days ago the Government of the Swiss Federation invited the Japanese Government to attend a ceremony at Berne this May commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Postal Union. It would seem that these two very interested Governments, by recognizing the adherence of Japan to the Paris Convention of the Universal Postal Union, have thereby recognized the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, as the responsible authority permitted to authorize Japan to adhere to that Postal Convention.

I give these facts and comments regarding Japan's adherence to the Convention of the Postal Union and the official recognition of that adherence by the much interested Governments of France and Switzerland, because it is difficult to understand why there should now be questioned a similarly executed adherence to the quite similar International Telecommunication Union's Atlantic City Convention.

But even so, as there seem to be doubts in the minds of some of the delegates here present, let us consider the controlling facts and considerations relating to Japan's formal adherence to the Atlantic City Convention of the I.T.U.

As I indicated before, Protocol II of the Final Acts of the Atlantic City Conference of the I.T.U., provided for Japan's accession to the Atlantic City I.T.U. Convention without going through the formalities of becoming a new member in the I.T.U. May I refresh your memories by reading to you the wording of that Protocol II.

II

PROTOCOL

Concerning Germany and Japan

It is hereby agreed that Germany and Japan may accede to the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City by fulfilling the provisions of Article 17 thereof at such time as, the responsible authorities consider such accession appropriate. The formalities prescribed by Article 1 of that Convention shall not apply to these two countries.

Paragraph 1 of the Article 17 referred to in this Protocol II, concerns Article 1 of the Convention. As indicated in Protocol II I read, this does not apply in the case of Japan. There remains only Paragraph 2 of Article 17, which reads;

"The instrument of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary General by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the Government of the country of the seat of the Union. Unless otherwise specified therein, it shall become effective upon the date of its deposit. The Secretary General shall notify the Members and Associate Members of each accession when it is received and shall forward to each of them a certified copy of the act of accession."

With the approval of the S.C.A.P. who deemed the time appropriate, Japan fully complied with the provisions of this paragraph 2 of Article 17. Japan's accession was signed in my presence by the present Prime Minister of Japan. The Secretary General of the I.T.U. has notified the members of the I.T.U. of Japan's adherence.

During the Atlantic City Conference of the I.T.U., before adoption of the Protocol II, there arose the question of who was the responsible authority that could authorise Japan to adhere to the I.T.U. Convention of Atlantic City. Mr. de Wolf, then as now of the U.S. Delegation, indicated to the Conference that the responsible authority was the S.C.A.P. The record appears to show no dissent with the interpretation of Mr. de Wolf that the S.C.A.P. is the

responsible authority, consequently it would appear that the Conference accepted this interpretation. It is not understood why now, almost two years later, a different interpretation should be made to the general effect that it is only the Far Eastern Commission that has such authority.

From all of my previous remarks, and I have tried to summarise the facts of the case, there appears to be no proper basis at this time for questioning the legality either of Japan's membership in the I.T.U. or of Japan's delegation here present being authorised, like other delegations of the I.T.U. to take its full part in this Conference.

I realise only too well that I have gone into considerable detail in pleading the case of Japan's membership in the I.T.U. and its delegation's right to be seated at this Conference, with full powers, but complicated legal matters such as you are now considering cannot be argued by merely stating generalities. However, in closing, please permit me to summarize my statement.

1) The adherence of Japan to the 1947 Paris Convention of the Universal Postal Union has been acknowledged by France which notified the member countries of the Union of this adherence. Switzerland has invited Japan to send representatives to a formal U.P.U. ceremony in Berne this month. As both the U.P.U. and the I.T.U. have such similar general international objectives, it would seem that the precedent established in the case of the U.P.U. should be followed in the case of the I.T.U.

2) In adhering to the Atlantic City Convention of the I.T.U., with the concurrence of the S.C.A.P., Japan has complied formally and legally with the provisions of Protocol II of the Final Acts of the 1947 Atlantic City I.T.U. Conference. The Secretary General of the I.T.U. is understood to have stated emphatically to the effect that Japan is now a full member of the I.T.U. and that Japan's status as such cannot be changed except by another I.T.U. plenipotentiary conference or by a decision of the I.T.U. Administrative Council.

3) So long as the Far Eastern Commission issues no policy decision or directive to the contrary, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan has full legal authority to authorize Japan to become a member of an international intergovernmental body, to adhere to its conventions, and to attend its conferences with full rights including voting powers.

It seems almost ridiculous to expect that the S.C.A.P. can make no decisions on external matters without each time requesting the authorisation of the Far Eastern Commission or referring to that Commission for authority.

Mr. President, and delegates of this Conference, it is hoped that the facts and arguments I have presented to you will convince you that Japan now is legally a full member of The International Telecommunication Union, that she has legally adhered to its Atlantic City Convention of 1947, and that its delegation here present has a full legal right to be seated in this Conference with full powers including the right to vote.

As the Representative of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, with the Japanese delegation here present, please accept my thanks for this opportunity to place before you the pertinent facts and arguments in this case. I thank you."

The Head of the United Kingdom Delegation declared that he would speak on this matter with some reluctance. He himself hoped that delegates whose specific task consisted in revising the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations would not have to deal with questions outside their special province.

The Administrative Conference was not competent to interpret texts of the Convention and of the Additional Protocols of Atlantic City, or to decide on political problems. Two questions had to be settled ;

1° What is the status of Japan vis-à-vis the Union ? This was not a matter for the Administrative Conference. The United Kingdom Delegation hoped that those delegates who had stated that the Secretary General of the Union had given his opinion on the matter were ill-informed, because the Secretary General would not wish, and indeed ought not to be concerned.

2° It had been stated that the Paris Conference should request the French Government to send an invitation to the Japanese Government. As this question might be put to the vote, the United Kingdom Delegation insisted that it be withdrawn ; if, however, the proposal was maintained, the United Kingdom Delegation would be obliged to vote against it ; this matter was no concern of the delegates to the International Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference. However, the Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was entirely in favour of allowing S.C.A.P., together with Japanese experts, to participate in the work of the Conference and would therefore propose the following resolution :

"The Plenary Assembly does not consider this Administrative Conference of the I.T.U. to be competent to settle the issues raised in connection with Japan but welcomes the action of the French Government as host country in inviting the Supreme Allied Commander to send representatives to this Conference as observers with the assistance of Japanese experts."

The meeting was adjourned from ten minutes to one to twenty minutes past three.

The Head of the Italian Delegation submitted the following proposal :

"The Plenary Assembly fully approves the steps taken by the French Government in inviting S.C.A.P. to take part in the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference as an observer and with the Assistance of Japanese experts."

This proposal was supported by the Delegations of France, Australia, United Kingdom and Lebanon.

The delegate of China again demanded that discussion of this question should be adjourned. This was a matter which was being studied by the Far Eastern Commission. He simply could not understand how S.C.A.P. could be competent to enlist the assistance of Japanese experts when that question was still being considered by the Commission. There was no question of excluding S.C.A.P. but of waiting for a decision from the Far Eastern Commission. Although the Administrative Council might have authorised S.C.A.P. to take part in the Conference, on the level of international politics, such an authorisation could only be given by the Far Eastern Commission. Hence he would put forward the following proposal :

"The delegation of China requests that the question of admitting Japan and S.C.A.P., raised by the United States Delegation, be adjourned until a decision has been taken by the Far Eastern Commission."

The Head of the French Delegation said that there was no question of approving or disapproving the action of the French Government, which had strictly adhered to what was laid down by law. There were two aspects to the problem. The question of participation by S.C.A.P. had been settled by the Administrative Council, nominated by the Plenipotentiary Conference, the supreme body of the Union. The functions of that Council had been defined in Article 5, Paragraph 10, of the Convention. On the other hand, the Far Eastern Commission had, on June 9th, 1948, decided that S.C.A.P. might attend International Conferences as an observer, with the assistance of Japanese technical experts. Besides, since the representative of S.C.A.P. would not have a vote, nothing he might say or do could affect the Conference's deliberations. If the Far Eastern Commission, as the supreme authority in matters Japanese, had to give a decision, it was on the question of the relations between Japan and the I.T.U.

The Bulgarian Delegate proposed that this question be deleted from the Agenda. The Far Eastern Commission would not allow Japanese delegates to take part in the Conference. The Bulgarian Delegation found it amazing that the representative of S.C.A.P., without even knowing whether the Conference wished to admit him, should have qualified the opinions expressed by the majority of delegations as ridiculous. He might just as well have called the Far Eastern Commission ridiculous, or the victory over Japan, which had been costly. An assembly had the right to question the qualifications of certain delegates and the conditions governing their admission. The Conference of Paris, therefore, had to come to a decision on the admission of Japan. This was an elementary rule of law. There was something which was not clear, since, on the one hand, the Delegate of France had said that there could be no discussion on decisions of the Administrative Council, whereas the Delegate of Italy proposed that this decision be approved. Perhaps a special committee might be appointed to study the question

The Head of the Italian Delegation observed that his proposal had only been made in order to separate the political from the practical problems. In fact, the French Government had no need of approval for its action in respecting rules legally laid down.

The Delegate of India said it had never entered his head at Atlantic City that a discussion so long and so tortuous would result from the statement made by the United States Delegation at the request of the Delegation of India. On that occasion, the United States Delegation had expressed the opinion that the competent authority for Japan was S.C.A.P.; the Administrative Council had pronounced in favour of participation by S.C.A.P. in the Paris Conference, and the Far Eastern Commission having decided in favour of participation by S.C.A.P. with the assistance of Japanese technical experts, according to the information provided by the Head of the Australian Delegation, there was no need for either resolution or vote. In inviting S.C.A.P., France had merely conformed to directives given by a higher authority.

In the opinion of the United States delegate there was only one question to be examined: that of the admission of Japan as such. The question of the admission of the S.C.A.P. had been settled by the Administrative Council.

The Head of the United Kingdom Delegation supported this approach and said that the Chinese Delegation's proposal contained in fact two proposals: one concerning the adjournment of the admission of Japan proposed by the United States, the second concerning the adjournment of the admission of the S.C.A.P. The two proposals should not be confused.

The Heads of the United States, French, Egyptian, Indian and United Kingdom Delegations reiterated their firm opinion that there could be no question of voting against an irrevocable decision taken by the Administrative Council, the only body in which the powers of the plenipotentiary conference was vested.

The Head of the United Kingdom Delegation said that the validity of a decision taken by the Administrative Council could be questioned only by a plenipotentiary conference in conformity with the procedure laid down in the Convention.

The Head of the Portuguese Delegation believed that to vote against a resolution of the Administrative Council would be to deny the very existence of the Council. They could scarcely do more than request the Administrative Council to reconsider the matter.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria interpreted the text of Article 5, para. 10, of the Convention in a different manner. It was possible that the Administrative Council had exceeded its powers. He recalled that he had proposed the setting up of a working committee to study the question and that the Chairman had said that he had also thought of such a solution.

The Head of the Egyptian Delegation, supported by the Head of the United States Delegation, proposed the following amendment: "In order to enlighten the Plenary Assembly on the present status of Japan in regard to the I.T.U., and before the Plenary Assembly takes a final decision as to the admission or non-admission of Japan to the Paris Conference, the Plenary Assembly requests the Secretary General of the I.T.U. to submit by telegram a complete memorandum of all the information in his possession concerning this question."

The Heads of the Delegations of Italy and France considered it useless to consult the General Secretariat - a noutral body which was not in possession of all the information at the disposal of chancelleries.

The Head of the Chinese Delegation said that he could not consider the Egyptian proposal as an amendment to his proposal; it was not an amendment, but a new, entirely different proposal in relation to the Chinese proposal.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was of the same opinion and considered that the study of the whole question should be referred to a working committee set up for the purpose. He was supported by the Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia who considered that the Egyptian proposal and the Chinese proposal could not be combined.

The Head of the Italian Delegation believed, on the other hand, that the Egyptian proposal was indeed an amendment, as the Chinese proposal aimed at an adjournment pending a decision of the Far Eastern Commission while the Egyptian aimed at a temporary adjournment pending the receipt of information from the General Secretariat of the Union.

The Chairman ruled that the Egyptian proposal must be considered an amendment to the Chinese proposal and declared the discussion closed.

The vote, made by foll-call at the request of the United States Delegation, was as follows:

For, 25 : Chile Colombia (Republic of), Overseas Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador (Republic of), Ecuador, United States of America, France, Greece, Honduras (Republic of), India, Indonesia, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Monaco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Portugal, French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, Syria, Territories of the United States of America, Turkey.

Against, 16 : Albania (People's Republic of), Australia (Commonwealth of), Belgium, Bulgaria (Peoples' Republic of), Canada, China, Hungary, Italy, New Zealand, Netherlands, Antilles and Surinam, Poland (Republic of), Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Southern Rhodesia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Czechoslovakia, Union of South Africa and the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa.

Abstentions, 11 : Vatican City (State of), Portuguese Colonies, Belgian Congo and Territories of Ruanda-Urundi, Dominican Republic, Finland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland (Confederation), Uruguay (Oriental Republic of), Venezuela (United States of).

In conformity with the views expressed by the Heads of the French, United States, Italian, Egyptian, United Kingdom, New Zealand, Netherlands and Australian Delegations, the Chairman decided, in regard to the S.C.A.P., that the Paris Conference was bound by the decision taken by the Administrative Council in virtue of the provisions of Article 5 paragraph 10, of the Atlantic City Convention, and that the representative of the S.C.A.P. would therefore participate in the debates and discussions of the Conference.

Resolution No. 112 of the Administrative Council
of the I.T.U.

REPRESENTATION OF S.C.A.P. AT UNION CONFERENCES AND
RELATIONS BETWEEN THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT AND S.C.A.P.

The Administrative Council,

having considered the decision taken by the Far Eastern Commission on 9th June 1948, regarding the participation of S.C.A.P. in inter-governmental conferences;

resolves

1. that representatives of S.C.A.P. may be present at the Union Conferences as observers;
2. that the Secretary General shall send a list of future conferences of the Union to S.C.A.P. with a request that he should be informed if S.C.A.P. wishes to be represented thereat;
3. that the Secretary General is authorized to correspond with S.C.A.P. and to send Notifications, Circulars and circular letters.

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**Administrative Radio Conference for Region 3
(Geneva, 1949)**

Document No. 39

Note: The following addendum was issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 76 - Addendum to Document No. 39

13th June, 1949

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 3

First Report of the Working Group on Technical Standards.

1. Terms of Reference

The terms of reference of this Working Group are set out in the appendix to Document No. 14.

2. Report of the Preparatory Committee

The Working Group has taken the report of the Region 3 Preparatory Committee as a working basis. The following sections of the P. C. Report came under the consideration of the Working Group: Part II, Sections 2, 3, 5 (as far as frequency assignment separations are concerned), 6; Part VI, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and Annexes I, II, and III.

3. Minimum Frequency Assignment Separations

In respect of minimum frequency assignment separations, the Working Group has been guided by the following considerations:

3.1 Frequency tolerance of transmitters

For the permissible frequency tolerances of transmitters, the standards laid down in the Atlantic City Radio Regulations (appendix 3 R R) have been used.

3.2 Bandwidth of Emissions

The bandwidth of emissions recommended would allow for a speed higher than 20 bands with a constant for fading circuits of 5 for A1 telegraphy (reference Appendix 5 R R); 1000 c.p.s. as the modulating frequency for A2 emissions, and approximately 3000 c.p.s. as the maximum modulation frequency for commercial radio telephony. It is thought that the use of a somewhat lower maximum frequency would not impair the intelligibility of speech, but as there are many radio telephone circuits which do not restrict the pass band for speech, the above figure was adopted as a more reasonable basis. In respect of broadcasting reference should be made to a separate section of this report.

3.3 Receiver characteristics

Bandwidths and alternation slopes of average receivers were considered. Reference may be made to P.F.B. Document Nos. 232 and 245, Recommendation No. 4 of the C.C.I.R. Stockholm 1948, Annex I to this report and Section 4.4 of this report.

4. Procedure adopted

4.1 The Working Group also took into consideration the desirability of having a harmonic relationship between the different values selected for the frequency assignment separations for the different types of emission. It was thought that this would facilitate the work of the Allocations Committee.

4.2 The Working Group accordingly drew up a table (Table I) showing the frequency assignment separations per band and for various combinations of services based on Annex II to the P.C. Report and the characteristics of average receivers.

4.3 The Working Group was aware of the fact that the calculations of frequency tolerance of transmitters appearing in Annex II of the P. C. Report are based on a mid-band frequency and that these would therefore not represent the worst conditions at the top of each band. Consideration has been given to this fact in arriving at the values of frequency assignment separations recommended. The probability, however, of two transmitters on adjacent channels having simultaneous frequency variations in opposite directions will not be high.

4.4 The figures for minimum frequency assignment separation based on receiver characteristics have been derived on the basis of equal field intensity at the receiver input of both the wanted and unwanted signals, and the protection ratios of wanted and unwanted signals expressed in decibels as indicated on the table itself. These protection ratios have been extracted from Table III, Part II of the P. C. Report. The receivers considered for the above purposes are average grade receivers and have the following characteristics:

<u>EMISSION</u>	<u>BANDWIDTH</u>	<u>ATTENUATION SLOPE</u>
A1	1.5 kc/s	15 db/octave
A2	1.5 kc/s	15 db/octave
A3	6 kc/s	20 db/octave.

The Working Group is aware that better grade receivers are available and are being used by administrations. But it was felt that average grade receivers are the ones in widest use. On the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group, the use of high grade receivers would give a better signal to interference protection.

5. Proposed Frequency Assignment Separations.

5.1 Table II has been prepared from an analysis of the figures on permissible frequency variation of transmitters appearing in Table I and taking into consideration the views expressed in section 4.1 of this report.

5.2 It will be seen that the figures fall into the series 1.25, 2.5, 5, 10.

5.3 These are the Frequency Assignment Separations which the Working Group recommends for acceptance by Committee 3.

6. New Channel Separation to avoid Interference

6.1 Table III has been drawn up from Tables I and II by considering the recommended Frequency Assignment Separations in the light of receiver characteristics. This table gives the number of channels by which the frequency of an unwanted signal has to be removed from that of the wanted signal assuming that both signals produce equal field strengths at the receiver.

6.2 It is recommended that these figures be borne in mind by the Allocations Committee in making their allocations.

- 6.3 It is to be pointed out that if the field strength of the unwanted signal is less, the spacing can be less and vice versa. In these cases, reference may be made to the curves given in P. F. B. Document No. 245.

7. Broadcasting (medium frequency and tropical)

7.1 Frequency assignment separations

In respect of broadcasting a minimum frequency assignment separation of 10 kc/s between broadcasting stations is recommended.

7.2 Frequency tolerance of transmitters

A frequency tolerance of ± 20 c.p.s. for medium frequency broadcast transmitters and a frequency tolerance of ± 50 c.p.s. for broadcast transmitters on the tropical broadcasting bands have been used.

7.3 Audio modulation bandwidth

With the figure of 10 kc/s that is recommended for the frequency assignment separation, the audio modulating bandwidth shall have to be restricted to 6400 c.p.s. in cases of adjacent channel interference, due to higher audio modulating frequencies.

7.4 Minimum separation from other classes of stations

Minimum recommended separations between broadcasting stations and other classes of stations shall be as follows:

Broadcasting to A1	7.5 kc/s
Broadcasting to A2 and A3 (commercial telephony)	10 kc/s.

Further having regard to Recommendation No. 28 of the C.C.I.R. Stockholm 1948, broadcasting stations with assigned frequencies near the edge of the bands allocated to broadcasting should be so adjusted that none of the side band frequencies fall outside the broadcasting bands.

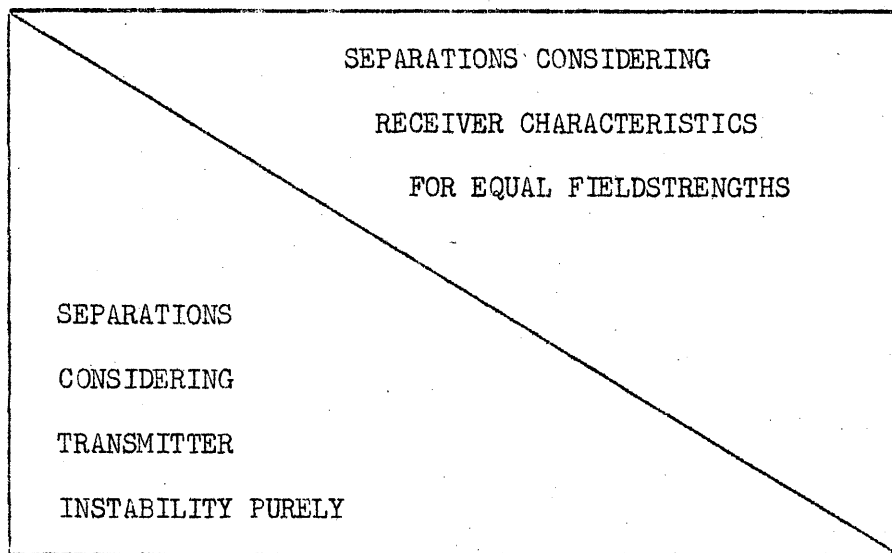
D. P. Jayasekara.

Convener of Technical Standards
Working Group.

T A B L E I

FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENT SEPARATIONS

K E Y



Type of Emission Classe d'émission	A1		A1		A2		A2		A3			A3			A3		
Protection Band Bande de Protection dB	18	15	18	15	18	15	40	33	25	40	33	25	40	33	25		
150 - 160 kc/s	1.4 0.5	1.2 0.5	1.9 1.5	1.7 1.5	2.2 2.5	2.0 2.5	9.7 7.6	5.9 5.9	9.7 7.4	13.3 10.5	8.4 8.4						
160 - 200 kc/s	1.4 0.2	1.2 0.2	1.9 1.2	1.7 1.2	2.2 2.2	2.0 2.0											
200 - 285 kc/s	1.4 0.4	1.2 0.4	1.9 1.4	1.7 1.4	2.2 2.4	2.0 2.4	9.7 3.3	5.9 3.3	9.7 4.3	13.3 6.3	10.5 6.3	8.4 6.3					
285 - 325 kc/s	1.4 0.3	1.2 0.3	1.9 1.3	1.7 1.3	2.2 2.3	2.0 2.3	9.7 3.2	5.9 3.2	9.7 4.2	13.3 6.2	10.5 6.2	8.4 6.2					
325 - 405 kc/s	1.4 0.5	1.2 0.5	1.9 1.5	1.7 1.5	2.2 2.5	2.0 2.5	9.7 3.5	5.9 3.5	9.7 4.5	13.3 6.4	10.5 6.4	8.4 6.4					
405 - 415 kc/s	1.4 1.0	1.2 1.0	1.9 2.0	1.7 2.0	2.2 3.0	2.0 3.0	9.7 3.9	5.9 3.9	9.7 4.9	13.3 6.9	10.5 6.9	8.4 6.9					
415 - 490 kc/s	1.4 1.0	1.2 1.0	1.9 2.0	1.7 2.0	2.2 3.0	2.0 3.0											
490 - 510 kc/s																	
510 - 535 kc/s	1.4 1.2	1.2 1.2	1.9 2.2	1.7 2.2	2.2 3.2	2.0 3.2	9.7 4.1	5.9 4.1	9.7 5.1	13.3 7.1	10.5 7.1	8.4 7.1					
535 - 1605 kc/s																	
1605 - 2719 kc/s	1.4 1.0	1.2 1.0	1.9 2.0	1.7 2.0	2.2 3.0	2.0 3.0	9.7 4.0	5.9 4.0	9.7 5.0	13.3 6.9	10.5 6.9	8.4 6.9					
2719 - 3900 kc/s	1.4 1.4	1.2 1.4	1.9 2.4	1.7 2.4	2.2 3.4	2.0 3.4	9.7 4.4	5.9 4.4	9.7 5.4	13.3 7.3	10.5 7.3	8.4 7.3					

TABLE I - FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENT SEPARATIONS.
TABLEAU I - SEPARATIONS ENTRE FREQUENCES ASSIGNEES.

TABLE II

PROPOSED FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENT SEPARATIONS

E M I S S I O N						
BAND Kc/s	A_1-A_1	A_1-A_2	A_2-A_2	A_3-A_1	A_3-A_2	A_3-A_3
150-160	1.25 Kc/s	2.5 Kc/s	2.5 Kc/s	-	-	-
160-200	1.25	1.25	2.5			
200-285	1.25	2.5	2.5	5	5	5
285-325	1.25	2.5	2.5	5	5	5
325-405	1.25	2.5	2.5	5	5	5
405-415	1.25	2.5	5			
415-490	1.25	2.5	5			
490-510	-					
510-535	1.25	2.5	5	5	5	5
535-1605					-	10
1605-2749	1.25	2.5	5	5	5	5
2749-3900	2.5	2.5	5	5	5	<u>B/c 10</u> Others 5

Note: In the bands 150 Kc/s to 490 Kc/s the separation for A_1-A_1 can be reduced to 1 Kc/s.

- 2 -
(R3-39-E)

EMISSIONS	A1 - A1		A1 - A2		A2 - A2		A3 - A1			A3 - A2			A3 - A3			
PROTECTION - DB BAND - KC/S	18	15	18	15	18	15	40	33	25	40	33	25	40	33	25	
150 - 160	2	1	1	1	1	1										
160 - 200	2	1	2	2	1	1										
200 - 285	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	
285 - 325	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	
325 - 405	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	
405 - 415	2	1	1	1	1	1										
415 - 490	2	1	1	1	1	1										
490 - 510																
510 - 535	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	
535 - 1605													2	1	1	
1605 - 2749	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	
2749 - 3900	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	<u>2</u> 3	<u>1</u> 2	<u>1</u> 2	B/c other

TABLE III - NEAR CHANNEL SEPARATIONS TO AVOID INTERFERENCE

ANNEX I

1. Introduction :

1.1 This information has been prepared with the object of presenting in a consolidated form, such information concerning receiver bandwidths and attenuation slopes as is readily available.

1.2 The receivers concerning which information has been assembled are those which are used for the following classes of service : --

- (a) Fixed (Telegraph and Telephone)
- (b) Maritime Mobile (Telegraph and Telephone)
- (c) Maritime Direction Finding
- (d) Broadcasting
- (e) Aeronautical Radio Navigation (A.D.F.)

1.3 Data has been obtained from the following references : --

- (a) Provisional Frequency Board Document N° 232.
- (b) C.C.I.R. Stockholm 1948
- (c) The British Post Office Publication "Radio for Merchant Ships"
- (d) The I.C.A.O. Representative at the Region I Conference.

1.4 Acknowledgement is duly made to these sources. While there must be a great deal more information which does undoubtedly exist it is felt that sufficient is presented herein to serve a useful purpose for discussion.

2. C.C.I.R. Data

2.1 The following data (table 1) has been extracted from Recommendation Number 4 of the C.C.I.R. Stockholm 1948. It is important to refer to this Recommendation to obtain the definition of "Passband" and "Attenuation Slope". The latter definition is different from the P.F.B. definition for the same term.

Service	Bandwidth	Attenuation slope (Ab/Kc/s)	TYPE OF RECEIVER
FIXED TELEGRAPH	1	40	Type V 1156 R.C.A.
"	2.6	45	" " "
"	1.3	45	S.I. T.S.F.
"	0.7	50	"RECRO" + 0.6 Kc/s Filter
"	2	34	" " "
"	4.5	24	" " "
"	0.96	28	Netherlands Adm.
"	1	26	L.M.T.
Marine TELEGRAPH	2.2	12	C.R.M. 12
GENERAL)	2.5	12	AR 88 R.C.A.
PURPOSE)	2.8	10	RU 95 S.F.R.
TELEGRAPH)			
FIXED TELEPHONE	8	30	Type U 1156 R.C.A.
"	12.3	22	" " "
"	4.9	16	S.I. T.S.F.
"	8.1	10	" "
" S.S.B.	2.5	100	S.S.B. Netherlands
" S.S.B.	6	120	S.S.B. S.F.R.
MARINE TELEPHONE	7	6	AR 8506 B A 1, A 3
	10.4	10	C.R.M. 12
	8.8	3.6	Navephone S.F.R. (small boats)
GENERAL	7.5	12	AR 88 R.C.A.
PURPOSE	13.5	11	AR 88 R.C.A.
TELEPHONE	6.4	10	R.U. 95 S.F.R.

TABLE I

3.

P.F.B. Data

- 3.1 The following data (Table II) has been extracted from the Report of Committee 4 of the Provisional Frequency Board. Document N° 232. It is necessary that for correct consideration of the data; direct reference be made to this document. The meaning of "Attenuation Slope" differs from the C.C.I.R. definition.

Characteristics of Receivers for the Fixed Service

Class of Emission	Average Grade Receiver				High Grade Receiver	
	Pass Band kc/s		Atten. Slope db/Octave		Pass Band kc/s	Atten. Slope db/Octave
	(a)	(z)	(a)	(z)		
A. <u>Telegraphy (A1)</u>						
1. Handspeed 24 bauds	1	3	10	20	-	-
2. Machine Speed 120 bauds	1.5		15		1	30
480 bauds	3		30		3	above 50
B. <u>Telegraphy (A2)</u>						
Audio f = 1000 c/s						
1. Handspeed 24 bauds	2	3	15	20	-	-
2. Machine Speed 120 bauds	3	20				
C. <u>Commercial Telephony A3</u>						
1. D.S.B.	6		20		6	40
2. S.S.B. reduced carrier (Independent Sidebands)	-		-		6.5	above 50
3. (Reduced Carrier)	-		-		13	above 50
4. D.S.B. Full Carr. (high fidelity)	-		-		10	above 50
D. <u>Broadcasting</u>	10		20		10	40
E. <u>Facsimile A4</u>	6		20		6	40
F. <u>Frequency High Telegraph F1</u>						
120 bauds	2.5		20		2	30
480 bauds	-		-		3.5	30

TABLE II

4. Marine Receivers.

4.1 Reference : Radio for Merchant Ships.

British Post Office : H.M. Stationary Office.

General Purpose Receivers for Ships.

Bandwidth Setting	Wide	Intermediate	Narrow	Very Narrow
Frequency Range	1.5 Mc/s -25 Mc/s	160 kc/s - 25 Mc/s	15 kc/s - 25 Mc/s	15 kc/s -160 kc/s
Not more than 6db discrimination to be obtained at Frequencies removed from tune by	4 kc/s	1.5 kc/s	0.5 kc/s (does not apply below 100 kc/s)	-
At least 30db discrimination to be obtained at all frequencies removed from tune by	12 kc/s	6 kc/s	2.5 kc/s	0.75 kc/s
At least 60db discrimination to be obtained at Frequencies removed from tune by	24 kc/s	12 kc/s	5 kc/s	5 kc/s
At least 90db 1) discrimination to be obtained at all Frequencies removed from tune by	50 kc/s	35 kc/s	25 kc/s	25 kc/s

T A B L E I I I

Note 1) -- No discrimination exceeding 60db shall be required against any interfering signal of frequency greater than 1.5 Mc/s

4.2 The selectivity preceding the final detector shall be variable either continuously or in steps and shall satisfy the above requirements throughout the frequency ranges specified.

4.3 "As a less desirable alternative to the provision of the above for "very narrow" characteristics an audio frequency note filter may be fitted which may be switched in or out of circuit at will. This filter shall have midband frequency of 1 kc/s and a discrimination of at least 20db at all frequencies outside a band 700 c/c wide".

4.4 Loudspeaker watch receiver for Ships.

4.41 The selectivity preceding the final detector shall satisfy the following :

Not more than 4 db discrimination to be obtained at all frequencies	488 - 513 kc/s Inclusive
At least 30 db discrimination to be obtained at all frequencies	Below 475 kc/s and above 525 kc/s.
At least 60 db discrimination to be obtained at all frequencies	Below 450 kc/s and above 550 kc/s
At least 90 db discrimination to be obtained at all frequencies	Below 400 kc/s and above 600 kc/s

T A B L E IV

4.42 In the case of Superhet receivers, the I.F. response ratio need not exceed 60 db, provided that the I.F. is outside the limits 140 to 1,600 kc/s.

4.5 Performance Specification for Direction Finding Equipment for Ships.

4.51 Signal and Intermediate Frequency Selectivity.

The receiver proper shall be able to meet the following requirements as regards signal frequency selectivity or, in the case of superheterodyne receivers signal and intermediate selectivity.

Minimum Bandwidth for 6 db Discrimination	Maximum Bandwidth for Discrimination of		
	30 db	60 db	90 db
2 kc/s	8 kc/s	16 kc/s	35 kc/s

T A B L E V

5. Aircraft Automatic Radio Compass.

5.1 Reference :

Investigation of the Accuracy of A.D.F. Bearing Indications when interfering signals are present. A.B. A report, March 17, 1949.

(a) Receiver : Bendix MN - 62A of A.N.S. type NA - 1

(b) f of desired station = 411 kc/s.

(c) Undesired station 90° from desired station

(d) $F = 20 \log. \frac{\text{signal undesired}}{\text{signal desired}}$

F	Δf	0 kc/s	1 kc/s	2 kc/s	3 kc/s	4 kc/s
-10		5°	0°	0	0	0
0		45°	4°	0	0	0
10		88°	60°	1°	0	0
20		-	88°	50°	0	0
30		-	-	88°	20°	0
40		-	-	-	84°	4°
50		-	-	-	-	76°
60		-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VI

5.2 The selectivity of the aircraft receiver used in the above described tests is as shown in the second column of the following table. - (Note the figures given here are the mean for seven receivers). Types MN - 62A and Bc - 433 G. Frequency = 400 kc/s.

	DB	DB
Resonance	0	0
- 1 kc/s	- 1	- 7½
- 2 kc/s	- 5	- 19
-2.2 kc/s	- 6	--
- 3 kc/s	- 20	- 32½
- 4 kc/s	- 36	- 47
- 5 kc/s	- 50	- 60
- 6 kc/s	- 60	- 60
- 7 kc/s	- 60	- 60

TABLE VII

5.3 The figures shown in the third column of the above table are those for a typical Marconi AD 7092 radio compass at the I.F. frequency of 110 kc/s.

5.4 Other figures given in the report, which has been made available by I.C.A.O., give selectivity figures for equipment MN 62A at 100 kc/s and 1,700 kc/s.

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

REPORT OF SPECIAL WORKING GROUP
to the Chairman of the Region 3 Conference
(Scope of Conference for
frequencies above 27.5 Mc/s)

At the Third Plenary Session, Part III, on June 13, the Chairman appointed the following Special Working Group:

W. F. Minners, Convener	U.S. Territories
J. L. Creighton	U.K. Colonies
M. N. Mirza, Chr. Com. 4	Pakistan
G. Searle, Chr. Com. 3	New Zealand

The Group was to consider the following:

1. Whether this Region 3 Conference should consider station list requirements for Region 3 Administrations in the frequency bands above 27.5 Mc/s, and
2. Whether this Region 3 Conference should consider any matters pertaining to frequency utilization in the bands above 27.5 Mc/s.

The Group met at 2.30 p.m. on June 13, and hereby submits the following report and recommendation:

Question 1.

In view of the predominant short-range propagational characteristics of frequencies above 27.5 Mc/s and the great labors that would be entailed by Administrations in preparing, and by this Conference in considering, such station list requirements, the Group concludes unanimously that coordination of station lists should be left to bilateral or multilateral agreement between the Administrations concerned.

Question 2.

Because certain special services, such as the maritime mobile service and the Aeronautical mobile service may require regional if not world-wide designation of one or more frequencies above 27.5 Mc/s, the Group recommends unanimously that such designations, if any, should be considered by this Region 3 Conference and be referred to Committee 3 so that opinions of Delegations may be adequately treated.

W. F. Minners,
Convener

COMMITTEE 3

SECOND REPORT OF TECHNICAL
STANDARD WORKING GROUP.

1. The Working Group on Technical Standards has examined, in accordance with its terms of Reference, the average radiating efficiencies of the different types of antenna for the different categories of stations.
2. The Group recommends that the figures given in the Report of the Preparatory Committee of the Region 3 Administrative Radio Conference be accepted with certain minor modifications. The Group also agrees with the general findings in Part II, section 6 of the Report.
3. The modifications referred to in paragraph 2 above are as follows :
Reference : Table IV, Part II P.C. Report.

Band in Kc/s	M o d i f i c a t i o n
150 - 325	Change figure of 50% to 40% for Coast, Aeronautical and Fixed Stations.
325 - 535	Change figure of 60% to 50% for Coast and Aeronautical Stations.

D.P. JAYASEKARA.

Convenor.

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS
for the period 20 to 24 June, 1949.

Monday, 20 June	0930 hours	Working Groups
	1400 "	" "
Tuesday, 21 June	0930 "	Working Groups
	1400 "	Committee 3
Wednesday, 22 June	0930 "	Committee 4
	1200 "	Committee 1
	1400 "	Committee 5
Thursday, 23 June	0930 "	Committee 3
	1400 "	Working Groups
Friday, 24 June	0930 "	Committee 3
	1400 "	Plenary Meeting

HORAIRE DES SEANCES
du 20 au 24 juin 1949

Lundi 20 juin	9h.30	Groupes de travail
	14h.00	" "
Mardi 21 juin	9h.30	Groupes de travail
	14h.00	Commission 3
Mercredi 22 juin	9h.30	Commission 4
	12h.00	Commission 1
	14h.00	Commission 5
Jeudi 23 juin	9h.30	Commission 3
	14h.00	Groupes de travail
Vendredi 24 juin	9h.30	Commission 3
	14h.00	Séance plénière

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

Committee 3

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONAL
COMMITTEE
(Committee 3)

7th Meeting
15th June, 1949

1. The Committee met at 2 p.m. on 15th June.
2. Document N° 30 was approved subject to the following amendments:
 - (a) page 2. paragraph 3.2.1 (b) instead of "an informal document" read "a paper".
 - (b) page 3. paragraph 3.3.2 second to last sentence, read "90%" instead of "90-/".
3. The Committee proceeded to discuss Document N° 32, continuing the discussion from the 6th Meeting.
4. The following amendments were made to Document 32:-
 - (a) Paragraph 1. Insert "and" between "study" and "drafting".
 - (b) Paragraph 1. Insert "against" between "protection" and "interference".
 - (c) Second paragraph of 3 to read as follows:

"In general, the values of protection to telegraph services are less than equivalent P.F.B. recommendations, because the effects of fading variations on the types of telegraph services used in the bands under consideration, are less than in the bands above 4 Mc/s."
 - (d) Page 2, Table I, under "Radio Navigation", change "(Note 6)" to "X(6)".
 - (e) Page 2, Note 1. Delete, and insert the following:

"Notes (1) 40 db is recommended as an average figure, allowing for fading, but it is realised that it may not be practicable to attain this figure in all cases; in other cases it may be possible to attain a higher figure, depending upon the density of requirements."

In the consideration of Document 32, the Delegate of India expressed the view that the figure of 40 db that has been recommended in Table I was likely to be rather too low if it were to include fading effects also on frequencies between 3 and 4 Mc/s as these effects were likely to be very marked on these frequencies especially for service to short distances up to about 800 km; and as such, additional protection may have to be provided for taking into account long and short term fading. He pointed out that

when the signal fades, the annoyance to the listener is considerably enhanced by the fact that the signal-to-noise or signal-to-interference ratio gets considerably reduced for the duration of the fades and if the depth and rapidity of fading is going to be appreciable as in the case of a short distance short wave broadcasting service, it would be very necessary to provide the necessary fading safety factor to keep the average signal to interference ratio high enough.

The Delegate of India suggested that a suitable figure for the fading safety factor may be taken as 17 db and though it may not be possible to provide for this additional protection in all cases, yet it was desirable to recognize the need for it in principle.

The majority of other speakers who included the Delegates of China, Australia, Indonesia, French Oversea Territories, Pakistan and U.K. Colonies expressed the view that the figures recommended by the Group took a sufficient fading factor into account.

5. On a show of hands, the Committee favoured a figure of 40 db. For: 6
Against: 1.

6. Document 32, as amended, was approved.

7. The Committee next discussed Document No 37. This was approved subject to the following amendments:

(a) Paragraph 2: delete, and substitute the following:

"2. The required minimum field strengths in decibels, for various types of services, in relation to machine speed A1 telegraphy could be taken to be the same as given in Table II (P.8) of the Preparatory Committee's Report, except that in the case of India, (for lining up the figures to correspond to practical experience) for Broadcasting (A3 High Fidelity) the figure should be 27 db instead of 16 db as given in the table."

(b) Paragraph 4, fourth line, delete "of".

(c) Paragraph 4, fifth line, read "Comparatively" instead of "Comparatively".

(d) Page 2. Table II, 3000 Kc/s at 1200 L.M.T. change "-18" to "-8".

(e) Page 5, Table X, Notes: in paragraph alongside asterisk, delete "case of ", delete "and Pakistan", change "these countries" to "this country".

8. The Committee proceeded to discuss Document 41. This Document was approved, without amendment.

9. The Committee agreed to discuss Document 39 at its next meeting. Mr. Jayasekara, convenor of Working Group C, advised certain corrections to this document, as follows:

(a) Page 1, para 3.2 second line, change "bands" to "bauds".

- (b) Page 1, para 3.3, change "alternation" to "attenuation".
- (c) Page 2, para 6, change "new" to "near".
- (d) Page 6, Table I, in column 33 db A3-A1 change "7.6" to "7.4" throughout.

10. The Delegate of the U.S. Territories made available for information purposes two papers, one relating to the maritime mobile service in the band 2000 to 2,850 Kc/s, and the other to the establishment of a safety system based upon the frequency of 2182 Kc/s for the maritime mobile radio telephone service. He suggested that the following matters should be considered by the Committee:

- (a) Distress service on 2182 Kc/s.
- (b) Organization of maritime telegraphy service in the 2 Mc/s band.
- (c) Use of V.H.F. in the maritime mobile service.
- (d) Appropriate resolutions and recommendations from the Region 2 Conference.

11. In order to study the questions in more detail, it was agreed by the Committee that a working group should be established to go through the Atlantic City Radio Regulations, with a view to the determination of the matters which should be considered in more detail by Committee 3.

12. Working Group D was accordingly constituted, with the following membership:

Convenor : Mr. Minners
Mr. Dobbyn
Mr. Chung
Mr. Searle
India
French Oversea Territories
U.K. Colonies

13. The Chairman handed to Mr. McDonald, Chairman of Working Group C, operational data which had been received from Indonesia and Japan.

14. The Meeting adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

G. Searle (New Zealand)

Chairman

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 4

Report of Working Group 1

(General Requirements)

Second Meeting.

15 June, 1949

Working Group 2 of Committee 4 held its first meeting at 9.30 hours on 15 June, 1949.

- 2.1 The additional requirements and modifications filed by the countries up to 7 June, 1949 were examined. It was decided by the Working Group that the original forms 1 and 2 be kept in the custody of the Secretary.
- 2.2 The Working Group noted that National Members have already commenced entering these in the I.B.M. lists and forms and hoped that this work would be completed before 20 June, 1949, the target date set by the Plenary Assembly.
- 3.1 The method of dealing with the frequency requirements in the Regional Bands, that would be received from the P.F.B., (referred to in Para. 3.7 of Document 26) was then discussed. It was recognized that as far as possible the information contained in the cards sent by the P.F.B. should be incorporated in the basic list of requirements.
- 3.2 After detailed discussion, the Working Group decided that:
 - 1) The Frequency requirements received from the P.F.B. should be interpolated in the I.B.M. list in the appropriate places in the ascending order of circuit numbers.
 - 2) To distinguish these requirements from those originally filed with the Regional Conference and those falling exclusively in the Regional bands, an asterisk would be put in the left hand side in the blank space before Column 1 of the I.B.M. Form.
 - 3) In cases where the requirement handed down by the P.F.B. has already been registered with the Regional Conference by the Administration concerned and is therefore found in the I.B.M. list, an asterisk and the M/c order recommended by the P.F.B. would be entered on the left hand side before Column 1 of the I.B.M. Form, so as to avoid duplication of the requirement in the Regional list.
4. The Working Group noted that elaborate corrections had been made in certain pages by the Administrations concerned, with the result that the pages would not be clear for easy working. The danger of certain requirements being lost sight of in the midst of a number of corrections specially in Committee 5 was also recognized. After discussion the Working Group was of the view that taking into consideration the time involved,

everything should be done to avoid having to print another list through the I.B.M. It was therefore decided that when certain pages of the basic list are very badly written over due to a large number of corrections, these pages should be typewritten on I.B.M. Forms through the Secretariat as this would also enable additional copies being prepared, in addition to the saving in time. The approval of Committee 4 to this is requested.

5. The method of showing different requirements using the same frequency was discussed. The view was expressed that these should be grouped together. After discussion it was recognized that the task of the Working Group is to prepare at the earliest possible date a correct basic list and so it was decided that grouping of circuits using the same frequency or any other groupings need not be done now as the same would be done automatically by the Frequency Assignment Committee when it studies problems like band loading, etc.
6. The question of the out-of-band requirements (referred to in Para. 5 of Document 26) was discussed by the Working Group. It was recognized that although the P.C. had recommended to the Conference a procedure for this, various factors like equipment limitation, the cost and time involved etc. should be taken into consideration before it can be decided if a particular requirement now working out of band should be moved to a higher or lower band. These, the Working Group felt, were factors on which only the Delegates concerned would be in a position to decide and so they are the persons most competent to do this work. The Working Group was also of the opinion that Committee 5 would have to do the work of clearing the bands before detailed assignments are taken up. The Working Group therefore decided that it should not now attempt to do this work, but must content itself with producing a correct basic list. It was decided to recommend to Committee 4 that this work be done in Committee 5.

Chairman:

V. Sundaram

COMMITTEE 1

REPORT OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE

5th Meeting, 15 June, 1949.

The Meeting was opened at 12.00 hours by the Chairman, Mr. S.S. Moorthy Rao.

1. Item 1 of the Agenda : APPROVAL OF REPORT OF THIRD MEETING (Document N°34).
 - 1.1. Document 34 was considered by the Meeting and approved without observation.
2. Item 2 of the Agenda : DRAFTING A SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS.
 - 2.1. After discussion of details, a schedule of meetings for the period 20-24 June, 1949, was drawn up (see Document N°42). It was agreed that, for the Working Groups, a blank schedule form be posted on the notice board, to be filled in by the respective Chairmen as necessary.
3. Item 3 of the Agenda : MISCELLANEOUS.
 - 3.1. Mr. Verboeket (Indonesia) asked for information on the finances of the Conference, and the Chairman asked the Secretary to report. The Secretary (Mr.Kunz) then gave a brief resumé of the Conference's budget and of the expenditures, and it was agreed that further details would be obtained and that a written report would be distributed for the information of the members of the Committee.
 - 3.2. Mr. Searle (New Zealand) raised the question of the possible overlapping of the Region 3 Conference with the Aeronautical Conference scheduled to begin at the end of July, 1949. The Secretary replied that he was to have an interview with the Secretary General the following day on this matter. It had already been foreseen that both the Region 3 and Region 1 Conferences would be prolonged beyond the dates originally envisaged.
 - 3.3. The Chairman said that he had discussed with Mr. Lhermite, Chairman of the Region 1 Conference, the question of a liaison group to coordinate the work of the two Conferences. It had been agreed that the formation of such a group could be postponed. The main responsibility in the matter rested, in any event, with the Provisional Frequency Board. Mr. Lhermite had asked that a formal letter on the question be sent to him, and the Chairman proposed to do this. His proposal was approved by the Meeting.

The Chairman had also made arrangements with Mr. Lhermite for the adjustment of Schedules of Meetings of the two Conferences.

The Chairman closed the Meeting at 13.00 hours.

Rapporteur :
G.M. Forrest

Chairman :
S.S.Moorthy Rao

COMMITTEE 3

THIRD REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP

ON TECHNICAL STANDARDS

1. The Working Group has, in accordance with its terms of reference, examined the questions of Mutual Interference taking Harmonic Radiation into consideration and Permissible Audio Distortion as it applies to broadcasting. The Working Group had before it Document N° 36 presented by the India Delegation.
2. Harmonic Radiation
 - 2.1 The intensity of radio frequency harmonics and parasitic emissions should not exceed the values stipulated by appendix 4 of the Radio Regulations of the Final Acts of the Atlantic City Conference 1947.
3. Permissible Audio Distortion

The non-union distortion on leaving the transmitter should not exceed 5% at 90% modulation for modulating frequencies between 100 and 5000 c.p.s. and it should not exceed 5% at 50% modulation for modulating frequencies above 5000 c.p.s.
4. The Working Group also examined the question of depth of audio modulation, and recognising the harmful effects of overmodulation of transmitters, the Working Group recommends that the depth of modulation of broadcast transmitters be limited to a maximum value of 95% on negative peaks.
5. The Working Group has found no objection to the adoption of the proposal of the India Delegation that the maximum carrier power of stations operating in the medium frequency band be limited to 200 kw, and the maximum carrier power of stations operating in tropical broadcasting bands be limited to 50 kw.
6. The Working Group considered the laying down of standards for protection against atmospheric and industrial noise, and came to the conclusion that in view of the insufficiency of information available on the subject, the Working Group could not make any definite recommendations which could be uniformly applied. Reference may be made to Recommendation N° 10 of the C.C.I.R. Stockholm 1948.

D.P. Sayasokara

Convenor.

MINUTES OF THE 6TH MEETING OF
THE TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONAL COMMITTEE

Tuesday, 14th June 1949

1. Declaring the meeting open at 9.30 a.m., the Chairman announced the agenda for the day's meeting, viz.: Consideration of Documents 32, 33, 36 and 37.
2. Document 33 was adopted by the Committee.
3. Document 36, viz. India Delegation's proposals for Technical Standards in respect of Broadcasting, was introduced by Mr. Nerurkar of India. After a brief discussion, it was decided to assign the various paragraphs to the working groups of the Committee for consideration as follows :

Section I of Doc.36 - Paragraphs 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9,11 and 12 were referred to Technical Standards Group.
Paragraphs 7,8,9,12 and 13 were referred to Propagation Group
paragraphs 7,10,11 were referred to Sharing Group.

Section II of Doc.36 - Paragraphs 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9,10,12,14,15 were referred to Technical Standards Group
Paragraphs 7,8,9,10,12,15 and 16 were referred to Propagation Group.
Paragraphs 7,11 and 13 were referred to Sharing group.

On the suggestion of Mr. Nerurkar, the Committee decided to ask the Secrétariat to furnish one complete set of documents of Commission 4 of the Mexico City H.F. Broadcasting Conference and the final acts of the same for official reference of the members of this Committee.

4. Discussion was then opened on Document No.32.

The Delegate of India took exception to the statement in paragraph 5 of Doc.32 in respect of fading on the Regional bands of high frequencies. He stated that fading can be severe on 2.5 mc. and upwards and this could be proved on theoretical considerations and was based also on experience obtained through many years in India. Data on fading was available to him, which he said, could be furnished to the working group.

The Delegate of French Overseas Territories stated that it is the relative value of the depth of fades that is important. Such

comparative values for fading on high frequencies above and below 4 mc. should only be taken into account as PFB has done. In fact the work of the PFB was very comprehensive. He asked if the Indian Data now referred to was comparative in nature for both high and regional bands and whether that data was exceptional for India or could be taken as general.

The delegate of India replied that the data was comprehensive and covered various orders of frequencies and measurements were taken at various locations and periods. As such the data has its own value. P.F.B. has taken the fading factor of 0, which is not correct on both theoretical and practical considerations.

The delegate of French Overseas Territories remarked that at the same time P.F.B. has taken into account certain other factors which are not present in the Regional Bands.

The delegate of India stated that the question of fading allowance could be referred back to the working group for further study in the light of the discussion and the data now available.

5. The Chairman suggested that the discussion on paragraph 5 in regard to this particular matter be postponed for some time and that the Committee should first consider the figures given in the table annexed to the report.

There was a brief discussion on the protection for Radio Navigation Aid, with reference to footnote 6 on the table.

The delegate of India said that the Radio Navigation Aid should be protected as such irrespective of the type of modulation it carries. Protection should on no account be lowered for such an important service. The question of minimum signal to be protected for this type of service was being examined in consultation with Mr. Keen.

The Chairman pointed out that the question of minimum signal was different from the question of protection.

The delegate of New Zealand stated that footnote 6 could refer to Radio Ranges only.

The Chairman explained on the blackboard the mechanism of interference of the ground wave of one beacon with the skywave of another beacon which is varying in phase all the time, stating that the footnote could apply to both Radio Ranges and Homer Beacons.

6. Discussion once again turned to the Protection Radio for Broadcasting in connection with footnote 1, when the delegate of India suggested an amendment to it, viz.: "40 Db is recommended as an average figure, but it is realised that it may be necessary to lower or increase this figure in certain cases."

The Chairman stated that footnote 1 was put in under a different context, viz. that "sharing" might necessitate a lower protection value.

The delegate of India said that as a Technical Document it should correctly take into account the phenomenon of fading. The recognition of this fact must be indicated in the document, and the extent to which that has been taken into account.

The delegate of French Overseas Territories said that he saw no reason why the P.F.B. recommendation could not be accepted as it took into account everything.

The delegate of Indonesia pointed out that fading is assumed lower than the P.F.B. figures only in the case of telegraph services and not for broadcasting.

The delegate of India said that he was making a point that the P.F.B. in assuming 0 as fading factor to these frequencies was not technically correct. He proposed a figure of 17 db.

Mr. Nerurkar (India) explained the basis of their proposal of 17 db., which took into account the hour to hour and day to day fading, the allowance for these being 9 and 8 db. respectively. This figure he said was calculated on the basis of protection for 80% of the time or 90% of the hour and 90% of the day. He also pointed out that a fading allowance of 17 db. was accepted by the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference at Mexico City on the same considerations. It was contended now that fading can be as severe on the regional bands if not more than on the high frequencies. Recognising this, it would not be proper for the Technical Committee of this Conference to suggest a protection of 40 db. for both medium and high frequencies. He agreed that 40 db. could be satisfactory on medium frequencies or on steady state conditions of the high frequencies in the absence of fading. To this must be added a fading allowance - which of course can be a matter of further discussion.

The Chairman indicated that the technical standards that we should set up should take into account the operational experience as well. In fact, this committee has, according to its terms of reference, to coordinate the two.

Mr. Venkataraman (India) gave a brief exposé on the mechanism of fading in respect of short distance short term fading. He explained the difference in the modes of propagation between high frequencies covering large distances with beamed transmissions and high frequencies covering short distances with omnidirectional high angle transmissions, and went on to explain how and why fading can be very severe on the latter. He also gave an account of the results obtained with pulsing

for both the types of transmissions, with particular reference to experiments carried out in India.

The meeting adjourned at 12.30 p.m. and the discussion was postponed to the next meeting.

B. Y. Nerurkar
Reporter

G. Searle,
Chairman

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 3

Minutes of the 8th Meeting of the
Technical and Operational Committee

Friday, 17th June 1949.

1. The meeting was declared open at 2.10 p.m. While waiting for the Convener of the Standards Group, the Chairman said, the Committee could discuss a matter that came up in the morning during informal discussions with Mr. Moorthy Rao, the Chairman of the Conference. This matter, he said, concerned the subdivision of the Region into various portions for various categories of requirements from the point of assignments. He requested Mr. Nerurkar who was present during the informal discussion, to explain the matter fully to the Committee.
2. Mr. Nerurkar (India) said that looking at the requirements from the point of power or range of reception in the various categories of services and looking at the geographical configuration of the Region, it was obvious that the requirements could be broken down into 3 subcategories from the point of assignments:
 - a) Requirements which could be met with inside a given country without affecting assignments made to any other country in the same portion of the spectrum.
 - b) Assignments which could be made to a group of countries in a given spectrum space without affecting assignments made to another group of countries in the same spectrum space.
 - c) Requirements which have to be treated on a Regional basis as a whole.

It is understood that the Sharing Group is studying the problem of sharing among the various categories of services and would no doubt give certain broad recommendations for guidance of the Assignments Committee. If the work of the Sharing Group could so permit, certain broad lines of divisions such as above may facilitate the work of the Assignments Committee a great deal. It was open to the members of the Committee to express their point of view on this matter.

Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas Territories) stated that it was for Committee 5 to consider this matter. If any technical data, additional to that which would be furnished, is required by the Committee while making assignments there is always the possibility of requesting the Technical Committee. The question of power consideration is not so very important because stations of the same power irrespective of its value could share the same frequency in different parts of the Region.

The Chairman cited a few examples where assignments made in one portion of the Region could not affect the assignments made in another portion. This he said was the main point.

Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire suggested the following manner of study. The Sharing Group should study distances for use of same frequency without interference, without taking geographical blocks into account. This he said is the only possibility because Com. 3 does not possess the information on the density of Requirements in the various parts of the Region.

The Chairman agreed with this point of view. There were no objections raised.

3. Document 39, Report of the Technical Standards Group was then introduced by Mr. Jayasekhara (Convener). This document he said mainly deals with minimum frequency assignment separation taking into account various factors. There are certain tables attached to this report.

Table I - gives the Frequency Assignments separations based on Transmitter Stability and Receiver Characteristics.

Table II - gives the proposed separations.

Table III- gives the near channel separation to avoid interference.

4. The Chairman then proceeded to consider this document paragraph by paragraph.
5. The following correction was made in paragraph 3.3:

Substitute "altenuation" in the first line in place of "Alternation".

6. Mr. Chung (China) pointed out that for machine speed A1-A1 and A1-A2 , 25 db protection was stipulated. In table III, we do not find a column corresponding to this. Is this an omission ?

The Chairman agreeing with the Delegate of China, referred the matter to the Chairman of the Working Group, who agreed to furnish the additional tables requested.

7. Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire referring to paragraph 4.4, said that he does not wish to contest the figures adopted, but he feels that the allowance for the pass band viz. 1.5 Kc/s was rather strict. He pointed out that the medium grade material in use has a pass band of 2 to 3 Kc/s, i.e. has inferior characteristics than what we have adopted here. It is true he agreed, that new equipment which is beginning to appear, has the characteristics that have been assumed. Paragraph 4.4. may therefore be slightly modified to take due note of this fact.

After a brief discussion on the following modification to paragraph 4.4, proposed by Mr. Nerurkar (India) to take into account fully the views expressed, was adopted.

- (i) Delete the last sentence of the 1st portion of paragraph 4.4 which runs as "The Receivers considered for the above ... etc. ".
- (ii) Substitute the following in place of the above : "The Receivers purposes are such as have been lately put into service or which will be put into service in the near future and have the following characteristics :"
- (iii) Retain the "characteristics" as given in the original text.
- (iv) The following sentence should be added in the beginning of the Concluding sub-paragraph of 4.4.
"It is however realised that although the above characteristics are assumed to be average, the equipment in use at the present time might have lower characteristics."
- (v) Modify the next sentence (the first sentence in the original text) as :
"The working group is at the same time aware that better grade Receivers are also available and are being used by administrations."

Delete the next sentence which runs as "But it was felt ... etc."

Retain the last sentence which runs as "On the basis of the recommendations of ... etc."

8. In paragraph 5.3, the following additional text was proposed by Mr. McDonald (Australia) and was included after a brief discussion :

"It is realised, however, that the present usage of frequencies might have a pronounced influence on the extent to which the recommendation may be applied."

9. The typographical error in the title of paragraph 6 was corrected by substituting "Near" in place of "New".

There was a brief discussion on the last sentence of sub-paragraph 6.1. Mr. McDonald (Australia) proposed that the word "fieldstrength" be replaced by "power input". Mr. Jayasekhara (U.K. Colonies) said that the word Receiver did not mean the receiver proper but the aerial etc. associated with it and as protection ratios etc. were all considered in terms of field-strengths, he preferred to retain the word field-strength. Mr. Nerurkar (India) proposed that the work "Receiver" be changed to "Receiving Location" to which the Committee agreed.

Mr. McDonald (Australia) corrected the Doc. No quoted in 6.3 as 390.

10. There was considerable discussion on paragraph 7.2, in which all delegations took part. It was generally felt that this Conference can only take note of the standards specified by the Atlantic City Radio Conference. To take into account various divergent views expressed on the question of Frequency Tolerance, the Chairman indicated that the paragraph 7.2 be deleted from the text but that the question be referred to the Working Group to draft a suitable recommendation to the administrations, to which the Committee agreed.
11. Paragraph 7.3 "Audio modulation bandwidth" was modified on a verbal recommendation of the Working Group itself to read as follows:

"With the figure of 10 Kc/s that is recommended for the frequency assignment separation, the Audio modulating bandwidth in which is normally left to the discretion of the administrations shall have to be restricted as required down to 6400 c.p.s. in cases of adjacent channel interference, due to higher modulating frequencies".

The modifications are underlined in the above text.

12. The concluding portion of paragraph 7.4 was modified on the suggestion of Mr. McDonald (Australia) and supported by Mr. Jayasekhara and Mr. Nerurkar. The text from "none of the side band frequencies onwards should read as "no interference is caused to stations operating outside the broadcasting bands."
13. Mr. Jayasekhara (Convener of Standards Group) pointed out certain corrections in Table I in Annex I, - page 9,
- (i) Title in 3rd Column. The bracketed term should read Db/Kc/s
 - (ii) 4th Column under "Fixed Telegraph" - Type of Receiver - should read "Recro" + 0.7 Kc/s Filter.
14. The Chairman remarked that if there was no objection, Doc. 39 could be adopted without the Annex which was purely for information and would not be incorporated in the final Report of the Committee. The Committee agreed. The Chairman also outlined the procedure he intends to follow in respect of the presentation of the Committees work to the Plenary Assembly.

The Chairman said that he proposed to present to the Plenary, the Working Group Reports together with the corresponding Minutes of the Committee meeting that considered these reports, and avoid making a final Report of the Work of this Committee, and the documentation necessary for it. He thought that this would be best in the interest of the Conference as a whole because the work of the Committee could be progressively approved by the Plenary, without waiting for the completion of all work and a final consolidated Report.

There were no objections to this procedure.

15. The meeting adjourned at 5.40 p.m.

Reporter

R.Y. Nerurkar

Chairman

G. Searle



**Administrative Radio Conference for Region 3
(Geneva, 1949)**

Document No. 49

Note: The following corrigendum was issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 51 - Corrigendum to Document No. 49

COMMITTEE 3

Technical and Operational Committee

(Committee 3)

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN TO PLENARY.
Number I

1. In fulfilment of its terms of Reference, Committee 3 has accepted certain standards recommended by the Preparatory Committee, and has modified others.
2. It is recommended that the Conference approve of these in order that the work of sharing may proceed. As discussed previously in Plenary Session, the recommendations should be approved for the purposes of guidance only. It may be found as work proceeds that the values require modification in the light of operational experience.
3. The items so far approved by Committee 3, and for which Conference approval is recommended are as follows :-
 - a. Medium and Low Frequency Propagation data.
Reference : Document 28, paragraph 1.2
Adopted by Committee Ref. Document 33.
 - b. Protection of Superheterodyne Receiver Intermediate Frequencies.
Reference : Document No 30 paragraph 3.2.3 (c).
 - c. Aeronautical Distress Frequency (Pakistan).
Reference : Document No 30 par. 3.2.3 (d).
 - d. Protection Ratios for the various Types of Service and Emission.
Reference : Document No 32 as amended in Document No 43, paragraphs 4 a, b, c, d, e.
 - e. Minimum Field Strengths required for the various types of Service.
Reference : Document No 37 as amended by Document No 43 paragraphs 7 a, b, c, d, e.
 - f. Average Radiating Efficiencies of the Different types of antenna for the different Categories of Stations.
Reference : Document No 41. Approved in Document No 43 par.8.

g. Frequency Assignment Separations.

Reference : Document N° 39 paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, and Tables I, II and III as amended in Document N° 43 paragraphs 9a, b, c, d, and as amended in Document N° 48.

4. As the work of Committee 3 proceeds and permits a separate consolidated report will be submitted to the Plenary Session.

G. SEARLE
Chairman.

COMMITTEE 3

REPORT OF WORKING GROUP D
to the Chairman of Committee 3
(Review of Radio Regulations, Atlantic City, 1947)

At the meeting of Committee 3, on June 15, the Chairman organized Working Group D in which representatives of the following countries expressed a desire to participate, under the Convenorship of W.F. Minners, U.S. Territories :

Australia
China
French Overseas Territories
India
New Zealand
U.K. Colonies
U.S. Territories

The Group was to review the Radio Regulations, Atlantic City, 1947, list such references as appear appropriate to the Group for consideration by this Regional Conference, and to submit such list to the Chairman of Committee 3 for further discussion.

The Group met at 2:30 p.m. on June 20, reviewed the references Radio Regulations, and hereby submits this report with the following recommended list of discussion items :

<u>R.R. Ref.</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Par. 89	The assignments of the band limit frequencies 2065, 2105, and others as appear in the Preparatory Committee Report appear to be possibly at variance with the referenced paragraph.
Par. 198, Par. 830- 834	Guard band, modulation, and working frequencies for the world-wide safety, calling, intership and harbor control frequency of 156.80 Mc/s. (This item is listed here only as information since the Plenary meeting has yet to decide on the question of consideration of bands above 27.5 Mc/s). Reference is made to the recommendation appearing in par. 198 that Regions 1 and 3 should follow Region 2 and adopt class F ₃ emission.
Par. 151 Par. 269 Par. 751 Art. 33 Sec. V	Organization of the maritime mobile radio-telegraph service in the 2 Mc/s band. (See U.S. proposal to Region 2 Conference).

- Par. 589 World-wide safety system based upon the frequency 2182 kc/s
Art. 34 and associated guard and working frequencies for the Maritime
Sec. I and Mobile Radiotelephone Service. (See U.S. proposal to Region 2
 II Conference). (Also see International Convention for the Safety
Par. 860 of Life at Sea, London, 1948, Chapter IV, Regulations 4, 8, and
5th C.C.I.R. 15. To be reviewed in accordance with Recommendation 24, C.C.I.R.
 Rec. Stockholm, 1948).
 No. 24
- Art. 33 Consideration of the bands included between 405 and 535 kc/s.
Sec. II
- Par. 233 Consideration of the bands 110 to 160 kc/s of which Region 3
Art. 33 will consider the band 150 to 160 kc/s wherein only Class A1 or
Sec. III F1 emission is authorized.
- Par. 240 Consideration of restricted types of emission to protect 500
 and kc/s and 333 kc/s.
Par. 241

The Working Group believes that such consideration as may be given by Committee 3 to the above items should take into account the findings of the Regions 1 and 2 Conferences where practicable.

W.F. Minners
Convenor.

CORRIGENDUM AU DOCUMENT N° 49

Texte français :

Au paragraphe 3 b, lire :

"des moyennes fréquences" et non

"des moyens de fréquences".

CORRIGENDUM TO DOCUMENT N° 49

English text :

In paragraph 3 f, read :

"types" instead of

"tapes".

COMMITTEE 5

AGENDA FOR THE SECOND MEETING
of the
Committee for the Allocation of Frequencies (Cttee 5)
Wednesday, 22 June 1949, at 1400 hours

1. Consideration of paragraph 4, Part V of Preparatory Committee's Report.
 2. Organisation of the work of the Committee.
 3. Decision about information necessary to the Committee and about its presentation.
 4. Miscellaneous.
-

COMMISSION 5

ORDRE DU JOUR DE LA DEUXIEME SEANCE
de la
Commission chargée de l'attribution des fréquences
Mercredi 22 juin 1949, à 14 heures.

1. Examen du paragraphe 4 de la Partie V du Rapport de la Commission préparatoire.
2. Organisation du travail de la Commission.
3. Détermination des informations et de la présentation des informations nécessaires à la Commission.
4. Divers.

Administrative Radio Conference
for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949.

Region 3 - Document No 53-E
22 June, 1949.

NOTE BY SECRETARIAT

At the request of the Chairman of Committee 1, the
attached letters are circulated for information.

- 2 -
(Reg.3-53-E)

International Telecommunication Union

Geneva, 21st June, 1949.

Mr. S.S. Moorthy Rao,
Chairman of Region 3 Conference,
G e n e v a

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to remit you the attached letter from
Mr. Shinichi Hase, Delegate of Japan.

I think you will submit this important communication to
the Plenary Assembly next Friday.

Yours sincerely,

F. v. Ernst
Secretary General

(47)

Geneva, 20th June, 1949.

Dr. Franz von Ernst,
Secretary General,
International Telecommunication Union,
GENEVA.

Dear Dr. von Ernst :

On instructions of the Japanese Government I have the honor to transmit to you the following official message dated June 13, 1949, signed by the Japanese Minister of Telecommunications :

"The Japanese Government refers to its acceptance of the invitation to take part in the Region Three Conference, Geneva. Solely because of desire to avoid any international ill will which might arise from difference of opinion regarding Japan's admission to this Conference pending decision by August session Administrative Council, Japanese Government has instructed its delegates there to withdraw request for admission to this particular Region Three Conference without prejudice to Japan's status of membership in I.T.U."

In the circumstances it would be appreciated if the credentials submitted by the Japanese Delegation to the Region Three Conference could be returned to the undersigned.

It is my understanding that the Delegation of the Territories of the United States is prepared to exercise its good offices in connection with the interests of Japan in the Region Three Administrative Radio Conference of the I.T.U.

It would be appreciated if you would be good enough to transmit the above information to the Chairman of the Region Three Conference in order that it may be brought to the attention of the Conference in the appropriate manner.

With highest esteem,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Shinichi Hase
Delegation of Japan

Delegation of the United States of America
I.T.U. Region 3 Frequency Conference

June 21, 1949.
Villa Moynier
122, Rue de Lausanne,
Geneva, Switzerland.

S.S. Moorthy Rao, Esquire
Chairman, Region 3 Administrative
Radio Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union,
Maison des Congrès,
Geneva, Switzerland.

Sir :

I have the honor to inform you that the Delegation of the Territories of the United States has been advised that the Government of Japan has withdrawn its acceptance of the invitation of the Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union to participate in the Region 3 Administrative Radio Conference.

I hereby have the honor to inform you that the Delegation of the Territories of the United States is prepared to exercise its good offices in connection with the interests of Japan in the Region 3 Administrative Radio Conference.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) John N. Plakias
Chairman,
Delegation Territories of the
United States.

Delegation of the United States of America
I.T.U. Region 3 Frequency Conference

June 21, 1949.
Villa Moynier,
122, Rue de Lausanne,
Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. J. Kunz, Secretary,
Region 3 Administrative Radio
Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union,
Geneva, Switzerland.

Sir :

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Marden G. Cooke has been added to the list of Advisors of the Delegation of the Territories of the United States to the Region 3 Radio Administrative Conference of the International Telecommunication Union. Mr. Cooke will be accompanied by such technical staff as might be considered desirable.

Accordingly, it would be appreciated if the appropriate modifications could be made in the records of this Conference.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) John N. Plakias
Chairman,
Delegation Territories of the
United States

AGENDA FOR THE FIFTH PLENARY MEETING
to be held on Friday 24 June, 1949, at 1400 hours.

1. Participation of Japan to the work of the Conference (Document N° 53)
 2. Report of Chairman of Committee 3 (Document N° 49).
 3. Verbal Report of Chairman of Committee 4.
 4. Verbal Report of Chairman of Committee 5.
 5. Any other business.
-

ORDRE DU JOUR
de la cinquième séance plénière
du vendredi 24 juin 1949 à 14 heures.

1. Participation du Japon aux travaux de la Conférence (Document N° 53).
2. Rapport du Président de la Commission 3 (Document N° 49).
3. Rapport verbal du Président de la Commission 4.
4. Rapport verbal du Président de la Commission 5.
5. Divers.

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS
for the Period 27 June - 2 July 1949.

Monday, 27 June	0930 hours	Committee 2
	1000 "	Committee 1 (Finance)
	1400 "	Committee 3
Tuesday, 28 June	0930 "	Working Groups
	1400 "	Working Groups
Wednesday, 29 June	0930 "	Committee 5
	1200 "	Committee 1
	1400 "	Committee 4
Thursday, 30 June	0930 "	Plenary Meeting
	1400 "	Working Groups
Friday, 1st July	0930 "	Committee 5
	1400 "	Committee 3

HORAIRE DES SEANCES
du 27 juin au 2 juillet 1949.

Lundi 27 juin	9h.30	Commission 2
	10h.00	Commission 1 (Finances)
	14h.00	Commission 3
Mardi 28 juin	9h.30	Groupes de travail
	14h.00	Groupes de travail
Mercredi 29 juin	9h.30	Commission 5
	12h.00	Commission 1
	14h.00	Commission 4
Jeudi 30 juin	9h.30	Séance plénière
	14h.00	Groupes de travail
Vendredi 1er juillet	9h.30	Commission 5
	14h.00	Commission 3

Administrative Radio Conference
for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949.

Region 3 - Document No 56-E
26 July, 1949.

ADDENDUM TO DOCUMENT No 56
(List of Participants)

Page 2 : U.K. COLONIES

Delegates :

Add : 3050 W. SWANSON,
Assistant Inspector of Wireless
Telegraphy, G.P.O., London.

Hôtel des Familles
2.60.29

Conférence administrative
des Radiocommunications
pour la Région 3
GENEVE, 1949

Région 3 - Document No 56-F
26 juillet 1949

ADDENDUM AU DOCUMENT No 56
(Liste des Participants)

Page 2 : COLONIES DU ROYAUME-UNI

Délégués :

Ajouter : 3050 W. SWANSON,
Assistant Inspector of
Wireless Telegraphy,
G.P.O., London.

Hôtel des Familles
2.60.29

Page 2 : U.K. COLONIES

Delete : 3036 Harold Albert ROWLAND Hôtel Beau-Séjour
Chief of Division, 5.33.33
Telecommunications Dept.
Ministry of Civil Aviation.

3048 G.D. DEUCHARS, c/o Grossen
Chief of Division, 23, Quai du Mont-Blanc
Telecommunications Dept. 2.75.53
Ministry of Civil Aviation, London.

I.F.R.B.

3047 Tai-Kuang WANG, 1, Rue Cavour

Page 2 : COLONIES DU ROYAUME-UNI

Supprimer : 3036 Harold Albert ROWLAND,
Chief of Division,
Telecommunications Dept.
Ministry of Civil Aviation, London.

Hôtel Beau-Séjour
5.33.33

Remplacer 3048 G.D. DEUCHARS, c/o Grossen
par : Chief of Division, 23, Quai du Mont-Blanc
Telecommunications Dept. 2.75.53
Ministry of Civil Aviation, London.

I.F.R.B.

3047 Tai-Kuang WANG 1, Rue Cavour

(This document replaces
Document No 4)

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

AFGHANISTAN

3043 Abdul Ghafour SHARAR
First Secretary to the Royal
Legation of Afghanistan, Paris.

AUSTRALIA

Delegates :

3001 D. McDONALD, Leader
Divisional Engineer,
Postmaster General's Department,
Australia.

27, Avenue de Miremont
4.91.45

3002 J.M. DOBBYN
Superintendent Wireless Branch,
Victoria, Postmaster General's
Department of Australia.

25, Chemin du Bout du Monde
Le Rancho, Champel
5.99.87

3003 Wg. Cdr. George PROSSER

34, Chemin des Cottages
5.93.82

Secretary :

3042 Miss Margaret HYETT

76, Rue de Montchoisy

BURMA

Delegate :

3011 S.S. Moorthy RAO

8, Route de Florissant
5.85.03

CHINA

Delegates :

3004 Chih-Fah CHUNG, Leader
Deputy General Manager C.G.R.A.

5, Rue du Vieux-Collège
4.66.23

3005 Ting-Shou LING, Adviser

5, Rue du Vieux-Collège
4.66.23

PORTUGUESE COLONIES

Delegate :

3006	Arnaldo Paiva CARVALHO, Engineer, Inspector of Colonial P.T.T.	Hôtel Beau-Rivage 2.04.50
------	-------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------

U.K. COLONIES

Delegates :

3007	Albert Henry MUMFORD, O.B.E., Leader, Chief of Division, Engineer-in-Chief's Office, G.P.O.	Hôtel des Familles 2.60.29
3008	James Leslie CREIGHTON, Engineer, Deputy Chief of Division, Engineer-in-Chief's Office, G.P.O.	Hôtel des Familles 2.60.29
3037	Don Paulis JAYASEKARA Superintending Telecommunication Engineer, Colombo.	Hôtel Cornavin 2.04.30
3036	Harold Albert ROWLAND Chief of Division, Telecommunications Department, Ministry of Civil Aviation.	Hôtel Beau-Séjour 5.33.33
3009	Lt.Col. Ivan St. Quintin SEVERIN, Deputy Chairman, British Joint Communications Board, London.	Hôtel des Familles 2.60.29

Representatives

3038	Ronald KEEN, Senior Staff Engineer, Cable and Wireless Ltd.	Hôtel International 2.80.95
3039	Raymond John HITCHCOCK, Assistant Engineer, Cable and Wireless Limited.	12, Rue des Alpes 2.13.96

Secretary :

3040	Miss Kathleen Mary PESTIFIELD	Hôtel des Familles 2.60.29
------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

Delegates :

3010	Jean LALUNG-BONNAIRE, Leader Chief Engineer	Hôtel Mon Repos 2.65.69
3045	Philippe de Lalande de CALAN Corvette Master	Hôtel Mon Repos 2.65.69

3047	Capt. Paul RICHARD General War Staff.	c/o Mrs. Richard 24, Rue du Mont-Blanc 2.06.66
3048	Lt. Col. Georges SARRE, General Air Staff.	3, Rue Château-Banquet 2.01.25

INDIA

Delegates :

3011	S.S. Moorthy RAO, Leader Deputy Director General, Posts & Telegraphs, New Delhi.	8, Route de Florissant 5.85.03
3044	B.Y. NERURKAR, Station Engineer, All India Radio.	Hôtel Regina 2.66.74
3041	Lt. Col. J.N. SHAHANI, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.	Hôtel Beau-Rivage 2.04.50
3012	V. SUNDARAM, Posts & Telegraphs Directorate.	5, Rue du Vieux-Collège Appartement 35 4.54.82
3046	K. VENKATARAMAN, All India Radio.	Hôtel Richemond 2.71.20

Advisers :

3035	F/Lt. Karnail SINGH, Royal Indian Air Force.	Hôtel Beau-Rivage 2.04.50
3013	Capt. H.K. RANJIT, Indian Army.	Hôtel Beau-Rivage 2.04.50

INDONESIE

Délégués :

3014	L.F.J. VERBOEKET, Leader, Chief Engineer P.T.T.	20, Quai Gustave Ador 4.66.33
3015	Cornelius J. van KOETSVELD	12, Rue des Alpes 2.13.96

NEW ZEALAND

Delegates :

3019	George SEARLE, Leader, Radio Engineer, G.P.O., Wellington.	Hôtel Beau-Séjour 5.33.33
3021	Frederick Robert W. ANDREWS, Radio Engineer, Department of Civil Aviation.	Hôtel Beau-Séjour 5.33.33
3020	J.M. POWER, Radio Engineer, G.P.O., Wellington.	Hôtel Beau-Rivage 5.33.33

PAKISTAN

Delegates :

3022 M.N. MIRZA, Leader,
Deputy Director General P.T.T.

Hôtel Beau-Rivage
2.04.50

3023 Capt. Rafiq SIDDIQI
Pakistan Signals.

54bis, Route de Malagnou

PHILIPPINES

Delegate :

3024 Arcenio F. ALVENDIA,
Supervising Radio Engineer,
Bureau of Telecommunications.

12, Rue des Alpes
2.13.96

U.S. TERRITORIES

Delegates :

3025 John N. PLAKIAS, Leader
First Secretary, U.S.Embassy,
Paris.

Hôtel Richemond
2.71.20

Advisers :

3018 Marden G. COOKE,
International Telecommunications
Consultant.

5, Rue du Vieux-Collège
5.18.54

3028 Lt. James L. LATHROP, U.S.C.G.,
Chief of Electronics Section,
Aids to Navigation Division,
United States Coast Guard,
Department of Treasury.

Hôtel Mon Repos
2.19.32

3026 Lt. Com. Edgar L. MARGOLF, U.S.N.
Frequency Section, Office of the
Chief of Naval Communications,
Department of the Navy.

Hôtel Mon Repos
2.19.32

3027 William F. MINNERS,
Chief Systems-Facilities Branch,
Marine Radio and Safety Division,
Bureau of Engineering, Federal
Communication Commission.

Hôtel Mon Repos
2.19.32

Secretary :

3029 Miss Alice BURKOWSKY

Hôtel Cornavin
2.04.30

Secretariat of Delegation

Villa Moynier
2.14.80

KOREA (Republic of)

Observers :

3030 Cho Wook PAK, Radio Engineer,
Department of Communications.

Hôtel des Familles
2.60.29

3031 Tuk Pong HAHN, Chief Engineer,
Korean Broadcasting System.

Hôtel des Familles
2.60.29

UNITED NATIONS

Observer :

3033 Jerzy SZAPIRO,
Director of External Services
of the Department of Public
Information.

Palais des Nations
Bureau C.302

I.A.T.A.

Observer :

3034 J.P. GUNNER

Hôtel Bernina
2.81.77

Administrative Radio Conference
for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949.

Region 3 - Document N° 57-E
23 June, 1949.

NOTE BY SECRETARIAT

In accordance with the wish expressed by them at the 3rd Plenary Assembly, the Delegates of the Region 3 Conference will find attached hereto, for their information, the Minutes of the 3rd Meeting of the Plenary Assembly of the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris 1949, dealing with the admission of Japan to that Conference.

M I N U T E S
of the
THIRD MEETING OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

10 June 1949

The meeting was opened at 10.15 a.m., Mr. Lange, Chairman of the Conference, being in the Chair.

AGENDA

1. Adoption of Minutes of the Second Meeting of the Plenary Assembly, held on 31 May 1949 (Document 66);
2. Admission of Japan.

Item 1 of the Agenda: Adoption of Minutes of the Second Meeting of the Plenary Assembly, held on 31 May 1949 (Document 66).

This document was adopted, subject to the following amendments:

1. Amendment requested by the Head of the French Delegation:

Page 15, last paragraph, delete "It would risk falsifying ... must be foreseen", and read as follows: "The vote might well be misleading, since the countries first called upon to vote would not know how many Delegations desired to bear the costs. There were two aspects of the problem which must be considered:"

2. Amendment requested by the Head of the Portuguese Delegation:

Page 12, third paragraph, line 3, for "For purely financial reasons", read "For various reasons".

3. Amendment requested by the Head of the Delegation of the Union of South Africa, who remarked in passing that his Delegation represented the Union of South Africa and the Territory of South-West Africa:

Page 5, last paragraph but one, read "Union of South Africa and the Territory of South-West Africa".

4. Amendment requested by the Head of the Italian Delegation:

Page 17, third paragraph, sixth line, read: "... In addition, those Administrations which had requested the use of Russian should undertake to pay the expenses involved, sharing them with those other countries willing to contribute towards this end. The Italian Delegation was in favour of the use of Russian for interpretation, in order that the work of the Conference might be performed in the smoothest and most expeditious manner possible."

5. Amendment requested by the Delegate of Egypt:

Page 10, third paragraph, second line, read: "The Russian language might be used for oral interpretation only, as its use as a working language would cost a great deal for personnel and documentation. However, its use should be considered strictly as an exceptional measure for this Conference only."

6. Amendment requested by the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

Page 15, fifth paragraph, last two lines, read:
"... His Administration would do likewise."

7. Amendment requested by the Head of the Netherlands Delegation:

Page 9, last paragraph, second sentence, read: "The request for a fourth language has been made and what has to be done, therefore, must be to ascertain who wants to carry the financial consequences of its use. We cannot, of course, vote on this matter as a majority could not compel a minority to contribute to expenses for which clear and binding rules have already been laid down in the Convention."

8. Amendment requested by the Head of the Indian Delegation:

Page 26, first paragraph, line eleven, read: "The preparation of the final documents was governed by the ordinary expenses. It was therefore clear that the expenses incurred by the use of Russian must be borne ..."

Item 2. Admission of Japan.

The Chairman recalled that the question of the admission of Japan to the Conference had been debated at the first meeting of the Plenary Assembly, which had adopted the following resolution proposed by Egypt:

"In order to enlighten the Plenary Assembly on the present status of Japan in regard to the I.T.U., and before the Plenary Assembly takes a final decision as to the admission or non-admission of Japan to the Paris Conference, the Plenary Assembly requests the Secretary General of the I.T.U. to submit by telegram a complete memorandum of all the information in his possession concerning this question."

The Secretary General of the I.T.U. had replied in a memorandum (Document No. 56), which had been distributed. The question of the admission of Japan to the Conference might therefore be raised again. In view of the lengthy discussion which had taken place at the first meeting of the Plenary Assembly and of the opportunity of studying the documents sent by the Secretary General, he thought that, so as to shorten the debate, the arguments which had already been presented should be borne in mind and repetitions avoided.

The Delegate of the United States of America said that Document No. 56 contained complete documentation concerning a difficult problem and he wished to deal only with certain points regarding the organization of the International Telecommunication Union, which was the oldest administrative union in the world. It was obvious, at Atlantic City, that the Union was very jealous of its autonomy. It had been willing to enter into an agreement with the United Nations for certain questions which were of mutual interest and especially for common administrative problems; when it came to the question of Membership of the Union, however, the Plenipotentiary Conference of Atlantic City laid down clearly, in language that could not be misunderstood, the conditions under which countries could become members.

Some of the delegates at the Paris Conference would still remember the debates which took place on the subject and how it was finally decided to maintain as Members of the Union certain countries which were not considered as possessing full sovereignty. The advantage had been recognized at that time of having a universal Union for telephony and telegraphy, where it was of prime importance, and above all for radio, where it was absolutely essential.

In Document No. 56 appeared an extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Plenary Assembly at Atlantic City. This extract concerned an additional protocol under which Germany and Japan might again become Members of the Union. It read as follows:

"The Chairman (Charles Denny); One question remained which would take only a few moments. This was the draft text of the Japan-Germany protocol which also appeared in Document 474 TR-E. Were there any objections to the adoption of this protocol? This protocol was adopted without comment.

The Delegate from India observed with respect to this matter that the protocol in question had been drawn up in rather vague terms. It said: "... at a time when the responsible authorities ..."; he wanted to know to what authorities this referred.

Mr. de Wolf of the United States Delegation replied that the text of this protocol closely followed the one which had been adopted by the Universal Postal Union. When responsible authorities were mentioned, it referred to the authorities in control of these two countries; viz: the inter-allied commission in Germany and the Control Commission (S.C.A.P.) in Japan. The Chairman announced that these details would be recorded in the minutes."

The Delegate of the United States of America said that in his statement at Atlantic City he had not put "S.C.A.P." in parentheses, but he certainly had the S.C.A.P. in mind when he spoke of "the responsible authorities" for Japan. No observations were made when the minutes were subsequently examined. He could only assume therefore that at Atlantic City the Plenary Assembly, the supreme body of the Union, shared the opinion of the United States Delegation entirely, viz: that the words "responsible authorities" should be interpreted as the S.C.A.P.

Later the question arose of the membership of Japan in the Universal Postal Union which was, after the I.T.U., the oldest international organization. A similar protocol had been adopted at a conference also held in Paris providing that, as soon as the responsible authorities so decided, Japan might become a member of the U.P.U. The S.C.A.P. gave its authorization and the instruments of accession were addressed to the French Government. The French Government informed the Far Eastern Commission and, as the latter took no action, the French Government agreed, after a certain lapse of time, that Japan should become a member of the Universal Postal Union. In most countries, posts, telegraphs and telephones all depended on one administration. It seemed a strange thing that a country which was a member of the Universal Postal Union should not be a member of the International Telecommunication Union, a sister organization.

In the opinion of the Secretary General, Japan had fulfilled the conditions of the Atlantic City protocol and was a member of the Union. A prima facie case had been established, and it was one that could not be challenged by an Administrative Conference. Only a plenipotentiary conference was competent to do so. An Administrative Conference like the Paris Conference could not go against the decision taken. The action taken by the Secretary General in this case was perfectly justified and could not be criticized. The Union was fortunate in having a Secretary General who was not afraid of responsibility. The Secretary General was a Swiss national, i.e. he belonged to a country which was completely neutral, having no interest in the matter one way or the other. There was no reason to question the motives of the Secretary General when he took his action.

He was speaking as a good member of the Union; he had the interests of the Union very much at heart. It was for the Union to decide who should belong to it; if that were not so, the autonomy of the Union, so jealously defended at Atlantic City, would be jeopardized. This was the consideration which caused so many heartburnings when the agreement with the United Nations was being drafted, an agreement by which the Union had carefully reserved its rights in so far as the choice of its members was concerned. He must insist on this point, for otherwise the doubts and difficulties arising in other organizations might have repercussions within the Union.

It was of the utmost importance that members should decide once and for all what other members should be admitted. The war had now been over for four years. The Far Eastern Commission had considered this question; it might take no decision, and the whole matter might be left hanging in the air. The Protocol had not been drawn up by the Far Eastern Commission but by the International Telecommunication Union, which alone was competent to interpret it. If they were going to wait for an external body like the Far Eastern Commission to make up its mind, they might have to wait five, six or seven years. One of the powers represented on the Commission might use its right of veto, and this might run counter to the desire of the majority with regard to the admission of Japan. In short, the Conference should admit Japan without more ado.

The Delegation of the United States of America therefore moved that the Conference decide here and now that Japan had fulfilled the conditions of the Atlantic City Protocol and might participate in the Conference, not just as an observer, but as a full member of the Union with the right to vote. Moreover, if the United States supported the admission of Japan for all the reasons just given, they did so also because Japan represented a focal point in the realm of telecommunications. The Conference was drawing up the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations to be used for the next five years, and it was of the utmost importance that a country like Japan, occupying as it did an important place in the field of telecommunications, should have a voice in their preparation. The Japanese Delegates present were equipped with the necessary credentials, and once the Credentials Committee had examined those credentials, the Paris Conference would have nothing further to do in the matter.

The Head of the Egyptian Delegation said that he might be responsible for the fact that the Conference had not yet taken a decision on this matter. Document 56 provided a great deal of information, but of a kind, unfortunately, that provided material for every type of argument. His Delegation considered that Japan was henceforward a member of the Union. Other Delegations held exactly the opposite view, so that the results produced by this Document showed some variation. The Plenary Assembly had just heard the United States Delegate say that S.C.A.P. was the competent authority in the case of Japan. The Secretary General's circular on Japan and Japan's admission had been contested by some countries, but not by the majority. The Universal Postal Union had admitted Japan as a member. In the Secretary General's document was to be found an account of the position taken up by different countries viz-a-viz the Atlantic City Convention. The present Conference was an administrative one which could not interpret the Convention. The only body qualified to do so, between two plenipotentiary conferences, was the Administrative Council. This question could be discussed indefinitely without a conclusion being reached. If a conclusion was to be reached, then they had to conclude that Japan should be admitted.

Hence, taking account of the Chairman's recommendations, and to cut short discussion, his Delegation would propose the following motion, which should enjoy a very wide measure of support:

"The Conference decides that it is not competent to judge whether, in law, Japan can become a Member of the Union. It refers the matter to the Administrative Council and passes on to the agenda."

The Representative of S.C.A.P. then made a statement in the following terms:

"As the representative of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, with the Japanese Delegation here present and awaiting admission to this Conference, I wish to express my thanks for this opportunity to clarify and amplify my oral remarks made here on 23 May, and also my supplementary written remarks as published in the Minutes of the First Plenary Assembly, relative to the admission to this Conference, with full voting powers, of the Delegation of the Japanese Government.

"First let me endeavour to clarify an apparent misunderstanding of many of the delegates here present. I refer to the frequently mentioned and generally accepted authorization for the S.C.A.P. to be represented at international conferences by a S.C.A.P. observer accompanied by Japanese technical advisors. It is granted, as stated by several of the honourable delegates, that both the Far Eastern Commission and the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. have authorized such representation. However, may I emphasize that these authorizations include no prohibition whatever against other types of representation by the S.C.A.P. and/or the Japanese Government at international conferences.

"Furthermore, Gentlemen, I must likewise emphasize that when those decisions were made by the Far Eastern Commission and by the Administrative Council of the I.T.U., Japan had not adhered to the Atlantic City Convention of the I.T.U. and had not resumed its status as a full member of the I.T.U. However, since the times when those decisions were made, the status of Japan in the I.T.U. and incidentally also in the Universal Postal Union, has changed completely. In the I.T.U., as well as in the U.P.U. Japan has now become a full member and therefor is entitled to send voting delegations to conferences of those Unions, including this Conference of the I.T.U. now meeting here in Paris.

"Please allow me further to substantiate this new status of Japan as a full member both of the U.P.U. and the I.T.U.

"For adhesion of Japan to the 1947 Convention of the U.P.U. and of the I.T.U. the conditions imposed by their 1947 conferences in Paris and Atlantic City were in practically identical language, namely, quoting from I.T.U. Protocol II:

"At such times as the responsible authorities consider such action appropriate",

"The wording in the I.T.U. Protocol II was, I feel certain, based upon the wording of the earlier U.P.U. Final Protocol. I feel so certain of this because, upon request of the Observer of the S.C.A.P. at the I.T.U. Atlantic City Conference, I myself, as the Observer of the S.C.A.P. at the U.P.U. Paris Conference, telegraphed to him at Atlantic City the final wording of the U.P.U. Final Protocol. I mention this only because it seems but logical that these two so similarly worded protocols of the U.P.U. and the I.T.U. should receive the same interpretation.

"Much of the past and present argument as to the legality of Japan's accession to the I.T.U. Convention seems to be based upon interpretation as to who are the responsible authorities referred to in the Protocol II.

"The honourable Delegate for France, during the first Plenary Assembly of this Conference, stated in French, and I quote :

"Si l'Administration française n'a pas invité le Japon en tant que Membre de l'Union, c'est-à-dire avec un représentant disposant du droit de vote, c'est qu'il lui est apparu que le S.C.A.P. n'était pas l'autorité compétente pour autoriser le Japon à entrer dans l'Union."

"Gentlemen, this interpretation made by the French Administration as to the responsible authority appears to be completely at variance with other recent interpretations and acts of the French Administration.

-10-
(167-E)

"To make this point clear I shall read to you from a recent formal communication addressed by the present Minister of Foreign Affairs of France to the present Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan:

"Ministère des Affaires
Etrangères

LIBERTE-EQUALITE-FRATERNITE

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

Protocole

Paris, le 11 janvier 1949

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de la lettre en date du 30 juin 1948 par laquelle votre prédécesseur a bien voulu me faire savoir que, conformément à l'article XVII du Protocole final de la Convention postale universelle conclue à Paris, le 5 juillet 1947, le Gouvernement du Japon adhère à ladite Convention ainsi qu'à l'Arrangement concernant les Colis postaux signé à la même date.

J'ai l'honneur de faire connaître à Votre Excellence ce que j'ai pris toutes dispositions utiles pour que les autres Etats de l'Union soient informés de cette adhésion qui prendra effet à la date du 24 septembre.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, les assurances de ma très haute considération.

(signed) Schuman

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Son Excellence Monsieur Shigeru Yoshida
Ministre des Affaires Etrangères du Japon."

"A similar recent communication appears to have been addressed by the French Administration to the Government of the Swiss Confederation, as evidenced by the following very recent circular of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union. I quote in part :

- 11 -
(167-E)

"Bureau International
de l'Union postale
universelle

Berne, le 12 avril 1949
Circulaire No. 60

Japon - Adhésion aux Actes de Paris

Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître que l'ambassade de France à Berne a fait savoir au Gouvernement de la Confédération Suisse que le Gouvernement de la République Française, à la suite d'une demande du Gouvernement japonais, approuvée par le S.C.A.P. (Supreme Command of Allied Powers) et communiquée à la Commission interalliée pour l'Extrême-Orient, considérant que les conditions requises à l'article XVII, § 2, du Protocole final de la Convention postale universelle, se trouvaient remplies, a donné acte de l'adhésion du Japon, par lettre du 19 janvier 1949, adressée à l'Ambassade des Etats-Unis à Paris.

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Le Directeur,

Muri "

"Gentlemen, if, as shown by these two documents, the French Administration, during the last few months, considered that the S.C.A.P. was an authority authorized to permit Japan to accede to the 1947 Postal Convention, and thereby resume its full membership in the Universal Postal Union, one cannot but wonder why now the French Administration feels that the S.C.A.P. had not the proper authority to authorize Japan to accede to the 1947 Telecommunications Convention and thereby resume its full membership in the International Telecommunication Union and its right to be here represented by a voting delegation.

"Will the honorable delegates please allow me now, by citing new and even more recent evidence, to substantiate further the fact that Japan now does have the new status of a full member of the I.T.U. By so doing I hope I can reassure the Honorable Delegate from the United Kingdom that, during the First Plenary Assembly, I was not ill informed relative to the statements I then attributed to the Secretary General of the I.T.U. concerning his reported strong support of this new position of Japan as a full member of the I.T.U.

(15-26-15)

"In so offering further proof that Japan is a full member of the I.T.U., I feel that I should quote to you a few brief but most pertinent extracts from the Report of the Minutes of the first meeting, on 27 May 1949, of the Committee on Credentials and Drafting, of the Administrative Radio Conference of the I.T.U. for Region Three, now in session in Geneva. This report was formally brought to your attention in Document 56 of this Paris Conference. In this report, in a reply to a query of the Delegate from Pakistan: "Was it possible to say that a member would have the right to vote only when there was no longer any doubt about it", the Secretary General of the I.T.U. is officially recorded as having explained his own firm position that the S.C.A.P. is the responsible authority in this case. I quote from Item 35 on page 7.

"The SECRETARY GENERAL repeated that there could be differences of opinion over a decision which had yet to be taken, but the decision already had been taken at Atlantic City. In the Renaissance Room at Atlantic City the representative of India had asked, before all the plenipotentiaries, including Australia and New Zealand, who was the competent authority. The reply had been that it was S.C.A.P. No one had contested this interpretation which had been given by the Head of the American Delegation; it had been included in the minutes, and these had been unanimously approved by the plenipotentiaries. The Atlantic City decision had been formally taken and could be changed only by the same authority. That was his opinion as a lawyer."

"Shortly thereafter, in Item 42 on page 8, the Secretary General further explained and amplified his previous statement as follows:

"If the Protocol II had been approved at Atlantic City without discussion, there would have been grounds for asking what was the "competent authority" in regard to Japan's accession. There would have been no one able to advise on this point, and it would have been necessary to postpone consideration of Japan's request until the Meeting of the Administrative Council. However, the Delegate of India had, in fact, asked what was the "competent authority", and the reply had been; "the competent authority is S.C.A.P." This uncontested voting had appeared in the relevant minutes, and he (the Secretary General) had no longer been able, in face of this, to say that he did not know what was the competent authority; he had been bound thereafter by the decision given in the minutes of Eighth Plenary Session at Atlantic City."

"Earlier in the Report, in Items 8 and 10 on page 4, the Secretary General, referring to his recognition of the Accession of Japan to the 1947 I.T.U. Convention, is reported to have stated further, in part, that:

"The Secretary General was obliged to recognize any accession effected in accordance with the Atlantic City provisions. He was bound by the following facts; at Atlantic City, this Protocol II had been unanimously approved, the statement of the Head of the United States Delegation had gone unchallenged and the minutes of that meeting (published in French and English) had been approved without objection; he would have overstepped his rights if he had deferred recognition of this accession. There was, unfortunately, no authority to which he could appeal. "

"And finally, from Item 12 on page 5, I read the Secretary's General's convincing statement that -

"Japan had followed Protocol II, which had been approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference of Atlantic City. Japan had thus fulfilled all the conditions. Mr. Mirza "(of Pakistan)" would admit that the Secretary General had no authority to discriminate or defer. The Administrative Council would judge whether the competent authority was that designated by the Atlantic City Conference, i.e. S.C.A.P. He considered that Japan, having fulfilled the conditions laid down at Atlantic City, had been a full member of the Union since January 1949."

"And so may I remark **here** that this Conference does not have to decide whether or not Japan has fulfilled the conditions necessary again to become a full member of the Union. The Secretary General already has made an opinion on this legal question in favour of Japan. This Conference now has merely to decide if the credentials of the Japanese Delegation, and its accompanying S.C.A.P. representative, are in order, so that the delegation can be formally seated.

Even so, let me answer further another question raised by some delegates as to the authority of the S.C.A.P. to act with regard to Japan's external affairs when, by so doing, he does not act contrary to directives issued by the Far Eastern Commission. I shall present a few pertinent facts, possibly not generally known, to show that he does have such authority in Japan's external affairs. This is evidenced by his generally accepted decisions relative to Japan's international telecommunications operations. The Japanese Government with the authority of the S.C.A.P., now operates the Japanese terminals of international telecommunications circuits connecting Japan directly with Sweden, France, Geneva, India, China, Russia, the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies, the United States, certain United Kingdom points such as Singapore, Hongkong, and Ceylon, sometimes with England, and occasionally with other countries, for example, a recent CONFERENCE circuit to Mexico City. By relay through foreign terminals of these circuits Japan is authorized to handle telecommunications traffic with practically any part of the world. I wish to emphasize again that it is the Japanese Government, and not the Allied Powers, that operates the Japanese commercial terminals of these international circuits into and out of Japan. It was the S.C.A.P. who authorized the continuance of the uninterrupted wartime circuits to Sweden and Switzerland. As fast as favorable conditions warranted it was the S.C.A.P. who authorized Japan to reestablish or establish telecommunications with the other foreign countries I mentioned. The foreign Governments having missions in Tokyo, have dealt directly with the Headquarters of the S.C.A.P. in arranging for these international telecommunication connections with Japan. It thus would appear that the S.C.A.P. generally does have authority in external affairs of Japan, particularly relative to telecommunications, when the Far Eastern Commission has not or does not rule otherwise.

"If for no other reason, it would appear that Japan, because of its obvious far-reaching telecommunications responsibilities in connection with telecommunications arrangements and settlements to be made with many other countries, should not be denied the right to have its delegation seated at this Conference, with full powers including the right to vote. If you do not grant to Japan this right, in view of the precedents and decisions permitting you to do so, including the Secretary General's opinion that Japan is a member of the I.T.U., how can you expect Japan willingly to live up to the international regulations you will decide upon here as being in the best interests of all nations having commercial telecommunications circuits connecting with Japan.

"A number of the honourable delegates here present have expressed opinions to the general effect that this Paris Administrative Conference is not competent to interpret the texts of the Atlantic City Convention and its Protocol II concerning Japan. In the light of a similar view expressed by the honourable delegate for France, as recorded on page 12 of the Minutes of the First Plenary Assembly; also in view of the precedents already established by the French Administration in recognizing the adherence of Japan to the Postal Union's Convention, which adherence was authorized by the S.C.A.P.; and lastly, after having been fully informed as to the recent opinions of the Secretary General of the I.T.U. to the effect that Japan now is a full member of the I.T.U., it would seem that the French Administration now can invite the Japanese Government to send a delegation with full powers to attend this Conference. The credentials of the Japanese delegation to this Conference, were formally presented to the Conference some three weeks ago. Once the French Administration has issued such an invitation, this Conference quickly can dispose of this question of the status of Japan by acting upon the credentials presented by the Japanese Delegation.

"Gentlemen, while I still have your attention, I must refer to the decision of the Chairman, made during the First Plenary Assembly after long debate, that QUOTE :

'Le représentant du S.C.A.P. participera aux débats et discussions de la Conférence, conformément aux dispositions du § 1 de la Résolution N° 112 du Conseil d'administration'.

"As the S.C.A.P. representative with the Japanese Delegation awaiting admission to this Conference, I have pleaded only for the right of Japan to be fully represented here by a voting delegation. I should like to repeat the remark of Mr. de Wolf of the United States Delegation during the First Plenary Assembly.

QUOTE In the opinion of the United States Delegate, there was only one question to be examined: that of the admission of Japan as such. UNQUOTE.

"This expresses also the viewpoint of the Japanese Delegation now awaiting admission to this Conference, and of myself as the S.C.A.P. representative with that Delegation. The S.C.A.P. has not requested representation at this Conference by a regular S.C.A.P. observer, accompanied or not accompanied by Japanese technical advisors. The quoted ruling of the Chairman, together with the appreciated courteous action of the Reception Committee in granting to the Japanese and myself the temporary status of observers so that we could be permitted to plead our case before this Conference, can be considered only as interim procedural decisions for convenience only, pending decisions by the Conference on the admission of the Japanese delegation. These interim procedural decisions obviously cannot presume to alter the credentials of the Delegation for Japan, which remain in their original form as officially presented to this Conference some three weeks ago, and which provide for a Japanese delegation with full powers including the right to vote. The S.C.A.P. and the Japanese Government ask in this matter only that this Conference honour the credentials of the delegation sent by the Japanese Government, and seat that delegation in this Conference, with full delegation powers including the right to vote; also that it recognize the credentials of the S.C.A.P. representative here present, as only the credentials of a S.C.A.P. representative with that Japanese delegation.

"My last remarks lead up to the proposal of the honourable delegate for China, that the question of admitting Japan and S.C.A.P., raised by the United States Delegation, be adjourned until a decision has been taken by the Far Eastern Commission. In the first place, the I.T.U. is autonomous and the Far Eastern Commission does not and should not control its actions or those of its conferences. In the second place, there appears to be no indication of when such a decision by the Far Eastern Commission can even be anticipated. Practically every delegate here will, I believe, admit to himself that adoption of such a proposal would be tantamount to taking no action at all by this Conference on the credentials presented by the Japanese Delegation. Again I invite your attention to the fact that Japan is recognized by your Secretary General as a full member of the I.T.U. This Conference does not have to pass on the legality of that opinion already made for it. Furthermore many of the honourable delegates to this Conference feel that this Conference is not competent to pass on this matter. You have a Japanese delegation here, awaiting your action on its credentials. If you should agree to the proposal of the honourable delegate from China, what would be the position of this Delegation at this Conference? As I have informed you, it cannot be that of technical advisors to an observer for the S.C.A.P.; they have no credentials to that effect. Action on the credentials they have presented as a delegation with full powers, including the right to vote, seems to be incumbent upon this Conference. Not to make a decision relative to these formally presented credentials of the Japanese delegation, would be an unwarranted affront to a country which legally is a full member of your I.T.U. These remarks of mine are not in the least intended to be disrespectful to the honourable delegate for China; they merely are intended to indicate to this Conference the unfortunate and, I am sure, unintended result of any action taken by this Conference along the lines previously proposed by the honourable delegate from China.

"Gentlemen, the complete case in favour of your seating the Japanese Delegation has been placed before you.

"I now ask your continued attention only to a brief summary of the detailed argument I have presented in favour of the admission to this Conference of the Japanese Delegation, with full conference powers including the right to vote, and with its accompanying S.C.A.P. representative.

"1. It is granted that the Far Eastern Commission and the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. properly have ruled that the S.C.A.P. may send to international conferences S.C.A.P. observers accompanied by Japanese technical advisors. However, in these decisions there is no prohibition against the S.C.A.P. authorizing other types of representation by Japan and the S.C.A.P. at international conferences. Furthermore, these decisions were made before the status of Japan changed completely by her becoming a member both of the I.T.U. and the U.P.U.

"2. The conditions to be fulfilled by Japan and the S.C.A.P. before Japan could resume her full membership in the U.P.U. and I.T.U. were worded almost identically, and should be similarly interpreted.

"3. The French Administration, in formal documents, announced that Japan had complied with the requirements and so had adhered to the U.P.U. Convention. By so doing the French Administration must be considered to have recognized the S.C.A.P. as the **authority** competent to authorize Japan to adhere to the 1947 U.P.U. Convention, thereby enabling Japan to resume her full membership in the U.P.U. It is hoped that the facts presented will now enable the French Administration to recognize the identical authority of the S.C.A.P. to authorize Japan to adhere to the 1947 I.T.U. Convention and thereby resume full membership in the I.T.U. It is believed also that, at the same time, the French Administration should be in a position to extend immediately to the Japanese Government an invitation to send a full powered delegation to attend this Conference.

"4. Several of the honourable delegates have admitted that this Conference is not competent to pass on the right of Japan to be a full member of the I.T.U. However, it appears unnecessary that this Conference take such action. The Secretary General of the I.T.U. already has expressed the opinion that Japan, having fulfilled the conditions laid down at Atlantic City, has been a full member of the Union since January 1949; also it is for the Administrative Council or a plenipotentiary conference of the I.T.U. (which this Conference is not), to decide otherwise later if either disagree with his opinion and action. This being the case, it would appear that this Conference is not competent to set aside the action of the Secretary General of the I.T.U.

"5. The right of the S.C.A.P. to act in the external affairs of Japan, when there is no decision of the Far Eastern Commission directing otherwise, has generally been uncontested in connection with the numerous decisions the S.C.A.P. has made enabling Japan constantly to expand its international telecommunications circuits connecting Japan with numerous countries in many parts of the world. International telecommunications of Japan certainly are in the category of external affairs of Japan, and in this field it is obvious that the S.C.A.P. has been given considerable latitude of authority and decision. Several of the nations here represented, through their Tokyo missions, have dealt directly with the GHQ of the S.C.A.P. in these matters. The argument several times advanced that the S.C.A.P. has no authority in the external affairs of Japan, appears not to be founded upon fact.

"6. Furthermore, the Secretary General already has received the official notification of the Japanese Government, with the approval of the S.C.A.P., relative to the classification of I.T.U. membership desired by Japan. This classification, of course, determines the contribution to be made by Japan toward defraying the expenses of the I.T.U. Japan, with the approval of the S.C.A.P., is ready immediately to contribute its share in the expenses of the Union.

"7. Japan's far flung international telecommunications circuits, in themselves, should assure to Japan full participation in the Conference. If you do not grant to Japan this right of full participation in this Conference, in view of the precedents and decisions permitting you to do so, including the Secretary General's opinion that Japan is a member of the I.T.U., how can you expect Japan willingly to live up to the international regulations you will decide upon here as being in the best interests of all nations having commercial telecommunications circuits connecting with Japan.

"8. The Japanese Delegation and its accompanying S.C.A.P. representative, now here awaiting action by this Conference on its credentials authorizing such representation, appreciate the temporary observer status granted to them so that they can plead the right of Japan to be represented at this Conference by a delegation with full powers including the right to vote. However, they have no authorization to accept a permanent status which would admit them as a S.C.A.P. observer accompanied by Japanese technical advisors. The credentials of the Japanese Delegation and its accompanying S.C.A.P. representative, remain in the original form in which they were presented some three weeks ago to the Conference. It is on these credentials that the Japanese Government and the S.C.A.P. request a definite decision by this Conference. These credentials call for a Japanese delegation with full powers, and accompanied by a S.C.A.P. representative. No other status has been authorized them by their superiors in Tokyo.

"9. And, finally, for this Conference to refuse to make a definite decision on the credentials presented by the Japanese Delegation and its accompanying S.C.A.P. representative, would be to deny to Japan, a nation which has been declared to be a full member of the I.T.U., the opportunity to exercise its full rights as a full member of the Union. As a result of all the facts presented, the S.C.A.P. has authorized the Japanese Government to send to this Conference the full powered Japanese Delegation now here awaiting your action on its credentials. The acceptance of these credentials is a matter which this Conference cannot properly refuse to consider and act on definitely.

"Gentlemen, you now have heard the full case in favour of accepting the credentials presented by the Japanese Delegation and its accompanying S.C.A.P. representative. I feel that you now cannot do otherwise than accept the Japanese Delegation and give it its full rights including the right to vote and to be accompanied by a S.C.A.P. representative. No other solution is asked of this Conference.

"In the light of the foregoing, Mr. Chairman, I therefore request that this Conference give favourable consideration to the proposal of the United States Delegation that the credentials of the Japanese Delegation be accepted immediately."

The Delegate of China then made the following statement:

"At the Plenary Assembly of 23 May 1949, when the question of the invitation of Japan to this Conference was being discussed, the Delegation of China requested that this question be adjourned pending a decision thereon by the Far Eastern Commission (F.E.C.). Our Delegation denied that this Conference was in any way competent to discuss a subject whose political nature no one can question and which, moreover, is still pending in the Far Eastern Commission: this question is therefore entirely outside the scope of this Administrative Conference.

"It has been claimed that Japan, in conforming to the provisions of Article 17, has fulfilled the conditions of Additional Protocol II and that it has been a Member of the I.T.U. for some time; it has also been claimed that, in reply to a question asked by the Delegate of India, the Delegation of the United States of America said that the S.C.A.P. was the responsible authority for Japan, that no objections to this reply were raised and that the S.C.A.P. alone had decided that Japan could henceforward take part in the work of the I.T.U.; the S.C.A.P. had authorized Japan to accede to the Telecommunication Convention.

"All this is not sufficient reason to give Japan the right, under international law, to join our Conference as a free Government at peace, with the same rights as the other Members of the Conference. There is, nevertheless, a rather harsh, material factor to consider, a factor which, I believe, did not pass quite unnoticed. I refer to the war; something did, after all, occur before Pearl Harbor and between Pearl Harbor and Hiroshima. Japan is still subject to the Act of Capitulation of 2 September 1945. Until the peace treaty between Japan and the other states is signed, Japan is still subject to the decisions of the Conference of Moscow of 26 December 1945. It is subject to the Far Eastern Commission set up for the purpose. None of these facts should be forgotten or passed over in silence.

"We must comply with any decisions that the Far Eastern Commission might take and publish. Our Conference cannot take up such a purely political matter, which is at present under discussion in the competent international organization.

"The essential question is: who is the authority competent to authorize Japan to accede to the Convention and to participate in the work of the Conference? In spite of the statements made by the S.C.A.P., the great majority of the Delegates present have some doubts in the matter.

"If we reach one decision, and in the meantime the Far Eastern Commission reaches another, Japan will be in an untenable position.

"In support of this, we can quote the words of the Head of the French Delegation, who showed clearly that the question was in no wise solved and that it was beyond our competence to solve here a matter of such political importance.

"The Delegate of France said, at the first meeting of the Plenary Assembly on 23 May last:

"Was Japan a Member of the Union? The Protocol said that Japan would be a Member of the Union "by fulfilling the provisions of Article 17 at such time as the responsible authorities consider such accession appropriate."

"What was the competent authority? the S.C.A.P. or the Far Eastern Commission? The Administrative Conference of Paris had not to intervene in settling a question which was outside its scope. If the French Administration had not invited Japan as a Member of the Union, i.e. with a representative having a vote, this was only because it appeared that the S.C.A.P. was not the authority competent to authorize Japan to enter the Union.

"France had asked the Far Eastern Commission to take up the question. The Far Eastern Commission had deliberated it in two meetings, on 14 and 29 April, but had not yet reached a decision. The simple fact that the Far Eastern Commission had taken up the question tended to support the fact that it was competent. If it was competent that proved that the S.C.A.P. was not competent."

"The Delegate of the United Kingdom had also made the point perfectly clear when he said, at the same meeting, that "the Conference whose specific task was to revise the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations had not to deal with questions outside its special province; that the Administrative Conference was not competent to interpret texts of the Convention and of the Additional Protocols of Atlantic City, nor to decide on political problems and that the Conference had not to deal with nor to discuss the legal status of Japan."

"I feel that I can say without fear of contradiction that no Delegation at this Conference has been given terms of reference under which it may raise or debate international political questions.

"I warmly thank the General Secretariat for the voluminous Document No. 56 which it was good enough to submit to us last Tuesday afternoon; but that Document contributes no convincing argument to remove the doubts which we still entertain concerning the competence of the S.C.A.P. to support Japan's right to accede to the Convention, especially as that accession was requested by the S.C.A.P.

"All the full documentation which has been supplied to us tends to prove the contrary, and after reading these papers attentively we are in greater doubt than ever.

"None of the explanations given in them are free from doubt or sufficiently convincing from a legal point of view.

"Besides, had the question been finally settled why would the request have been made again? Why, for its part, should the French Delegation have hesitated to send the invitation and have felt bound to approach the Far Eastern Commission twice on the subject?

"I have no intention of taking up the points and arguments in Document No. 56 one by one, but it should be noted that Annex 3 to the Document, which concerns the recent Radio Administrative Conference for Region 3 held in Geneva last May, leaves us in a state of perplexity and shows clearly that the question has by no means been settled.

"For all these reasons, and in view of the fact that it does not consider the Administrative Conference competent to deal with political questions of such importance, the Delegation of China requests that this question concerning Japan be dropped for the moment, pending a decision by the competent authority, i.e. the Far Eastern Commission."

The Head of the Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that the question raised at the first Plenary Assembly had not yet been solved because it was bound up with other questions which could not be solved by the Paris Conference. The Head of the United Kingdom Delegation and other Delegations had already explained that. The Paris Conference should draw up regulations ensuring normal operation of telegraph and telephone circuits throughout the world, not settle questions which were the province of the Far Eastern Commission.

His Delegation thought that the problem of the admission of Japan to the I.T.U. could not be solved by the Paris Administrative Conference. Since, moreover, the problem of the admission of Japan was being considered by the Far Eastern Commission, his Delegation agreed with the Delegations of Egypt and China that it would be wiser to direct the Secretary General to request information from the Far Eastern Commission so that the question could be studied by the Administrative Council.

The Head of the Egyptian Delegation feared that the Committee would again be involved in interminable discussions. The Head of the Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had said that he wished to know the opinion of the Far Eastern Commission about this question which concerned the Union. He could not accept that point of view for, if Annex 5 to the Convention were consulted, it would be seen in Article 7 that the Agreement between the I.T.U. and the United Nations laid down that there were relations between the Union and the International Court of Justice.

The General Assembly of the United Nations had authorized the I.T.U. to ask that institution for legal advice. He recalled that he had just made a proposal and pointed out that the Administrative Council could always consult the International Court of Justice on the problem if it deemed necessary. The Egyptian proposal had been supported by Syria. The Assembly should, therefore, vote on the proposal.

The Head of the Delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, wishing to be brief, limited himself to saying that he supported the proposal to strike the question of Japan from the Agenda.

The Head of the Delegation of France thought that agreement could be reached if account were taken of what had been said by the Delegate of the United States, viz.: that an Administrative Conference was not competent to deal with the question and that only a Plenipotentiary Conference or in lieu of such a conference, the Administrative Council, could validly discuss the matter. He supported the motion of Shoukry Abaza Bey, and cited the French Administration's reasons for inviting the S.C.A.P. to be represented by an Observer assisted by Japanese technicians:

- in the first place, the French Administration had taken account of a decision of the Administrative Council which, by common consent, was legally unchallengeable;
- it had requested that Japanese technicians be authorized to cooperate with the S.C.A.P. Observer because of a decision of the Far Eastern Commission, whose authority in Japanese affairs was uncontested. This Commission had decided, on 9 June 1948, that in all international technical Conferences (and no one could deny the technical character of the Paris Conference), the S.C.A.P. representative might be accompanied by Japanese technicians.

Why had the French Administration not invited Japan to be represented as a Member of the Union by a Japanese Delegation with full voting rights? Anxious to be in an unassailable position before the Conference its one concern was to act in accordance with the law. To this end it had studied its texts with the greatest care. It was not a question of referring to Protocol II of Atlantic City, on whose interpretation the French Delegation could not agree with the United States representative. The French Administration's decision had been based on two facts:

1. Contained in the document prepared by the Secretary General of the Union was a telegram signed by the Secretary of State of the United States of America which said that, according to a decision of the Far Eastern Commission dated 19 June 1947 and at the discretion of the Supreme Commander S.C.A.P., the Japanese Government was authorized to exercise normal Government powers in relation to domestic administration. That statement had led the French Administration to think that a distinction must be made between domestic administration and foreign relations.

2. As there was still some doubt, France submitted the matter to the Far Eastern Commission which had declared itself competent, since the Minutes showed that no one had contested its competence. The Commission had deliberated on three occasions, 14 April and 29 April, and 12 May. Although it was true that the Commission had issued no decree as yet, it was no less true that F.E.C. was taking up the problem as a whole.

Such were the reasons why the French Administration could not invite Japan, the legal question not having been definitively settled. The motion submitted by Soukry Abaza Bey was a wise one; the solution therein proposed was the only one that corresponded to the powers of the Paris Conference.

The Delegate of the United States of America said that his proposal had been submitted first. He wished there to be a vote by roll call. The motion of the Delegation of Egypt would only be voted upon if the proposal of the United States Delegation were rejected.

The Representative of the Territories of the United States of America supported the proposal of the Delegation of the United States of America.

The Head of the Delegation of Egypt considered that his proposal was but a modification of the proposal of the United States Delegation, and that it should have priority.

The Chairman explained that he had granted priority to the Egyptian proposal merely because it was the only one to have been submitted in writing. If the United States Delegation also submitted its proposal in writing, it would be voted upon first.

The Delegate of the United States of America read his proposal as follows: "The Delegation of the United States requests that the Paris Conference authorize Japan to take part in the debates of the Conference as a full Member".

The Head of the Delegation of Peru agreed with the Heads of the Delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China that the Paris Conference was not competent in the matter. Decisions were not to be interpreted but were to be necessarily accepted, since they were at the base of the Regulations to which the Conference was subject. Decisions of that sort were not open to fanciful interpretation. They were very clear. For that reason the Delegation of Peru supported the proposal of the United States. After having learned of Document N° 56 and its annexes, it seemed to the Peruvian Delegation that participation of Japan was completely legal and admissible, particularly if the Conference conformed to the Atlantic City Protocol adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference, and to the basic statement of 19 June 1947. The Delegation of Peru supported the proposal of the United States of America in regard to the admission of Japan to the Conference.

The Head of the Delegation of India thought that the Plenary Assembly was doing once more what had already been done in the First Meeting. The Paris Conference was assembled under the authority of the Plenipotentiaries, who were continually represented by the Administrative Council. The French Government, in inviting the S.C.A.P. to be represented as an Observer with the assistance of Japanese technicians, had applied the directives of the Administrative Council. In these directives, it was stated that the S.C.A.P. Representative and the Japanese technicians would participate in the work of the Conference as Observers. Such were the limits fixed by the Administrative Council. The Paris Conference was working under the authority of the Council and it could not even begin to discuss a question which was outside its terms of reference. These terms of reference had been fixed, and they could not be exceeded, so that, obviously, the two proposals which had been submitted did not come within the competence of the Conference. The first of these proposals meant that the limits were exceeded and that Japan was admitted as a Member with full rights. The directives of the Administrative Council stipulated that this could not be done, but that the S.C.A.P. Representative, assisted by Japanese technicians, should be admitted as Observer. The second of the proposals, or rather the amendment submitted by the honourable Delegate of Egypt, meant that the question of Japan's admission should be referred to the Administrative Council. That was not necessary. The Paris Conference had no steps to take in the matter.

The Head of the Delegation of Egypt stated that the decision of the Administrative Council had been taken before 1949 and that it was in January 1949 that Japan had deposited its instruments of accession. The accession was not known to the Administrative Council when it gave its directives.

The Delegate of the United States of America shared the opinion of the Egyptian Delegate and pointed out that when dealing with the question of invitations to be made by France, the Administrative Council had specified that the countries to be invited would be those listed in Annex 1 of the Convention and those which had acceded to it since. Japan had acceded to the Convention, and since it was a Member of the International Telecommunication Union, there was no point in discussing this question. The following proposal should therefore be voted on: "The Delegation of the United States of America requests that the present Conference authorize Japan to take part in the debates of the Conference as a full Member". It should be noted that if in the course of the next few days the State of Israel was to deposit its instrument of accession to the General Secretariat in Geneva, there would be no doubt that, in conformity with the decisions of the Administrative Council, the State of Israel might participate in the work of the Conference. The case of Israel would be similar to that of Japan.

The Head of the Delegation of the Commonwealth of Australia supported the opinion expressed by India and thought that it did not rest with the Conference to decide on either the United States or the Egyptian proposal. The last decision of the Far Eastern Commission stipulated that representatives of the S.C.A.P., assisted by Japanese experts, could attend international meetings as observers. Only two months ago, the United States Government did not seem sure of its position, since it submitted to the Far Eastern Commission (presumably on 23 April) a proposal with a view to authorizing Japan to participate in international conferences, in their conventions and agreements, subject to control of the S.C.A.P. This proposal of the United States was still under consideration by **the Far Eastern Commission**. The experts who were assembled here had a considerable task before them, and it was most regrettable that so much time was lost in discussions on political questions which did not fall within the competence of the Paris Conference.

The Head of the Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics thought that Japanese representatives could not be admitted to the Conference until a proper decision was taken by a competent body, a qualified authority, i.e. the Far East Commission which was the only organism empowered to find a legal solution to this juridical problem. Some countries represented at the Paris Conference, when informed of Japan's request for accession, had already expressed their opinion to the Secretary General. Some countries, as for instance Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, which were represented at the present Conference and at the Region 3 Conference meeting at this time in Geneva, had raised objections. The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, which had to draw up Regulations ensuring normal operation of telegraph and telephone connections throughout the world, was not empowered to examine this question. The decision taken by the Far Eastern Commission on 13 June 1947, under the heading "General Policy", with respect to Japan, showed clearly that the only competent body in those matters was the Commission itself and as a matter of fact, it was at present examining the question of Japan's accession to the I.T.U. This matter had been brought up at the first meeting of the Plenary Assembly by the Head of the French Delegation. The whole question was being considered from the wrong angle. The Secretary General, acting on his own initiative, had based his decision on a statement by the United States Delegate in Atlantic City, instead of referring to a decision of the Far Eastern Commission which was not yet known. Therefore, any decision should be put off, pending a decision by the Far Eastern Commission.

The Head of the New Zealand Delegation requested that a vote should be taken by secret ballot. This request was supported by 7 Delegations.

The Chairman recalled that the vote would be taken on the United States proposal, reading as follows: "The Delegation of the United States of America requests that the present Conference authorize Japan to take part in the debates of the Conference as a full Member".

The vote by secret ballot gave the following result:

For the proposal . . .	23
Against	24
Abstentions	7

Therefore, the proposal was rejected.

The Chairman then put to the vote the Egyptian proposal: "This Conference decides that it is not competent to judge whether Japan may, legally, become a Member of the International Telecommunications Union. The question is referred to the Administrative Council and the Conference proceeds with the Agenda".

At the request of the Head of the New Zealand Delegation this proposal was also voted on by secret ballot.

The Head of the Indian Delegation was surprised at the fact that after having voted on the question as to whether Japan might or not become Member of the Union, the Conference was now to decide whether it was competent to deal with this matter, since it had already decided that it was not competent.

The Head of the Egyptian Delegation pointed out that the question should not be considered from this standpoint. The Conference had decided by vote that it would not admit Japan to participate to its work. This was the first point. The other point, dealing with the accession of Japan to the I.T.U. as stated in the Egyptian proposal, should be referred to the Administrative Council, since the Paris Conference was not competent to deal with the matter.

The secret ballot vote on the proposal of the Egyptian Delegation gave the following results:

For	44
Against	4
Abstentions	4
Blank slip	1

Consequently, the proposal was adopted.

The meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.

Secretaries:

OULEVEY
BOUSSARD

Seen:

Secretary General:

MULATIER

Seen:

Chairman:

LANGE

(49/41/51/58/53/59)

(2-2-23)

END

GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 3

Second Report of Sharing Group

1. The Sharing Group has considered the question of the Minimum Signal to be Protected for the various services in the frequency bands with which the Region 3 Conference is concerned.
2. In general, the minimum strength of signal which should be protected from interference by another signal, should not be below the strength necessary to provide for the satisfactory operation of the particular service concerned, at the time in question.
3. The strength of signal required for satisfactory operation of a service in the presence of atmospheric noise, varies appreciably throughout the 24 hours, being less in the daytime than at night. However, the problem of protection, at least in the higher frequency bands dealt with by the Region 3 Conference, is one of night time operation, and by providing for protection at night sufficient daytime protection is automatically obtained.
4. The recommendations of the Working Group on the minimum signal to be protected are given in Table I attached hereto, and are based on the findings of the Propagation Group as given in Document N° 37, and on the operational experience of the members of the group. Only a limited number of types of service have been outlined, but figures for the other types or grades of service may be readily obtained by applying the appropriate correction figures from Table X of Document N° 37, taking as a basis the A1 Machine Speed service.
5. Should the median value of the field strength put down by the desired signal exceed the minimum field strength as given in Table I, it is recommended that protection be given to the actual field strength produced.

D. McDonald.
Convenor of Group.

Table 1.

Minimum Signal to be Protected
(Based on peak power of transmitter)

Frequency band	Type of Service	Field Strength in db above 1 microvolt per metre.	
		Noise Grade 2	Noise Grade 4
100 - 200 kc.	Fx (High Grade A 3.	56	70
	(Machine Speed A 1.	50	64
	M.M.	40	54
200 - 403 kc.	Nav. Aids	40	54
	Ae. M.	40	54
415 - 535 kc.	Mobile	36	50
5355-1605	Broadcasting	45	56
1600 - 3000	Fx (High Grade a 3.	40	54
	(Machine Speed a 1.	34	48
	Broadcasting	46	56
	Mobile	26	40
3000 - 3900	Fx (High Grade a 3.	36	50
	(Machine Speed A 1.	30	44
	Broadcasting	40	52
	Mobile	20	34

27 June, 1949

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 2

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

AND DRAFTING

(Committee 2)

6th Meeting, 27 June, 1949

1. Mr. L. VERBOEKET, Chairman, opened the meeting at 9:30 a.m.
2. APPROVAL OF THE REPORT OF THE FIFTH MEETING (Doc. No. 29)

The report was approved subject to the following alterations:

paragraphs 3 and 4, to read "Document No. 17 (Revised)"
paragraph 5, last line, to read: "Document No. 27"
3. The Chairman read a telegram from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Burma, authorizing Mr. S. S. Moorthy Rao to act and vote on behalf of Burma.

The credentials were accepted.

The Committee assumed that from then on Burma would be participating fully in the Region 3 Conference, and decided to request the Secretary General to acknowledge the telegram accordingly.
4. It appeared, from a letter sent to the Secretary of the Conference by Mr. A. G. Sharar (Afghanistan), which was read out, that the status of observer of the Afghanistan delegate was unchanged.
5. The Committee noted that Mr. M. G. Cooke had joined the Delegation of the Territories of the United States of America as adviser.
6. The meeting rose at 10.30 a.m.

The Secretary:

J. Kunz

The Chairman:

L. Verboeket

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 3

(Technical and Operational Committee)

Report of the 9th Meeting

23rd June 1949

1. The meeting was opened at 9.40 a.m.
2. The following documents were adopted unanimously:

Document 47 : Minutes of the 6th Meeting.
Document 43 : Minutes of the 7th Meeting.
3. Document No 48 - Minutes of the 8th Meeting was adopted with the following corrections:

(i) On page 2, paragraph 5, the word "Altenuation" is a typographical error for "Attenuation".

(ii) On page 3, paragraph 7.ii, insert the following after "Receivers":-

"considered for the above".

This omission exists only in the English text.
4. The Chairman then asked Mr. Minners (U.S. Territories), the Chairman of Working Group 4 to introduce the report of ~~his~~ group as contained in Document No 50.

Mr. Minners made brief introductory comments on Doc. 50. He drew the attention of ~~the~~ Committee particularly to the assignments of band edge frequencies as proposed by the Preparatory Committee in Annex III, which he said were at variance with the provisions of Atlantic City R.R. This question he said, should be considered by Committee 3. Mr. Minners also stated in connection with paragraphs 751 and 589 that U.S. Proposals to Region 2 were informally distributed for information of the Members of the Committee.

In this connection he said, he had understood from the Secretariat that the final Acts of the Region 2 Conference had been requested telegraphically.

It was then decided to open detailed discussion on Doc. 50.
5. The Chairman said that the first question that had to be considered was in regard to paragraph 39 as applied to band-edge frequencies. He drew the attention of the Committee to the particular case in Annex III in P.C. Report (page 52) of the frequency of 2065 kc/s in the band 200 to 2065 kc/s. He explained why the P.C. considered that this frequency must of necessity be assigned to maritime mobile service.

Mr. Minners said that there was apparently a conflict between the proposals of the P.C. and paragraphs 788 and 751 which were inter-related. Referring to the table of allocations in Atlantic City R.R. - Appendix 10 on page 273, he asked what the position would be if harmonic relation is to be maintained with frequencies above 4 Mc/s assigned to ship stations.

The first sub-harmonic assignment in this case would be 2067.5.

The Chairman said the question of band-edge frequencies with regard to all shared bands could be treated as a general case.

Mr. McDonald (Australia) asked whether or not such a question could best be left to the Assignments Committee. It is not possible to treat a very general case and the best course would appear at present to draw the attention of the Assignments Committee to this question and the various provisions in the Atlantic City R.R.

Mr. Nerurkar (India) supported the above point of view.

The Chairman, while appreciating the point of view, said that as the matter had been considered already in some detail by the working group and the Committee, it would be desirable to express our point of view in this Committee. Besides he said the band-edge conditions have to be studied by the Standards Working Group of this Committee.

The Chairman then suggested the following recommendation for adoption.

"Paragraph 89 should be applied even to the shared bands in which similar services are contiguous but this should not prohibit the efficient usage of frequencies when conditions permit the use of band-edge frequencies."

After a brief discussion, the Chairman's proposal was approved.

6. The second item in Doc. 50 related to frequencies above 27.5 Mc/s and it was decided to defer this question until after the Plenary had taken a decision on the Report of the Special Working Group dealing with this subject.
7. Item 3 - Organisation of the Maritime Mobile Radio-Telegraph Service in 7 Mc/s band.

Mr. Minners (U.S. Territories) recalled the U.S. Proposal to Region 2 Conference in regard to this subject. It had been informally distributed for the information of the members. He said that paragraph 751 of the Atlantic City R.R. should be considered in organising the Maritime Mobile Radio-Telegraph Service. If we were to apply para. 751 to Atlantic City allocation, in both Regions 2 and 3, wherein only 40 kc/s were allocated to Maritime Mobile Service, in order to maintain complete harmonic relationship alone, we would need an additional bandwidth of 10 to 15 kc/s. And if para. 751 were to be applied with provision only for a cargo group A working band we still would need an additional 5 or 6 kc/s. Under the circumstances he said that it would just be adequate to designate a calling frequency along the lines of the Region 2 Conference and he proposed this to be 2091 kc/s. This he said was the centre frequency and had a harmonic relation to the H.F. Calling frequency of 8364. He added that it would be desirable to coordinate the Calling frequency in Regions 2 and 3, to the obvious advantage of ships passing from one region to another.

In answer to a query from the Chairman, Mr. Minners said that he had no definite information if the frequency of 2091 kc/s, was finally set up at Washington, although it was recommended by the Working Group.

Mr. Nerurkar (India) stated that worldwide coordination of distress and calling frequencies was very important and Mr. Minners' proposal in this respect deserved consideration. He suggested that since it was not necessary to take an immediate decision on this point, it would be desirable to ask the Secretariat to cable to Washington and request the final acts or their decisions in this particular respect as soon as they are reached.

The Chairman, while agreeing with the above, said that the information could be requested by Working Group D or by Mr. Minners himself.

8. Item 4 concerning the worldwide safety system based on the frequency of 2182 kc/s, was then discussed. It was considered to fall in the same category as the above. Mr. Minners referred to the new requirement laid down by the safety of Life at Sea Convention (London 1948) that certain vessels of a certain tonnage must be equipped with Radio Telephone apparatus capable of operating on the distress frequency of 2182 kc/s. In reply to a query from the Chairman, Mr. Minners said that continuous monitoring of the distress frequency was **not laid down but was left to the Administration** but this frequency was required to be reserved as a distress frequency and be kept clear of all traffic. He also pointed out to the study made by the CCIR on the Automatic Alarm Devices developed in U.S.A. and U.K. and that administrations were requested to report their operation experience with both the systems and results obtained by August 1st.

The Chairman said that it was very difficult to come to a definite decision in this respect and wished the Working Group come to the Committee with a fully considered paper making specific proposals, taking into account the requirements of the Convention of the Safety of Life at Sea. He added that standardisation of ships' working frequencies in certain areas or sub-areas of the Region might also be useful particularly for small ships plying between different countries, if the administration found it convenient to assign them these frequencies.

Mr. Jayasekara (U.K. Colonies) said that working frequencies should be standardised and matters should be treated on a worldwide scale. Larger maritime powers should be taken into consideration for this purpose. He suggested that a suitable resolution to achieve this object be passed on to the Plenary Assembly and then to Region I for securing uniformity of application throughout the world.

The question was finally deferred until the working group had made more specific proposals on the subject.

9. Items 5, 6 and 7 - in Document 50, were then commented upon by Mr. Dobbyn (Australia) who said that restricted emission of this type should be protected. He added that it was not necessary to elaborate on these question as they were mainly the concern of the assignments Committee as the present paper served merely as a bibliography to bring to the surface these questions for the attention of that Committee.

10. The next document to be considered was the Chairman's Document No 49, which he said would be presented to the Plenary Assembly the next day and invited comments.

Capt Ranji (India) drew attention to paragraph 3.c where reference was made to the Aeronautical Distress Frequency for Pakistan. He said that the same frequency was in use in India and protection was desired by India as well.

The Chairman took note of the above remarks. Document 49 was then approved by the Committee.

11. Document 46 then came up for discussion : the document was introduced by Jayasekara (U.K. Colonies), the Convener of the Technical Standards Group, who pointed out the following typographical errors which were corrected :

- i. Paragraph 3.1, the word "non-union" be corrected to read "non-linear".
- ii. The Convener's name at the bottom was misspelled. It should be "Jayasekara".

The Chairman opened discussion on this document paragraph by paragraph.

Paragraphs 1 and 2 were accepted by the Committee.

Paragraphs 3 and 4 were amalgamated and redesignated as follows:

Paragraph 3 - Heading should be "Broadcast Transmitters".

Paragraph 3.1 - should contain the recommendation on "Permissible Audio Distortion" with the same heading

Paragraph 3.2 - should contain the recommendation on "Depth of audio modulation" with identical heading.

Paragraph 5 (now redesignated as paragraph 4 in view of the above amalgamation of 3 and 4) was then the subject of considerable discussion.

Mr. Minnow (U.S. Territories) said that the question of power should be left open as it was the sovereign right of any country to decide on this question and only subject to the relevant provisions of Atlantic City R.R. It was in fact a question of integrity of administration in abiding by the Atlantic City RR.

Mr. Siddiqi (Pakistan) said that there was no necessity of setting up a power limit at all and the Committee had no knowledge of the requirements yet in the Region to do this.

Mr. Jayasekara (U.K. Colonies) said that he would like to stress the fact that the group had not given a verdict on the issue as such, but had merely indicated that there was no objection to the proposal of India to set up these limits.

Mr. Verboeket (Indonesia), while agreeing in general with the views expressed, saw no reason why a mere recommendation to administrations could not be made.

Mr. Siddiqi (Pakistan) opposed the inclusion of the paragraph even as a recommendation.

Mr. Nerurkar (India) stated that his delegation was referred to in the Working Group as the author of the proposal. He said that the proposal that the Indian Delegation had made was not intended to modify the sovereign rights of countries in any way. In fact he said he agreed in principle with Mr. Minnen of U.S.A. and would be quite pleased to see the Committee express such an opinion on this question. Looking at the question slightly differently, he said, it might appear that sovereign rights in any matter are compromised on many issues in the interest of international cooperation. If the countries agree to abide by a certain limit of power, in this instance, it would be of their own free will. In fact this was the position in regard to any international planning. The proposal of his Delegation had been made on the basis of their practical experience of the maximum order of power that might be required to operate the intended services under the most unfavorable conditions and due account was taken of the conditions obtaining in Region 3. The limit proposed was merely a technical recommendation, which if agreed to by countries, gave a sound basis for the smooth working of a plan and would indicate to the administrations that higher powers than these would not be in the interest of Regional Planning. He was not particular in regard to the wording but he said that he saw no harm in formulating a new recommendation.

The Chairman said that the Atlantic City RR. were in spirit against the expression of a maximum power for the reason that minimum power should be used.

Mr. Minners (U.S.A.) said that a mere limit on power is not comprehensive. The power required in specific cases varied considerably. In fact there were various other variables such as antennas to be used, the gain and efficiency of the antenna, etc. etc. and it would be impossible to lay down standards in these cases.

Mr. Dobbyn (Australia) said that it was in any case difficult to lay down a specific limit until more was known about the actual requirements, the density of requirements and how many channels were available to high power services of wide coverage etc. etc. It would be too premature at this stage to lay down specific limits.

The Chairman said that we might suspend discussion on this matter until the question was raised by the Assignments Committee as might occur in certain areas due to the density of requirements. We may then be asked to produce some directives.

Mr. Jayasekara (U.K. Colonies) asked if it was necessary to establish any limit at all. The group had no objection to adopting these figures but whatever limit was necessary would be decided only by density of requirements and the number of clear channels available.

Mr. Nerurkar (India) pointed out that the question of formulating a maximum limit did not arise after the assignments had been made.

The Chairman said that in this case it may apply mainly to projected stations and invited concrete proposals on the question of power limitation.

Mr. Dobbyn (Australia) formulated the following proposal taking into account an amendment moved by Captain Siddiqi of Pakistan.

"These proposals are on an arbitrary basis and are therefore referred

for further consideration by the Assignments Committee in the light of density of requirements in these bands and the practicability of providing clear channels for high power services."

Mr. Minners (U.S. Territories) did not support the proposal because he said we should not hand down to the Assignment Committee a problem which probably did not exist. He said, only a Plenipotentiary Conference could lay down specific limits to power.

The Chairman put forward an alternative proposal :

"The question of any power limitation is regarded by Committee 3 as being related to specific cases and is therefore referred to the consideration of the Assignment Committee in the light of density of requirements. Reference is invited to Paragraphs 90, 243 and 373 of Atlantic City R.R."

Mr. Nerurkar (India) stated that he could not agree to the proposal of the Chair nor to that of Mr. Dobbyn. These proposals would cut at the root of the idea of maximum limit of power. He said that he was making a point that a proposal of this type could be misconstrued to mean that different power limits could exist in different parts of the Region, to which he could not agree. There could be only one upper limit, applicable to all countries irrespective of their requirements or the density of requirements. He said that he had expressed his agreement in principle with Mr. Minners and perhaps he could be permitted to draw up a proposal with the help of Mr. Minners, which could take into account fully the point of view expressed.

The following proposal was presented to the Committee by Mr. Nerurkar (India) and Mr. Minners (U.S. Territories) and was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 4 in Document 46 should read :

"On the question of power, it is pointed out that paragraphs 90, 243 and 373 in Atlantic City R.R. have dealt with this question and it is further considered by this Committee that it is not possible or necessary at the present time to impose on all administrations a maximum limit of power."

Mr. Dobbyn (Australia) and Mr. Verboeket (Indonesia) suggested the heading to this paragraph, viz. "Power Limitation - General".

Paragraph 5 of Document 46 was adopted unanimously and document 46 as a whole with amendments made at this meeting was adopted.

After a brief discussion on the future work of the Committee, the meeting adjourned.

B.Y. Nerurkar
Reporter

G. Searle
Chairman

28 June, 1949

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 3

MINUTES OF THE 10th MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

24th June 1949

The Chairman opened the meeting at 9.40 a.m.

He said that he was sorry that there was no agenda for this meeting and that it was extremely difficult to foresee the number of meetings that would be required, a week in advance. He thanked the members however for attending and apologised to them for having to adjourn the meeting without transacting any business.

He referred to the programme of Committee 3 in the next week. He said that the meeting scheduled on Monday the 27th would not take up much time of the afternoon and the Working group 4 could meet on the conclusion of that meeting. This was agreed to by the Chairman of Working group 4, M. Minners.

The meeting adjourned at 10.00 a.m.

B.Y. Nerurkar
Reporter

G. Searle
Chairman

28th June, 1949

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 3

(Technical & Operational Committee)

Report of the 11th Meeting

27 June 1949

1. The Meeting was declared open at 2.05 p.m.
2. Document 58 - 2nd Report of the Sharing Group was presented to the Committee by the Chairman of the group, Mr. McDonald. A correction was made on page 2 of the Document where band of frequencies of 535 - 1605 was not correctly printed.

Mr. McDonald briefly summarised the work done in respect of this Document and indicated that for the production of the table on Page 1, the material contained in Doc.37 and the operational experience available to members of the Working Group were made use of.

The Document was approved by the Committee.

Mr. McDonald indicated that the remainder of the items of work had already been covered and it was mainly a question tied up with printing the various tables and curves by the Secretariat. He hoped to present the same on next Friday.

3. Mr. Jayasekara, the Chairman of the Standards Group indicated that a few items still remaining over for study in his group included band-edge conditions. He said he intended to have about two meetings during the course of the week.
4. Mr. Venkataraman, the Chairman of the Propagation Group gave an account of the work of his group in connection with calculation of skywave field-intensities of the Regional bands and said that he would need another three or four days for completion.
5. Attention was drawn to item 2 in Doc. 50 - the Report of Working Group D, that concerned frequencies above 27.5 mc. As the Plenary had taken a certain decision on the general question of frequencies above 27.5, it was considered opportune to take up this point in Committee 3 for a decision. Mr. Nerurkar (India) suggested that this item should be referred to Working Group D for further examination and elaborate concrete recommendations for consideration in the Committee. This was agreed to.

The Meeting adjourned at 2.35 p.m.

B.Y. Nerurkar

Reporter.

G. Searle

Chairman

29 June 1949

For Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

Committee 5

Report of the Committee for the Allocation
of Frequencies

Committee 5

2nd Meeting

22nd June, 1949

1. The Chairman, Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire, opened the Meeting at 2.30 p.m.
2. The Chairman announced that, although the Plenary Assembly had approved the adoption of the Preparatory Committee's report as a whole, it was expected that each Committee should reconsider those sections of the report directly applicable to its own terms of reference. Part V of the report directly concerned Committee 5 and, since there were no comments he would be able to inform the next Plenary Assembly that Committee 5 would adopt that part of the report without modification.
3. Item 2 of the Agenda concerned the organization of the work of the Committee.
4. It was not intended that a decision should be reached on this section of the Agenda but that delegates should exchange points of view in order that the Committee could formulate a definite plan, namely, the facts required and the form in which they should be assembled.
5. Of the several methods available for the work of frequency allocation the Chairman favoured a card index system. He contended that this system was more flexible and convenient in that it would permit easy replacement of a particular frequency. It also enabled the cards to be stored in suitable drawers while the Committee work was proceeding. Moreover, the cards could be held for a longer period if the whole of the material was not being considered immediately.
6. Mr. Sundaram (India) suggested that the proposed form of the cards should be drawn on the blackboard to facilitate discussion.
7. Before acceding to this request the Chairman exhibited a sample form to indicate the dimensions, together with various samples of coloured card. The colours would indicate bandwidth and it would also be possible to attach coloured tabs to the cards to indicate at a glance the power, or order of power, of a transmitter.
8. The Chairman then drew a suggested layout of the card on the blackboard, the details comprising several items under the main headings of FREQUENCY, TRANSMISSION and RECEPTION. At the bottom of the card space was reserved for protection ratio etc.

9. Mr. Searle (New Zealand) considered that the proposed card index system was an excellent suggestion. He added that some improvement would be effected by the inclusion of the circuit number and other details submitted by administrations.
10. The relative merits of providing for specific details on the reverse side of the card or leaving it blank were discussed at length, Mr. Dobbyn (Australia) questioning the value of entries on the reverse side.
11. Mr. Rao (India) said he understood the information to be included on the back of the cards would only be entered at the last stages of assignment work.
12. Mr. Cooke (S.C.A.P.) concurred with Mr. Dobbyn in that the data should not be necessary on the backs of the cards. This may not, however, apply to those cards with only the frequency order shown, but where discrete frequencies were shown the details would not be necessary.
13. Mr. Alvendia (Philippines) considered that it would be an advantage to include the circuit numbers of the same frequencies on the back. Details could then be obtained by referring to the card prepared for each circuit.
14. The question of cost of the card index system was discussed and Mr. Cooke pointed out that if a good job were made of it, the cards might ultimately be suitable for passing on directly to the I.F.R.B.
15. It was decided that a Working Group should be set up to consider sample cards to be submitted by delegations, with a view to incorporating the best features of each in the final design. The following delegates were appointed to the working group:

Messrs. Dobbyn (Convenor), Cooke, Siddiqi, Searle, Ranji.
16. The Chairman stated that the work of frequency allocation would be done in the order approved in the Preparatory Committee's Report. Concurrently with the entry of information on the cards, the possibility of sharing would be examined so that at the conclusion of the work the committee would only have to consider projected circuits. When the relevant information concerning sharing became available from the Technical Committee it should be possible for Committee 5 to commence its work about 4th or 5th July.
17. With reference to the medium frequency broadcast band the Chairman said he had asked Committee 4 to make the preparation of a list a first priority.

J. Lalung- Bonnaire

Chairman

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS
for the period 4 to 9 July, 1949.

Monday, 4 July	0930 hours	Working Groups
	1400 "	Committee 5
Tuesday, 5 July	0930 "	Committee 3
	1400 "	Committee 4
Wednesday, 6 July	0930 "	Working Groups
	1000 "	Committee 1
	1400 "	Working Groups
Thursday, 7 July	0930 "	Plenary Meeting
	1400 "	Working Groups
Friday, 8 July	0930 "	Committee 5
	1400 "	Working Groups

HORAIRE DES SEANCES
du 4 au 9 juillet 1949.

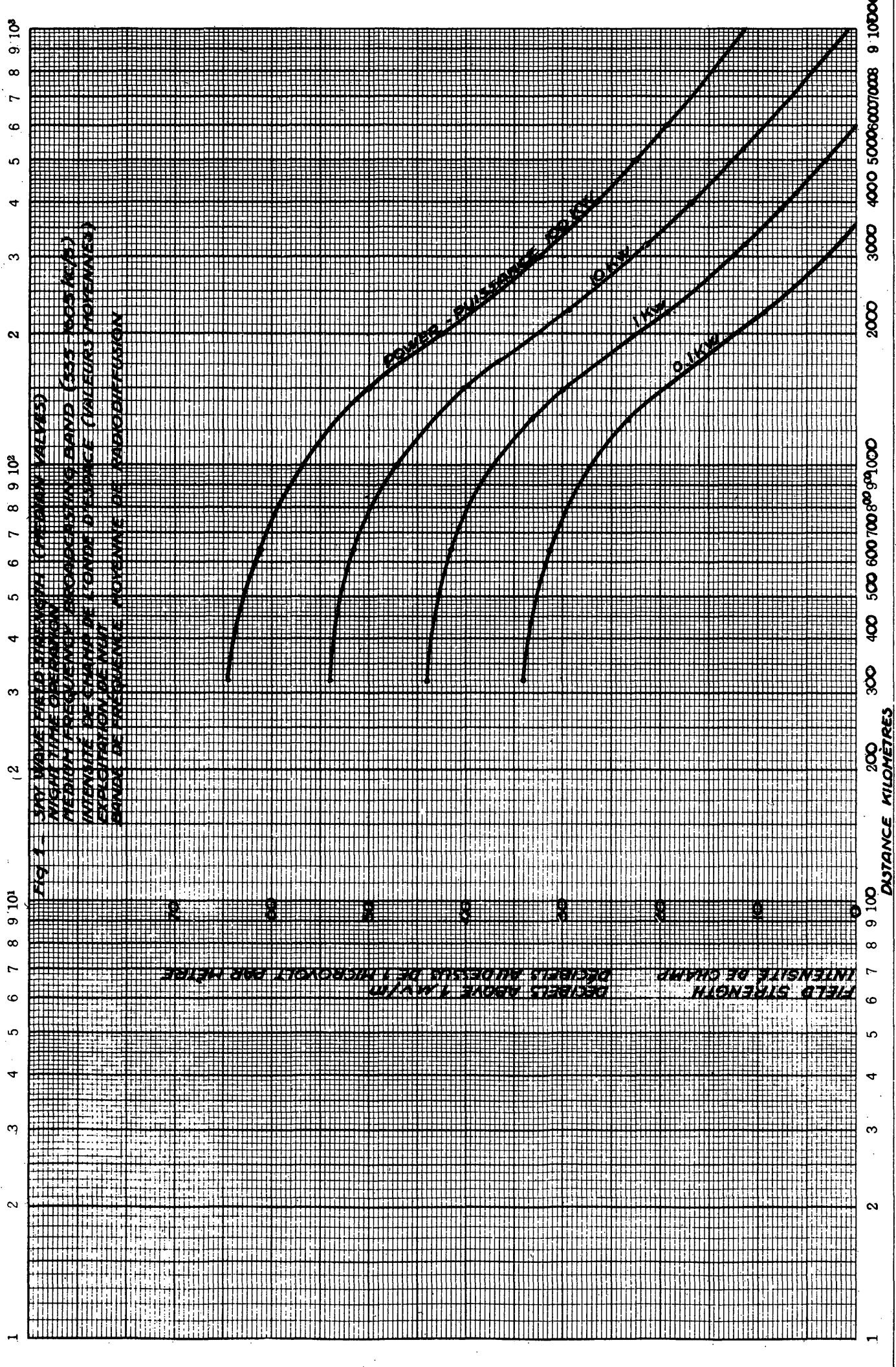
Lundi 4 juillet	9h.30	Groupes de travail
	14h.00	Commission 5
Mardi 5 juillet	9h.30	Commission 3
	14h.00	Commission 4
Mercredi 6 juillet	9h.30	Groupes de travail
	10h.00	Commission 1
	14h.00	Groupes de travail
Jeudi 7 juillet	9h.30	Séance plénière
	14h.00	Groupes de travail
Vendredi 8 juillet	9h.30	Commission 5
	14h.00	Groupes de travail

COMMITTEE 3

THIRD REPORT OF SHARING GROUP

1. The Sharing Group has considered the question of the minimum spacing necessary between co-channel stations in the Medium Frequency Broadcasting band, (535-1605 kc/s). This band, which is used exclusively for Broadcasting, has a heavy density of requirements in certain parts of Region 3, and appreciable sharing of frequencies will be necessary.
2. The problem of sharing frequencies in this band is a purely night time one, and if sufficient protection can be afforded at night, the necessary protection will be automatically obtained in the daytime.
3. The sharing problem is eased, to a certain extent, due to the large distances and appreciable time difference between the extremities of Region 3, and it is considered that, at least in the first instance, the problem of sharing can be approached in a relatively simple manner. To this end, it is the opinion of the group that night time propagation curves of sky-wave field strength should be sufficient to study the problem.
4. In Fig. 1, attached hereto, is given the night time medium values of sky wave field strengths for stations radiating powers of 0.1, 1.0, 10, and 100 kilowatts. The curves based on data of the Federal Communications Commission (U.S.A.), published in Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning Standard Broadcast Stations.
5. It is recommended by the Working Group, that, as a first approach to the problem of sharing frequencies in the medium frequency broadcasting band, the curves of Fig. 1 be used, together with the figures already accepted for protection ratio and minimum field to be protected.
6. In so far as operation on adjacent channels is concerned, this is principally a national problem in ensuring that strong adjacent channel signals are not present in the reception area of the wanted station. In general, satisfactory reception should be obtained if the median value of the unwanted signal on the adjacent channel is approximately 6 db. weaker than the desired signal.

D. McDonald
Convenor of Group.



Teilung } 1-1000 Einheit } 90 mm
 Logar. Division }

COMMITTEE 3

FOURTH REPORT OF SHARING GROUP

1. The Sharing Group has considered the question of the minimum separation between stations operating on common channels in the frequency band 1605 - 3900 kc/s.
2. Although frequencies in this band have certain daytime uses, the principal use is at night time, under conditions of low absorption, and under such conditions the interfering ranges of the transmissions are large. In so far as sharing of common channels is concerned it is sufficient to consider only night time operation, as if sufficient protection is afforded at night the necessary daytime protection will be automatically obtained.
3. The presentation of separation figures in tabular form was considered, but with the large number of variables involved (power, type of service, aerial characteristics, etc) such a presentation would be voluminous and difficult to use. It was decided to present the results in a graphical form, from which could be read the service and interference ranges of various types of transmission.
4. In preparing the graphs, Figs. 1 and 2 attached, the assumption has been made that the antenna used is a half wavelength horizontal aerial, 60 feet above ground level. Two graphs have been prepared, one covering the frequency range 1605 - 2850 kc/s, and the other covering the range 3155 - 3900 kc/s.
5. Annex 1, attached hereto, gives a description of the curves of Figs. 1 and 2, and of the method of use.

It is recommended by the Group that the curves attached hereto be used by the Region 3 Conference in approaching the problem of sharing in the frequency bands between 1605 and 3900 kc/s.

D. McDonald
Convenor of Group.

- E -

ANNEX 1

Description of Curves

Fig. 1. Frequency Band 1605 - 2850 kc/s.

The curves are shown in Fig. 1, attached, and in effect are a series of curves giving the service range as a function of power, for various values of necessary field strength (20, 30, 40 and 50 db above 1 microvolt per metre). The basic data used was provided by the propagation Working Group.

Method of use of curves

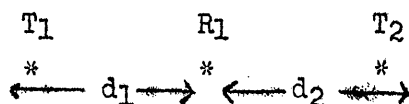
The curves are quite straightforward, and a few examples will be sufficient to demonstrate the method of use.

(a) Example 1.

To determine the separation between two stations in the mobile service. Desired station 100 watts, protection ratio 15 db, service range 250 km. Undesired station 1 kw.

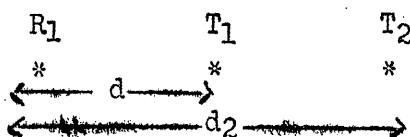
Entering the curves at desired station power, 100 watts, (20 db above 1 watt) the field strength produced at 250 km is 46.2 db above 1 microvolt per metre. The protection required is 15 db so that the interfering station may have a field strength of 31.2 db above 1 microvolt per metre. With a 1 kW radiated power, this figure is given at a distance of 1930 km. The separation between stations is thus $1930 + 250 = 2180$ km.

If the desired station in the above example had been in the fixed service, it would be possible to reduce the distance between stations to $1930 - 250 = 1680$ km. The use of this principle to other than broadcast types of service is shown in the sketch below :



Separation between stations = $d_1 + d_2$.

T1 = Desired Transmitter.
R1 = Receiver.
T2 = Undesired Transmitter.
 d_1 = Service range.
 d_2 = Interference range.



Separation between stations = $d_2 - d_1$.

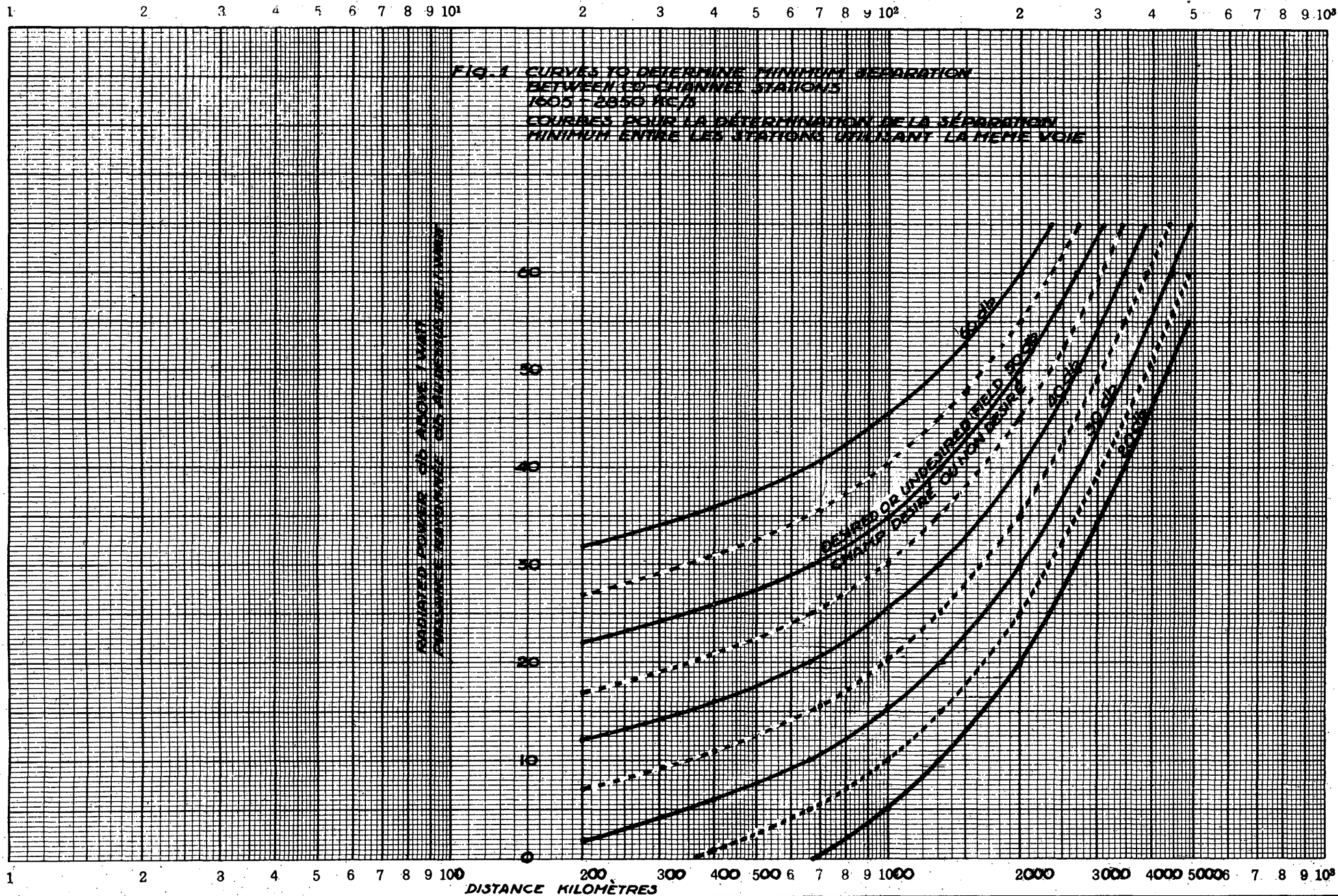
(b) Example 2.

Consider two broadcasting stations, of power 1 kW, where the desired field strength is 50 db above 1 microvolt per metre. The range of the wanted transmitter would be 670 km. For a 40 db protection ratio the interfering field would need to be as low as 10 microvolt per metre, and the interfering range is 2670 km. The separation between stations is thus $2670 + 670 = 3340$ km.

The curves are based on the data produced by the propagation group, and assume the use of a half wave-length aerial, 60 feet above ground level. Should it be necessary to consider special cases, the corrections for the characteristics of aerials actually used can easily be applied.

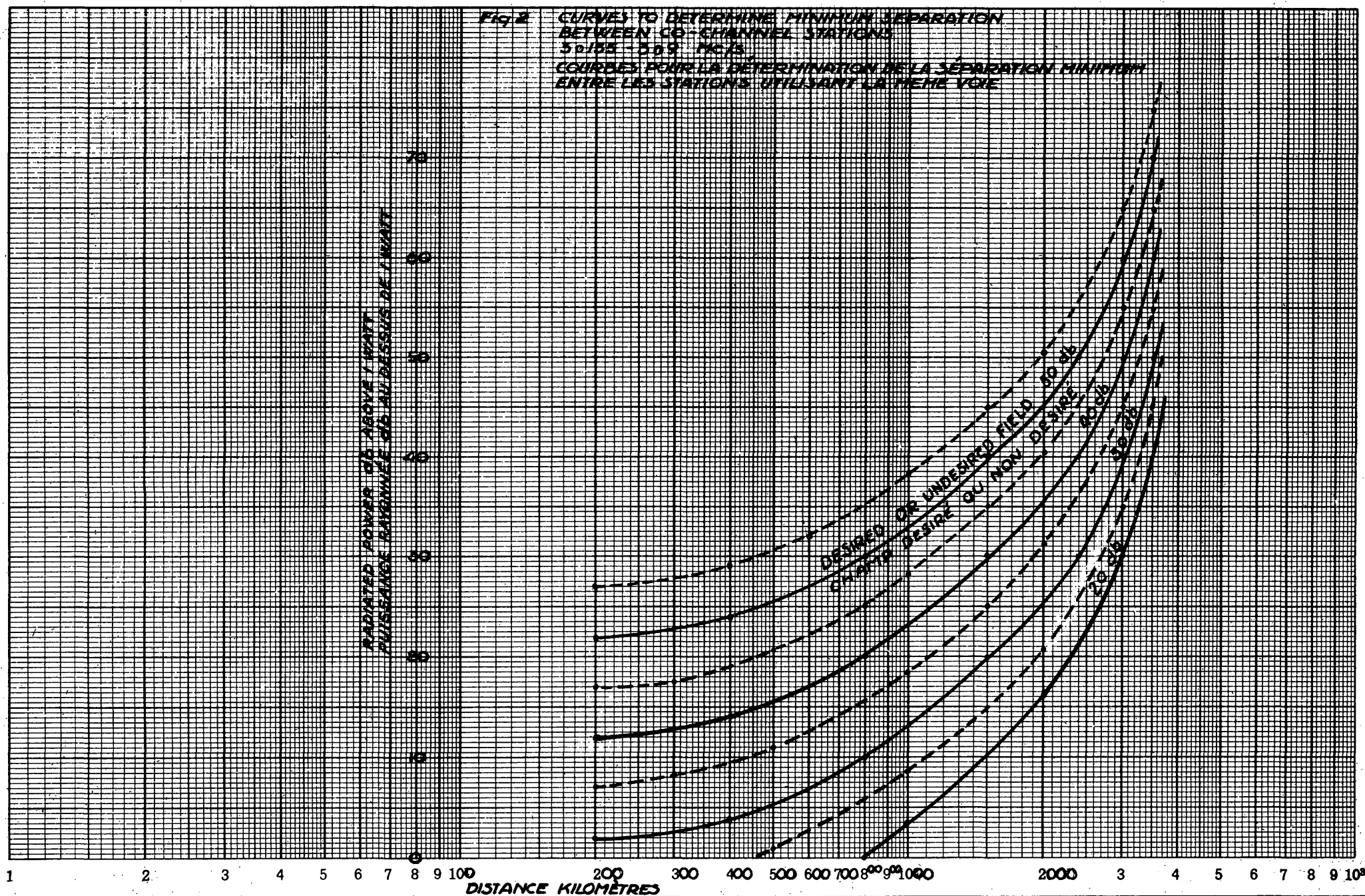
Fig. 2. Frequency Band 3155 - 3900 kc/s.

Fig. 2 gives a similar series of curves to those given in Fig. 1 and no detailed explanation is considered necessary.



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10¹ 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10² 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10³

Fig 2 CURVES TO DETERMINE MINIMUM SEPARATION
BETWEEN CO-CHANNEL STATIONS
50135 - 509 MC/S
COURBES POUR LA DÉTERMINATION DE LA SÉPARATION MINIMUM
ENTRE LES STATIONS UTILISANT LA MÊME VOIE



for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 3

Fifth Report of Sharing Group.

1. The Sharing Group has considered the minimum separation necessary between stations operating on common channels, for frequencies 150 - 535 kc/s.
2. Frequency band 150-200 kc/s.

A study of the loading in this band indicates that the problem of fitting requirements into the spectrum will not be serious. If specific cases arise which need special attention it is recommended that the propagation data described in item (a) of Document 28 should be used, together with operational experience where available.

3. Frequency band 200-405 kc/s.

- 3.1 The loading in this band shows a heavy density of requirements in certain areas of the region and it was thought desirable to prepare some tables showing the calculated service range and interference ranges for various transmitter powers and noise grades. The methods used and the results of the calculations are given below.
- 3.2 The revised noise grade values prepared by the Propagation Working Group (Document No 37) from Annex IV of the Preparatory Committee's Report, together with Field Strength Ratios given in Document 37 and the Protection Ratios in Document 32 of the Region 3 Conference were used as a basis for the calculation of the Day Service Ranges and Day Interference Ranges - and hence the Repetition Distances - in the band 200-405 kc/s.
- 3.3 Night propagation was not considered, since practically the whole band is used for radio navigation and the effective operational range of radio-beacons at night is greatly reduced by the local sky wave interference and is unlikely to be appreciably affected by a transmitter sharing the same frequency and beyond the day interference range.
- 3.4 Separate calculations for all noise grades between 2.5 and 4.5 were made taking the noise values at 1800 Local Time. These were made for five frequencies in the band and for transmitter powers of 1.5, 1.0, 0.5, 0.2, 0.1 and 0.05 kW. The resultant field strength values in microvolts per metre were then applied to the curves given in the C.C.I.R. Report of the Sub-Committee on Propagation of Waves (London 1937), to determine the corresponding ranges in kilometres. The curves used were those for direct propagation over sea, conductivity 4×10^{-11} e.m.u. for 1 kW radiated power.
- 3.5 For powers of less than 1 kW, an antenna efficiency of 20% was assumed and 40% efficiency for powers of 1.0 and 1.5 kW.
- 3.6 Selected values in the following tables have been checked against actual results of working beacons on shared frequencies and appear to be satisfactory. Whilst it is not possible to find sufficient operational data to make a complete check on all frequencies and powers, it is considered that the tables may safely be used in connection with the sharing problems of Region III.

DAY SERVICE AND INTERFERENCE RANGES
IN KILOMETRES

Key :

Day service range
Interference range

NOISE GRADE 4.5
(1800 Local Time)

F R E Q U E N C Y

Power	200 kc/s	250 kc/s	300 kc/s	350 kc/s	400 kc/s
50 W	90 365	95 370	100 385	100 400	120 410
100	120 450	140 450	150 455	150 460	170 470
200	160 530	190 520	200 530	210 530	240 540
500	250 650	270 625	280 650	290 640	310 630
1000	250 650	270 625	280 650	290 640	310 630
1500	290 680	310 690	330 690	330 680	350 680

N O I S E G R A D E 4.0

	200	250	300	350	400
50 W	140 465	160 490	190 500	200 525	230 545
100	180 550	220 560	250 600	260 600	290 620
200	250 630	280 650	285 660	320 660	350 655
500	340 755	370 730	390 730	400 760	440 780
1000	340 755	370 730	390 730	400 760	440 780
1500	380 800	410 810	440 830	450 820	460 835

N O I S E G R A D E 3.5

	200	250	300	350	400
50 W	290 690	320 695	345 715	360 715	390 735
100	360 780	390 795	420 800	440 800	450 805
200	450 880	460 870	490 875	500 870	530 890
500	550 1000	560 1000	580 990	600 970	610 985
1000	550 1000	560 1000	580 990	600 970	610 985
1500	600 1060	620 1030	630 1050	640 1030	650 1050

Noise Grade 3 (Summer)

Frequency					
	200 kc/s	250 kc/s	300 kc/s	350 kc/s	400 kc/s
50 w.	500 940	525 950	590 950	560 950	600 980
100 w.	575 1040	610 1035	630 1050	660 1035	685 1050
200 w.	660 1130	690 1120	720 1125	735 1125	760 1135
500 w.	785 1250	800 1230	825 1240	840 1230	850 1240
1000 w.	785 1250	800 1230	825 1240	840 1230	850 1240
1500 w.	840 1300	850 1285	870 1290	880 1275	900 1285

Noise Grade 3 (Winter)

	200 kc/s	250 kc/s	300 kc/s	350 kc/s	400 kc/s
50 w.	350 750	380 770	425 790	455 800	470 825
100 w.	420 840	450 855	500 860	500 885	550 910
200 w.	500 930	530 940	560 955	580 965	615 975
500 w.	610 1060	650 1060	680 1060	680 1070	705 1070
1000 w.	610 1060	650 1060	680 1060	680 1070	705 1070
1500 w.	660 1130	690 1130	705 1130	735 1130	750 1130

Noise Grade 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Summer)

	200 kc/s	250 kc/s	300 kc/s	350 kc/s	400 kc/s
50 w.	705 1160	705 1160	740 1165	750 1160	775 1150
100 w.	780 1265	800 1255	825 1230	830 1255	855 1235
200 w.	870 1355	880 1325	900 1320	915 1315	940 1310
500 w.	1000 1455	1010 1445	1020 1425	1020 1430	1045 1420
1000 w.	1000 1455	1010 1445	1020 1425	1020 1430	1045 1420
1500 w.	1055 1540	1060 1500	1065 1475	1070 1465	1080 1465

Noise Grade $2\frac{1}{2}$ Winter

FREQUENCY					
Power	200 kc/s	250 kc/s	300 kc/s	350 kc/s	400 kc/s
50 W	960 525	960 540	955 555	935 560	955 600
100	1060 610	1060 625	1055 640	1045 650	1040 655
200	1185 700	1135 700	1140 710	1135 710	1120 735
500	1295 805	1285 820	1235 820	1200 835	1190 835
1000	1295 805	1285 820	1235 820	1200 835	1190 835
1500	1345 855	1320 870	1290 870	1275 870	1250 870

4. Frequency band 405-535 kc/s.

An analysis of the loading in this band indicates that the problem of fitting in requirements will not be serious, and it is recommended that it be treated in a similar manner to the band 150-200 kc/s.

D. McDonald
Convener of the Group.

Administrative Radio Conference
for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949.

Region 3 - Document N° 68-E
30 June, 1949.

COMMITTEE 1

REPORT OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE

6th Meeting, 17 June, 1949.

The Meeting was opened at 12.00 hours by the Chairman, Mr.
S.S. Moorthy Rao.

A Schedule of Meetings for the period 20 to 24 June, 1949
(Document N° 42) was drawn up, and the Meeting was closed at
12.15 hours.

Rapporteur :
G.M. Forrest

Chairman :
S.S. Moorthy Rao

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE I

Report of the Steering Committee

7th meeting, 22 June, 1949

The Meeting was opened at 12.00 hours by the Chairman,
Mr. S.S. Moorthy Rao.

1. Item 1 of the Agenda : Preparation of an Agenda for the Fourth Plenary Assembly.

1.1 After discussion, the Agenda which appears in Region 3 Document N° 54 was drawn up. Regarding item 1 of this Agenda (Participation of Japan in the work of the Conference) Mr. Verboeket, Chairman of the Credentials Committee, asked that the correspondence relating to Japan's withdrawal from the Conference be published. It was so agreed (see Region 3 Document N° 53). Mr. Verboeket thought that the addition of Mr. Cooke to the Delegation of the Territories of the United States by the Chairman of the Delegation, Mr. Plakias, was in order, in view of Mr. Cooke's status as Adviser.

2. Item 2 of the Agenda : Miscellaneous.

2.1 The Chairman read out a letter from the Chairman of the Region 1 Conference, concerning the suggestion by the Region 3 Conference for the sharing by the two Conferences of expenses involved in field strength calculations (R3 Doc. N° 18). The Region 1 Conference considered that a decision on the question was premature at the present stage of the work. Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas Territories) informed the Committee that the Plenary Assembly of the Region 1 Conference had referred the matter to a Committee; it had, however, become evident that some Region 1 Delegates were not favourably disposed towards the Region 3 Conference's methods of calculation. It was then decided that the work of calculations to 60°N be set aside.

2.2 The Secretary then read out a letter sent by the Secretary General of the Union to the Chairman of the Conference concerning accommodation for the Conference. Mr. Searle (New Zealand) expressed concern at the procedure which had been adopted in the allocation premises.

It was decided that the question be referred to the Plenary Assembly for decision.

2.3 Mr. Searle (New Zealand) then referred to the insanitary conditions prevailing in the Maison des Congrès, the inadequate maintenance of facilities, and the absence of soap and towels. He considered that there was room for much improvement, especially in view of the small outlay which would be entailed.

The Secretary explained that the Maison des Congrès premises were merely rented by the ITU from the State of Geneva. It was, moreover,

only a temporary building. However, he suggested, and the Chairman concurred, that a letter be sent to the Secretary General asking him to make a representation to the authorities.

2.4 Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas Territories) raised the question of expenses incurred by Committee 5 for equipment and, possibly, personnel, and asked how Committee 1 proposed to meet such expenditure. The Chairman said that this matter would be raised in the Plenary Assembly. Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire then asked for sanction for an expenditure of 150-300 francs so that the work of Committee 5 might not be held up after deciding on the cards. This request was approved.

2.5 The Chairman then read a letter from the Secretary General to the Chairman of the Conference proposing the replacement of Mr. Kunz as Secretary, on account of the latter's assignment to the International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference. Mr. Searle (New Zealand) considered that the Secretary General's decision should be accepted, but that every effort should be made to complete the work of the Conference by the end of July. Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas Territories) pointed out that the work of the Conference would, without any doubt, still remain unfinished at the end of July. He thought that this should be made quite clear, so that the Secretary General could make arrangements accordingly. The Chairman agreed to incorporate this point in the letter which he would send to the Secretary General, and in which he would also express the Conference's regret at the necessity for the steps to be taken.

2.6 Mr. Verboeket (Indonesia) suggested that the finance group of the Steering Committee meet on the following Monday morning, June 27, to consider data on the Conference's budgetary situation, provided this was received in time. He also suggested that, in general, the finance group meet separately from the main Committee, and the Chairman concurred.

2.7 The Secretary then made an announcement concerning a request which had been made for copies of the Final Report of the Administrative Radio Conference for Region 2, and the reissue of the List of Participants in the Region 3 Conference (originally RF-Document No 4).

The Meeting was closed at 13.15 hours.

Rapporteur :
G.M. Forrest

Secretary :
J. Kunz

Chairman :
S.S. Moorthy Rao.

NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT

At the request of Committee 1, the following telegram is brought to the notice of the Delegates of the Region 3 Conference.

Washingtondc 159/156 24 1617 = via rca =
nlt = burinterna geneve =

No 64 for secretary general from gross stop plenary session directs me transmit following telegram for chairman region one and region three conferences stop plenary session region two conference adopted following text quote for your information FIAR region two conference has designated following frequencies in addition to worldwide frequency 156.80 megacycles for use by maritime mobile service colon 156.30 megacycles with footnote quote the international intership service has priority on this frequency unquote comma 156.60 megacycles with footnote quote the international port operational service comma on a simplex basis comma has priority on this frequency unquote period the above action has been taken to end that there will be available on a standardized basis these minimum number frequencies for common international use and to allow for coordinated development of maritime mobile VHF radio-telephony with understanding that frequencies in addition to these three may be designated by administrations stop unquote best wishes +

- E -

Conférence administrative
des Radiocommunications
pour la Région 3

GENÈVE, 1949.

Corrigendum au Région 3 - Document N° 71-F
3 août 1949.

CORRIGENDUM

au Document N° 71

(texte français seulement)

Ligne 17 du télégramme.

Lire: "... le matériel radiotéléphonique obligatoire devrait comporter
au moins" au lieu de "... le matériel radiotéléphonique
obligatoire doit comporter au moins"

Administrative Radio Conference
for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

Corrigendum to Region 3 - Document NO 71-E
3rd August, 1949

CORRIGENDUM

to Document N° 71.

Concerns French text only.

NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT

At the request of Committee 1, the following telegram is brought to the notice of the Delegates of the Region 3 Conference.

+ Washington sdz 1780 231 24/6 1637 =
correction suivra constate 227 mots =
nlt = burinterna geneve =

For secretary general from gross No 66 plenary session directs me transmit following telegram for chairman region one and region three conferences quote plenary region two adopted following text as part of its final report colon e. conditions to be observed by mobile stations paragraph 11.5 paren paren 1 paren every radiotelephone installation compulsorily fitted on board a ship in accordance with an international agreement must be able to send and receive class A3 emissions colon a paren on the frequency 2182 kc/s b paren on one intership working frequency preferably 2638 kc/s with a view to this frequency being considered in the future as a common international intership working frequency at sea and c paren on the frequency paren s paren needed for communication with the coast telephone station with which the ship station normally communicates stop paren 2 paren these frequencies are indicated in the list of coast and ship stations stop paren 3 paren the receiving apparatus associated with the compulsory radiotelephone installation should include at least two receivers stop paragraph 12. in addition to the frequency 2182 kc/s required by paragraph 5 any radiotelephone station installed on board a ship must be provided with at least one other frequency in the bands between 1605 and 2850 kc/s in which radiotelephone services are admitted stop unquote best wishes +

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 4

Report of the Requirements Committee

(Committee 4)

Fourth Meeting

1. The Chairman opened the Meeting at 9.30 a.m., on June, 1949.
2. He referred to Document 31, and asked for its consideration by the Meeting.
 - 2.1 Mr. Margolf (U.S. Territories) pointed out that the subject matter reported in para. 6.4 of the Document was discussed by him, and not by Mr. Minners as stated in the Document. He suggested that the name of Mr. Margolf be substituted in the place of Mr. Minners.

This was agreed.
 - 2.2 Mr. Verboeket (Indonesia) referred to para. 6.5 of the Document, and suggested the following amendment:

"For "of the Document", read "of Document 26".

This was agreed.

There being no other observation, Document 31 was approved.
3. The Chairman then referred to Document 44, and asked Mr. Sundaram (India) to introduce the Document.
 - 3.1 Mr. Sundaram suggested that the first two lines in the English text of the Document be numbered as para. 1, and the following amendment incorporated in the para:

For "Working Group 2", read "Working Group 1";
For "its first meeting", read "its second meeting".

The amendments were noted.
 - 3.2 Mr. Sundaram then stated that except for the two points referred to in paras. 4 and 6 of the Document, on which approval of the Committee was necessary, the Document itself was self explanatory and perhaps required no elucidation by him. He then explained at great length the view point of the Working Group on the subject matter referred to in para. 4 of the Document, and asked for its consideration by the members.

After much discussion in which delegates of New Zealand, French Overseas Territories, Japan, Australia, India and Pakistan took part, it was decided that the question of retyping through the Secretariat certain badly written sheets, of the I.B.M. List may be deferred until Committee 5 has decided upon a form in which it would require the list for its future deliberations. It was further decided that to save time, Working Group 1 be authorized to liaise direct with Committee 5 on this matter, and to arrange for the I.B.M. List to be prepared through the Secretariat, in a form required by Committee 5.

3.3 Mr. Sundaram then explained the reason for the recommendation of the Working Group contained in para. 6 of Document 44. After discussion the meeting agreed that the question of assignment to out-of-band requirements (referred to in para. 5 of Document 26) should be dealt with in Committee 5.

4. The Chairman drew attention of the members to para. 6.5 of Doc. 31, and enquired whether they had compiled their respective I.B.M. Lists, and filed with the Secretariat. The members confirmed that they had completed the compilation and filed the I.B.M. Lists as required.

4.1 The Chairman then drew attention of the members to para. 4.2 of Document 31, and asked Mr. Sundaram whether the Working Group had completed the check, and arrived at any conclusion with regard to the procedure for disposing of frequencies between 3900/4000 Kc/s above required by administrations (para. 4.3 of Document 19 refers).

4.2 Mr. Sundaram informed the meeting that he expected to complete the check very shortly and would report at the next Committee meeting.

5. Mr. Searle (New Zealand) drew attention of the meeting to para. 3.7 of Document 26, and enquired whether steps could be taken to obtain the cards from the P.F.B. giving the frequency requirements in the Regional bands.

5.1 After discussion the Chairman undertook to ascertain the exact position with regard to the P.F.B. cards, and obtain them as early as possible.

6. Capt. Ranji (India) invited attention of the meeting to Annex III, pages 52 and 58 of the P.C. Report, and advocated the allocation of specific portion from the 1800 - 2000 and 3500 - 3900 Kc/s bands for use by amateurs.

6.1 Mr. Searle (New Zealand) and Mr. Dobbryn (Australia) generally agreed with the views of Capt. Ranji, and stated that New Zealand and Australia had decided to allocate 3500 - 3800 Kc/s, and 3500 - 3900 Kc/s bands respectively for the exclusive use of the amateurs in their countries.

6.2 The Chairman explained that allocation of band(s) was outside the scope of the Requirements Committee and suggested that the question could perhaps be referred to Committee 5 for its consideration.

- 6.3 After much discussion it was agreed that the question of allocation of specific band(s) was beyond the terms of reference of Committee 4, and could only be considered by Committee 5. It was also decided that national members should prepare statements of their requirements and submit to Committee 5 for its consideration.

There being no other business, the meeting adjourned at 11 a.m.

M.N. MIRZA

Chairman

30 June, 1949.

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949.

COMMITTEE I

REPORT OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE.

9th Meeting, June 29, 1949.

The Meeting was opened at 12.30 hours by the Chairman, Mr. S.S. Moorthy Rao.

1. Item 1 of the Agenda : Approval of the Report of the 5th Meeting (R3 Doc.45)

1.1 Without amendments, this Report was approved.

2. Item 2 of the Agenda : Drafting of a Schedule of Meetings.

2.1 The Committee drew up a Schedule of Meetings for the week July 4-9 inclusive. (see R3 Doc. N° 64). Mr. Verboeket (Indonesia) suggested the publication of an Agenda for Plenary Assemblies in advance of the meetings even if unavoidable circumstances permit only one day's notice. All the members concurred in this.

2.2 It was agreed that a note be circulated cancelling the Plenary Assembly scheduled for Thursday, June 30th, that a copy of the next weeks schedule be sent by the Secretary to the Region 1 Conference and to the PFB, and that the agenda of the next plenary be divided in the Steering Committee Meeting on the preceding Wednesday.

2.3 Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas Territories), Chairman of Committee 5, asked that a meeting of Committee 5 be held, in place of the Plenary Assembly, on Thursday, June 30th, and this was agreed to be included in the notice cancelling the plenary.

3. Item 3 of the Agenda : Miscellaneous.

3.1 The Chairman informed the Committee of two communications which had been received from the Secretary General of the Administrative Radio Conference for Region 2. They concerned recommendations on the setting aside of frequencies, in the maritime mobile bands, for ship stations; frequencies of the order of 156 and 2 megacycles respectively, were indicated.

Mr. Searle, Chairman of Committee 3, said that his Committee was already dealing with this matter, and it was agreed that the two communications be published as Conference Documents, so that they might be taken into consideration by the Committees concerned.

The Meeting was closed at 12.45 hours.

Rapporteur:

Secretary:

Chairman:

G.M. Forrest

J. Kunz

S.S. Moorthy Rao

1 July, 1949

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 3

Sixth Report of Sharing Group

1. The Sharing Group has studied the problem of sharing frequencies in the frequency range 150 kc/s to 3900 kc/s for Region 3, and has issued reports with suggested methods of approach for different portions of that band.
2. The propagation characteristics vary appreciably over the frequency range considered; for instance, the lower frequencies utilize principally ground wave propagation, whereas the higher frequencies utilize sky wave propagation. These factors have been taken into account in drafting the various reports of the group.
3. In general, it has not been deemed necessary to consider the use of directional transmission, and, although in the higher frequency portions of the band directive aerials may be in use, it is considered that the number of such cases will be sufficiently small that they can be the subject of special consideration.
4. Due to the large extent of Region 3, and with the appreciable time difference between the extremities of the Region, the possibility of repetition of frequencies is enhanced. It is probable that, for the purposes of frequency assignment, the Region 3 could be divided into sub-regions inside which assignments could be made without any detrimental effects to other parts of the Region. This possibility depends of course on the type of service (field strength used and protection desired), and on the power of the transmitters.

With an approach of this type it would be necessary to study problems at the boundaries of the sub-regions, but it is possible that an appreciable saving of time in drafting the Regional frequency list could be obtained, should an examination of requirements indicate the possibility of the method.
5. In the sharing of frequencies, it is urged that the maximum utilisation should be obtained by sharing, as far as possible, any one frequency between requirements of the one administration, or operating agency. This method has the advantage that the elimination of interference is much simpler than when a frequency is shared between a number of administrations.
6. The approach suggested, in the various reports of the Group, to the sharing problem in Region 3 is on a simple basis, considering principally night time propagation conditions. Should it be found necessary to elaborate further technical principles in case of difficulties encountered in assignment, it is recommended that the data prepared by the propagation group should be used as a basis.

D. McDonald

Convenor of Group

COMMITTEE 5

(Committee for the Allotment of Frequencies)

Report of the Third Meeting

29 June 1949

1. The Chairman, Mr. J. Lalung-Bonnaire (France Overseas), opened the meeting at 09:45 a.m.
2. The Chairman stated that as the Report of the 2nd Meeting had not as yet been translated, approval of this Report could not be considered at this meeting.
3. At the request of the Chairman for volunteers, the Delegation of the Territories of the United States of America offered the services of Mr. J.L. Lathrop to serve as Reporter for this Meeting.
4. The Chairman stated that at the last meeting of this Committee, a Working Group, with Mr. Dobbryn (Australia) as convenor, was asked to prepare a card showing the information to be taken into consideration in the allotment of frequencies. Mr. Dobbryn submitted to the Committee a draft master card, a draft sharing card and explanatory notes which had been approved by the Working Group after consideration of proposed cards submitted by various delegations.
5. Referring to the draft master card, Mr. Dobbryn (Australia) explained that the blank across the top of the card was provided for applying color tabs. Two other blanks were also provided for adding information which might be considered desirable to include on the card but could not be foreseen at this time. He stated that it was also intended to include a note in brackets to indicate that an asterisk (*) should be placed before "In Use" if the in use frequency is out of band according to the Atlantic City Regulations.
6. It was agreed that the cards should be standard PFB size; that the reverse side of card would be left blank and reserved for possible future use; that entries would be placed horizontally; that there would be one sharing card to summarize the position of all cards associated with a particular channel; and that, at commencement of work, cards should be filed in alphabetical order under country designators and arranged in ascending order of frequencies in use. Transmitters not in use and requiring a frequency will be segregated in appropriate order associated with the country designator.
7. Mr. Dobbryn (Australia) stated that while the Working Group had agreed that assorted colored cards should be used for recording the information on different types of services, he had later discussed this point with members of the I.F.R.B. and suggested that Mr. Wang express the views of the I.F.R.B. to the Committee.

8. Mr. Wang (I.F.R.B.) stated that after informal discussion of the draft card with other members of the I.F.R.B. they were generally in accord with the card except for two points. The first point was that they would prefer that the same color code be used as is used by the PFB for classification by station, power, type emission and circuits. Under this system only white cards would be used with appropriate color tabs.
9. The second point raised by Mr. Wang was discussed first, i.e. with reference to the block "Hours (GMT)". Mr. Wang, the Chairman, Mr. Searle, Mr. Dobbyn, Capt. Siddiqi, Mr. Nerurkar, Mr. Vorboeket and Mr. Chung participated in the discussion. It was the opinion of most delegates that the hours of operation of the particular frequency would be of more use to working groups than hours of operation of a circuit. It was therefore agreed that the hours of operation of the frequency should be entered in the block "Hours (GMT)" and that summary sheets should be provided for use of the working groups so as to enable them to readily convert G.M.T. to local time for each country considered. It was further agreed that "Reg. III" should be printed on the cards for the information of I.F.R.B.
10. The first point raised by Mr. Wang, i.e. consideration of using the same color code as used by the P.F.B., was then discussed at considerable length by nearly all delegates present. It was then decided to adopt the color code of the P.F.B. but to use pale green colored master cards in order to distinguish the cards of Reg. III from those of other conferences. However, after a brief recess during which this question was further discussed informally, Mr. Siddiqi (Pakistan), supported by Mr. Sundaram (India) and Mr. Searle (New Zealand), requested that his proposal of using assorted colored cards for different types of services be reconsidered. Mr. Siddiqi explained his proposed system of color cards and after a brief discussion it was agreed to reverse the Committee's decision and adopt the color system proposed by Mr. Siddiqi and contained in the appendix attached. It was further agreed, after discussion, to leave to the I.F.R.B. the decision as to what additional marking they might wish to make to the cards, either by tabs or cutting corners of cards, in order to distinguish the cards of Reg. III from those of other conferences.
11. Consideration of the information listed on the draft master card resulted in various minor modifications. The Chairman stated that he, assisted by Mr. Dobbyn, would arrange with the printer for the proper spacing of columns in order to insure sufficient room in each column for the information to be entered legibly.
12. It was agreed to defer further consideration of the master card and of the sharing card until the next meeting of the Committee.
13. The meeting adjourned at 12:20 a.m.

J. L. Lathrop
Reporter

J. Lalung-Bonnaire
Chairman

APPENDIX

Different types of services will be different colour cards as follows:-

Fixed	--	Very Light Brown
Maritime Mobile	-	Light Blue
Aeronautical Mobile	-	Light Grey
Aeronautical Radio Navigation	-	Light Green
Maritime Radio Navigation	-	Light Yellow
Mobile Land	-	Light Orange
Medium Wave)	
Broadcasting and	(
Tropical Broadcasting)	Light Red

The sharing card to be colour of cartridge paper.

The colour scheme of the taping will be in accordance with PFB colour code for power and emission.

R. Siddiqi, Captain
Pakistan Delegation

Administrative Radio Conference

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

Region 3 - Document N° 76-E
1st July, 1949

COMMITTEE 3

Addendum to First Report of the
Working Group on Technical Standards

(Document N° 39)

In accordance with the request made by the Committee and contained in document N° 48, the following information for a protection ratio of 25 db and $A_1 - A_1$, $A_1 - A_2$ and $A_2 - A_2$ is furnished.

Addendum to Table I.

EMISSIONS	A1-A1	A1-A2	A2-A2
Protection in db			
Band - kc/s	25	25	25
150 - 160	1.9 0.5	2.3 1.5	2.7 2.5
160 - 200	1.9 0.2	2.3 1.2	2.7 2.2
200 - 285	1.9 0.4	2.3 1.4	2.7 2.4
285 - 325	1.9 0.3	2.3 1.3	2.7 2.3
325 - 405	1.9 0.5	2.3 1.5	2.7 2.5
405 - 415	1.9 1.0	2.3 2.0	2.7 3.0
415 - 490	1.9 1.0	2.3 2.0	2.7 3.0
490 - 510			
510 - 535	1.9 1.2	2.3 2.2	2.7 3.2
535 - 1605			
1605 - 2749	1.9 1.0	2.3 2.0	2.7 3.0
2749 - 3900	1.9 1.4	2.3 2.4	2.7 3.4

Addendum to Table III

EMISSIONS	A1-A1	A1-A2	A2-A2
Protection in db			
Band - kc/s	25	25	25
150 - 160	2	1	2
160 - 200	2	2	2
200 - 285	2	1	2
285 - 325	2	1	2
325 - 405	2	1	2
405 - 415	2	1	1
415 - 490	2	1	1
490 - 510	-	-	-
510 - 535	2	1	1
535 - 1605	-	-	-
1605 - 2749	2	1	1
2749 - 3900	1	1	1

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE I

REPORT OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE

8th Meeting. 27 June 1949

The Meeting was opened at 11.10 hours by the Chairman, Mr. S.S. Moorthy Rao.

1. The Meeting discussed the report on the Conference's budgetary situation, which had been distributed in accordance with the decision taken at the 5th Meeting (R3-Doc.N° 45, para. 3.1).
- 1.1 On the Chairman's suggestion, it was agreed that a three member group be appointed to examine this report in detail and to report to the Steering Committee. Mr. Searle (New Zealand) proposed that the report be given preliminary consideration in the Committee and that its observations be conveyed to the special group.
- 1.2 This was agreed to, and during the discussion which followed, Mr. Searle asked for clarification of the item for 4000 francs monthly appearing under "Fournitures" at N° (III) on Page 2. The Secretary explained that this item included supplies of paper and office materials, tables, etc.
- 1.3 Mr. McDonald (Australia) queried item IV, "Unforeseen", on page 2, which included a 24% contribution (480 francs) by the Region 3 Conference for the shuttle service between the Maison des Congrès and the Varembe Annex. The Secretary explained that the 24% mentioned therein was the same percentage as paid by the Conference for documentation, and Mr. Verboeket (Indonesia) pointed out that, even if it were not used by Region 3 Delegates, the shuttle service was used by members of the Secretariat serving the Region 3 Conference, and for the transport of material, since the linguistic service and typing pool were in the Varembe annex. He asked also whether the figure 24% which also applied to other larger items, was inflexible, and the Secretary replied that it was provisional and subject to review. He also intimated that 480 stencils would be sent in to the Secretariat by the Propagation Group. This might increase the percentage charged to the Region 3 Conference.

Mr. Searle (Chairman of Committee 3) asked whether the possibility of reducing the number of stencils might be examined in Committee 3. It was, however, decided that the matter should be left to the special group on expenses.

The Chairman considered that the figure 24%, which was based on the number of stencils cut for the Conference, might not be truly representative, and that the number of participants in the Conference may have also to be taken into account in establishing such percentage contributions.

The Secretary pointed out that the number of participants was taken into account insofar as the number of documents distributed was smaller, and that consequently the amount charged for paper was smaller too. As far as the work on translation and typing was concerned, this was the same whether there was a large or a small number of participants.

1.4 Mr. Chung (China) enquired whether the finance report would be considered by the group only as relating to monthly expenditure or whether it would consider the overall expenditure of the whole Conference, including, for example, the cost of publication of the final documents, and the Secretary, in reply, said that this expenditure was not included in the monthly report; it was, however, the sole item which was non-recurring and which could not be dealt with on a monthly basis.

1.5 In reply to a question from Mr. McDonald (Australia) the Secretary explained that the cost per stencil was high - approximately 35 francs - since it covered translation, revision and all other processes involved in the production of a document.

1.6 The Secretary read out information on the contributions by participants to the expenses of the Conference, according to their class of contribution. This gave rise to the question of contributions by Observers, non-Members of the Union, such as the Republic of Korea, and Mr. Chung (China) suggested that the Conference follow the precedent of the Atlantic City Conference, to which Outer Mongolia had been admitted as Observer. It was agreed that the Secretary should examine this matter further.

1.7 The Secretary also drew attention to the relatively small number of documents published by the Conference, and to the surplus indicated by the figures on page 2 of the report.

- 1.8 It was finally agreed that the special group should comprise the Chairman and the two Vice-Chairmen of the Conference, and that an additional member to be coopted. The Secretary would also attend its meetings, along with a representative of the accounting services of the Union.

The terms of reference to the group were :-

- 1) Scrutiny of item N° III on page 2 ("FOURNITURES")
- 2) Examination of the figure "24%" fixed for the Conference's contributions for common services.
- 3) Consideration of the preparation of stencils for the reproduction of tables.

The Chairman of Committee 3 (Mr. Searle) suggested that the Plenary Assembly fixed for Thursday, June 30th, be cancelled, since Committee 3 had not yet completed its study of sharing. The Chairman, having remarked that the sole point for consideration was the form of the cards to be used, and that this question could safely be left to Committee 5, concurred in Mr. Searle's suggestion and it was accordingly decided that the above-mentioned Plenary Assembly be cancelled.

The Meeting was closed at 12.10 hours.

Rapporteur :
G.M. Forrest

Secretary :
J. Kunz

Chairman :
S.S. Moorthy Rao

4 July 1949

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 5

(Committee for the Allotment of Frequencies)

Report of the third Meeting (2nd Part)

30 June, 1949

1. The Chairman, Mr. J. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas), opened the meeting at 09.45 a.m.
2. The Chairman reminded the Committees that at yesterday's meeting the use of colored cards according to the color scheme proposed by Capt. Siddiqi (Pakistan) was adopted in principal. Also the shape of the cards was decided upon and the Chairman, assisted by Mr. Dobbryn (Australia), would discuss spacing with the printer.
3. As there appeared to be some doubt as to the method of initial filing of the cards, Capt. Siddiqi clarified this point by stating that the cards would be filed alphabetically under country designators, and arranged in ascending order of frequencies in use.
4. Lt. Col. Sarre (French Overseas Territories) suggested that the cards, after having been filled in, be numbered according to frequency order. He was of the opinion that this would facilitate relocating specific cards rather than having to resort to their location by circuit number.
5. After discussion of this numbering system with respect to the sharing card it was decided to place the frequency order numbers on the appropriate lines of the sharing cards only and that the numbers could be placed on the master cards later should it be considered necessary.
6. The Chairman expressed the opinion and it was agreed that there should be a column indicating power of transmitters on the sharing card.
7. As there were no further comments on the draft master and sharing cards they were adopted.
8. The next question to be decided was the method of organizing the work of the Committee. After considerable discussion in which all delegations present participated, it was decided:
 - a) That it would not be necessary for Committee 4 to submit any special lists of requirements;
 - b) That at least one complete and legible copy of the master list of requirements should be requested from Committee 4 for use in the Work of Committee 5;

- c) That a small secretariat of 2 or 3 persons would be set up who would enter the data on the cards from the list provided by Committee 4. This secretariat would not, however, enter the data in the block "Hours (GMT)";
- d) That the secretariat should be provided with a list of the coordinates of stations in order that this information can be entered on the cards;
- e) That, after the secretariat has filled in the cards, the members of each Administration will check the cards to insure that no errors or omissions have been made with respect to their requirements and, in addition, will enter the hours of operation of the frequency in the space marked "Hours (GMT)";
- f) That after the cards have been checked by the members of the various administrations, the secretariat will then file the cards in the drawers in alphabetical order, according to country designators and arranged in ascending order of frequencies in use. Transmitters not in use and requiring a frequency will be segregated in appropriate order associated with the country designator.

9. The meeting adjourned at 12.20 a.m.

Reporter

J.L. Lathrop

Chairman

J. Lalung-Bonnaire

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 4

Report of Working Group 1

(General Requirements)

Third meeting

29 June 1949

1. Working Group 1 of Committee 4 held its third meeting at 1400 hours on 29 June 1949.

2. Form of basic list.

2.1 The form in which the basic list of General Requirements should be compiled was discussed at length. It was decided by the Working Group that ALL the requirements of all services of each country should be filed separately in a folder. It was decided that each folder should show on ~~it~~ the total number of pages in it and that each page be numbered indicating the total, so that any missing page can be traced immediately. It was decided that these files, being the legal basic documents of the conference, should be available for reference with the Secretary of the conference.

3. Requirements from the P.F.B.

3.1 The Working Group had received on 29 June 1949 the cards for the requirements from the Circuit Planning Group of the P.F.B. It was decided by the Group that delegates be invited to take from the Secretary the cards pertaining to their countries, incorporate these requirements in the basic **list** and return them to the Secretary by the morning of 6 July 1949. The Working Group specially invited the co-operation of all the delegates in keeping to this target date, as all further work of the conference regarding assignments depends on assembling the basic list as early as possible.

4. Requirements of KOREA.

4.1 The Working Group noted that the conference had received a list of requirements, consisting of about 48 frequencies in the Regional Bands, from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It also noted that frequency requirements had been submitted by the Republic of Korea.

4.2 The Working Group noted also that the requirements submitted by the latter covered only Southern Korea while those submitted by the former covered the entire geographical area of Korea. Thus the requirements submitted by the former included certain requirements for the area for which the latter has also submitted requirements.

4.3 The method of dealing with the requirements received from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was discussed at great length. One view was expressed that the Republic of Korea is the only legal Government of Korea

recognised by the United Nations Organisation and so the requirements submitted by it should be the only ones taken cognisance of. It was therefore urged that the Working Group should merely note that it had received a list of requirements from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea but should not take it into account.

4.4 Another view was also expressed that as the requirements of the Republic of Korea cover only Southern Korea, there would be a part of the Region the communication requirements of which are not taken into consideration by the conference, if it does not take into account the requirements submitted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It was also recognised that these requirements were with the conference before the legal deadline date.

4.5 The Working Group felt that this question implied certain legal aspects which were beyond the its terms of reference; and that it should have a directive from Committee 4 regarding the method of handling the requirements submitted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

4.6 The matter is therefore referred to Committee 4 for instructions.

5. Copies of the basic list.

5.1 The question of preparing copies of the basic list by services was discussed. The desirability of starting immediately on typing the services with very few requirements, like Radio Directional Aids etc., was pointed out. It was decided by the Working Group that Committee 5 should first be consulted regarding the types of lists required by it. To save time the Working Group authorised the Chairman to raise this point at the meeting of Committee 5 on 30 June 1949.

The Chairman

V. Sundaram

COMMITTEE 3

Technical and Operational Committee

(Committee 3)

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN TO PLENARY
Number 2

Further to Document 49, the additional items now approved by Committee 3 and for which Conference approval is recommended for the purposes of Guidance as indicated in Document 49, are as follows :-

1. Minimum signal strength to be protected : Document No 58.
2. Minimum spacing between co-channel stations in the Medium Frequency Broadcasting Band : Document No 65 as amended.
3. Minimum separation between stations operating on common channels in the Frequency Band 1605 - 3900 kc/s : Document No 66 as amended.
4. General considerations on sharing of Region 3 frequencies : Document No 74.
5. Technical Standards :

Harmonic Radiation, Permissible Audio Distortion and Depth of Modulation for Broadcasting Transmitters, Minimum Power (General), Question of Atmospheric and Industrial Noise. Document No 46 as amended in Document 60, paragraphs 11 and onwards.
6. Addendum to Document No 39 giving information for a protection ratio of 25 db and emissions A₁ - A₁ , A₁ - A₂ and A₂ - A₂ Document No 76.

For the Committee

G. SEARLE
Chairman.

CORRIGENDUM
to Doc.81

Requested by the Indian Delegation

Page 3, Para. 2.6, Line 2,

Delete "and particularly.....Conference" and substitute "Contained in chap.2 of the General Regulations which have been adopted for the Region 3 conference, as also the directives of the Administrative Council under which this Conference has been convened as given in Para.1.4 Part I of the P.C. Final Report."

Page 17, Para. 2.25.2, Line 8

After the word "discussed", insert, "the Chairman pointed out that the Art. cited by Mr. Creighton referred only to the General Administrative Radio Conferences, and not to Regional Administrative Conferences, meeting for the limited purpose of preparing an assignment plan, like the present one to which Para.3 (o) of Art.11 refers."

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

MINUTES OF THE THIRD PLENARY ASSEMBLY

held on

Wednesday, June 8, Friday, June 10, and Monday, June 13, 1949

The Meeting was opened at 14.15 hours by the Chairman, Mr. S.S. Moorthy Rao.

The following countries and organisations were represented:

Australia, China, French Overseas Territories, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, U.K.Colonies, U.S.Territories, and I.F.R.B.

The Chairman explained that no agenda had been published, since it was proposed that a routine agenda be followed, viz.:

- 1) Approval of reports of previous meetings,
- 2) Consideration of reports of chairmen of Committees and
- 3) Miscellaneous.

This proposal was accepted by the Meeting.

1. Item 1 of the Agenda: Approval of the Minutes of the first and second Plenary Assemblies (Documents 15 and 24, respectively).

1.1 Document 15 was considered page by page, and was adopted subject to the following amendments:

1) Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas Territories) asked that, on page 2, no. 8.1.1 (of the English text), the second last sentence be amended to read "Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire suggested that the word "proxy" be replaced by "etcetera", on the formal understanding that this word could only relate to the terms appearing in the Convention. This suggestion was not accepted by Mr. Billington."

2) Mr. Searle (New Zealand) asked that, on page 7, point 9.4 (English text), lines 3 and 4 read as follows: "..... since Region 3 was almost entirely contained within the continent of Asia, and this was the area where most problems would probably arise; he did not.....".

3) Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas Territories) asked that the second paragraph of no. 9.5 on page 7 be amended to read as follows: "Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire thanked the Assembly for the confidence placed in him and gave an assurance of his desire to collaborate as fully as possible with the Committee and its Chairman, quite apart from any official considerations."

4) Mr. McDonald (Vice-Chairman) asked that, in line 2 of no. 9.5, page 7, the word "Vice-Chairman" be replaced by "alternate Chairman."

5) Mr. Dobbyn (Australia) asked that line 3 of point 9.5, page 7 read "services would also be....."

1.2 Document 24 was then considered page by page, and adopted subject to the following amendments:

1) Mr. Chung (Vice-Chairman) and Mr. Dobbyn (Australia) requested that the list of participants on page 1 include China and Australia, respectively.

2) Mr. McDonald (Vice-Chairman) asked that the third paragraph of no.3.1 on page 2 be amended to read "There being no objections, the Chairman declared the Report of the Preparatory Committee adopted in the manner proposed."

2. Item 2 of the Agenda: Consideration of Reports of Committee Chairmen.

2.1 Mr. Verboeket (Indonesia), Chairman of Committee 2, gave a brief résumé of the work of the Committee. The minutes of the first two meetings were contained in Documents 11 (rev.) and 17 (rev.); in paragraph 41 of Document 17, a line of a statement by Mr. Searle had been omitted. Mr. Searle had agreed to the publication of a corrigendum, as the omission occurred only in the English text.

2.2 The Report of the third Meeting of Committee 2 (Document 23) showed that the credentials of India and Pakistan, and those of the Korean Observer, had been approved. The Report of the fourth meeting (Document 27) had been approved that morning subject to the following amendment requested by Mr. Plakias:

Item 2.2 last sentence to read:

"Mr. Plakias considered that there was a further question, namely whether this Committee, and in fact this Regional Conference, was competent to contravert the action taken by the Secretary General, who had accepted Japan's accession and invited Japan to this Conference as a full member."

As recorded in point 2.2 of Document 27, the Committee had decided that the question of admission of Japan was outside its terms of reference and that the Plenary Assembly should deal with it. The credentials of the IATA representative, Mr. Gunner, had arrived that morning (June 8) and had been duly approved. Credentials of the three new members of the French Overseas Territories Delegation mentioned in no. 3.3 of Document 27 had also been approved.

2.3 The Chairman thanked Mr. Verboeket for his clear explanations. The latter, in reply to the Chairman, said that it had been Committee 2's intention that the question of Japan be discussed there and then, without awaiting the publication of any special document. The question as it had arisen in Committee 2 was:

Could Japan be admitted to the Conference as a full Member? Mr. Plakias had considered that the Conference was not competent to contravert action taken by the Secretary General. The Secretary General had been invited to explain the history of the case at the first meeting of the Committee; the discussion of the meeting was contained in Document 17 (rev.). The two conflicting opinions were, 1) the Secretary General's namely, that SCAP was the responsible authority to decide whether Japan could accede to the Convention in accordance with Protocol II----- and 2) that the Far Eastern Commission, and not SCAP, was the competent authority. The crux of the matter was, then, the definition of the "responsible authorities" mentioned in Protocol II. Committee 2, having been unable to decide whether or not Japan was a Member of the Union, had not examined the credentials submitted by her.

- 2.4 The Chairman, summing up, explained that the Assembly would have to decide whether or not Japan was now a Member of the Union, and in so doing may have to discuss who was the competent authority to pronounce on that question.
- 2.5 Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) raised the question of the Conference's competence to challenge actions of the Secretary General: he thought that this could be done only by the Administrative Council or by a Plenipotentiary Conference. Nor could the Conference decide whether it was for SCAP or the Far Eastern Commission to advise the Secretary General on the matter.
- 2.6 Mr. Sunderam (India) had carefully examined the directives for Administrative Conferences, and particularly the Region 3 Conference, and had found no indication in them that such conferences were competent to decide on their own membership, and certainly none that they could decide on Membership of the ITU. If a country had been declared a Member of the Union, the Conference was bound to accept it as such and to allow it to participate if it so desired, under the terms of Article 1 para 3 (1) of the Convention. The Conference had no jurisdiction over the Secretary General; the decision was one to be taken by the Administrative Council or some other body, and discussion of the matter at the present Conference was completely out of order.
- 2.7 Mr. Dobbyn (Australia) considered that the Secretary General had possibly been in doubt on the matter; the latter's statement at the first meeting of Committee 2 (R3 Document 17 (rev.) no.50) substantiated this viewpoint....." at a later date Members would know any decision taken by the Executive Committee of the Universal Postal Union, and would be able to use it as a guide." Experience had indicated, it was true, that many people might regard SCAP as the competent authority, but he felt sure that in the proper circles the Far Eastern Commission, with its wider scope, was duly recognised as a more representative and appropriate authority than SCAP in matters such as the one under discussion. The action taken at the various International Conferences had to be coordinated, and he thought it important to know
- 1) the relevant decision taken by the UPU and
 - 2) whether Japan had been admitted with full voting rights to the Paris Telegraph and Telephone Conference.
- 2.8 The Chairman thanked Mr. Dobbyn for his suggestion; he asked the Secretary to tell the Meeting what action had been taken at the Paris Conference and at the UPU. The Secretary, in reply, called upon Mr. Verboeket, the Chairman of Committee 2, to inform the Meeting of the outcome of his (Mr. Verboeket's) consultation with the Secretary General on the matter.
- Mr. Verboeket replied that the UPU had, in fact, admitted Japan as a Member, and that this question had not appeared on the Agenda of the Executive Committee of the UPU. Furthermore, the Far Eastern Commission had made no objection to Japan's Accession to the UPU. It appeared from the relevant minutes of the Paris Conference that Egypt had proposed that the question of the admission of Japan be deferred pending the receipt of further information, and that, in the meantime, SCAP had been admitted as an Observer, and Japan as a technical adviser to SCAP.

2.9 The Chairman announced that the Secretary General had left that day to explain the position to the Paris Conference. Mr. Verboeket, in reply to the Chairman, said that SCAP had been invited to the TT Conference as Observer, with Japan as technical adviser. Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire confirmed that the French Administration had sent the invitation to the TT Conference to SCAP, and not to Japan. Mr. Plakias (U.S. Territories) said, with reference to Mr. Verboeket's remarks, that information available to him from reliable and authoritative sources, indicated that the Far Eastern Commission had never actually considered, as such, the question of Japan's accession to the UPU.

According to his information, SCAP had, as a part of its normal procedure, informed the FEC of SCAP's approval of Japan's accession to the UPU. In due course, during which period apparently no comment was made at the FEC on this matter, the French Government accepted Japan's accession to the UPU and had this information circularised to the members of the UPU.

The Secretary General of the ITU had informed Committee 2 that Japan, having complied with the provisions laid down by the Atlantic City Final Acts, as qualified and approved at Plenary Sessions of the 1947 Atlantic City Conference, the ITU had accepted Japan's accession and therefore this country is now a full member of the ITU with all rights, privileges and obligations which this status involves.

While there might be disagreement amongst the Delegations to the Region 3 Conference as to the propriety of the Secretary General's action, any review of this question was a matter for the Administrative Council or a Plenipotentiary Conference and outside the competence of this Regional Administrative Conference. He referred to Article 9, paragraph one of the Convention which said that the Secretary General would be responsible to the Administrative Council for the performance of his duties and therefore there was only one course for this Conference to pursue, namely, to accept that it was not competent to change the status of the full membership of Japan and accordingly accept the credentials of the Japanese Delegation if they were in good order.

2.10 The Chairman enquired if there was agreement on Mr. Dobbryn's proposal to consider, in the first instance, action taken by the UPU and by the Paris TT Conference. Mr. Plakias did not, however, agree, since explanations as to UPU's action had already been given, and since the Conference could decide whether the question was or was not within its competence. To await information from other conferences would serve no useful purpose in deciding this question of competence.

2.11 Mr. Chung (China) fully agreed with Mr. Dobbryn's opinion. He pointed out that the Administrative Council, at its third session, had decided that Japan might send Observers to the ITU Conferences, provided that the Far Eastern Commission authorised it. The Administrative Council had, therefore, already recognised the Far Eastern Commission as the competent authority in regard to the question of Japan's attendance at Conferences as Observer, and the question of Japan's Membership of the Union was one of even greater importance.

2.12 Mr. Creighton (U.K. Colonies) requested that, in view of the importance of the discussion, it be reported in the Minutes of the Meeting in detail, and the Chairman asked the Secretary to have this one.

- 2.13 Mr. McDonald (Australia) said that the Australian Administration considered that the Far Eastern Commission was the competent authority in regard to Japan's accession, and he quoted, in support of this, FEC Decision 300/10, as follows :

"Upon receipt of an appropriate invitation, SCAP may appoint members of his staff as observers at international conferences, attendance at which he deems to be in the interest of occupation". The document added that SCAP observers "may be accompanied by Japanese technical personnel when deemed necessary by SCAP, and when the attendance of Japanese personnel is acceptable to the country which is acting as host to the Conference".

There had been no later decision taken, and the above decision therefore remained the controlling one. The Australian Administration considered that Japan's accession to the Convention had not been properly authorized, and that her Membership of the ITU was open to doubt.

- 2.14 Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) said that Pakistan would not enter into any controversy on the merits of Japan's admission or non-admission. This Conference was not competent to review an action taken by the Secretary General as that was a matter for the Administrative Council. The decision of the Universal Postal Union had no bearing on the matter since they were not binding on the present Conference. In regard to the invitations to the Paris TT Conference, a year had elapsed since these had been sent out. He said that it would be curious if different Conferences awaited each other's decisions.

- 2.15 Mr. Sundaram (India) referred to paragraphs 5 and 6 of Chapter 2 of the General Regulations. According to these provisions the competence of Administrative Conferences in regard to admissions extended only to certain international organizations. The Conference could not pronounce on the validity of a country's membership. This was a question for a Plenipotentiary Conference or the Administrative Council, and, between sessions of the Council, for the Secretary General, who acted on its behalf.

- 2.16 Mr. Plakias (U.S. Territories) referred to the remarks of the previous speakers who had indicated that in 1948 the FEC and the Administrative Council of the ITU had taken decisions by which SCAP might be represented at International Conferences by observers accompanied by Japanese technical advisers.

However, he stressed that this had been in 1948 and that the situation had since changed because of developments which affected the present situation. These were (1) Japan had acceded to the ITU in accordance with the procedures established at Atlantic City. (2) The Atlantic City Convention and its annexed documents had as a whole come into force on January 1, 1949. (3) The status of Japan with relation to the UPU had changed completely and had been fully recognized. Furthermore, the authority granted by the FEC and the Administrative Council were permissive while subsequent events, namely, Japan's accession to the UPU, proved that these authorizations, particularly that of the FEC, included no prohibitions against other types of representation by SCAP and/or the Japanese Government at International Conferences or in International relations. He reiterated that the Region 3 Conference did not have the authority to exclude Japan from full participation. If there were still doubts on the question, further reference could be made to the Secretary General.

2.17 Mr. Cooke (Japan) then made the following statement :

"I would like to give some clarification about SCAP observers and the action taken by the Administrative Council last September. Although I do not feel that the question of SCAP sending observers to ITU conferences is too closely connected with the discussion as to admission of Japan to the Region 3 Conference, I would like to review briefly the history of participation of SCAP observers in ITU conferences. SCAP sent two observers to the Administrative Radio Conference, and the Plenipotentiary Conference, held in Atlantic City in 1947. No question was raised at either of those conferences as to the propriety of SCAP observers participating. It was only at the time that the credential of the SCAP observer and Japanese technical adviser were presented to the P.F.B., in February, 1948, that a question was raised as to the propriety of such participation by SCAP. I believe it was as a result of this question raised in the P.F.B. that the matter was brought to the attention of the Far Eastern Commission, which in June, 1948 passed a resolution confirming SCAP's right to send observers, accompanied by Japanese technical advisers, to international conferences. The resolution passed by the ITU Administrative Council, in September 1948, was based on the Far Eastern Commission resolution. Later, in January 1949, Japan adhered to the Atlantic City Convention, in the manner which has been fully described by the Secretary General. As a result of Japan's adherence we are now concerned only with Japan's participation in ITU conferences as a member of the Union".

2.18 Mr. Dobbyn (Australia) referring to Mr. Mirza's suggestion, said that the whole question had already been considered at a very high level by legally qualified persons, and that the Conference, being composed of technicians, could not do other than accept the decision already taken. In reply to Mr. Sundaram's statement (2.6) regarding the limitation of the Conference's authority, he felt that it was only reasonable for the Conference to wish to ascertain that Members of the Union had been correctly proposed and by the proper authorities. Replying to Mr. Plakias's points (2.16) he explained that Australia considered that the Far Eastern Commission remained the supreme authority in the matter. With regard to the chronological order of events, he wished to make the following statement :

"The attitude which the Australian representative has adopted in the Far Eastern Commission, and which is shared by a number of other Governments, is that there is no objection to Japan's being associated in some way with the ITU, but that the manner of its accession to the Convention and to the right of Membership of the Union should be determined (in the absence of a peace settlement with Japan), by the FEC which is the body responsible for the formulation of policies, principles and standards for the implementation of Japan's obligations under the terms of surrender.

It is significant that the US Government apparently feels so uncertain of the grounds on which it has sought to justify Japanese Membership of the ITU that it has recently introduced in the FEC a proposal that the Japanese Government be allowed, subject to the discretion and continued control of SCAP, to participate in international relations, conventions, conferences and other accords. This will be considered by the Governments represented on the FEC, and there may be something to be said for allowing Japan to assume some limited responsibilities in its international relations, and particularly in respect of technical conventions such as those of the ITU and UPU, particularly having regard to the long delay in concluding a peace settlement. Until such time, however, as the FEC varies its existing policies the Australian Government's view is that Japan cannot undertake international responsibilities with full membership of international organs.

The position at present is that the FEC has not made any further decision and that therefore FEC 300/10 remains the only controlling decision, and neither SCAP nor any other international agency can authorise the Japanese Government to attend a conference in a representative capacity.

The FEC decision on Basic Policy, adopted in June, 1947, which has been quoted by the US Government as tacitly authorising SCAP to permit the Japanese Government, at his discretion, to assume responsibility in its international relations, gives no such authority, and moreover specifically states that it does not purport to deal with all matters relating to the occupation of Japan requiring policy determinations, and the matters not included or fully covered by it are to be dealt with separately. The FEC remains, therefore, responsible for all decisions of policy in respect of Japan and until it reaches an appropriate decision Japanese Membership of the ITU must be regarded, even at its highest, as in suspense."

- 2.19 Mr. Searle (New Zealand) found unacceptable the suggestion of Mr. Mirza and Mr. Sundaram to defer to the Administrative Council at that stage. The Conference should not relinquish its rights to the Administrative Council in this regard. He agreed with Mr. Mirza that there was no point in awaiting the decisions of other conferences, since a decision could be taken there and then.

Mr. Sundaram (India) replied that neither he nor Mr. Mirza had suggested that the Conference defer to the Administrative Council; they had merely stated that the Conference did not have the right to discuss the question. Mr. Searle then said that, although he regretted any misinterpretation on his part of Messrs. Sundaram's and Mirza's remarks, he could not concur in any decision to refer the matter to the Administrative Council.

- 2.20 Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) referring to Mr. Dobbyn's statement, said that, in his opinion, the Conference was not authorised to decide whether SCAP or the Far Eastern Commission was the competent authority. The Australian Government's view appeared to be that Japan was not authorised to fulfil international obligations, and that it could not therefore be admitted to the Conference as Observer. Mr. Dobbyn replied that Mr. Mirza had considered his (Mr. Dobbyn's) statement out of its context, and had consequently misinterpreted it.

- 2.21 Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) asked Mr. Chung for further information regarding the Administrative Council decision.

- 2.22 Mr. Mirza proposed that the following question be put to the Meeting: "Does the Conference recognise the Secretary General as the competent authority to admit Japan to Membership of the Union, and consequently to this Conference?" Mr. Dobbyn (Australia) suggested the addition of "even if, in the opinion of some Members of the Union, an honest mistake may have been made in submitting the candidature and/or examining the credentials". To this, Mr. Mirza agreed. Mr. Sundaram (India) suggested the addition of "during periods when the Administrative Council and/or the Plenipotentiary Conference are not in session". Mr. Chung (China) considered that "Membership of the Union" should be altered to "Membership of the Region 3 Conference." Mr. Searle (New Zealand) considered it out of order for the Conference to vote on such a subject because it was, in his opinion, tantamount to a decision to support or not to support the Convention. The present Conference was administrative, whereas the Convention had been signed by Plenipotentiaries and ratified by governments.

- 2.23 Mr. McDonald (Australia) considered that, instead of drafting topics for discussion, the Meeting should deliberate on a definite motion, and he offered to submit such a motion. The Chairman, however, disagreed with Mr. McDonald and the latter, although considering a definite motion to be the more expedient procedure, did not insist on his suggestion.
- 2.23.1 Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) considered that, if it could be agreed that the Secretary General was the competent authority of the Union in the circumstances existing, the question of whether an error had been made could then be discussed, and that a discussion on these lines would produce quicker results than would a motion.
- 2.23.2 Mr. Plakias (US Territories) agreed with Mr. Searle that the Conference was not authorised to adjudge the Convention, which had invested the Secretary General with certain powers; there appeared to be no question that the latter was the competent authority when neither the Administrative Council nor the Plenipotentiary Conference was in session.
- Mr. Verboeket (Indonesia) although agreeing with Mr. Plakias and Mr. Searle that the Secretary General was the only competent authority, pointed out that, with respect to the accession of Japan, he only became so if and when the "responsible authorities" allowed it. The question at issue therefore remained the identification of these "responsible authorities".
- 2.23.4 After discussion between the Chairman and Mr. Verboeket on the Secretary General's competence to implement Protocol II, Mr. Creighton (UK Colonies) pointed out that the scope of the Secretary General's authority was clearly laid down in Article 9 of the Convention. He supported Mr. McDonald's suggestion for a definite motion.
- 2.23.5 Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas Territories) referred to Mr. Plakias' statement that the Secretary General was the competent authority to admit countries to Membership of the Union when neither the Administrative Council nor the Plenipotentiary Conference was in session. He could find no text in the Convention which supported such an assertion; the only text which, in his opinion, was relevant was Article 4 on the Structure of the Union. He thought that the Secretary General had judged the Japanese application to be in order; however, he was obliged to circulate the application to Member governments, and all of these had not yet replied. The question, therefore, remained in the provisional stage.
- 2.23.6 Mr. Searle (New Zealand) referred to Mr. Plakias' statement and added that he had not said that it was impossible for the Secretary General to make an error in interpretation. He supported, along with UK Colonies, the Australian suggestion for a definite motion.
- 2.23.7 The Chairman replied that if a motion were to be put, a point of order would immediately arise, and that, in his opinion, it would be preferable to reach agreement on a composite resolution.
- 2.23.8 Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) suggested that the question he had formulated be considered as a motion; after a decision had been taken on it, the Meeting could decide whether or not an error had, in fact been made.

- 2.23.9 Mr. Plakias (US Territories) replying to Mr. Searle, maintained that he had simply said that the Secretary General was the competent authority when neither the Administrative Council nor the Plenipotentiary Assembly was in session. In reply to Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire, he quoted Article 5 paragraphs 8 and 10 of the Convention, and referred also to Protocol II.
- 2.23.10 Mr. Croighton (UK Colonies) considered that Article 9 of the Convention supplied the answer to the question on hand, viz. "1. The General Secretariat of the Union shall be directed by the Secretary General, who shall be responsible to the Administrative Council for the performance of his duties." The decision as to whether the Secretary General had acted rightly or wrongly was not for the present Conference, but for the Administrative Council. In response to the Chairman's general enquiry, he said that he would prefer that a definite motion be put.
- 2.23.11 Mr. Plakias (U.S. Territories) maintained that Article 5, paragraphs 8 and 10 and Article 9, paragraph 1 of the Convention taken together did in fact invest the Secretary General with the necessary authority between meetings of the Administrative Council and of Plenipotentiary Conferences.
- 2.23.12 Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) pointed out that he had always maintained that the Conference was not authorised to countermand the acts of the Secretary General. It was clear from Article 9 of the Convention that the latter was responsible only to the Administrative Council. A decision had to be taken on this question in the first instance, and only then could a motion be put.
- 2.23.13 Mr. Sundaram (India) thought that the Meeting should first of all decide whether it was, in fact, authorised to discuss this question at all.
- 2.23.14 Mr. Searle (New Zealand) asked Mr. Mirza whether a vote on his motion would, virtually, be a decision to support or not to support the Convention.
- 2.23.15 Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) replied that the question of the support or non-support of the Convention did not arise; it was merely a question of interpretation of the Convention when neither the Administrative Council nor the Plenipotentiary Conference was in session. He considered that the Secretary General was undoubtedly the competent authority, and that the Region 3 Conference had absolutely no authority to decide on admission to Membership of the Union.
- 2.23.16 Mr. Searle (New Zealand) asked whether the Administrative Council would be able to accept any interpretation of the Convention by the Region 3 Conference, and Mr. Mirza replied that the Council, being the authority responsible for interpretation, would not take into account any recommendations from the Region 3 Conference in this respect. Mr. Searle maintained that, in view of Mr. Mirza's foregoing reply, the motion proposed by the latter would serve no useful purpose. Mr. Mirza said that, whatever the opinion of an individual Conference, the question of Membership would still be one for the Administrative Council to decide.
- 2.23.17 Mr. Dobbyn (Australia) thought that the Conference was not entitled to challenge the competence of the Secretary General. The point at issue was the competence or otherwise of SCAP in its relationship to the Far Eastern Commission on the question under discussion.

He proposed that reference be made to these two bodies. The Secretary General had acted in good faith, although he had, possibly, been in some doubt, judging by his statements reported in Document 17. He proposed that the Conference might suggest that the Secretary General cable SCAP and the Far Eastern Commission and that in the meantime SCAP be regarded as Observer, assisted by a Japanese technical expert.

2.23.18 After further discussion between the Chairman, Mr. Sundaram, Mr. Plakias, Mr. Searle and Mr. Dobbyn, it was decided that an ad hoc Group be set up to try and reach a solution, this group to include Mr. McDonald (Australia) Mr. Creighton (UK Colonies), Mr. Mirza (Pakistan), Mr. Plakias (US Territories), Mr. Sundaram (India), and Mr. Searle (New Zealand).

The Meeting adjourned at 19.00 hours, and resumed on Friday, June 10 at 09.50 hours.

2.24 The Chairman announced that the ad hoc group had met on the previous day but had achieved no result. He therefore proposed that a motion be put, and in response, Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) proposed the following motion as an attempt at bringing about a compromise between the various points of view expressed in the group.

2.24.1 "The Administrative Radio Conference for Region 3, having noted

1. that the Secretary General of the ITU has already admitted Japan to Membership of the Union

and

2. that certain Administrations in Region 3 are in doubt as to whether the term "responsible authorities" mentioned in Protocol II of the Atlantic City Convention means SCAP, or the Far Eastern Commission, or both.

decides that

1. the Secretary General be requested to refer this matter immediately to the Far Eastern Commission and to ask them either to concur in the action already taken on the initiative of SCAP or to furnish their comments,
2. in the meantime, Japan be recognised as a Member of the Region 3 Conference pending receipt of the views of the Far Eastern Commission;
3. the Region 3 Administrations Members of the Union be requested to take legal opinion whether, under the terms of the Atlantic City Convention this Administrative Conference is or is not competent to deal with the question of Membership of the ITU.
4. the matter be reconsidered on receipt of replies from the Far Eastern Commission and the legal advice obtained by the Administrations.

2.24.2 After the Chairman had asked for seconders for the foregoing, Mr. Sundaram (India) on a point of order, said that item 2 of the preamble of the motion was tantamount to a criticism of the Secretary General's actions. Article 9 of the Convention provided that the Secretary General would be responsible to the Administrative Council, and the Conference had no right to discuss or criticise his acts.

- 2.24.3 Mr. Searle (New Zealand) raised a point of order on Mr. Sundaram's point of order, the latter was wrong in saying that the Conference had no right to question the acts of the Secretary General if it so desired; Article 4 of the Convention showed that the Administrative Conferences had precedence over the General Secretariat.
- 2.24.4 The Chairman asked Mr. Sundaram to confirm that he had meant that the Conference has no jurisdiction over the Secretary General, and Mr. Sundaram confirmed. He (the Chairman) then explained that Mr. Searle on the other hand, had meant that the Conference could criticise the acts of the Secretary General.
- 2.24.5 Mr. Flakias (US Territories) referring to Mr. Searle's statement, pointed out that the order given in Article 4 of the Convention did of necessity indicate an absolute order of procedure:
- 2.24.6 Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) wished to reiterate that his object in submitting the motion had merely been to achieve a compromise between the divergent viewpoints. He repeated that Pakistan would not enter into any controversy over the merits of Japan as a Member of the Union. The crux of the problem was to find out who were the competent authorities, and the Pakistan delegation considered that only one decision on this question could be taken and abided by; separate decision by different bodies would lead to chaos. The discussion he thought should be ended forthwith; although there might be genuine doubt as to whether SCAP or the Far Eastern Commission was the responsible authority, and although the Conference could take steps to clear this doubt, it could not criticise the action taken by the Secretary General while it remained undecided on its own competence in the matter.
- 2.24.7 Mr. Sundaram (India) in reply to Mr. Searle, (no 2.24.3) made the following reference to the Atlantic City Convention: paragraph 1 of Article 4 viz; "the Plenipotentiary Conference..... is the supreme organ of the Union." a) paragraph 3 of Article 5 viz; "In the intervals between plenipotentiary conferences, the Administrative Council shall act on behalf of the plenipotentiary conference within the limits of the powers delegated to it by the latter." 3) paragraph 7 of Article 5, viz., "The Secretary General of the Union shall act as Secretary of the Administrative Council."
- He maintained that the above provisions made it impossible for the Conference to intervene; although it could entertain doubts as to the validity of action taken, it had no power to cancel such action. Japan was, in fact, a Member of the Union. He had introduced this point of order in order to expedite the solution of the problem, and he agreed with Mr. Mirza's viewpoint.
- 2.24.8 Mr. Searle (New Zealand) wished first of all to reply to Mr. Flakias' statement (2.24.5) This he considered to be wrong, since Article 5 of the Convention, for example, dealt with the Administrative Council, and Plenipotentiary Conferences were not dealt with until Article 10. This did not mean, however, that the Administrative Council was superior to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

In reply to Mr. Sundaram's statement (2.24.7) he pointed out that paragraph 3 of Article 5 specified that the Administrative Council would act on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference only within the limits of the powers delegated to it by the latter

He requested that he be given the floor as soon as discussion was opened on Mr. Mirza's motion, since he had intended to speak before Mr. Sundaram had raised his point of order.

- 2.24.9 Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Oversea Territories) then intimated, in reply to the Chairman's enquiry, that the opinion he had intended to express had already been adequately expounded by Mr. Searle.
- 2.24.10 Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) considered that the point of order raised was irrelevant in view of the provision in no 3 of the "decisions" of his motion that Administrations be requested to take legal advice on the matter. He offered to withdraw his motion if compromise between different viewpoints was not possible.
- 2.24.11 The Chairman then pointed out to Mr. Sundaram that Mr. Mirza's intention was simply to state a fact, namely that doubt existed as to whether SCAP or the Far Eastern Commission, or both, were the "responsible authorities". There was no question of attempting to overrule the Secretary General.
- 2.24.12 Mr. Sundaram (India) queried the correctness of the "decision" N° 1 that the Secretary General be requested to refer the matter to the Far Eastern Commission.
- 2.24.13 Mr. Dobbyn (Australia) referred to Mr. Sundaram's view that the Conference had no jurisdiction over the Secretary General, and contrasted it with Mr. Mirza's viewpoint. It was, however, quite possible for Members to disagree with the Secretary General's decision, without contesting his good faith, particularly if there was evidence to show that an error could have been made.
- 2.24.14 Mr. Plakias (US Territories) referred Mr. Searle's statement (2.24.8), regarding Articles 5 and 10 of the Convention. His own reference to the sequence in Article 4 of the Convention had been intended merely to show that there was, in ~~fact~~, no absolute established sequence. In addition, Mr. Searle had referred to paragraph 8 of Article 5 of the Convention; the functions of the Administrative Council were, however, set forth in para 10 of that Article, viz. "The Administrative Council shall be responsible for taking all steps to facilitate the implementation by the Members and Associate Members of the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference." He considered that Protocol II of the Convention was one of the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference, and that it fell within the jurisdiction of the Administrative Council and, in the intervals between sessions of the latter, of the Secretary General.

He completely agreed with Mr. Sundaram that the Conference did not have the authority to direct the Secretary General.

- 2.24.15 Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) in reply to Mr. Dobbyn, explained that the latter had misinterpreted point (3) of the "decisions" of his motion; the intention had been merely that Administrations should consult their own legal advisers and inform their delegates of the result. Moreover, the Secretary General had been in no doubt as to the correctness of his action. He had merely drawn attention to an action to be taken by the UPU, an outside authority, which had, in any event, taken the same decision as that of the Secretary General of the I.T.U.

He repeated that, if Administrative Conferences were all to decide differently on the admission of Members, the result would be chaotic; administrative conferences had no say in the matter. They could, however, disagree with the Secretary General, and could quite legitimately request him to take action, as expressed in his (Mr. Mirza's) motion. He confirmed, in reply to the Chairman's enquiry, that the word "request" in his motion did not imply a directive; his intention had been merely to express a doubt, and the desirability of removing it.

- 2.24.16 Mr. Sundaram (India) reiterated that the Conference had no jurisdiction over the Secretary General, and no authority to decide on the question of Membership. He agreed, with Mr. Dobbyn, that the Conference could criticise action taken by the Secretary General; it could not, however, repudiate such action. He also agreed that the point (1) of the "decisions" of the motion implied merely an invitation to dissipate doubts on the matter. The word "provisionally" could, however, be deleted, since Japan had, in fact, already been admitted. He suggested, in agreement with the Chairman, that points (2) and (3) of the "decisions" be deleted.
- 2.24.17 Mr. Dobbyn (Australia) was pleased to note that Mr. Sundaram (point 2.24.16) agreed that the Conference was saying, as it was entitled to do, that the Secretary General might have erred, and not that he had erred.

He considered that to take legal advice, as Mr. Mirza suggested, would have serious repercussions, and could cause extreme delay even if it were found practicable to reach a final decision after so much legal advice.

- 2.24.18 Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) stated that his suggestion for legal opinion merely meant that Delegates should consult their own Administrations. He considered that legal advice should be obtained so that the various legal difficulties which had arisen at the Conference might be solved. He was not opposed, however, to the deletion of points (2) and (3) of the "decisions".
- 2.24.19 In reply to the Chairman's enquiry, Mr. Dobbyn (Australia) said that he was in favour of discussing the motion, subject to the deletion of point (2) and (3) of the "decisions". Mr. Plakias (US Territories) asked who would, in any case, interpret the legal data obtained, the Conference having no terms of reference to do so. Mr. Sundaram (India) said that, in the light of the debate he was prepared to withdraw his point of order. Mr. McDonald (Australia) suggested that it would save time if, before proceeding further, a request were made for seconds of the motion, and the Chairman replied that, as a result of Mr. Sundaram's withdrawal of his point of order, he could now make this request: the motion was then seconded by Mr. Sundaram. Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) maintained that all the objections which had been raised were adequately covered by his motion. If the legal advice was that the Conference was not competent to take the necessary decision, reference could then be made to another body. The motion constituted at least a starting point in the solution of the problem. Mr. Plakias (US Territories) stated that since Mr. Sundaram had withdrawn his point of order he (Mr. Plakias) wished to raise a point of order, namely, that the Conference was not competent to discuss the question of Japan's Membership in the Union.

- 2.24.20 Mr. Searle (New Zealand) then withdrew his point of order (2.24.3), and went on to say that New Zealand had postponed any statement on the question of Japanese Membership of ITU until there was a definite motion before the Conference; he now wished to do so as follows:

1. Referring to Protocol II of the Convention, he said that this stated that Japan might "accede" to the Convention. In the French text the word was "adhérer". The provisions of Article 17 had to be fulfilled and the "responsible authorities" had to consider such accession appropriate. The formalities set out in Article 1 of the Convention would not apply.

2. Article 17 referred to "accession to the Convention"; the French text used the word "adhésion". The government of a country not a signatory of the Convention might accede thereto at any time, subject to the provisions of Article 1. Paragraph 2 of Article 17, had, of course, been complied with.

3. Hence, in the case of Japan, accession might be carried out by fulfilling the provisions of Article 1, but leaving out the Formalities, and provided that the "responsible authorities consider such accession appropriate".

4. Regarding Article 1, this referred to the "composition of the Union", i.e. Members and Associate Members. If the Formalities as required by Protocol II were left out of consideration, there remained nothing at all which stated that a country which had acceded to the Convention automatically became a Member with full rights of a Member.

5. New Zealand considered that there was an extreme difference between a country being willing to accede or adhere to a Convention and that country having full rights of Membership. The two things were quite different. This viewpoint was indeed substantiated in section 4 of Article 1 concerning Associate Members, which in general, are countries willing to accede to the Convention but unable to meet fully the requirements stipulated for Members. Membership was quite different from accession and different requirements had to be met in each case.

6. Returning to Protocol II, and to the question of definition of the "responsible authorities", he said that, although New Zealand considered that Japan's adherence to the International Telecommunication Convention should not have been authorised by SCAP without reference to the Far Eastern Commission, she was not disposed to challenge the legality of adherence to which she was otherwise not opposed.

7. Whether Japan was entitled to full rights of Membership was, however, a separate matter. In particular, New Zealand considered that the Far Eastern Commission was the authority to determine conditions under which Japanese nationals might or might not attend Inter-Governmental Conferences. The only relevant policy decision of the Far Eastern Commission (FEC 300/10 of 9 June 1948) provided that, upon receipt of an appropriate invitation, SCAP might appoint members of its staff to attend Inter-Governmental Conferences as observers and that these observers might be accompanied by Japanese technical personnel. The FEC had so far taken no further policy decision, and in the meantime New Zealand's view was that the Far Eastern Commission (FEC 300/10) should not be exceeded.

8. New Zealand agreed to the attendance of SCAP observers and Japanese technical advisers at the Region 3 Administrative Radio Conference, but was opposed to the participation by Japanese as full Delegates.

2.24.21

Mr. McDonald (Australia) agreed with Mr. Searle that the accession of Japan and its admission to Membership had not been properly authorised. Regarding Mr. Searle's distinction between accession and membership, Protocol II said that Germany and Japan might accede to the Convention whereas Protocol III, concerning Spain and its possessions, referred to accession to the Convention "in the capacity of Members having the right to vote". Australia protested against both provisional and ordinary Membership, since, in her view, the accession of Japan had been based on an error. She had no objection to the participation of SCAP observers with Japanese technical advisers.

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Referring to point 1 of the preamble of the motion, he maintained that this was incorrect; the Secretary General had, in fact, accepted the accession of Japan. He objected to point 2 of the preamble, since Australia had no doubt whatever as to the meaning of the term "responsible authorities". He had no objections to points 1 and 2 of the "decisions"; however, he considered that the legal advice suggested in point 3 of the "decisions" was not necessary.

The Australian Delegation would vote against the motion.

2.24.22

Mr. Chung (China) repeated his previous statement regarding the Administrative Council Resolution (No 2.11). China was convinced that the Far Eastern Commission was the only competent authority and it would, therefore, vote against Mr. Mirza's motion.

2.24.23

Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) considered that the question now arose as to whether Japan had been recognized as an Associate Member or as a full Member; he himself thought that Associate Membership would have been specified if it had been so intended.

2.24.24

Mr. Searle (New Zealand), in reply, repeated portions of what he had said at Point 2.24.20 regarding the difference between willingness to accede and the right to full membership.

2.24.25

The Chairman then explained that accession was a legal term intended to include membership, and after further discussion between Mr. Searle, Mr. Mirza and the Chairman, it was suggested that the Secretary General be asked for information as to the type of membership accorded Japan. Mr. Dobbyn (Australia), however, considered that no authoritative answer could be obtained from the Secretary General since, according to Resolution 112 of the Administrative Council, SCAP was not the competent authority; the Secretary General had evidently made an honest mistake in negotiating with SCAP about the membership for Japan.

2.24.26

The Secretary, Mr. Kunz, in response to the Chairman's request, referred to Notifications 567, 568 and 569 from the General Secretariat, and to the correspondence concerning Japan's accession contained therein, under the heading "Ratification, approval or application of the Acts of the Union or accession to them".

2.24.27

Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) considered that, in view of the foregoing, the Secretary General should be asked to give his justification for admitting Japan as a full Member. Mr. Verboeket (Indonesia) pointed out that the Secretariat's notification referred only to accession, and not to admission as full member.

After further discussion between Mr. Verboeket and Mr. Kunz, on this point, Mr. Plakias (U.S. Territories) stated that in attempting to determine the meaning of the French word "adhésion" whose equivalent in the English text of the Convention was "accession" the best authorities he could readily refer to were relevant document drafted by Frenchmen, or official documents in French, including one of the French Government in which the French word "adhésion" was used. He cited the following documents:

1. The Universal Postal Convention of July 5, 1947, its "Titre I, Article 3" entitled "Nouvelles Adhésions. Procedure.", and its "Protocole Final XVII" which, in its paragraphs 2 and 3 referred to the procedure for the "adhésion" of Japan to the Universal Postal Union.

2. The letter of January 11, 1949 addressed by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Schuman to the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, accepting Japan's accession to the Universal Postal Union.

3. The circular letter of April 12, 1949 of the Director of the UPU advising all members of that Union that the French Government had accepted Japan's "Adhesion" ("a donné acte de l'adhésion du JAPON") to the UPU. The same letter also indicated that Japan's request to accede to the UPU had previously been approved by SCAP, and communicated to the FEC.

2.24.28 Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) considered that, since it was the Swiss Government which handled the diplomatic relations for the ITU, the latter would be able to give legal advice as to whether Japan could be a full Member or an Associate Member.

2.24.29. Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas Territories) considered that the UPU texts were not relevant to the case.

2.24.30 Mr. Plakias (U.S. Territories) stated that Japan was returning to membership of the ITU. It had been found necessary to lay down certain conditions at Atlantic City i.e. "at such time as the responsible authorities consider such accession appropriate". He wished to repeat, in regard to Mr. Chung's reference to the Administrative Council's decision and that of the Far Eastern Commission concerning SCAP observers, that these decisions were permissive and did not prohibit other forms of participation either by SCAP or the Japanese Government.

2.24.31 Mr. McDonald (Australia) rejected Mr. Plakias' suggestion that the situation had changed during the past year. The Far Eastern Commission decision 300/10 remained the controlling one.

Mr. Plakias replied that subsequent acts had proved the contrary, Japan had in fact become a member of the UPU and the ITU and the Japanese Government had been invited by the Swiss Government to be represented at the recent Swiss Centennial Postal festivities.

2.25 After discussion between the Chairman, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Mirza, Mr. Sundaram, Mr. Dobbyn, Mr. Searle, Mr. Creighton and Mr. Plakias, it was agreed with the concurrence of Mr. Mirza and Mr. Sundaram, that consideration of Mr. Mirza's motion be deferred and that consideration should first be given to that of Mr. McDonald, which read as follows:

2.25.1 "The Administrative Radio Conference for Region 3

considering

1. that the responsible authority for Japan referred to in Protocol II of the Atlantic City Convention is the Far Eastern Commission;

and

2. that the accession of Japan to the Atlantic City Convention was not properly authorised,

resolves that

until such time as the Far Eastern Commission authorises Japanese participation in International Conferences, the credentials presented by Japan cannot be accepted as being in order for the purposes of the Region 3 Administrative Conference."

2.25.2

Mr. Plakias (U.S. Territories) considered that in effect the foregoing motion requested the Region 3 Conference to question Japan's Membership in the ITU. He could not accept it, and reiterated the point of order he had raised previously. After considerable discussion on Mr. McDonald's resolution between Messrs. Plakias, Sundaram and Mirza, who considered that the resolution could not be discussed by the Conference, and Mr. Creighton, who cited Article 11, Paragraph 1(1) b and who considered that the motion could be discussed, Mr. McDonald said that, although the view of the Australian Administration was given in the "considering" part of his motion, he was prepared to delete this part, leaving a simple resolution, i.e.

"It is resolved that the credentials presented by Japan cannot be accepted as being in order for the purposes of the Region 3 Conference unless authorised by the Far Eastern Commission."

2.25.3

Mr. Searle (New Zealand), although considering it important that it be specified whether the credentials referred to were those of a Japanese Delegation or otherwise, seconded Mr. McDonald's proposed resolution as above.

2.25.4

Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) thought that it would be necessary in terms of this motion,

1. to name the representatives concerned, and

2. to have the credentials of Japan signed by the Far Eastern Commission. Mr. McDonald replied that the names of the representatives were irrelevant; the reference was to any representatives that Japan might send. Nor did the signing of credentials have any importance, - authorisation was the important factor. Australia considered that Japan's membership of the Union had to be regarded as in abeyance.

2.25.5

Mr. Plakias (U.S. Territories) insisted once again on his point of order, in view of Mr. McDonald's statement that Japanese Membership should be considered as in abeyance, since the Conference was not competent to question Japan's membership. Mr. McDonald's amended resolution implied reversal of the Secretary General's action, and this, he maintained, was outside the Conference's competence.

Mr. McDonald considered that it was within the competence of the Conference to try and correct any mistakes which might be made. He cited Chapter 3, Paragraph 2, Subparas. 2 and 3 of the General Regulations.

2.25.6

Mr. Plakias (U.S. Territories) then gave the following information on the Far Eastern Commission, its functions, and its relationship with SCAP:

The Far Eastern Commission was established, with the concurrence of China, by agreement between the foreign ministers of the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, and the United States at their meeting in Moscow from December 16-26, 1945.

Its terms of reference included the following:

"II. Functions

A. The functions of the Far Eastern Commission shall be:

1. To formulate the policies, principles, and standards in conformity with which the fulfillment by Japan of its obligations under the Terms of Surrender may be accomplished.

2. To review, on the request of any member, any directive issued to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or any action taken by the Supreme Commander involving policy decisions within the jurisdiction of the Commission.

3. To consider such other matters as may be assigned to it by agreement among the participating Governments reached in accordance with the voting procedure provided for in Article V-2 hereunder."

Title III dealt with the "Functions of the United States Government" as follows:

"1. The United States Government shall prepare directives in accordance with policy decisions of the Commission and shall transmit them to the Supreme Commander through the appropriate United States Government agency. The Supreme Commander shall be charged with the implementation of the directives which express the policy decisions of the Commission."

Para 2, as follows, of this section, was, in Mr. Plakias' opinion, a most important and pertinent provision; "If the Commission decides that any directive or action reviewed in accordance with Article II-A-2 should be modified, its decision shall be regarded as a policy decision."

2.25.7

The important factors which emerged were:

1. The Commission had the power to formulate policy decisions.

2. It also had the authority to review on the request of a member, any directive issued by SCAP and if it so decided issue modifying policy decisions.

Since the Supreme Commander filed copies of his directives with the Commission, the Commission had had the decision of SCAP on Japan's accession to the ITU before it for a considerable period of time and apparently no member had raised the question at the FEC;

One of the basic objectives of the post surrender policy of Japan was, to quote an FEC decision: "to bring about the earliest possible establishment of a democratic and peaceful Government which will carry out its international responsibilities, respect the rights of other states and support the objectives of the United Nations....." and the Supreme Commander had been directed to exercise his authority through Japanese Government machinery and agencies "to the extent that this satisfactorily furthers the objectives and policies stated therein."

The FEC, while having broad powers, was not an executive or administrative body. Since SCAP had issued a directive and as no modifying policy decisions had been issued by the FEC, then that SCAP decision stood and remained valid. Therefore Japan had to be accepted as a member.

The correct channel for members to use in raising any question before the FEC on the subject of Japan's membership in the ITU was through their own representatives on the FEC.

2.25.8

Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) said that, since it appeared that the Supreme Commander was, in fact, the executive authority responsible to FEC through the U.S. Government, the act of accession would have to be signed by him and not by FEC.

2.25.9 Mr. McDonald (Australia) referred to the minutes of the 18th Meeting of the Third Session of the Administrative Council of the Union (September 1948, Doc. 260/CA-3-E) and read out the correspondence regarding attendance at Inter-Governmental Conferences on page 1 of the Annex to this document. Enclosure "A" read as follows :

"The Far Eastern Commission decides as a matter of policy that:

1. Upon receipt of an appropriate invitation, SCAP may appoint members of his staff as observers at inter-governmental conferences, attendance at which he deems to be in the interest of the occupation.
2. Members of the SCAP's staff attending an inter-governmental conference on invitation as provided in paragraph 1, may be accompanied by Japanese technical personnel when deemed necessary by SCAP, and when the attendance of Japanese personnel is acceptable to the country acting as host to the Conference."

Japan, had, then, acceded to the ITU in consequence of the US Government's view that the matter was one which lay under the administrative discretion of the Supreme Commander. The view of Australia and of other countries, however, was that the question was one of policy upon which a decision had still to be reached.

2.25.10 Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) asked why, if the FEC could control decisions of the Supreme Commander - as appeared to be the case from Mr. Plakias' statement - the question had not been raised by the governments concerned in the FEC itself.

2.25.11 After further discussion by Mr. McDonald and Mr. Mirza on this point, Mr. Plakias (US Territories) read a letter from SCAP dated 10th January 1949 to the Secretary General of the ITU transmitting the Japanese Government's Revised Instrument of Accession. In this letter SCAP stated that, as confirmed by a policy decision of the FEC of June 19, 1947, SCAP possessed all powers necessary to carry out the policies established for the control of Japan, and as there was no policy decision of the FEC specifically relevant to the matter, SCAP was the responsible authority to determine Japan's accession under Additional Protocol II of the ITU Convention.

Furthermore, FEC had been in possession of the SCAP directive approving Japan's accession to the ITU for several months. So far as he was aware members of the FEC had not seen fit to raise any question. He therefore maintained that the Secretary General had been correct in accepting Japan's accession, and that decision remained valid.

2.25.12 The Chairman then referred to the credentials mentioned in Mr. McDonald's resolution. According to Chapter 3 para 2 (1) of the General Regulations, he considered the authority to sign the credentials in the case of Japan would be one of the authorities mentioned therein and possibly not a commission of members.

2.25.13 Mr. Searle (New Zealand) referred to Mr. Plakias' statement that Far Eastern Commission decisions were policy decisions. The letter which Mr. Plakias had quoted referred to an FEC policy decision dated June 19, 1947, but there was a later one, dated 9 June 1948, which said "Upon receipt of an appropriate invitation, SCAP may appoint members of his staff as observers at international conferences, attendance at which he deems to be in the interest of occupation." The letter added that SCAP observers "may be accompanied by Japanese technical personnel" (FEC Decision 30C/10 of 9 June 1948).

This then, was the latest policy decision by the Far Eastern Commission, and it had therefore to be considered as valid.

- 2.25.14 Mr. Plakias (U.S. Territories) replied that the later policy decision referred to by Mr. Searle related specifically to SCAP observers and not to Membership of or accession to the Union.
- 2.25.15 Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) said that the decision by the FEC regarding attendance of observers had been taken in June, 1948, and that, since then, different countries had acceded to the Atlantic City Convention, so that, in the absence of observations by FEC, SCAP was competent to accredit delegates.
- A discussion then took place between Mr. Mirza, Mr. Creighton and Mr. Sundaram on the correct authorisation and form of credentials, having regard to Chapter 3, para 2 (1) of the General Regulations.
- 2.25.16 Mr. Searle (New Zealand) maintained that FEC decision 300/10 made it quite clear that Japanese personnel would attend only as technical advisers. The general policy decision had been merely that SCAP appoint observers.
- 2.25.17 Mr. Dobbyn (Australia) repeated his assertion that FEC 300/10 being the later decision, was now the controlling one. He thought that the FEC and SCAP could be requested to consult together to clarify the question. SCAP might be approached first of all and asked whether he was the appropriate authority in the matter: if he had to seek advice from FEC, then, in the view of the Australian Administration, the opinion of FEC would have to be sought as to whether SCAP was in fact, acting within his authority.
- 2.25.18 Mr. Plakias (US Territories) with respect to the references made to FEC 300/10, repeated that Japan's accession and admission to membership of the ITU and the UPU had taken place after this decision which treated only observers and that therefore this was not relevant to the case at issue. The documents to which he had referred showed clearly that SCAP's action had to be considered valid and that Japan had been admitted as a full member.
- Mr. Verboeket (Chairman of Committee 2) pointed out that the proposed resolution had no direct bearing on the question whether the credentials were examined or approved and that if it were adopted the Committee could only interrupt it as a directive of the Plenary Assembly handling these credentials.
- 2.25.19 Mr. Chung (China) also considered that FEC decision 300/10 remained valid. However, he suggested that the last part of the Resolution be modified as follows: "It is resolved that the credentials unless authorised by a new decision of the FEC."
- 2.25.20 Mr. Searle (New Zealand) agreed with Mr. McDonald and Mr. Chung that, contrary to Mr. Plakias' viewpoint, the later decision had precedence over those preceding. Japan had not adhered before decision 300/10 had been taken.
- After Mr. Plakias had reminded the Chairman that his point of order remained unsatisfied, the Meeting was adjourned at 18.50 hours on June 10, 1949 and was resumed at 09.35 on Monday 13 June, 1949.
- 2.25.21 Mr. Plakias (US Territories) suggested that the question of Japan be postponed until receipt of the minutes of the last Plenary Meeting of the Paris Telegraph and Telephone Conference at which he understood the subject had been discussed. He was supported in this suggestion by Mr. Alvendia (Philippines) and by Mr. Sundaram (India).

It was agreed that the question on Japan be postponed till copies of the relevant minutes are obtained from Paris, and on Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire's suggestion that the Secretary and he should collaborate on the production of a document containing extracts from the minutes of the first Plenary Assembly of the Paris Conference (see Region 3 document N° 38).

2.26 Mr. Searle (New Zealand), Chairman of Committee 3, said that the Committee had set up three Working Groups, and that the technical contents of the Report of the Preparatory Committee were being examined. It had been decided in the Working Groups that certain modifications were desirable. There was to date no question ready for submission to the Plenary Assembly.

2.27 Mr. Mirza (Pakistan), Chairman of Committee 4, said that the report of the third meeting of the Committee (document N° 31) had still to be approved by the Plenary Assembly.

2.27.1 As set out in N° 6.5 of this document, 20 June, 1949 had been decided on as the deadline date for the compilation of the list in its final form. He asked whether this date was approved by the Assembly.

Mr. Sundaram (India) pointed out that the date decided on by the Committee was not a deadline but a target date. If some countries had not submitted complete lists by that date, they could not ipso facto be excluded.

2.27.2 After discussion between Mr. Mirza, the Chairman, Mr. Chung, Mr. Verboeket, Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire, Mr. Searle, Mr. Alvendia and Mr. Sundaram, it was agreed that the date 20 June would be considered as a target date only: the PFB lists, might for example not arrive in time. However, all delegations would endeavour to respect the date.

Discussion centred on numbers 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4 of Region 3 Document no. 26 (Report of first meeting of Working Group 1, Committee 4). Mr. Searle thought that an official request regarding requirements might be addressed to the PFB, in view of recent discussions in Committee 2 of the Board. Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire referred to discussions on this question in Committee 3 of the Region 3 Conference, and suggested that the procedure in this regard followed by Delegates be the following :

1. Compilation
2. Correction
3. Additions (from Administrations)
4. Consolidation.

It would be possible to effect some grouping with night frequencies. Mr. Mirza considered that the PFB should be reminded of the target date. It was agreed that the Chairman should write to the PFB asking them to expedite the PFB list or cards to be made over to the Region 3 Conference. Mr. Alvendia thought it unnecessary to have all frequency requirements in card form; the work done should be based on the original data as received from Administrations. Mr. Sundaram gave details of consultations he had had with Mr. Potts, Chairman of Committee 5 of the PFB, especially on the question of personnel.

2.27.3 Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) went on to say that Committee 4 had decided (no 8.1 and 8.2 of Document R 3 31) that correlation of requirements filed with the Regional Conference for international circuits was necessary. The Plenary Assembly had to decide whether this should be approved. A discussion ensued between Mr. Sundaram, The Chairman, Mr. Wang and Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire. Mr. Sundaram raised the question whether domestic circuits should be considered automatically correlated, and also the treatment to be given new international circuits which were not already correlated. Mr. Wang said, in reply, that the

PFB had not occupied itself with domestic circuits, and also that no new international circuits had been found to require correlation. Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire considered that correlation was not necessary, since, in many cases with international circuits, this would already have been done in the P.F.B., and since there would be certain practical difficulties in doing so in the Region 3 Conference which would be dealing with particular cases. The Chairman agreed with Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire that practical difficulties were likely to arise if rules for correlation were drawn up. Only administrations themselves could say whether correlation was correct or not.

It was agreed that there was in general no objection to correlation of international circuits, and the matter should be taken up by individual delegations.

2.27.4

Mr. Mirza then referred to nos. 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 of Document 31, concerning assignment of frequencies above 27.5 Mc/s. Capt. Siddiqi's enquiry in no 9.1 had been made because Pakistan had sent in requirements under this heading. Referring to no 2.2 of Part II (Technical Principles), he pointed out that although the Preparatory Committee had decided that it would not consider frequency bands above 27.5 Mc/s, it had not stated that the Conference should not do so.

Mr. Searle (New Zealand) thought that it would be unwise to deal with this question fully in the Region 3 Conference since the bands concerned were extensive and since the interference range of these frequencies was, in general, very restricted. The question was one for arrangement between neighbouring administrations rather than on an overall basis. Mr. Minners (U.S. Territories, Adviser) mentioned the possibility of the Region 3 Conference's considering frequencies above 27.5 Mc/s in regard to the Maritime Mobile Service, and pointed out that this question was being dealt with by the Region 2 Conference. The decisions of the latter Conference might be helpful to the Region 3 Conference in dealing with this question. The Chairman, summing up, suggested that a small group be set up in Committee 3 or Committee 4 to examine the problem. He thought that the list to be submitted to the Special Conference would have to be complete and cover all assignments which Administrations wished to register. Mr. Mirza pointed out that before a group such as that suggested by the Chairman could commence Administrations would have to be asked for their requirements above 27.5 Mc/s. Mr. McDonald considered that the general VHF problem was national rather than international, and the Australian view was that a VHF requirement list would be useless. He cited in this connection Section IV (Frequency Band 152-162 Mc/s) on page 154 of the Radio Regulations. The Chairman considered that the proposed group would be able to sort out the international and national aspects of the problem. Mr. Searle pointed out that it would require two or three months for his administration to formulate a list of VHF requirements for submission to the Conference. Mr. Creighton (UK Colonies) sympathised with the Australian and New Zealand viewpoints. In the case of the UK Colonies, the time required for compilation of such a list would be even longer - perhaps six months.

It was decided that the group be set up to report to the Plenary Assembly, with terms of reference as outlined below, Membership to be the following:

Mr. Minners, US Territories (Convenor), Chairman of Committees 3 and 4, and Mr. Creighton (UK Colonies).

Terms of Reference

1. Whether this Region 3 Conference should consider station list requirements for Region 3 Administrations in the frequency bands above 27.5 Mc/s, and
2. Whether this Region 3 Conference should consider any matters pertaining to frequency utilization in the bands above 27.5 Mc/s.

2.27.5 Mr. Mirza (Pakistan), referring to Nos. 3.2 and 3.3 of R3 Document 26 and to the decision to consider only those requirements received before June 7, 1949, asked, and received from the Plenary Assembly, its approval of this decision.

2.28 Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire, Chairman of Committee 5, said that this Committee hoped to begin the active phase of its work during the following week. He requested that the Secretariat prepare a dossier of PFB, Aeronautical, or other conference's requirements in the bands under consideration, and it was so agreed.

- 3. Item 3 of the Agenda: Miscellaneous

3.1 The Chairman referred to the draft letter from the Region 3 Conference to the Chairman of the Regional 1 Conference concerning the sharing of expenses between the two Conferences for calculation of field strengths (R3 Document 18). He asked whether this letter met with the Assembly's approval. Mr. Verboeket pointed out that the letter had already been published as a Region 1 document (R1 Document 59), but the Chairman said that his own action in sending this letter to the Chairman of Region 1 still required formal approval.

3.2 Mr. Sundaram (India) raised the question of the joint study by Regions 1 and 3 of the allotment of frequencies in the border zones of the two regions and suggested that the Conference's international advisor, Mr. Wang, contact his opposite number on the Region 1 Conference on the question. The Chairman said that the problem here would be one partly of requirements and partly of engineering standards and suggested that it be given preliminary consideration in Committees 3 and 4. Mr. Sundaram (India) referred to subparagraph (e) of Article 6 of the Directives for the Provisional Frequency Board, and to the risk that the PFB might take decisions different from those of the Regional Conferences. Mr. Creighton (UK Colonies) thought it important to report first of all to the Plenary Assembly before consulting with the Region 1 Conference; it would not be prudent to bind Region 3 Conference too rigidly to the rate of progress of the Region 1 Conference. Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire agreed with Mr. Creighton. Region 3 would have finished its list before Region 1, and any attempted coordination of the work might be one-sided; Region 3 could prepare its list, and let Region 1 take it into account as necessary. Another possibility would be to appoint the international member, Mr. Wang, to follow closely the proceedings in Region 1 and to report thereon. Mr. Wang agreed to the latter's suggestion, it being understood that Committees 3 and 4 of Region 3 would continue with the preparatory work. Mr. Searle, Chairman of Committee 3, thought that, since this Committee was merely concerned with the sharing of frequencies, and since its conclusion would be applicable to assignments in general, it would be difficult to give special consideration to the question in that Committee.

Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire pointed to possible differences between Regions 1 and 3 as regards protection ratios; Region 3 might, for example, adopt 15 db, while Region 1 might take figure above or below, perhaps 20 or 12 db. He moved that the highest possible figure be adopted. The Chairman thought that this was a matter, not for a Plenary Assembly, but for Committee 3, and Mr. Searle, Chairman of that Committee, said that he agreed with Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire on the general question of protection, but that it would be expedient if Delegates were to take cognisance of this addition to the terms of reference of the Region 3 Conference, to give it consideration and to make concrete proposals.

The Chairman, having drawn the attention of the Meeting to Mr. Searle's preceding remark, and having observed that Committees 3 and 4 would deal with the question as a secondary matter, closed the third Plenary Assembly at 12.30 hours on Monday, June 13, 1949.

Rapporteur

Secretary

Chairman

G.M. Forrest

J. Kunz

S.S. Moorthy Rao

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Nos 1 - 50

Notice : If a document has been followed by a corrigendum or an addendum, the number of the document is followed by an asterisk.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1	18-5	Draft Working Methods presented by Secretariat	
2	18-5	Working Languages	
3	18-5	First Plenary Meeting : Draft Agenda	
4*	17-5	Provisional List of Participants	Replaced by Doc.56
5	19-5	Report of 1st Meeting of Committee 3	
6	20-5	Report of 1st Meeting of Committee 5	
7	20-5	Minutes of the Opening Meeting of Region 1 and Region 3 Administrative Radio Conferences	
8	23-5	Report of 1st Meeting of Committee 4	
9	23-5	India : Proposals for Working Groups under Committee 4	
10	24-5	Agenda for 2nd Plenary Meeting	
11*	24-5	Report of 2nd Meeting of Committee 2	Revised 27-5
12	25-5	Report of 2nd Meeting of Committee 1	
13	25-5	Report of 2nd Meeting of Committee 3	
14	25-5	Report of 3rd Meeting of Committee 3	
15	25-5	Minutes of 1st Plenary Meeting	
16	25-5	Report of 1st Meeting of Committee 1	
17*	27-5	Report of 1st Meeting of Committee 2	Revised 3-6
18	27-5	Letter from Region 3 Conference to Region 1 Conference	
19	24-5	Report of 2nd Meeting of Committee 4	
20	30-5	Schedule of Meetings for 31 May-3 June	
21	30-5	Agenda for 4th Meeting of Committee 2	

<u>Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
22	31-5	Report of 3rd Meeting of Committee 1	
23	31-5	Report of 3rd Meeting of Committee 2	
24	24-5	Minutes of 1st Plenary Meeting	
25	1-6	Schedule of Meetings for 6-11 June	
26	3-6	Report of 1st Meeting of Working Group 1 of Committee 4	
27	3-6	Report of 4th Meeting of Committee 2	
28	7-6	Ist Report of Working Group 1 of Cttee 3	
29	8-6	Report of 5th Meeting of Committee 2	
30	9-6	Report of 4th Meeting of Committee 3	
31	3-6	Report of 3rd Meeting of Committee 4	
32	9-6	Ist Report of Working Group 2 of Cttee 3	
33	9-6	Report of 5th Meeting of Committee 3	
34	9-6	Report of 4th Meeting of Committee 1	
35	10-6	Schedule of Meetings for 13-17 June	
36	10-6	India - Technical Standards and Principles proposed for Region 3 Conference	
37	13-6	2nd Report of Working Group 1 of Cttee 3	
38	13-6	Extract from Minutes of 1st Plenary Assembly of Paris International Telegraph & Telephone Conference	
39*	13-6	Ist Report of Working Group 3 of Committee 3	See Doc.76
40	14-6	Report of Special Working Group on Scope of Conference for frequencies above 27.5 Mc/s	
41	14-6	2nd Report of Working Group 3 of Committee 3	
42	15-6	Schedule of Meetings for 20-24 June	
43	16-6	Report of 7th Meeting of Committee 3	
44	17-6	Report of 2nd Meeting of Working Group 1 of Committee 4	
45	17-6	Report of 5th Meeting of Committee 1	

<u>Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
46	17-6	3rd Report of Working Group 3 of Committee 3	
47	20-6	Report of 6th Meeting of Committee 3	
48	21-6	Report of 8th Meeting of Committee 3	
49*	18-6	Report of Committee 3 to Plenary Assembly	See Doc.Nº51
50	20-6	Report of Working Group 4 to Committee 3	

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS
for the Period 11 to 16 July, 1949.

Monday, 11 July	0930 hours	Working Groups
	1400 "	Working Groups
Tuesday, 12 July	0930 "	Committee 5
	1400 "	Committee 3
Wednesday, 13 July	0930 "	Working Groups
	1000 "	Committee 1
	1400 "	Plenary Meeting
Thursday, 14 July	0930 "	Committee 4
	1400 "	Working Groups
Friday, 15 July	0930 "	Committee 3
	1400 "	Plenary Meeting

Conférence administrative
des Radiocommunications
pour la Région 3
GENEVE, 1949

Région 3 - Document No 83-F
6 Juillet 1949

HORAIRE DES SEANCES
du 11 au 16 juillet 1949.

Lundi 11 juillet	9h.30	Groupes de travail
	14h.00	Groupes de travail
Mardi 12 juillet	9h.30	Commission 5
	14h.00	Commission 3
Mercredi 13 juillet	9h.30	Groupes de travail
	10h.00	Commission 1
	14h.00	Séance plénière
Jeudi 14 juillet	9h.30	Commission 4
	14h.00	Groupes de travail
Vendredi 15 juillet	9h.30	Commission 3
	14h.00	Séance plénière

AGENDA

for the 5th Plenary Meeting
to be held on Thursday 7 July, at 0930 hours in Room 4

1. 2nd Report of Committee 3 (Document N° 80).
 2. Verbal Report of Chairman of Committee 4.
 3. Verbal Report of Chairman of Committee 5.
 4. Any other business.
-

ORDRE DU JOUR
de la 6e Séance plénière
du jeudi 7 juillet 1949, à 9h.30

1. 2e rapport de la Commission 3 (Document N° 80).
 2. Rapport verbal du Président de la Commission 4.
 3. Rapport verbal du Président de la Commission 5.
 4. Divers.
-

6 July 1949

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 3

Technical and Operational Committee

Report of the 13th Meeting5 July 1949

1. The Meeting opened at 9.30 a.m. The Chairman said that Documents 60, 74 and 76 were to be considered in this Meeting.
2. Document 60 was adopted with the two following corrections on Page 3.
 - i Paragraph 8, second line - the word "category" which was mis-spelt, was corrected.
 - ii In paragraph 8.2 in the second line, replace the word "wished" by "suggested that".
3. Document 74 was introduced by Mr. McDonald, the Chairman of the Sharing Group. The document, he said, deals with general considerations on sharing over the whole spectrum space between 150 kc/s to 3900 kc/s, and the difference between propagation characteristics of frequencies in the various bands. Some general observations are also made, he said, on the possibility of dividing the region into sub-regions from the point of assignments in certain categories of services and for certain powers. He also mentioned that the Working Group had recommended maximum utilisation of frequencies by sharing as far as possible between the requirements of one administration.

Document 74 was adopted by the Committee.
4. Document 76, was introduced by Mr. Jayasekara, Chairman of the Standard Group. He pointed out the following corrections to this document:
 - i On page 1, insert the word "emission" in the third line of the text before "A₁ -A₁ ... etc."
 - ii On page 2, in Addendum to table I, two diagonal lines are missing at the right top corner. These should be drawn.

Mr. Chung (China) asked if the separation between stations operating on machine speed telegraphy is influenced by these tables.

Mr. Jayasekara (U.K. Col.) replied in the affirmative and added that separation by 2 channels is necessary in certain cases as is seen from Addendum to table III.

The Chairman reminded the assembly that these separations

assume equal field strengths at the receiving point.

Document 76 was then adopted.

5. The Chairman recalled Document 67 and said by way of information, that certain figures in that document required amendment and this work of amending was now in progress.

Mr. McDonald (Australia) stated in this connection that in the light of Doc. 58 and with regard to the minimum signal to be protected, certain inconsistencies are present. Also the question of further simplifying the tables was being considered and it was intended to publish a completely new revised Document to replace Doc. 67. He requested that the presentation of Doc. 67 to the Plenary should therefore be deferred until the revised document was published.

This was agreed.

6. The Chairman referring to the general situation of the work of Committee 3, said that after the completion of the study of band-edge frequencies by the Standards Group, the only major item that would remain over for consideration by the Committee would be the recommendations of Working Group D. He said that he had no idea as to what the recommendations are going to be, but he said that the questions involved are of fundamental importance and he would request all delegations to give full thought to the Document when it is published and prepare themselves to give their final views in the Committee.

The Meeting adjourned at 9.50 a.m.

B.Y. Nerurkar

Reporter

G. Searle

Chairman

6 July 1949

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 3

Report of the Technical and Operational Committee

(Committee 3)

12th Meeting

1st July, 1949

1. The meeting was declared open at 2 p.m.
2. The Chairman, Mr. G. Searle (New Zealand) announcing the agenda, said that Documents Nos. 61, 62, 65, 66 and 67 were to be considered by the meeting.
3. Documents Nos. 61 and 62 were approved.
4. On request of the Chairman, Mr. McDonald, (Australia) the Chairman of the Working Group on Sharing, introduced the third report of his group, as contained in Doc. 65-E. This, he said, is the first approach to determine the minimum spacing necessary between co-channel stations in the medium frequency Broadcasting band of 535 - 1605 kc/s. Sharing in this band is mainly a night-time problem. The curve in fig. I annexed to this Document, Mr. McDonald added, gives the median values of skywave intensities as a function of distance for various powers.

The question of adjacent-channel protection, Mr. McDonald said, is a somewhat complicated matter, dependent upon Receiver characteristics. In general, he said, 6 db was a satisfactory figure as the protection for a wanted station over an unwanted station on an adjacent channel. He thought that in practice, it would even be possible to reduce this figure to zero.

Mr. Nerurkar (India) said that under conditions of normal audio bandwidth, it would not be possible to lower the value of 6 db., and it should be therefore considered as the minimum protection. At higher frequencies, it would be found that 6 db. is somewhat on the low side.

Mr. McDonald (Australia) said that 6 db for medium frequencies was a reasonable figure and agreed to substitute the word "at least" in place of "approximately" in the last sentence of paragraph 6.

In reply to a question from Mr. Nerurkar (India), Mr. McDonald said that the question of adjacent channel protection on high frequencies has not been studied as that would entail considerable amount of detailed study. Such study is not considered absolutely necessary at present, but if the Committee needed any data on that question, his group would be glad to undertake that study.

In paragraph 4 of Doc. 65, in the first line, the word "medium" was corrected to read "median",

With the amendments agreed to, Doc. 65 was approved.

5. Document No 66 was then introduced by Mr. McDonald who said that as in the previous case, sharing in the frequency band of 1605-3900 kc/s was also essentially a night-time problem. For preparing the graphs, annexed to this Doc., the figures calculated by the Propagation Group have been made use of. It was considered adequate for rough calculations to use figures of field intensities on 2000 kc/s for the first half of the band and 3500 kc/s for the second half of the band.

Mr. McDonald said that the possibilities of sharing in these bands was not an altogether pessimistic picture as it appeared to be in the beginning. On the question of presentation, he said, in view of the large no. of variables such as type of service, power, protection ratio, use of tables was considered as rather cumbersome. Some examples were given on the use of the graphs, and he said that he would be glad to give any further explanation that might be required of him.

Replying to a question from Mr. Venkataraman (India) Mr. McDonald (Australia) said that curves had to be extrapolated for values of intensity x distance in order to make them usable for distances of 5000 km.

Mr. Venkataraman (India) said that for various distances the field-intensity values for the same type of aerial used, are available and from these it would be a simple matter to calculate double-distance values, approximating them on the assumptions of equal absorption and identical antenna characteristics.

Mr. McDonald said that the suggestion of Mr. Venkataraman was a good one and he would discuss this question further with him to see if there is any merit in publishing a further Document for the use of these curves.

The Chairman said that the curves annexed to this Document were extremely useful from a practical point of view and that he preferred them to unabsorbed curves.

Mr. Jayasekara (U.K. Colonies) raised a point on the assumptions made in paragraph 3 of the 1st Example appearing on page (2) of the Document, and sought to clarify the thought therein that the distance between stations was dependent upon the geographical disposition of the Receiving point with respect to two transmitting points. There was some discussion on this point in which Mr. McDonald (Australia) Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas Territories) and Mr. Venkataraman (India) took part, and on the suggestion of the latter, the following text was adopted to cover the point raised by Mr. Jayasekara.

Delete the first sentence in 3rd paragraph in Example one beginning from "If the desired station ,,,, etc.," and insert the following text :

"If on the other hand the desired station in the above example had been on the same side as the interfering station (vide second sketch below) as it might sometimes happen in the case of fixed services, it would be possible to reduce the distance between transmitting stations to $1930-250 = 1680$ km".

Mr. McDonald (Australia) suggested the following list to be added to paragraph 5 of the Document:-

"Should the work of frequency assignment make it necessary to go into further technical detail than envisaged in this report, it is recommended that detailed field-strength tabulations prepared by the Propagation Group should be used."

This was approved by the Committee and Doc. 66 as amended was adopted.

6. Document 67 was then presented by Mr. McDonald. He said that the bands between 150-535 kc/s were dealt with in this document. As these cases are mainly that of groundwave propagation, some difficulties were presented. However, as maybe seen from the work of Working Group I of the Preparatory Committee, the loading in these bands is quite light and for this reason, frequency assignments can be made using the propagation data given in Doc. 28 of the Propagation group.

In reply to Mr. Creighton (U.K. Colonies) Mr. McDonald confirmed that the study of loading was made on the basis of the P.C.'s work but he also had the impression, he said, that these bands are not very widely used. The band 200-405 kc/s is a little heavily used in certain parts as for instance for Radio navigation in Australia.

Mr. McDonald said that for these bands, it was decided to use tabular presentation giving Day Service Range and Interference Range for various powers and frequencies. Propagation over sea-wave was used as that would give greater spacing between stations and that this was true of the actual conditions in the Region generally.

Mr. Keen (U.K. Colonies) referring to the tables on page 2 said that certain small discrepancies are present due to interpolating values for certain powers e.g. 1500 watts. The tables were based on the minimum field-strengths given in Doc. 37 and the noise grade at 1800 hours which was the noisiest part of the day was assumed for these tabulations. The discrepancies he said are no more than about 2%. In reply to Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas Territories), Mr. Keen confirmed that the distances are expressed in kilometres.

Mr. Venkataraman (India) sought clarification on paragraph 3.3 on page 1 of Doc. 67. Mr. Keen (U.K. Colonies) explained the point saying that if the day range is 80 to 100 km, the night range is not useful beyond this distance due to serious interference between the skywave and the groundwave, the latter being strong enough to over-ride the former.

Document 67 was then adopted.

The Chairman then invited the attention of the Assembly to the items of work that have still to be covered by the Working Groups and enquired of the Chairman of the Standards Group and Propagation Group the programme of work for their respective groups.

Mr. Jayasekara, (U.K. Colonies) said that he would produce additional figures of channel spacing and AI machine speed telegraphy for 25 db protection as desired by the Committee, with the help of Mr. McDonald. He said that he was also aware that band-edge conditions have to be examined by his group for purposes of determining a discrete frequency list. After a long discussion on this point, wherein, the views of Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire, Chairman of Com. 5,

were also obtained, it was decided that the band-edge conditions were the primary concern and the discrete frequency list consequent upon this, would of course be a recommendation to the Assignment Committee, who will have the last word on this question.

Mr. Venkataraman Chairman of the Propagation Group said that the work of calculation of field-intensities in his group was completed and some 600 tables were prepared. It was decided to print about 420 of these and the expenditure was already sanctioned. It would take about 15 days, he said, for the printing of these tables. Mr. Venkataraman asked if it was necessary to have these tables approved by the Committee before they could be passed on to the Secretariat for printing.

The Chairman in consultation with the Assembly, said that it was not practicable for the Committee to examine the tables in detail. This examination should best be left to the working group itself. He said that the printing of the tables be done without mentioning the name of the Committee or the Working Group and a covering note for these tables alone would need to be approved as the Report of the Working Group on Propagation.

In regard to the Consolidated Preliminary Report of Committee 3, the Chairman suggested that the Assembly appoint a drafting group to revise the draft that he had prepared. It was decided that no regular drafting group be appointed but that the Chairman may ask the Vice-Chairman of the Committee and the Chairmen of the Working Groups to assist him if required for relevant portions of the Report.

After a further brief discussion on the programme of work for the next week, the meeting adjourned at 3.45 p.m.

Reporter

B.Y. Nerurkar

Chairman

G. Searle

Administrative Radio Conference

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

Region 3 - Document No. 87-E
6th July, 1949

NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT

The attention of Delegates is drawn to the attached document referring to certain recommendations and proposals of the International Administrative Aeronautical Conference concerning frequencies allocated to the OR aeronautical mobile service in the bands examined by the Conference for Region 3.

I.1. In the Preamble to Volume I of the Report on the first Session, the International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference states in particular:

1. that it successfully terminated its work with regard to establishing a plan for the allotment of frequencies for the aeronautical mobile OR service. This plan appears in a separate volume entitled "Volume II - Final Report of the International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference on the Plan for the Allotment of Frequencies for the Aeronautical Mobile OR Service Adopted at its First Session, Geneva, 1948.
2. that it elaborated and adopted the technical and operational principles utilized for the establishment of the plan for the allotment of frequencies for the Aeronautical Mobile OR Service and for the draft plan for the allotment of frequencies for the Aeronautical Mobile R. Service. (See Volume I - Chapter I and Annex I)
3. that it made a number of Recommendations (See Volume IV)
4. that with regard to establishing a plan for the allotment of frequencies for the aeronautical mobile R service, the Conference drew up a draft plan but found that it could not, without further studies, establish a final plan acceptable to all Members of the Union, and therefore decided to suspend temporarily its work on the plan.

I.2. With regard to the only plan for assigning frequencies which was actually drawn up for the aeronautical mobile service (OR Plan), the International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference goes on to say:

1. that all requirements including those common to more than one region were, to the limit of the spectrum space available, accommodated in the bands allocated exclusively to the OR service on a world-wide basis. (See Volume II, page 3)
2. a) that the balance of the requirements was accommodated to the maximum extent in the bands shared by the aeronautical mobile OR service with other services. In so doing, particular account was taken of the decision taken by the Administrative Council (second session) to adopt the recommendations of the P.F.D. regarding the Regional Conferences (See Appendix 3 of Volume II or Doc. N° 66 of the P.F.D. of 9 February 1948.)

b) that all information (including the technical standards considered desirable for the aeronautical mobile OR service) concerning the proposed allotments in the shared bands between 3 and 4 Mc/s, should be submitted to the I.F.R.D. for transmission to the various regional conferences (See Volume II, page 4).

II Frequency Allotments for the aeronautical mobile OR service proposed to the Region 3 Conference

II 1. The channels proposed by the International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference for allotment to the OR service in the bands shared with other services in Region 3:

a) Fixed

3155 - 3200 kc/s

b) Mobile except aeronautical Mobile R service

a) Fixed

3200 - 3230 kc/s

b) Mobile except aeronautical Mobile R service
c) Broadcasting

were not specifically recorded. Only the numbers were assessed primarily on the basis of the size of the bands and the number of services sharing them (See Volume II, page 3).

The proposals considered appear in Annex 6 of the Final Report of the International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference on the Plan for the Allotment of Frequencies for the Aeronautical Mobile OR Service (Volume II, page 66).

The small letters: a, b, c, d, e, (3155-3200 band) and a (3200-3230 band) show the channels in the bands in question which the Aeronautical Conference hopes that the Region 3 Conference will assign to the Aeronautical mobile OR service.

- II 2. The assignment of these various channels to the various countries, by the Aeronautical Conference, was determined according to the technical standards adopted by the Conference. (Volume I, Chapter I and Annex I).

The service and interference ranges and the repetition distances used in the calculation of sharing possibilities appear in Aer Document N° 193.

In making these assignments, a channel separation of 7 kc/s adequate to permit high capacity means of communication was adopted by the Aeronautical Conference (Volume I, page 5). The Conference also followed the general principles in Section III of Volume II, page 5.

- II 3. In Volume I, page 7, para 2., there is also shown, in percentage, the maximum permissible deviation - in the opinion of the Conference - of the first and last frequency of each band in the direction of the band edge, assuming double side band modulation with a maximum modulation frequency of 3000 cycles. (Figures in brackets at the top and bottom of each column of frequencies in the exclusive bands to be allotted to the aeronautical mobile R and OR services).

- II 4. Lastly, all the countries concerned in the proposed frequency assignments in Annex 6 of the Final Report (Volume II, page 66) have indicated (by numbers) on Form 2 of the Atlantic City, the circuits which might use these frequencies.

The following Annexes will be placed at the disposal of the working groups in the Conference rooms :

Annexes : (Final documents of the Aeronautical Conference - 1st session)

Volume I - (See in particular : preamble, pages 5 and 7, Chapter I and Annex I).

Volume II

Volume III

Volume IV

6 July, 1949

for Region 3
Geneva, 1949

COMMITTEE 5

(Committee for the Allocation of Frequencies)

Report of the 4th Meeting

1 July 1949

1. The Chairman, Mr. J. Lalung-Bonnaire, opened the Meeting at 9.40 a.m.
2. Because of the limited time, an agenda for this meeting could not be published. However, the Chairman suggested that the following items be considered as the agenda:
 - Item 1 - Consideration of the Report of the Second Meeting of Committee 5. (Doc. 63)
 - Item 2 - Consideration of setting up a Working Group to determine what division of the Region 3 Area into sub-regions is necessary for various frequency bands.
 - Item 3 - Consideration of drafting a single document outlining the organization of the work of the Committee to be used as a guide.
3. Referring to the Report of the Second Meeting (Doc. 63), the Chairman pointed out an error in translation in the first sentence of paragraph 5 of the French text. It was indicated that the Chairman had voiced a decision whereas, in fact, he had voiced an opinion. The Chairman also noted that the name of the Reporter did not appear at the end of the document in either the French or English texts. As there were no further comments, Document 63 was approved.
4. Consideration was next given to the question of dividing Region 3 into sub-regions for the purpose of sharing frequencies within various bands. The Chairman suggested that a Working Group be set up to determine the number and size of sub-regions for each frequency band. It was his opinion that these sub-regions should be of such dimensions that, for example, transmitters in sub-regions 1 and 3 (with sub-region 2 between 1 and 3) operating on the same frequency and at approximately the same power would not mutually interfere. Where practicable the boundaries of the sub-regions should coincide with national or political boundaries. This was suggested as a theoretical method of sub-division which would have to be modified in accordance with technical principles. Capt. Siddiqi explained that after the cards had been filled in, circuits could be plotted on a map. This would indicate the areas of greatest congestion and, applying technical principles, it would be possible to work out sharing plans between these areas of congestion.
5. After a short discussion of this question in which the Chairman, Mr. Searle, Capt. Siddiqi and Wg. Cdr. Prosser participated, it was

agreed to set up a Working Group to determine the number and dimensions of sub-regions for the various bands. The Chairman suggested Mr. Searle as Convenor of the Working Group. Mr. Searle declined in view of the amount of work still to be done by him as Chairman of Committee 3. He suggested Mr. Creighton, who accepted.

6. In response to a request for volunteers, the membership of the Working Group was established as follows:
 - Mr. Creighton - Convenor
 - Wg. Cdr. Prosser - Australia
 - Mr. Chung - China
 - Mr. Ranji - India
 - Mr. Alvendia - Phillipines
 - Mr. Andrews - New Zealand
 - Mr. Keen and Mr. Hitchcock - U.K. Col.
 - Mr. Margolf and Mr. Hase - U.S. Ter.
7. The Chairman advised that he would prepare a document for the approval of the Committee. This document, to be used as a guide in the work of the Committee, would be a summary of all matters which had been decided upon relating to the organization of the work of the Committee, such as the color card and tabbing systems, work to be done by the special secretariat, checking of cards and entries by delegates, etc.
8. In order that the work of the Working Group on sub-regions could commence as soon as possible and, as there were no immediate items to be considered by the Committee, it was agreed to cancel the Committee Meeting scheduled for Monday in order to make that time available to the Working Group.
9. With regard to the master and sharing cards, the Chairman reported that the printer's copies would be available at 11:00 a.m. today and that sufficient cards would be ready to begin work on Wednesday of next week.
10. The Chairman expressed the hope that the necessary lists and other data would be available in sufficient time to permit the special secretariat to begin work on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week and a working group on broadcasting in the medium frequency band on Thursday. He also expressed the hope that members of each delegation would take part in the work as it pertains to their particular Administrations.
11. The meeting adjourned at 10:30 a.m.

J.L. LATHROP
Reporter

J. LALUNG-BONNAIRE
Chairman

COMMITTEE 3

Report 3
of the
Technical and Operational Committee

The following data which has been approved by Committee 3 should be inserted in Document No 89 under the heading of "14. Propagation Data (Between 1605 and 3,900 kc/s)".

The field intensity tables referred to have of course been issued separately.

G. SEARLE

Chairman

14. Propagation Data (between 1605 and 3900 kc/s).

- 14.1 In the range of frequencies 1605 - 3900 kc/s, due to the much heavier attenuation of the ground wave than in the case of the lower frequencies, the received field intensity, except at very short distances from the transmitter, will be due to sky wave. As detailed data on received field intensities in this band was not available, it was considered desirable to calculate the sky wave field intensities for certain spot frequencies in the band for different hours, seasons and distances in a manner similar to the field intensity data calculated and issued by the P.F.B. on frequencies of 4 Mc/s and above (cf. Charts of Field Intensities issued by the P.F.B.). The values of field intensity for any frequency intermediate between the spot frequencies can be easily obtained by interpolation.

The spot frequencies chosen were 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0 and 3.5 Mc/s and it will be seen that the frequency separation between the spot frequencies is 0.5 kc/s as contrasted with the wider spacing adopted in the P.F.B. field intensity charts where the spot frequencies chosen were 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Mc/s etc., with a spacing of 1 Mc/s. This was necessitated by the fact that, for frequencies lower than 3900 kc/s, the absorption curves show pronounced kinks and as such serious errors are likely to result in interpolation for intermediate frequencies if the spot frequencies are spaced at intervals greater than 0.5 Mc/s.

In this connection, the Group recognised the fact that the field intensity values for 3.0 Mc/s had been calculated by the P.F.B. in the form of tables and these were readily available to members, the calculations were undertaken for 1.5, 2.0, 2.5 and 3.5 Mc/s only.

The calculated data cover in all about 480 tables. Of these, however, it was decided to print and issue only about 360 tables, covering the frequencies of 2.0, 2.5, and 3.5 Mc/s, the remaining tables (covering the frequency 1.5 Mc/s) being kept as a filed record in the Region 3 Secretariat for the purposes of reference.

The printed data are issued in 12 parts according to the following scheme :

Part No.	Frequency Mc/s	Season			
I	2.0	December	Sunspot	Number	0
II	"	"	"	"	125
III	"	June	"	"	0
IV	"	"	"	"	125
V	2.5	December	"	"	0
VI	"	"	"	"	125
VII	"	June	"	"	0
VIII	"	"	"	"	125
IX	3.5	December	"	"	0
X	"	"	"	"	125
XI	"	June	"	"	0
XII	"	"	"	"	125

For each frequency, the field intensities have been calculated for

- 1) All the hours of the day at two hourly intervals.
- 2) Distances of 400, 800, 1200, 1600, 2400 and 3200 km.
- 3) Latitudes (of receiving point) of 40° N, 20° N, 0°, 20° S and 40° S.
- 4) Local summer and winter.
- 5) Sunspot maximum and minimum.
- 6) Transmission path lying on any of 12 uniformly spaced great circle routes (designated by the letters A to L), the routes considered being the same as adopted in the Field Intensity Charts (Brown books) issued by the P.F.B. (the Convention adopted in indicating the 12 great circle routes by the letters A to L is the same as that adopted in the P.F.B. Field Intensity Charts).

The calculation of field intensities has been based on the following assumptions :

- 1) The power radiated is 1 kW
- 2) The transmitting and receiving aerials used are horizontal half wave dipoles situated 60 ft above ground.
- 3) The directions of radiation and reception are broadside-on to the aerials.

The method employed for the calculations is described in detail in RPU Technical Report No 6 issued by the United States Army Signal Corps. The modes of propagation considered are 1E, 1F, and 2F except that in the case of 2400 km, the 2E mode of propagation has also been taken into account although the contribution to the overall field strength by this mode was found in most cases to be not appreciable.

Along with the printed tables, a map of the world as well as charts giving the 12 great circle routes referred to above - all drawn to the same scale - are issued on transparent paper in order to facilitate the determination of the received field intensities for any circuit.

The horizontal axis in the great circle charts, represents the equator. The reference point (reception point) is considered as being situated on the median vertical axis at the meeting of the 12 great circle arcs (lettered A to L). The terminal point of each arc is 4000 km from the reference point. The intermediate points marked on each of the arcs are at 400, 800, 1200, 1600, 2400 and 3200 km from the reference point.

14.2 Use of the field intensity tables.

A brief introductory note explaining the symbols used and the basic assumptions made in the calculations is attached to each of the 12 booklets containing the field intensity tables. The following procedure should be adopted in using the tables for evaluating the received field intensity for any circuit lying within the region for which these tables have been prepared :

1. Ascertain the local time at the reception point.
2. Select the appropriate great circle chart for the latitude nearest to that of the reception point.
3. Lay the chart on the map of the world such that the equators coincide and the median axis of the chart lies over the meridian of the reception point.
4. Note which of the 12 great circle routes passes or very nearly passes through the transmitting point.
5. Read the great circle distance between the transmitting and receiving points as read from the markings on the great circle arc.
6. Select the appropriate table of field intensities for the frequency, season, distance and latitude of the reception point and read off from the table, the field intensity corresponding to the hour and great circle route under consideration.
7. The field intensity values for any latitude and distance in between those for which the tables have been computed may have to be obtained by linear interpolation.
8. The field intensity values for radiated powers other than 1 kW and for transmitting and receiving aerial systems other than those assumed in the preparation of the tables could be obtained by applying necessary corrections to the values given in the tables.

9. The field intensity for any frequency in the range 3.5 to 3.9 Mc/s will have to be obtained by interpolation by reference to the appropriate table for 3.5 Mc/s and the corresponding P.F.B. Field Intensity Chart for 7 Mc/s.

14.3 Example :

To determine the field intensity produced at Bombay (19°N 73°E) by a transmitter at Calcutta (22°N 88°E).

Transmitting frequency 3.5 Mc/s
Power 5 kilowatts (7 decibels above 1 kW)
December 13.00 hours GMT
Sunspot number 0.

The latitude of Bombay is 19°N and hence the great circle chart for 20°N is selected. By following the procedure outlined above, the great circle route between Bombay and Calcutta will be found to be midway between the great circle areas C and D and the great circle distance will be found to be 1600 km. The L.M.T. at Bombay corresponding to 13.00 hours GMT is 17.52 hours or nearly 18.00 hours.

From the field intensity table for 3.5 Mc/s, December, sunspot number 0 and distance 1600 km, the field intensity corresponding to great circle route C will be found to be 41 db above 1 microvolt/metre and that corresponding to great circle route D to be also 41 db above 1 microvolt/metre. The mean value for field intensity for the routes C and D will therefore be 41 db above 1 microvolt/metre.

The field intensity due to 5 kW radiated power will therefore be 48 db above 1 microvolt/metre.

14.4 Conclusion :

As the field intensities have been calculated for application to areas covered by Region 3 (which includes Ionospheric Zones I and E) consideration has been given, in the preparation of the tables, to possible differences in modes of propagation that may prevail in the two Ionospheric Zones.

Such differences, however, have, in view of the low frequencies involved, been found to exist only in a few cases and in those cases, a mean value for the received intensity has been taken. Errors on this account are not likely to be greater than 1 or 2 db.

In calculating the night time field intensities, ideal zero absorption condition has been assumed. This may not give a true picture of actual conditions prevailing, as it is well known that, especially in summer, a certain degree of residual ionisation is still left in the E layer, particularly in the early hours of the night and this may cause noticeable absorption on the comparatively low frequencies as are being considered here.

Administrative Radio Conference
for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

Region 3 - Document N° 89-E
(ADDENDUM)
21 July 1949

COMMITTEE 3

Report 2
of the
Technical and Operational Committee

The following data which has been approved by Committee 3 should be inserted in Document N° 89 under the heading of "Band Edge Conditions" immediately before section 8 "Minimum Field Strengths in presence of Atmospheric Noise".

G. SEARLE
CHAIRMAN.

7(bis) Band-edge conditions

The Committee considered band-edge conditions of the different frequency bands coming within the scope of the Region 3 Conference and the recommendations are set out in table X.

BAND	CHANNEL SEPARATIONS	R e m a r k s
150 - 160 kc/s (10 kc/s) a) Fixed b) Maritime Mobile.	A ₁ -A ₁ 1.25 kc/s	(1) The allocation of the first frequency of 150 kc/s will depend on allocations in the band 130-150 kc/s, and may be allocated subject to agreement with the P.F.B. (2) The last frequency 160 kc/s, if allocated, must be allocated to Fixed Stations.
160 - 200 kc/s (40 kc/s) a) Fixed	A ₁ -A ₁ 1.25 kc/s	(1) The allocation of the first frequency of 160 kc/s depends on allocation of this frequency in the band 150-160 kc/s. (2) The last frequency that can be allocated should be at least half channel separation removed from the last frequency of 200 kc/s.
200 - 285 kc/s (85 kc/s) a) Aeronautical Mobile b) Aeronautical Radionavigation.	A ₁ -A ₁ 1.25 kc/s A ₁ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₂ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₁ A ₃ -A ₂ } 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₃	(1) The first frequency to be allocated should be at least half channel separation removed from 200 kc/s. (2) The last frequency of 285 kc/s, if allocated must be to an aeronautical radionavigation station. (3) See par. 125 Atlantic City R.R.
285 - 325 kc/s (40 kc/s) a) Aeronautical Radionavigation. b) Maritime Radionavigation (radio- beacons)	A ₁ -A ₁ 1.25 kc/s A ₁ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₂ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₁ A ₃ -A ₂ } 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₃	(1) The first frequency to be allocated will depend on whether 285 kc/s is allocated in the band 200-285 kc/s. (2) The last frequency 325 kc/s, if allocated, must be allocated to an aeronautical radionavigation station. (3) See par. 128 Atlantic City R.R.
325 - 405 kc/s (80 kc/s) a) Aeronautical Mobile b) Aeronautical Radionavigation.	A ₁ -A ₁ 1.25 kc/s A ₁ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₂ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₁ A ₃ -A ₂ } 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₃	(1) The first frequency to be allocated depends on whether 325 kc/s is allocated in the band 285-325 kc/s. (2) The last frequency of 405 kc/s should not be allocated in order to provide adequate protection to the D/F frequency of 410 kc/s. At least half channel separation from the last frequency should be maintained. (3) See par. 129 to 132 Atlantic City R.R.

TABLE X

BAND	CHANNEL SEPARATIONS	R e m a r k s
405 - 415 kc/s (10 kc/s) a) Aeronautical Mobile b) Aeronautical Radionavi- gation c) Maritime Radionavi- gation (radio direction- finding).	$\Lambda_1 - \Lambda_1$ 1.25 kc/s $\Lambda_1 - \Lambda_2$ 2.5 kc/s $\Lambda_2 - \Lambda_2$ 5 kc/s	410 kc/s is the maritime D/F frequency. See paragraphs 133, 725, 730, 731 and 1025 of the Atlantic City Radio Regula- tions.
415 - 490 kc/s (75 kc/s) a) Maritime Mobile.	$\Lambda_1 - \Lambda_1$ 1.25 kc/s $\Lambda_1 - \Lambda_2$ 2.5 kc/s $\Lambda_2 - \Lambda_2$ 5 kc/s	(1) The first frequency 415 kc/s should not be allocated in order to provide adequate protection to the maritime D/F frequency of 410 kc/s. At least half channel separation from the first frequency should be maintained. (2) See paragraphs 138, 139, 240, 262, 730, 731 and Art. 33 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations. (3) The frequency of 455 kc/s is protected in Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia and Philippines for the I.F. of radio receivers. See paragraph 16.2 of Document No. 89 of Region 3 Conference. (4) The last frequency of 490 kc/s should not be allocated unless traffic loading in the band immediately below absolutely requires it. See paragraph 721 of Atlantic City Radio Regulations.
490 - 510 kc/s (20 kc/s) Mobile (distress and calling)		500 kc/s is the general distress and calling frequency. See paragraphs 140, 240, 262, 720, 721, 868 and Art. 33 of Atlantic City Radio Regulations.
510 - 525 kc/s (15 kc/s) Mobile.	$\Lambda_1 - \Lambda_1$ 1.25 kc/s $\Lambda_1 - \Lambda_2$ 2.5 kc/s $\Lambda_2 - \Lambda_2$ 5 kc/s $\Lambda_3 - \Lambda_1$ $\Lambda_3 - \Lambda_2$ $\Lambda_3 - \Lambda_3$ 5 kc/s	(1) The first frequency of 510 kc/s should not be allocated unless the traffic loading in the band above this frequency absolutely requires it. See paragraphs 141, 262, 720, 721 and 732 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations. (2) Allocation of the last frequency 525 kc/s should be subject to there being no interference to Region 1. See page 27 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations.

BAND	CHANNEL SEPARATIONS	Remarks
525- 535 kc/s (10 kc/s) Mobile.	A ₁ -A ₁ 1.25 kc/s A ₁ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₁ (A ₃ -A ₂) 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₃)	(1) Allocation of frequencies in this band should be subject to there being no interference to Region I. See par. 262, Art. 33 and page 27 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations. (2) The last frequency 535 kc/s should not be allocated. At least half channel separation from this frequency should be maintained.
535-1605 kc/s (1070 kc/s) Broadcasting.	10 kc/s.	(1) First frequency that can be allocated is 540 kc/s. (2) The last frequency that can be allocated is 1600 kc/s.
1605-1800 kc/s (195 kc/s) a) Fixed b) Mobile	A ₁ -A ₁ 1.25 kc/s A ₁ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₂ -A ₂ 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₁ (A ₃ -A ₂) 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₃)	(1) The frequency 1605 kc/s should not be allocated. The first frequency to be allocated should be at least half channel separation removed from this frequency. (2) The frequency 1800 kc/s, if allocated, must be allocated to Fixed or Mobile except Aeronautical Mobile.
1800-2000 kc/s (200 kc/s) a) Amateur b) Fixed) Mobile, except Aeronautical Mobile. d) Radionavigation.	A ₁ -A ₁ 1.25 kc/s A ₁ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₂ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₁ (A ₃ -A ₂) 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₃)	(1) The frequencies in this band will depend on the use of Loran and the spectrum space allocated for the use of amateurs. (2) See paragraph 147 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations. (3) The frequency 2000 kc/s if allocated must be allocated to Fixed or Mobile except Aeronautical Mobile.
2000-2065 kc/s (65 kc/s) a) Fixed b) Mobile	A ₁ -A ₁ 1.25 kc/s A ₁ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₂ -A ₂ 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₁ (A ₃ -A ₂) 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₃)	(1) Allocation of the frequency 2000 kc/s depends on the allocation of this frequency in the band 1800-2000 kc/s. (2) The frequency 2065 kc/s, if allocated, must be allocated to the Maritime Mobile Service. (3) See page 28 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations regarding use of part of the band in Region I for meteorological aids.

TABLE X

BAND	CHANNEL SEPARATIONS	Remarks
2065 - 2105 kc/s (40 kc/s) a) Maritime Mobile	$\Lambda_1 - \Lambda_1$ 1.25 kc/s $\Lambda_1 - \Lambda_2$ 2.5 kc/s $\Lambda_2 - \Lambda_2$ 5 kc/s $\Lambda_3 - \Lambda_1$ $\Lambda_3 - \Lambda_2$ $\Lambda_3 - \Lambda_3$ 5 kc/s	(1) See Note 3 previous band. (2) See the recommendations of Working Group 4 of Committee 3 regarding the use of 2091kc/s (3) The frequency 2105 kc/s, if allocated, must be allocated to the Maritime Mobile Service. (4) See Article 33 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations.
2105 - 2300 kc/s (195 kc/s) a) Fixed b) Mobile	$\Lambda_1 - \Lambda_1$ 1.25 kc/s $\Lambda_1 - \Lambda_2$ 2.5 kc/s $\Lambda_2 - \Lambda_2$ 5 kc/s $\Lambda_3 - \Lambda_1$ $\Lambda_3 - \Lambda_2$ $\Lambda_3 - \Lambda_3$ 5 kc/s	(1) The frequency 2105 kc/s, if allocated, must be allocated to the Maritime Mobile Service. (2) Regarding the frequency 2182 kc/s see paragraph 148, and Article 34, Section IV of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations and the report of Working Group 4 of Committee 3. (3) The frequency 2300 kc/s, if allocated, must be allocated to the Fixed or Mobile Service. (4) See Document 100.
2300 - 2495 kc/s (195 kc/s) a) Broadcasting b) Fixed c) Mobile	Broadcasting 10 kc/s $\Lambda_1 - \Lambda_1$ 1.25 kc/s $\Lambda_1 - \Lambda_2$ 2.5 kc/s $\Lambda_2 - \Lambda_2$ 5 kc/s $\Lambda_3 - \Lambda_1$ $\Lambda_3 - \Lambda_2$ $\Lambda_3 - \Lambda_3$ 5 kc/s	(1) The first frequency to be allocated to broadcasting should be 2310 kc/s. (2) The frequency 2495 kc/s should not be allocated. The last frequency to be allocated should be at least half channel separation removed from 2495 kc/s. (3) See par. 150 R.R. Atlantic City. (4) See Document 100.
2495 - 2505 kc/s (10 kc/s) Standard Frequency		(1) 2500 kc/s is the Standard Frequency. See paragraph 152 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations. (2) See Recommendation 18 C.C.I.R., Stockholm, 1948.

TABLE X

(44- 87-44)

BAND	CHANNEL SEPARATIONS	Remarks
2505-2850 kc/s (345 kc/s) a) Fixed b) Mobile	A ₁ -A ₁ 2.5 kc/s A ₁ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₂ -A ₂ 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₁ (A ₃ -A ₂) 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₃ ((1) The frequency 2505 kc/s should not be allocated. The first frequency to be allocated should be at least half channel separation removed from this frequency. (2) The frequency 2850 kc/s should not be allocated. The last frequency to be allocated should be at least half channel separation removed from 2850 kc/s. (3) See Doc. 100
3155-3200 kc/s (45 kc/s) a) Fixed b) Mobile except Aeronautical Mobile "R".	A ₁ -A ₁ 2.5 kc/s A ₁ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₂ -A ₂ 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₁ (A ₃ -A ₂) 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₃ ((1) The frequency 3155 kc/s should not be allocated. The first frequency to be allocated should be at least half channel separation removed from this frequency. (2) The frequency 3200 kc/s should not be allocated in the Tropical zone in order to provide adequate protection for broadcasting. In this zone the last frequency to be allocated should be at least half channel separation removed from this frequency. Outside the Tropical zone, if the frequency 3200 kc/s is allocated, it must be allocated to Fixed or Mobile except Aeronautical Mobile "R" Services.
3200-3230 kc/s (30 kc/s) a) Broadcasting b) Fixed c) Mobile except Aeronautical Mobile "R".	Broadcasting 10 kc/s A ₁ -A ₁ 2.5 kc/s A ₁ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₂ -A ₂ 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₁ (A ₃ -A ₂) 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₃ ((1) Within the Tropical zone, the Broadcasting Service has priority over the other services with which it shares this band. (2) The first frequency for the Broadcasting Service should be 3205 kc/s.
3230-3400 kc/s (170 kc/s) a) Broadcasting b) Fixed c) Mobile except Aeronautical Mobile	Broadcasting 10 kc/s A ₁ -A ₁ 2.5 kc/s A ₁ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₂ -A ₂ 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₁ (A ₃ -A ₂) 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₃ ((1) Within the Tropical zone, the Broadcasting service has priority over the other services with which it shares this band. (2) The first frequency to be allocated to the Broadcasting service should be 3235 kc/s. (3) The frequency 3400 kc/s should not be allocated. The last frequency to be allocated should be at least half channel separation removed from this frequency.

TABLE X

BAND	CHANNEL SEPARATIONS	Remarks
3500 - 3900 kc/s (400 kc/s)	$\Lambda_1 - \Lambda_1$ 2.5 kc/s	<p>1) The frequency 3500 kc/s should not be allocated. The first frequency to be allocated should be at least half channel separation removed from this frequency.</p> <p>2) Frequencies in this band will depend on the spectrum space allocated to amateurs.</p> <p>3) The frequency 3805 kc/s is a protected frequency in India and Pakistan for air navigation. Adjacent countries who wish to adopt the same course should be allowed to do so. See paragraph 16.3 of Document No. 89 of the Region 3 Conference.</p> <p>4) The frequency 3900 kc/s should not be allocated. The last frequency to be allocated should be at least half channel separation removed from this frequency.</p>
a) Amateur	$\Lambda_1 - \Lambda_2$ 2.5 kc/s	
b) Fixed	$\Lambda_2 - \Lambda_2$ 5 kc/s	
c) Mobile	$\Lambda_3 - \Lambda_1$ $\Lambda_3 - \Lambda_2$ $\Lambda_3 - \Lambda_3$	

TABLE X

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 3CORRIGENDUM TO DOCUMENT NO. 89

- Page 2 - Section 2.1 Insert in the beginning of the sub-paragraph
"Chairman Mr. G. Searle (New Zealand)"
- Page 3 - Section 2.3.4. Substitute "examine" in place of "review" in (a)
- Page 4 - Section 5 Last sentence should read "These principles are given
in the following paragraphs".
- Section 7.3 Delete "5.0244" in the last line, and substitute
7.4.4.
- Page 5 - Section 7.4.4 Delete "Receiver input" in the 3rd line and substi-
tute "Receiving Location"
- Page 7 - Section 8.1.2 Delete the bracket round "As High Fidelity" and add
the word "and" before A3.
- Page 7 - Section 8.1.3 In the last line delete "the figure (2)" and insert 8.1.2.
- Page 9 - Section 11.3 The French Text should be amended to read as the
English text.
- Page 10 - Section 12.2.1 Substitute "emission" in place of "omission"
- Page 11 - Section 14 Insert "for frequencies" before "above 1605 kc/s"
within the bracket.
- Page 11 - Section 15.1 Delete "535 kc/s" and insert "3700 kc/s"
- Page 11 - Section 15.2 Delete "15.2.1" appearing in the beginning of the
paragraph.
- Page 12 - Section 15.3.5 Correct to read the following : "The aerial efficiency
used is that given in Section 10".
- Page 12 - Section 15.5 Delete the first sentence "The Committee has
(535-1605 kc/s)"
- Page 13 - Section 15.6.1 Delete the whole sentence and insert "The density of
requirements for Region 3 in this band is high".
- Page 13 - Section 15.6.4 Correct the whole paragraph to read as follows:
"In preparing the graphs, figs. 2 and 3 attached, the
assumption has been made that both the transmitting and
receiving aerials used are half-wave horizontal types,

- 2 -
(R3-89-E)
(Corrigendum)

60 feet above ground. Should it be necessary to consider other types of aerals, the corrections for those types actually used can easily be applied. Two graphs have been prepared one covering the frequency range 1605-2850 kc/s and the other covering the range 3155-3900 kc/s".

The modified portion of the text is underlined above.

Page 14 - Example 1 -
3rd para.

Insert "case of" before "the fixed service". Also, change word "service" to "services".

Page 14 - Example 1

Replace arrowheads to fall exactly below the points T1, R1 and T2 in both the figures.

Page 14/15 - Example 2

This is completely missing in French Text. This should be inserted along the lines of the English text as modified by this Corrigendum.

Page 15

Delete first paragraph completely

Page 15 - Section 15.6.7.2

Delete "figure 1" and insert "figure 2"

Page 16 - Section 16.1

Delete "and" in the last line of the first paragraph. Change word "broadcast" to the plural viz. "broadcasts". Insert "assumed more importance" in place of "arose" in the last line of the second paragraph

Page 30

Insert "Table IX" at the top of the page.

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949.

Technical and Operational Committee
Committee 3

FIRST Consolidated Report

Index

1. Terms of Reference
2. Constitution of the Committee
3. Procedure
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16. Miscellaneous Recommendations
17. Conclusion

ANNEX TABLES I to IX inclusive
 FIGURES 1 to 3 "

1. Terms of Reference

The following terms of reference were given to Committee 3 by the Plenary Assembly.

- 1.1 This committee will examine the technical principles recommended by the Preparatory Committee and any other proposals submitted on the subject by administrations, etc., and establish the technical standards that should guide the allotment of frequencies. It should compute the sharing conditions and analyse special technical problems with reference to special services, and establish the standards to be used by Committee 5.
- 1.2 This committee will also examine the operational data received from administrations and observers in response to the request made by the Preparatory Committee, or individually obtained from any other source.
- 1.3 It will coordinate the technical standards developed with the operational data available to the Conference, and decide upon the most suitable standards for application by Committee 5.

2. Constitution of Committee

- 2.1 Vice Chairman. Mr. J.L. Greighton (U.K.Colonies) was unanimously elected Vice Chairman of the Committee.
- 2.2 Reporter : Mr. B.Y. Nerurkar (India) was appointed as reporter and served the Committee continuously throughout the Session.
- 2.3 Working Groups. The following Working Groups were constituted :
 - 2.3.1 Working Group 1. (Propagation).
Chairman. Mr. Venkataraman (India).

The following terms of reference were given:
study of and drafting recommendations on the following:

- a) Required Minimum signal strengths for various types of services in the presence of atmospheric and set noise for the frequencies covered by Region 3 Conference.
- b) Modes of propagation of different orders of frequencies.
- c) Calculation of received field strengths for estimation of service and interference ranges for different degrees of Ionospheric absorption and different values of soil conductivity in terms of power radiated.
- d) Checking up the theoretical data outlined in (c) with actual measured field intensity data which may be available with participating administrations.
- e) Power of stations.

2.3.2 Working Group 2 (Sharing)

Chairman: Mr. McDonald (Australia)

Terms of Reference:

study of and drafting recommendations of the following:

- a) Minimum ratios of protection from interference for various types of services.
- b) Minimum signal to be protected for each service.
- c) Minimum distance necessary between stations operating on adjacent and common channels.
- d) General rules to be framed for sharing of frequencies.

2.3.3 Working Group 3 (Technical Standards).

Chairman : M. Jayasekara (Ceylon)

Terms of Reference:

study of and drafting recommendations of the following:

- a) Minimum Channel Separation, taking into account:

- i) Permissible frequency tolerance
- ii) Bandwidth of emissions
- iii) Receiver characteristics

- b) Mutual Interference, taking into account:

- i) Harmonic radiation.
- c) Permissible Audio Distortion. This applies mainly to Broadcasting.
- d) Antennas. Study of the most common types of antennas used for various services and approximate estimation of their average radiating efficiencies.

2.3.4 Working Group 4 (Regulations and Operational)

Chairman : Mr. Minners (U.S. Territories)

Terms of Reference:

a) To review the Radio Regulations Atlantic City 1947, list such references as appear appropriate for consideration by the Regional Conference and to submit such information to Committee 3 for further consideration.

b) to make such recommendations and proposals as may be necessary concerning frequencies and the methods of usage of such for the Maritime Mobile Service.

3.

Procedure

The procedure followed in the Committee involved the analysis of the technical portions of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Region 3 Conference.

Where necessary, modifications and additions were made.

4. Meetings.

The Committee held regular Meetings.

5. Principles adopted and data recommended by the Committee.

In conformity with its terms of reference the Committee adopted certain technical principles as guides to the work of the Conference.

Those principles follow:

6. Frequency Bands considered.

6.1 The frequency bands with which the Committee dealt are outlined in Annex 1. of the Preparatory Committee's report. Committee 3 did not consider the technical characteristics of the band 10, - 14 kc/s for the reason that no requirements exist at present within this band in Region 3.

6.2 In terms of the decision taken by the Plenary Assembly, Committee 3 considered frequencies above 27.5 Mc/s only insofar as certain mobile services were concerned.

7. Minimum Frequency Assignment Separations.

In respect of minimum frequency assignment separations, the Committee has been guided by the following:

7.1 Frequency tolerance of transmitters.

For the permissible frequency tolerances of transmitters, the standards laid down in the Atlantic City Radio Regulations (appendix 3 R R) have been used.

7.2 Bandwidth of Emissions

The bandwidth of emissions recommended would allow for a speed higher than 20 bauds with a constant for fading circuits of 5 for A1 telegraphy (reference Appendix 5 R R); 1000 c.p.s. as the modulating frequency for A2 emissions, and approximately 3000 c.p.s. as the maximum modulation frequency for commercial radio telephony. It is thought that the use of a somewhat lower maximum frequency would not impair the intelligibility of speech, but as there are many radio telephone circuits which do not restrict the pass band for speech, the above figure was adopted as a more reasonable basis.

7.3 Receiver characteristics.

Bandwidths and attenuation slopes of average receivers were considered. Reference may be made to P.F.B. Document Nos 232 and 245, Recommendation No 4 of the C.C.I.R. Stockholm 1948, and Section 5.0244 of this report.

7.4 Procedure adopted.

7.4.1 The Committee also took into consideration the desirability of having a harmonic relationship between the different values selected for the frequency assignment separations for the different types of emission. It was thought that this would facilitate the work of the Allocations Committee.

7.4.2 The Committee accordingly drew up a table (Table I) showing the frequency assignment separations per band and for various combinations of services based on Annex II to the P.C. Report and the characteristics of average receivers.

7.4.3 The Committee was aware of the fact that the calculations of frequency tolerance of transmitters appearing in Annex II of the P.C. Report are based on a mid-band frequency and that these would therefore not represent the worst conditions at the top of each band. Consideration has been given to this fact in arriving at the value of frequency assignment separations recommended. The probability however of two transmitters on adjacent channels having simultaneous frequency variations in opposite directions will not be high, and consequently the latter factor will tend to compensate for the former.

7.4.4 The figures for minimum frequency assignment separation based on receiver characteristics have been derived on the basis of equal field intensity at the receiver input of both the wanted and unwanted signals, and the protection ratios of wanted and unwanted signals expressed in decibels as indicated on the table itself. These protection ratios have been extracted from Table III, Part II of the Preparatory Committee Report. The receivers considered for the above purposes are such as have been lately put into service, or which will be put into service in the near future and have the following characteristics:

<u>EMISSION</u>	<u>BANDWIDTH</u>	<u>ATTENUATION SLOPE</u>
A1	1.5 kc/s	15 db/octave
A2	1.5 kc/s	15 db/octave
A3	6 kc/s	20 db/octave

It is however realised that although the above characteristics are assumed to be average the equipment in use at the present time might have lower characteristics. The Committee is at the same time aware that better grade receivers are also available and are being used by administrations. On the basis of the recommendations of the Committee the use of high grade receivers would of course give a better signal to interference ratio.

7.5 Proposed Frequency Assignment Separations.

7.5.1 Table II has been prepared from an analysis of the figures on permissible frequency variations of transmitters appearing in Table I and taking into consideration the views expressed in section 7.4.1 of this report.

7.5.2 It will be seen that the figures fall into the series 1.25, 2.5, 5, 10.

7.5.3 These are the Frequency Assignment Separations which the Committee recommends for acceptance. It is realised however that the present use of frequencies might have a pronounced influence on the extent to which the recommendation might be applied.

7.6 Near Channel Separation to avoid Interference.

7.6.1 Table III has been drawn up from Tables I and II by considering the recommended Frequency Assignment Separations in the light of receiver characteristics. This table gives the number of channels by which the frequency of an unwanted signal has to be removed from that of the wanted signal assuming that both signals produce equal field strengths at the receiving location.

7.6.2 It is recommended that these figures be borne in mind by the Allocations Committee in making their allocations.

7.6.3 It is to be pointed out that if the field strength of the unwanted signal is less, the spacing can be less and vice versa. In these cases, reference may be made to the curves given in P.F.B. Document No.390.

7.7 Broadcasting (medium frequency and tropical).

7.7.1 Frequency Assignment Separations.

In respect of broadcasting a minimum frequency assignment separation of 10 kc/s between broadcasting stations is recommended.

7.7.2 Audio modulation bandwidth.

"With the figure of 10 kc/s that is recommended for the frequency assignment separation, the Audio modulating bandwidth which is normally left to the discretion of the Administrations shall be restricted as required down to 6400 c.p.s. in cases of adjacent channel interference due to higher modulating frequencies.

7.7.3 Minimum separation from other classes of stations.

Minimum recommended separations between broadcasting stations and other classes of stations shall be as follows:

Broadcasting to A1	7.5 kc/s
Broadcasting to A2 and A3 (commercial telephony)	10 kc/s

Further, having regard to Recommendation No.28 of the C.C.I.R. Stockholm 1948, broadcasting stations with assigned frequencies near the edge of the bands allocated to broadcasting should be so adjusted that no interference is caused to stations operating outside the Broadcasting bands.

8. MINIMUM FIELD STRENGTH IN PRESENCE OF ATMOSPHERIC NOISE.

8.1 The Committee considered the question of the Minimum Field Strength required for various types of services in the presence of atmospheric noise in the band of frequencies covered by the Region 3 Conference and came to the following conclusions :

8.1.1 The Committee was in general agreement with the procedure adopted in the Preparatory Committee's report for arriving at the figures of minimum required field strengths for Machine Speed A1 telegraphy from the curves of required minimum field strengths for 90% intelligible Radio Telephony as given in RPU Technical Report N° 5 (U.S.A.) by adding 12 db to the latter figures (vide PFB Doc 401).

8.1.2 The required minimum field strengths in decibels, for various types of services, in relation to machine speed A1 telegraphy could be taken to be the same as given in Table II (P.8) of the Preparatory Committee's Report, except that in the case of India, (for lining up the figures to correspond to practical experience) for Broadcasting (A3 High Fidelity) the figure should be 27 db instead of 16 db as given in the table.

8.1.3 The Committee however considered that it would be desirable to check the figures for required minimum field strengths as given in the Preparatory Committee's report and the final figures are given in Table IV.

The conversion ratios referred to in 2) above are given in Table V.

8.1.4 The Committee considered the figure to be taken for the minimum signal required for each type of service in the presence of set noise alone and came to the conclusion that the value in such cases depended on various parameters such as aerial used, the down coming angle of arrival of the waves, type of receiver employed etc., and as such, it was desirable that in those comparatively few cases, where set noise would be the limiting factor, the magnitude of this quantity for the specific case under consideration could be obtained from the set noise curves given in RPU Technical Report N° 5 (U.S.A.).

8.1.5 In the case of a Broadcast Receiver of commercial quality, however, the set noise can be taken to be equivalent to a field of $1\mu\text{V/m}$ and the minimum field required for providing a reliable broadcasting service in the presence of set noise only can be taken as $70\mu\text{V/m}$ (vide PFB Doc. 401).

9. RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF PROTECTION RATIOS (WANTED AND UNWANTED SIGNALS) ON THE SAME FREQUENCY.

9.1 In making recommendations on the subject the Committee has taken into account the work of the Preparatory Committee (Part II para 5) and the work of P.F.B. as outlined in Document N° 401, in addition to the operational experience available to the members of the Committee.

9.2 The figures of Table VI are considered to be sufficient to ensure an adequate grade of service for the types of service considered. Dependent upon the density of requirements in the various frequency bands to be considered by the Conference, it may be found necessary to degrade the figures.

9.3 The recommendations have been based upon the work of the P.F.B. with appropriate modifications to take into account the characteristics of the frequency bands under consideration.

9.4 In general, the value of protection to telegraph services are less than equivalent P.F.B. recommendations, because the effects of fading variations on the types of telegraph services used in the bands under consideration, are less than in the bands above 4 Mc/s.

9.5 For telephony and broadcasting, the protection ratios are the same as those recommended by the P.F.B. The main consideration in telephony is signal to interference ratio, and fading does not play such an important part as in machine speed telegraphy.

10. Recommendations in respect of average figures for antenna efficiencies.

10.1 The Committee considered the multiplying factors which should be applied to the antenna input powers (which would be notified by Administrations) in order that a rational figure may be obtained for the radiated powers which in turn are prime factors in questions related to sharing possibilities. It was realized that great difficulty would be experienced in determining an exact figure for such antenna efficiencies, for the reason that they vary over a considerable range depending upon factors of radiation resistance, ground resistance, etc. For this reason discussion centered upon the actual experience of those represented in the Committee.

10.2 It was decided that the range of frequencies to be dealt with by the Region 3 Conference, which extends from 10 kc/s to 3900 kc/s, should be, for the purpose of antenna efficiencies, subdivided into discrete bands, and that such bands should have a maximum to minimum frequency ratio not greatly exceeding 2 to 1, except in the medium frequency broadcasting band. Accordingly, the portion of the spectrum considered was divided as follows:

- a. 10 - 14 kc/s
- b. 150 - 325 kc/s
- c. 325 - 535 kc/s
- d. 535 - 1605 kc/s
- e. 1605 - 2850 kc/s
- f. 3155 - 3900 kc/s

10.3 It was further decided that the following classes of stations should be considered:

- a. Coast
- b. Aeronautical
- c. Base
- d. Broadcasting
- e. Fixed.

10.4 It will be noted that no account has been taken of antenna efficiencies for the following classes of mobile stations:

- f. Ship
- g. Aircraft
- h. Land mobile.

The reason for this is, that particularly in the case of the air - craft and land mobile stations the powers of the equipments are low, as are also the antenna efficiencies, and in addition their service range is limited by the service range of the complementary ground station which in itself determines the sharing possibilities. A different conception applies in the case of ship stations which by virtue of their extreme mobility are not able to be governed by the normal conception of frequency sharing.

- 10.5 The actual list of antenna efficiencies decided upon are shown in Table VII.

11. Minimum Field Strengths to be protected.

- 11.1 The Committee has considered the question of the Minimum Signal to be protected for the various services in the frequency bands with which the Region 3 Conference is concerned.

- 11.2 In general, the minimum strength of signal which should be protected from interference by another signal, should not be below the strength necessary to provide for the satisfactory operation of the particular service concerned, at the time in question.

- 11.3 The strength of signal required for satisfactory operation of a service in the presence of atmospheric noise, varies appreciably throughout the 24 hours, being less in the daytime than at night, However, the problem of protection, at least in the higher frequency bands dealt with by the Region 3 Conference, is one of night-time operation, and by providing for protection at night sufficient day-time protection is automatically obtained.

- 11.4 The recommendations of the Committee on the minimum signal to be protected are given in Table VIII attached hereto, and are based on the findings of section 10, and on the operational experience of the members of the group. Only a limited number of types of service have been outlined, but figures for the other types or grades of service may be readily obtained by applying the appropriate correction figures from Table V, taking as a basis the AI Machine Speed emission.

- 11.5 Should the median value of the field strength put down by the desired signal exceed the minimum field strength as given in Table VIII it is recommended that protection be given to the actual field strength produced.

12. Miscellaneous Technical Standards.

- 12.1 The Committee has, in accordance with its terms of reference, examined the questions of Mutual Interference taking Harmonic Radiation and Permissible Audio Distortion as it applies to broadcasting into consideration.

12.2 Harmonic Radiation.

12.2.1 The intensity of radio frequency harmonics and parasitic omissions should not exceed the values stipulated by appendix 4 of the Radio Regulations of the Final Acts of the Atlantic City Conference 1947.

12.3 Broadcast Transmitters.

12.3.1 Permissible Audio Distortion.

The non-linear distortion on leaving the transmitter should not exceed 5 % at 90 % modulation for modulating frequencies between 100 and 5000 c.p.s. and it should not exceed 5 % at 50 % modulation for modulating frequencies above 5000 c.p.s.

12.3.2 Depth of Modulation.

The Committee also examined the question of depth of audio modulation, and recognising the harmful effects of overmodulation of transmitters, the Committee recommends that the depth of modulation of broadcast transmitters be limited to a maximum value of 95 % on negative peaks.

12.4 Maximum Power (General)

On the question of power, it is pointed out that paragraphs 90, 243 and 373 in Atlantic City R.R. have dealt with this question and it is further considered by the Committee that it is not possible or necessary at the present time to impose on all Administrations a maximum limit of power.

12.5 Noise

12.5.1 The Committee considered the laying down of standards for protection against atmospheric and industrial noise, and came to the conclusion that in view of the insufficiency of information available on the subject, the Committee could not make any definite recommendations which could be uniformly applied. Reference may be made to Recommendation No 10 of the C.C.I.R. Stockholm 1948.

12.5.2 Contours giving noise grades for the different seasons appear in P.C. Report Annex IV.

13. Propagation Data (Below 1605 ka/s)

13.1 General

The Committee has considered the question of Propagation for frequencies below 1605 kc/s and has reached the conclusion that the papers mentioned in Preparatory Committee report (vide Part II para. 7.2.1, Page 16) give information which would prove of use to the Conference.

13.2 The Committee considers however, that the information given in the following references is likely to prove of more immediate value for purposes of the Region 3 Conference.

a) C.C.I.R. Report of Committee on Radio Wave Propagation, London (dated 25.11.1947) for specific application to propagation of frequencies below 550 kc/s.

b) F.C.C. Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning Standard Broadcast Stations (October 30, 1947) for specific application to propagation of frequencies in the band 550-1600 kc/s (Medium Frequency Broadcasting).

c) C.C.I.R. Stockholm 1948, Doc. 148-E, July 21st 1948, for special application to Ground Wave propagation over paths partially of land and sea water. This Document covers the range of frequencies 240-1060 kc/s.

13.3 Recommendation

The Committee recommends that the data given in 13.2 above be used for sharing considerations.

14. Propagation Data (above 1605 kc/s)

Yet to be incorporated - see later Report.

15. Sharing.

15.1 The Committee has considered the minimum separation necessary between stations operating on common channels, for frequencies 150 - 535 kc/s.

15.2 Frequency band 150 - 200 kc/s

15.2.1 A study of the loading in this band indicates that the problem of fitting requirements into the spectrum will not be serious. If specific cases arise which need special attention it is recommended that the propagation data described in section 13 should be used, together with operational experience where available.

15.3 Frequency band 200-405 kc/s.

15.3.1 The loading in this band shows a heavy density of requirements in certain areas of the region and it was thought desirable to prepare some tables showing the calculated service range and interference ranges for various transmitter powers and noise grades. The methods used and the results of the calculations are given below.

15.3.2 The values of Minimum Field to be Protected for Navigational Aids given in Doc. 58 and the Protection Ratios from Document 32 of the Region 3 Conference were used as a basis for the calculation of the Day Service Ranges and Day Interference Ranges, and hence the Repetition Distances in the band of 200-405 kc/s.

15.3.3 Night propagation was not considered, since practically the whole band is used for radio navigation and the effective operational range of radio-beacons at night is greatly reduced by the local sky wave interference and is unlikely to be appreciably affected by a transmitter sharing the same frequency and beyond the day interference range.

15.3.4 Separate calculations for Noise Grades 2.5, 3, 3.5 and 4 were made for frequencies of 200, 300 and 400 kc/s and for transmitter powers of 1.5, 1.0, 0.5, 0.2, 0.1 and 0.05 kW. The resultant field strength values in microvolts per metre were then applied to the curves given in the C.C.I.R. Report of the Sub-Committee on Propagation of Waves (London 1937) to determine the corresponding ranges in kilometres. The curves were those for direct propagation over sea water, conductivity 4×10^{-11} e.m.u. for 1 kW radiated power.

15.3.5 The aerial efficiency used was that given in Doc. No 41.

15.3.6 The operational data concerning sharing of frequencies on working beacons is restricted, particularly for low power operation, but in so far as it has been possible to check the values in the following tables, they appear to be satisfactory for use in connection with the sharing problem of Region 3.

15.4

Frequency band 405-535 kc/s

15.4.1 An analysis of the loading in this band indicates that the problem of fitting in requirements will not be serious, and it is recommended that it be treated in a similar manner to the band 150-200 kc/s.

15.5

Frequency band 535-1605 kc/s.

15.5.1 The Committee has considered the question of the minimum spacing necessary between co-channel stations in the Medium Frequency Broadcasting band, (535-1605 kc/s). This band, which is used exclusively for Broadcasting, has a heavy density of requirements in certain parts of Region 3, and appreciable sharing of frequencies will be necessary.

15.5.2 The problem of sharing frequencies in this band is a purely night-time one, and if sufficient protection can be afforded at night, the necessary protection will be automatically obtained in the daytime.

15.5.3 The sharing problem is eased, to a certain extent, due to the large distances and appreciable time difference between the extremities of Region 3, and it is considered that, at least in the first instance, the problem of sharing can be approached in a relatively simple manner. To this end, it is the opinion of the Committee that night-time propagation curves of sky-wave field strength should be sufficient to study the problem.

15.5.4 In Fig.1, attached hereto, is given the night-time medium values of sky-wave field strengths for stations radiating powers of 0.1, 1.0, 10, and 100 kilowatts. The curves are based on data of the Federal Communications Commission (U.S.A.), published in "Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning Standard Broadcast Stations."

15.5.5 It is recommended by the Committee that the curves of Fig. 1 be used, together with the figures already given for protection ratio and minimum field to be protected.

15.5.6 In so far as operation on adjacent channels is concerned, this is principally a national problem in ensuring that strong adjacent channel signals are not present in the reception area of the wanted station. In general, satisfactory reception should be obtained if the median value of the unwanted signal on the adjacent channel is at least 6 db weaker than the desired signal.

15.6 Frequency bands 1605-3900 kc/s.

15.6.1 The Committee has considered the question of the minimum separation between stations operating on common channels in the frequency band 1605-3900 kc/s.

15.6.2 Although frequencies in this band have certain daytime uses, the principal use is at night-time, under conditions of low absorption, and under such conditions the interfering ranges of the transmissions are large. In so far as sharing of common channels is concerned it is sufficient to consider only night-time operation, as if sufficient protection is afforded at night the necessary daytime protection will be automatically obtained.

15.6.3 The presentation of separation figures in tabular form was considered, but with the large number of variables involved (power, type of service, aerial characteristics, etc.) such a presentation would be voluminous and difficult to use. It was decided to present the results in a graphical form, from which could be read the service and interference ranges of various types of transmission.

15.6.4 In preparing the graphs, Figs. 2 and 3 attached, the assumption has been made that the antenna used is a half wavelength horizontal aerial, 60 feet above ground level. Two graphs have been prepared, one covering the frequency range 1605-2850 kc/s, and the other covering the range 3155-3900 kc/s.

15.6.5 It is recommended by the Committee that the curves given, be used by the Conference in approaching the problem of sharing in the frequency band 1605-3900 kc/s. Should the work of frequency assignment make it necessary to go into further detail than envisaged herein, it is recommended that the detailed field strength tabulations yet to be published be used.

15.6.6 A description of the curves of Figs. 2 and 3 and of the method of use follows.

15.6.7 Description of Curves

15.6.7.1 Fig. 2. Frequency band 1605-2850 kc/s.

The curves are shown in Fig. 2 attached, and in effect are a series of curves giving the service range as a function of power, for various values of necessary field strength (20, 30, 40 and 50 db above 1 microvolt per metre). The basic data used was provided by the propagation Working Group.

Method of use of curves.

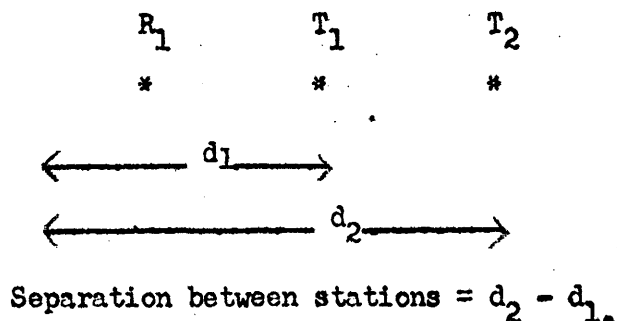
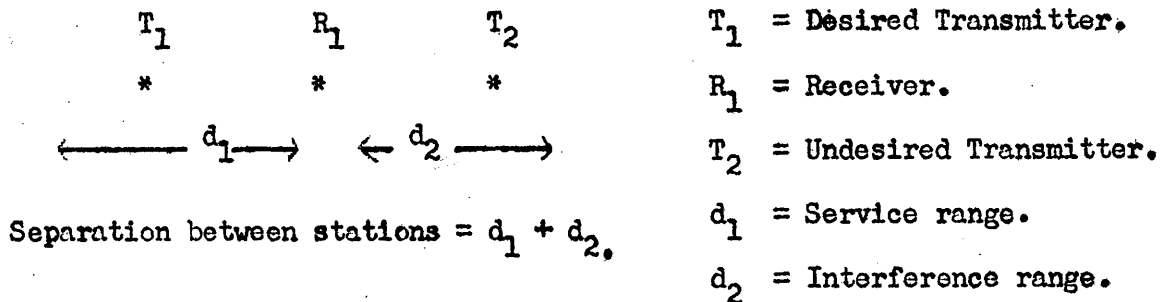
The curves are quite straightforward, and a few examples will be sufficient to demonstrate the method of use.

(a) Example 1.

To determine the separation between two stations in the mobile service. Desired station 100 watts, protection ratio 15 db, service range 250 km. Undesired station 1 kw.

Entering the curves at desired station power, 100 watts, (20 db above 1 watt) the field strength produced at 250 km is 46.2 db above 1 microvolt per metre. The protection required is 15 db so that the interfering station may have a field strength of 31.2 db above 1 microvolt per metre. With a 1 kW radiated power, this figure is given at a distance of 1930 km. The separation between stations is thus $1930 + 250 = 2180$ km.

If on the other hand the desired station in the above example had been on the same side as the interfering station (vide second example below) as might sometimes happen in the fixed service, it would be possible to reduce the distance between transmitting stations to $1930 - 250 = 1680$ km. The use of this principle to other than broadcast types of service is shown in the sketch below:



(b) Example 2.

Consider two broadcasting stations, of power 1 kW, where the desired field strength is 50 db above 1 microvolt per metre. The range of the wanted transmitter would be 670 km. For a 40 db protection ratio the interfering field would need to be as low as 10 db above one microvolt per metre, and the interfering range is 3400 km. The separation between stations is thus $3400 + 670 = 4070$ km.

The curves are based on the data produced by the propagation group and assume the use of a half wave-length aerial, 60 feet above ground level. Should it be necessary to consider special cases, the corrections for the characteristics of aerials actually used can easily be applied.

15.6.7.2 Fig. 3 Frequency Band 3155 - 3900 kc/s.

Fig. 3 gives a similar series of curves to those given in Fig. 1 and no detailed explanation is considered necessary.

15.7 General Considerations.

15.7.1 The Committee has studied the problem of sharing frequencies in the frequency range 150 kc/s to 3900 kc/s for Region 3, and has suggested methods of approach for different portions of that band, as given above.

15.7.2 The propagation characteristics vary appreciably over the frequency range considered; for instance, the lower frequencies utilize principally ground wave propagation, whereas the higher frequencies utilize sky wave propagation. These factors have been taken into account in drafting the various reports of the group.

15.7.3 In general, it has not been deemed necessary to consider the use of directional transmission, and, although in the higher frequency portions of the band directive aerials may be in use, it is considered that the number of such cases will be sufficiently small that they can be the subject of special consideration.

15.7.4 Due to the large extent of Region 3, and with the appreciable time difference between the extremities of the Region, the possibility of repetition of frequencies is enhanced. It is probable that, for the purposes of frequency assignment, the Region 3 could be divided into sub-regions inside which assignments could be made without any detrimental effects to other parts of the Region. This possibility depends of course on the type of service (field strength used and protection desired), and on the power of the transmitters.

With an approach of this type it would be necessary to study problems at the boundaries of the sub-regions, but it is possible that an appreciable saving of time in drafting the Regional frequency list could be obtained, should an examination of requirements indicate the possibility of the method.

15.7.5 In the sharing of frequencies, it is urged that the maximum utilisation should be obtained by sharing, as far as possible, any one frequency between requirements of the one administration or operating agency. This method has the advantage that the elimination of interference is much simpler than when a frequency is shared between a number of administrations.

15.7.6 The approach suggested, in the various reports of the Group, to the sharing problem in Region 3 is on a simple basis, considering principally night time propagation conditions. Should it be found necessary to elaborate further technical principles in case of difficulties encountered in assignment, it is recommended that the detailed propagation data should be used as a basis.

16. Miscellaneous recommendations.

16.1 Standard Frequency Broadcasts.

It was recognised that standard frequency Broadcasts such as were envisaged in India or Australia were very useful for the Region as a whole. Such Broadcasts were good time standards and offered a facility for checking high grade oscillators etc. The question of standard frequency Broadcast intended by individual countries on their own vis-a-vis and the C.C.I.R. scheme of world wide arrangements was also referred to.

It was ultimately decided not to go into the details of this question. If the question arose it could be treated more fully.

16.2 Protection of Receiver Intermediate Frequencies.

Protection for frequencies used as intermediate Frequencies in Radio Receivers was considered at some length. It was the general opinion that this was mainly an internal problem and it was complicated because of the variety of Receivers that employed I.F. in the range of 455 to 465, possibly with greater variations in specific cases. A general Recommendation to Committee 5 was considered advisable, however, in order to try and protect such frequencies as were indicated by countries concerned. A similar recommendation to Committee 5 was considered necessary, to avoid assignments on two frequencies to two geographical locations sufficiently near, the difference between which frequencies happens to be of the order of the I.F. of Receivers.

In this respect it should be noted that in Australia, New Zealand, and Indonesia, the frequency 455 kc/s is protected to the extent that no assignments are made between 450 and 460 kc/s. This is done to avoid interference to broadcast superheterodyne receivers for which this frequency has been standardised in these countries as the intermediate frequency.

16.3 Aeronautical Distress Frequency. (Pakistan and India).

The question of the distress frequency used in Pakistan and India (viz 3805 kc/s) was discussed. It was recognised that every country had a right to ask for protection for any frequency but it would be necessary to examine the question in greater detail - possibly by the Requirements Committee, on a regional basis.

16.4 Band 405-535 kc/s : In considering this band, Committee 3 recommends that Committee 5 should not lose sight of Article 33 Section II of the Radio Regulations.

- 16.5 Band 150-160 kc/s : In considering this band, Committee 3 recommends that Committee 5 should not lose sight of Paragraph 233, Article 33, Section III of the Radio Regulations authorising the use of only Class A₁ or F₁ emissions.
- 16.6 500 and 333 kc/s : Committee 3 draws attention to Paragraphs 240 and 241 of the Radio Regulations.
- 16.7 Band edge conditions.

Paragraph 89 should be applied even to the shared bands in which similar services are contiguous but this should not prohibit the efficient usage of frequencies when conditions permit the use of band-edge frequencies.

17. Conclusion.

This report whilst being final in respect of the matter it includes is incomplete in respect of certain data e.g. band-edge conditions, use of certain spot frequencies, and the general tables of discrete frequencies. Consequently this report will be followed by another report or other reports and the total will form the final report of the Committee.

Chairman:

G. SEARLE (N.Z.)

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ANNEX

TABLE I

FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENT SEPARATIONS

KEY

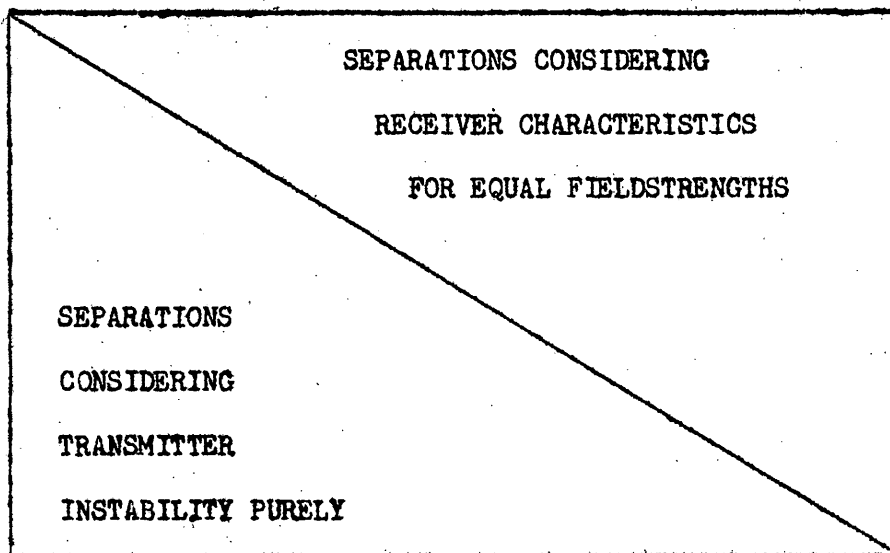


TABLE I - FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENT SEPARATIONS
TABLEAU I - SEPARATIONS ENTRE FREQUENCES ASSIGNEES.

Type of Emission Classe d'émission	A1 - A1			A1 - A2			A2 - A2			A3 - A1			A3 - A2			A3 - A3		
Protection Band Bande de Protection DB	25	18	15	25	18	15	25	18	15	40	33	25	40	33	25	40	33	25
150 - 160 kc/s	1.9	1.4	1.2	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.7	2.2	2.0	9.7	7.4	5.9	9.7	7.4	5.9	13.3	10.5	8.4
160 - 200 kc/s	0.5	.5	.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.5	2.5	2.5									
200 - 285 kc/s	1.9	1.4	1.2	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.7	2.2	2.0	9.7	7.4	5.9	9.7	7.4	5.9	13.3	10.5	8.4
285 - 325 kc/s	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
325 - 405 kc/s	1.9	1.4	1.2	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.7	2.2	2.0	9.7	7.4	5.9	9.7	7.4	5.9	13.3	10.5	8.4
405 - 415 kc/s	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
415 - 490 kc/s	1.9	1.4	1.2	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.7	2.2	2.0	9.7	7.4	5.9	9.7	7.4	5.9	13.3	10.5	8.4
490 - 510 kc/s	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	6.4	6.4	6.4
510 - 535 kc/s	1.9	1.4	1.2	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.7	2.2	2.0	9.7	7.4	5.9	9.7	7.4	5.9	13.3	10.5	8.4
535 - 1605 kc/s	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
1605 - 2749 kc/s	1.9	1.4	1.2	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.7	2.2	2.0	9.7	7.4	5.9	9.7	7.4	5.9	13.3	10.5	8.4
2749 - 3900 kc/s	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.9	6.9	6.9
	1.9	1.4	1.2	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.7	2.2	2.0	9.7	7.4	5.9	9.7	7.4	5.9	13.3	10.5	8.4
	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	7.3	7.3	7.3

TABLE II
PROPOSED FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENT SEPARATIONS

E M I S S I O N						
BAND Kc/s	A_1-A_1	A_1-A_2	A_2-A_2	A_3-A_1	A_3-A_2	A_3-A_3
150-160	1.25 Kc/s	2.5 Kc/s	2.5 Kc/s	-	-	-
160-200	1.25	1.25	2.5			
200-285	1.25	2.5	2.5	5	5	5
285-325	1.25	2.5	2.5	5	5	5
325-405	1.25	2.5	2.5	5	5	5
405-415	1.25	2.5	5			
415-490	1.25	2.5	5			
490-510	-					
510-535	1.25	2.5	5	5	5	5
535-1605					-	10
1605-2749	1.25	2.5	5	5	5	5
2749-3900	2.5	2.5	5	5	5	<u>B/c 10</u> Others 5

Note: In the bands 150 Kc/s to 490 Kc/s the separation for A_1-A_1 can be reduced to 1 Kc/s.

EMISSIONS	A1 - A1			A1 - A2			A2 - A2			A3 - A1			A3 - A2			A3 - A3			
PROTECTION - DB BAND -- KC/S	25	18	15	25	18	15	25	18	15	40	33	25	40	33	25	40	33	25	
150 - 160	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1										
160 - 200	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1										
200 - 285	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	
285 - 325	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	
325 - 405	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	
405 - 415	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1										
415 - 490	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1										
490 - 510																			
510 - 535	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	
535 - 1605																2	1	1	
1605 - 2749	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	
2749 - 3900	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	<u>2</u> 3	<u>1</u> 2	<u>1</u> 2	B/c other

TABLE III - NEAR CHANNEL SEPARATIONS TO AVOID INTERFERENCE

TABLE IV

Minimum Field Strength in db above 1 Microvolt per metre
required for satisfactory operation of a machine speed A1 telegraphy
service in the presence of atmospheric noise only.

NOISE GRADE 2 - WINTER:

	<u>Hours LMT</u>					
	<u>0000</u>	<u>0400</u>	<u>0800</u>	<u>1200</u>	<u>1600</u>	<u>2000</u>
200 kc/s	63	57	36	29	42	64
600 "	54	48	14	4	21	56
1000 "	49	44	4	- 6	12	51
1400 "	46	41	0	-11	9	48
1800 "	44	39	- 1	-12	8	46
2000 "	43	38	- 1	-11	8	45
3000 "	39	35	3	- 6	10	41
4000 "	35	32	7	- 1	13	37

NOISE GRADE 2 - SUMMER:

200 kc/s	60	46	32	28	36	52
600 "	51	32	8	4	13	38
1000 "	46	25	- 1	- 6	4	32
1400 "	42	21	- 6	-11	- 1	28
1800 "	40	19	- 7	-12	- 2	25
2000 "	39	18	- 7	-12	- 1	24
3000 "	36	16	- 3	-18	2	22
4000 "	34	17	3	- 2	7	23

NOISE GRADE 2.5 - WINTER:

200 kc/s	66	60	43	37	48	67
600 "	57	52	23	14	29	59
1000 "	52	48	13	3	20	55
1400 "	49	44	9	- 2	16	52
1800 "	47	42	7	- 5	14	50
2000 "	46	41	7	- 3	14	49
3000 "	42	37	9	1	15	44
4000 "	39	34	13	6	17	41

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TABLE IV

NOISE GRADE 2.5 - SUMMER:

<u>5 - SUMMER:</u>		<u>Hours</u>					
	<u>0000</u>	<u>0400</u>	<u>0800</u>	<u>1200</u>	<u>1600</u>	<u>2000</u>	
200 kc/s	64	52	40	37	44	58	
600 "	55	39	18	13	23	46	
1000 "	50	32	8	3	13	39	
1400 "	47	29	4	- 2	8	35	
1800 "	45	26	2	- 4	6	32	
2000 "	44	25	1	- 3	6	32	
3000 "	40	23	4	0	8	29	
4000 "	38	24	8	5	13	29	

NOISE GRADE 3 - WINTER:

200 kc/s	69	63	51	45	56	71
600 "	60	55	31	23	37	62
1000 "	56	50	22	12	28	58
1400 "	53	47	17	5	23	55
1800 "	50	45	14	3	21	53
2000 "	49	44	14	4	20	52
3000 "	45	40	15	6	20	48
4000 "	42	37	18	11	22	45

NOISE GRADE 3 - SUMMER:

200 kc/s	68	59	49	46	52	65
600 "	60	47	28	23	32	53
1000 "	56	40	18	13	22	47
1400 "	52	36	12	7	17	43
1800 "	50	34	10	4	15	40
2000 "	50	33	9	3	14	39
3000 "	46	30	11	5	16	36
4000 "	43	30	15	10	19	36

NOISE GRADE 3.5

	<u>Hours</u>					
	<u>0000</u>	<u>0400</u>	<u>0800</u>	<u>1200</u>	<u>1600</u>	<u>2000</u>
200 kc/s	70	66	54	52	60	73
600 "	62	57	35	31	43	65
1000 "	58	53	26	22	34	61
1400 "	55	50	20	16	29	58
1800 "	52	47	17	12	24	55
2000 "	52	46	17	12	25	55
3000 "	48	42	18	13	24	50
4000 "	45	39	20	16	26	47

NOISE GRADE 4:

200 kc/s	74	70	61	60	69	78
600 "	66	62	44	40	54	70
1000 "	62	57	35	33	47	65
1400 "	59	53	29	25	42	62
1800 "	56	51	26	22	38	60
2000 "	55	50	25	21	37	58
3000 "	52	46	25	21	34	54
4000 "	48	42	27	24	34	51

NOISE GRADE 4.5:

200 kc/s	77	73	64	68	76	81
600 "	69	64	46	52	64	73
1000 "	65	60	38	42	58	68
1400 "	62	56	31	37	53	65
1800 "	59	53	27	33	49	62
2000 "	59	53	26	32	49	62
3000 "	55	48	26	30	45	58
4000 "	51	45	27	30	42	54

TABLE V

RATIOS OF FIELD STRENGTH RELATIVE TO MACHINE SPEED A1 TELEGRAPHY (db)
(Based on peak power of transmitter)

Type of service Type of emission	BROADCASTING	FIXED		MOBILE		
		high grade circuit	1) medium grade circuit generally low power	2) maritime aeronautical	land	radionavigation
A1 handspeed	-	- 10	- 20	- 15	- 20	- 15
A2 handspeed	-	- 3	- 13	- 8	- 13	- 8
A1 machine speed	-	0	-	-	-	-
A2 machine speed	-	+ 8	-	-	-	-
F1 machine speed	-	0	-	-	-	-
A3 double side band	+ 16 *	+ 6	- 2	+ 2	- 2	+ 2
A3 single side band	-	0	-	-	-	-
A3 double side band (high fidelity) (3)	-	+ 16 *	-	-	-	-

- Notes:
- 1) By "medium grade" circuit is meant a circuit on which the administration or administrations concerned are prepared to tolerate certain delays in transmission or a certain amount of traffic repetition.
 - 2) In this column consideration of the maritime distress frequencies is excluded.
 - 3) Broadcast programme relay.
 - *) In the case of India the figure can be taken as + 27 db to line up the figures of required Field strengths to correspond to practical experience of broadcasting in this country.

Protection Ratios in DB

(Based upon peak power of transmitter).

Type of service Type of Emission	Broadcasting	Fixed		Mobile		
		High Grade circuit	Medium (2) Grade circuit generally low power	(3) Maritime Aeronautical and special	Land	Radio Navigation
A ₁ Handspeed		18	10	15	10	15
A ₂ Handspeed		18	10	15	10	15
A ₁ Machine speed		25				
A ₂ Machine speed		25				
F ₁ Machine speed		25				
A ₃ Double Sideband	40 (1)	33	25	25 (5)	25	(6) X
A ₃ Single Sideband		33				
A ₃ Double Sideband High Fidelity (4)		40				

- Notes (1) 40 db is recommended as an average figure, allowing for fading, but it is realised that it may not be practicable to attain this figure in all cases ; in other cases it may be possible to attain a higher figure, depending upon the density of requirements.
- (2) By medium grade circuit is meant a circuit on which the administration or administrations concerned, are prepared to tolerate certain delays in transmission or a certain amount of traffic repetition.
- (3) In this column consideration of the maritime distress frequencies is excluded.
- (4) Broadcast programme relay.
- (5) For maritime services extended to the land line network the protection ratio should be 33 db.
- (6) Although A₃ is used for certain aeronautical radio navigation aids, such emissions are usually for short distance working and for short periods, and sufficient protection should be obtained by that given to A₁ and A₂ working.

ANNEX

TABLE VII

ESTIMATED MEAN ANTENNA EFFICIENCIES FOR DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF STATIONS

BAND in kc/s	CLASS OF STATIONS				
	COAST	AERONAUTICAL	BASE	BROADCASTING	FIXED
10 - 14	1)				
150-325	2) High Efficiency well engineered antennas:40% Others : 15%	3) For trans- mitters greater than 1 kW rating:40% Others:15%	-	-	4) For trans- mitters greater than 10 kW rating:40% Others:10%
325-535	For trans- mitters greater than 1 kW rating:50% Others:20%	For trans- mitters greater than 1 kW rating:50% Others:20%	-	-	-
535-1605				5) For trans- mitters greater than 1 kW rating:100% Others: 80%	
1605-2850	All types 80%	6) For trans- mitters greater than 500 W rating:50% Others:25%	All types 80%	All types 80%	All types 80%
3155-3900	7) All types 80%	6) For trans- mitters greater than 500 W rating:50% Others:25%	8) All types 100%	8) All types 100%	8) All types 100%

Note : Numbers in corner refer to explanatory remarks.

TABLE VII

EXPLANATORY NOTES

- 1) In view of the low requirement for frequencies in this band and the extreme difficulty in assessing antenna efficiency for these low frequencies (no estimated figure has been included) it would seem more desirable for requirements to be treated on detailed knowledge of any station concerned.
- 2) It is known that for certain coast stations, even using relatively low power, highly efficient antennas are sometimes used to compensate for the low power. Accordingly it has been necessary to divide the efficiencies as shown.
- 3) In this case, where in general, service ranges are not exceptionally great, efficiencies have been divided accordingly to transmitter power.
- 4) In the case of stations taking part in the fixed service, considerable attention is generally given to efficient design of antenna systems, particularly for the high power stations. In this case a dividing line is taken at a transmitter power of 10 kW.
- 5) In the case of broadcasting transmitters it was accepted that, in general, antenna efficiencies are high because of the consideration given to antenna design. It was further recognized that in some cases the figure of 100% efficiency may be exceeded when computed from the normally accepted figure of 300 Millivolts per meter given at 1 km distance for a power radiated of 1 kW. However it was thought that in practice, and for the purposes of sharing, there is little need to consider a figure greater than 100%.
- 6) The figures given are according to those used by Committee 7 of the Special Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference.
- 7) It was recognized that under certain conditions antennas having much lower efficiencies would be in evidence and in other cases specific lobes of antennas would have some relative gain. However it was decided that the figure quoted would be a suitable one.
- 8) It was recognized that in some of these cases high angle radiation would be in evidence, which would bring with it some slight relative gain in the direction of the maximum lobe angles. However, it was thought that in such cases low angle radiation would not be present to a large degree, and as the principal question of interference would relate to the lower angles, there is little need to consider any figure greater than 100%.

TABLE VIII

Minimum Signal to be Protected
(Based on peak power of transmitter)

Frequency band	Type of Service	Field Strength in db above 1 microvolt per metre.	
		Noise Grade 2	Noise Grade 4
100 - 200 kc.	Fx (High Grade A 3.	56	70
	(Machine Speed A1.	50	64
	M.M.	40	54
200 - 405 kc.	Nav. Aids	40	54
	Ae. M.	40	54
415 - 535 kc.	Mobile	36	50
535 - 1605 kc.	Broadcasting	46	56
1605 - 3000 kc.	Fx (High Grade a 3.	40	54
	(Machine Speed a 1.	34	48
	Broadcasting	46	56
	Mobile	26	40
3000 - 3900 kc.	Fx (High Grade a 3.	36	50
	(Machine Speed A 1.	30	44
	Broadcasting	40	52
	Mobile	20	34

DAY SERVICE AND INTERFERENCE RANGES IN KILOMETRES.

Key :

Day service
Inter- ference range

NOISE GRADE 2½

NOISE GRADE 3

Frey. Power	200 kc/s	300 kc/s	400 kc/s	200 kc/s	300 kc/s	400 kc/s
50 W	166 490	162 460	178 455	112 390	110 365	124 375
100	212 575	208 530	222 525	150 465	146 435	166 425
200	268 660	260 610	270 595	200 550	196 505	210 500
500	360 775	340 710	350 690	266 660	256 605	262 600
1000	440 860	415 790	410 770	330 755	320 685	330 660
1500	600 1050	550 950	540 910	490 920	460 840	450 805

NOISE GRADE 3½

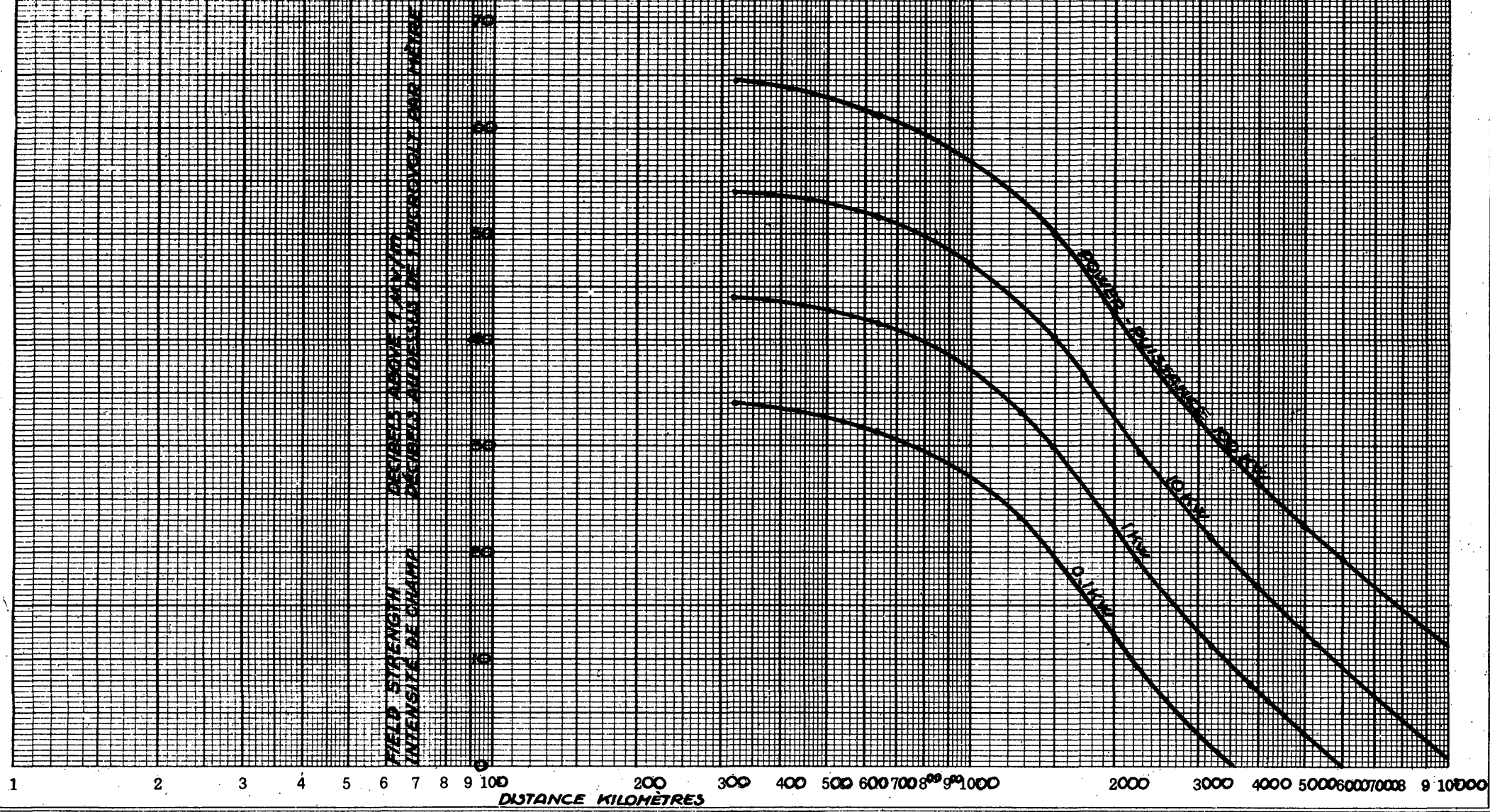
NOISE GRADE 4

50 W	78 296	78 286	88 296	54 232	54 226	59 240
100	104 370	103 340	119 360	72 287	72 277	84 290
200	145 450	142 425	158 420	102 360	102 340	110 340
500	204 565	200 520	214 515	154 465	148 430	166 440
1000	256 640	250 600	266 585	200 550	196 510	208 500
1500	400 820	380 750	370 725	310 720	296 660	300 640

TABLE IX

(24-84-24)

SKY WAVE FIELD STRENGTH (MEDIAN VALUES)
 NIGHT TIME OPERATION
 MEDIUM FREQUENCY BROADCASTING BAND (535 KCS/KC/S)
 INTENSITÉ DE CHAMP DE L'ONDE D'ESPACE (VALEURS MOYENNES)
 EXPLOITATION DE NUIT
 BANDE DE FRÉQUENCE MOYENNE DE RADIODIFFUSION

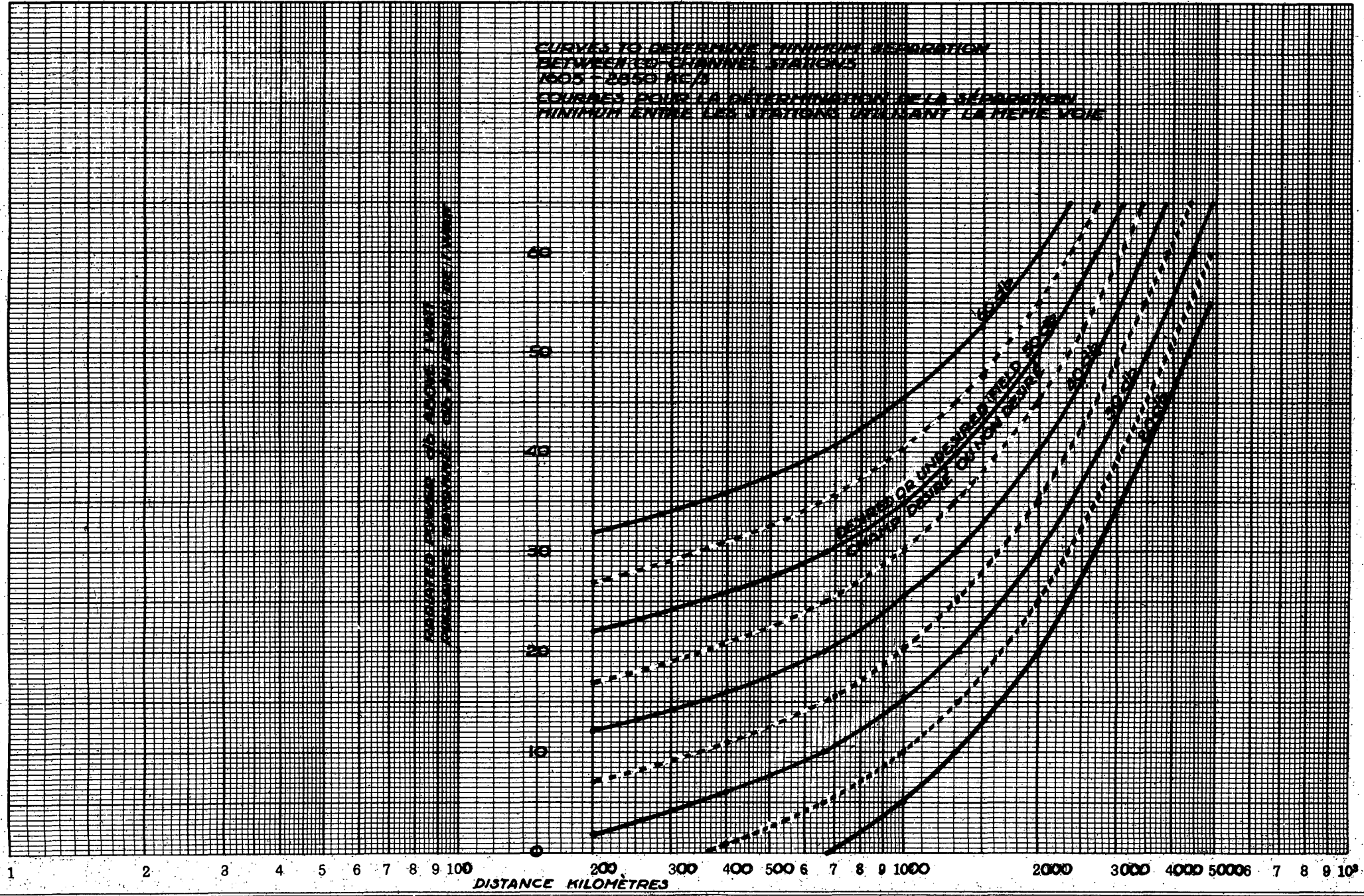


Logar. Teilung } 1-1000 Einheit } 90 mm
 Division } Unité }

Fig. 1

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10¹ 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10² 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10³

CURVES TO DETERMINE MINIMUM SEPARATION
BETWEEN CHANNEL STATIONS
1605 - 2850 FEET
COURBES POUR LA DÉTERMINATION DE LA SÉPARATION
MINIMUM ENTRE LES STATIONS UTILISANT LA MEME VOIE



Logar Teilung } 1-1000 Einheit } 90 mm
Division }

Fig. 2

COMMITTEE 5

AGENDA FOR THE 4th MEETING

8 July, 1949, at 0930 hours.

1. Report of the 3rd meeting, 1st part (Document N° 75) and 2nd part (Document N° 78).
2. Report of Working Group in charge of subdivision of Region 3 into zones.
3. Draft Report on the organisation of work for Committee 5.

COMMISSION 5

ORDRE DU JOUR DE LA 4e SEANCE

du 8 juillet 1949 à 9h.30

1. Rapport de la 3e séance, 1e partie (Document N° 75) et 2e partie (Document N° 78).
2. Rapport du groupe de travail chargé de la subdivision de la Région 3 en zones.
3. Projet de rapport sur l'organisation du travail de la Commission 5.

7th July, 1949

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

Committee 3Fifth Report of Sharing Group

(Replacing
Document No. 67)

1. The Sharing Group has considered the minimum separation necessary between stations operating on common channels, for frequencies 150 - 535 kc/s.

2. Frequency band 150 - 200 kc/s

A study of the loading in this band indicates that the problem of fitting requirements into the spectrum will not be serious. If specific cases arise which need special attention it is recommended that the propagation data described in item (a) of Document 28 should be used, together with operational ~~experience where available~~.

3. Frequency band 200 - 405 kc/s.

- 3.1 The loading in this band shows a heavy density of requirements in certain areas of the region and it was thought desirable to prepare some tables showing the calculated service range and interference ranges for various transmitter powers and noise grades. The methods used and the results of the calculations are given below.

- 3.2 The values of minimum field to be protected for Navigational Aids given in Document 58 and the Protection Ratios from Document 32 of the Region 3 Conference were used as a basis for the calculation of the Day Service Ranges and Day Interference Ranges, and hence the Repetition Distances in the band of 200 - 405 kc/s.

- 3.3 Night propagation was not considered, since practically the whole band is used for radio navigation and the effective operational range of radio-beacons at night is greatly reduced by the local sky wave interference and is unlikely to be appreciably affected by a transmitter sharing the same frequency and beyond the day interference range.

- 3.4 Separate calculations for Noise Grades 2.5, 3, 3.5 and 4 were made for frequencies of 200, 300 and 400 kc/s and for Transmitter Powers of 1.5, 1.0, 0.5, 0.2, 0.1 and 0.05 kW. The resultant field strength values in microvolts per metre were then applied to the curves given in the C.C.I.R. Report of the Sub-Committee on Propagation of Waves (London 1937) to determine the corresponding ranges in kilometres. The curves were those for direct propagation over sea water, conductivity 4×10^{-11} e.m.u., for 1 kW radiated power.

- 3.5 The aerial efficiency used was that given in Document No. 41.

- 3.6 The operational data concerning the sharing of frequencies on working beacons is restricted, particularly for low power operation, but in so far as it has been possible to check the values in the following tables, they appear to be satisfactory for use in connection with the sharing problem of Region 3.

DAY SERVICE AND INTERFERENCE RANGES IN KILOMETRES

Key

Day service range
Interfer- ence range

NOISE GRADE $2\frac{1}{2}$

NOISE GRADE 3

Power \ Freq	200 kc/s	300 kc/s	400 kc/s	200 kc/s	300 kc/s	400 kc/s
50 W	166 490	162 460	178 455	112 390	110 365	124 375
100	212 575	208 530	222 525	150 465	146 435	166 425
200	268 660	260 610	270 595	200 550	196 505	210 500
500	360 775	340 710	350 690	266 660	256 605	262 600
1000	440 860	415 790	410 770	330 755	320 685	330 660
1500	600 1050	550 950	540 910	490 920	460 840	450 805

NOISE GRADE $3\frac{1}{2}$

NOISE GRADE 4

50 W	78 296	78 286	88 296	54 232	54 226	59 240
100	104 370	103 340	119 360	72 287	72 277	84 290
200	145 450	142 425	158 420	102 360	102 340	110 340
500	204 565	200 520	214 515	154 465	148 430	166 440
1000	256 640	250 600	266 585	200 550	196 510	208 500
1500	400 820	380 750	370 725	310 720	296 660	300 640

4. Frequency band 405 - 535 kc/s.

An analysis of the loading in this band indicates that the problem of fitting in the requirements will not be serious, and it is recommended that it be treated in a similar manner to the band 150 - 200 kc/s.

D. McDonald
Convener of the Group

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949.

8 July, 1949

COMMITTEE 5

Note on Organization of Work

As approved during its meetings, the work of the Committee will be organized as follows.

I. Documents at the disposal of the Committee.

- a) Technical standards established by Committee 3.
- b) Lists of requirements by country and service established by Committee 4.
- c) Recommendations of the Preparatory Committee.
- d) Recommendations of the Aeronautical Radio Conference for the "OR" service.

II. Preparation of these documents for their use by Committee 5.

- a) Transcription of details contained in the list of requirements on cards, by a special secretariat.
- b) Verification and completion of the cards by delegates.
- c) Filing of the cards by frequencies by the special secretariat.
- d) Arranging the cards in series by bands of frequencies.
(see Annex "A")

III. Use by the Committee of the prepared documents.

- a) Subdivision of Region 3 into zones according to the propagation characteristics of each frequency band.
- b) Distribution of the sub-areas to working groups composed of the delegates concerned with these sub-areas.
- c) Study, by each working group, of the assignment of frequencies bearing in mind the data of Committee 3 and entry on the cards of the results of the studies.
(see Annex "B")

IV. Establishment of the list of frequencies.

Return the cards dealt with by the working groups to the typists for reproduction in the form of a list, in order of frequencies starting from the lowest, of information shown on the cards.

Annex A

Cards of two types will be placed at the disposal of the Committee:

1. Sharing cards (light brown)

2. Circuit cards:

Chamois.....	for Fixed Services "F"
Light blue....	" Mobile Maritime Services "C"
Light gray....	" Mobile Aeronautical Services "A"
Light green...	" Aeronautical Navigation Services "D"
Light yellow..	" Maritime Navigation Services "D"
Light orange..	" Mobile Land Services "L"
Pink.....	" Broadcasting Services "B" and "R"

A special secretariat will enter on the circuit cards the following information contained in the lists of requirements:

- 1) N° of circuit
- 2) Quality of the service
- 3) Frequency used
- 4) Frequency required
- 5) Location of the transmitter
- 6) Aerial input power
- 7) Type of emission
- 8) Reception points
- 9) Method of operation:

Z = Simplex

N = Network

X = Forking

O = Point to point (Duplex)

Note. A card will be prepared for each transmitter, that is to say one for forking and Duplex, two for simplex and as many cards as there are stations in a network.

The special secretariat will also indicate the geographical co-ordinates of the transmitter according to the special lists which it will receive for this purpose.

The cards thus filled in will be filed by circuit numbers starting from the lowest, and will be handed to each delegation.

The delegations will check up the information on the cards and will complete them by indicating:

1. the times (GMT) of utilization of the frequency under consideration.
2. the difference between local solar time and GMT, that is to say the number of hours to be added to or subtracted from GMT to obtain local time at the place of emission.

$$\text{Local time} = \text{GMT} \begin{matrix} + \\ - \end{matrix} x$$

The delegations will then classify these cards in three categories:

1. Circuits using a frequency included in the band allocated to the ensured service.
2. Circuits using a frequency included in a band no longer allocated to the ensured service.
3. Projected circuits.

The cards will then be handed to the special secretariat for filing by country and in order of the desired frequencies starting from the lowest.

Annex B

The cards filed in order of the frequencies required starting from the lowest and by country will be handed by the special secretariat to each working group in accordance with the instructions of the co-ordinating group.

Each group will first of all examine the cards relative to the frequencies utilized and included in a band allocated to the ensured service.

Frequencies in use will be assimilated, for entry on the sharing card, to the nearest discrete frequency, and the letter "b" will mark this anomaly on the station card. As the study of each card proceeds the working groups will fill in the sharing cards.

When the cards have been duly completed by the working group, they will be filed in a drawer in order of frequency starting from the lowest.

Secondly, each group will examine the cards of circuits using a frequency included in bands no longer allocated to the ensured service, and will endeavour to enable them to share the discrete frequencies already considered for the first card studied and the procedure for each card will be as described above.

When the possibilities of sharing with unchanged frequencies in use become exhausted, new discrete frequencies will be used.

Finally, each group will examine the cards of projected circuits and will deal with them as described above for the other categories of cards.

When a group has completed its study of all the cards received, it will send to the special secretariat the drawers containing the cards which will thus be filed by discrete frequencies starting from the lowest.

8 July, 1949

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 5

(Committee for the Allocation of Frequencies)

Report of the 5th Meeting

8 July 1949

1. The Chairman, Mr. J. Lalung-Bonnaire (French Overseas Territories) opened the meeting at 9.35 a.m.
2. Consideration was first given to approval of the Report of the Third Meeting, First Part (Doc. 75). Mr. Wang (I.F.R.D.) requested that the second sentence of paragraph 8 be replaced by the following: "The first point was that they hoped the same color code would be used as is used by the P.F.B. for classification of services". He also requested that the last part of the last sentence in paragraph 10, "... either by tabs or cutting corners, etc." be replaced by "... for the classification of services". The Reporter noted that in transcribing his notes, a sentence had been omitted from the end of paragraph 8. He suggested the following sentence be added in order that paragraphs 8 and 9 would be consistent: "His second point was that the block for indicating 'Hours (GMT)' should indicate hours of operation of the circuit as opposed to hours of operation of the frequency". As there were no other comments Document No. 75 was adopted with the above amendments.
3. The Report of the Third Meeting, Second Part (Doc. 78) was next considered. Lt. Col. Sarre (French Overseas Territories) requested that paragraph 4 be replaced by the following "Lt. Col. Sarre (French Overseas Territories) was of the opinion that, when the cards are filled in, they will certainly be classified according to frequency order. In these conditions, giving a number to each circuit sharing the same frequency would make it possible to locate the different cards more easily than if this had to be done by circuit number". Document No. 78 was adopted with the above amendment.
4. Mr. Creighton (U.K. Colonies) reported that the Working Group in charge of subdividing Region 3 into zones, had held a meeting last Wednesday morning and, based on the suggestion of Mr. Andrews (New Zealand), had divided Region 3 into six zones which were designated by the letters A, B, C, D, E, F. These zones were outlined on the wall map in Salle 4 and a card was also posted on which it was requested that Delegates indicate the zones in which their Administrations are interested. Mr. Creighton further reported that it was the feeling of some members of the Working Group that it might not be possible to use this subdivision for stations above a certain power. He suggested that a Working Group be set up to study the question of above what power this subdivision could not be used.
5. As there appeared to be some misunderstanding by some delegates as to what was meant by Administrations having an interest in the various zones and so indicating on the card attached to the wall map, the Chairman and Mr. Andrews explained that this referred to Administrations having an interest by virtue of having stations in those zones for purposes of setting up working groups.

6. With regard to the point raised by Mr. Creighton that it might not be possible to use this subdivision for stations above a certain power, Mr. Searle (New Zealand) was of the opinion that this power limit will differ with different bands and also depending on which zones were being considered. After further discussion of this matter in which the Chairman, Wg. Cdr. Prosser (Australia), Mr. Searle (New Zealand) and Mr. Vankataraman (India) participated, it was agreed that the Working Group on subdivision of Region 3 should be given this additional work with the following terms of Reference:

To define, in the case of each zone and each band of frequencies, the power limit which would make it possible not to cause harmful interference beyond the adjacent zones and, if need be, all other details which might facilitate the study of assignments affected simultaneously by several groups

7. The unnumbered Region 3 document entitled Draft Note on Organization of Work (of Committee 5) was considered first with regard to any general comments. The Chairman pointed out that in order to tie in the Annexes to the document proper, the notations "(See Annex A)" and "(See Annex B)" should be made following the titles of paragraphs II and III respectively. Capt. Siddiqi noted that there were slight discrepancies between the colors of cards as indicated in Annex A and those indicated in the appendix to Document No. 75. The Chairman explained that when he and Mr. Dobbryn discussed the cards with the printer, certain minor changes in the colors were made to conform to the colors and color names used by the printer. The principle of the color system was not changed.
8. Capt. Siddiqi wondered if it was necessary to fill out a card for each transmitter as was indicated in the note near the bottom of page 2 of the document. The Chairman demonstrated on the black-board why it would be advisable to have the secretariat fill out cards for each transmitter. The Chairman, Mr. Searle, Mr. Keen, Mr. Dobbryn and Capt. Siddiqi discussed this point at some length after which it was agreed that the special secretariat should fill out a card for each transmitter.
9. The unnumbered document on Organization of the Work of Committee 5 was then studied closely, paragraph by paragraph. After discussion the document was adopted with minor changes. In connection with paragraph IIa), Mr. Searle raised the question of the time involved for the special secretariat to fill in the cards as well as the question of delegations assisting in filling in the cards. These questions had been discussed in the last Plenary Meeting.
10. The Chairman advised that a fourth person had been added to the Secretariat and that consideration would be given to adding more persons should it be determined that this is necessary to keep a constant flow of cards for the delegates to work on. Mr. Cooke (U.S. Ter.) and Mr. Hahn (Korea) stated that their Delegations would prefer to fill in the cards as they pertain to their Administrations. It was agreed that, taking into consideration that the Delegations of the U.S. Territories and Korea would fill in the cards pertaining to their interests, the secretariat would be adjusted as necessary to keep the cards flowing at a rate which could be handled by the delegates and that the delegates would help the secretariat in filling in the cards as necessary.

11. Mr. Andrews (New Zealand) wondered whether it would be advisable to set a target date for completion of the cards. This was not considered necessary or advisable.
12. It was noted that Document No.90 is the Agenda for the 5th Meeting of Committee 5 instead of the 4th Meeting.
13. Mr. Searle (New Zealand) advised that there seemed to be some confusion in Committee 4 as to the number of copies of the list of requirements which Committee 5 desired. After discussion, participated in by the Chairman, Mr. Searle, Mr. Margolf, Capt. Siddiqi, Mr. Jayasakara, and Mr. Dobbryn, it was decided that Capt. Siddiqi should explain to the Chairman of Committee 4 that just one legible copy of the list is required by Committee 5.
14. It was agreed to set up a coordination group in order to supervise the work of the Committee in order that the work will proceed as smoothly as possible. The Coordination Group was established consisting of:
 - Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire - French Overseas Territory
 - Mr. Dobbryn - Australia
 - Mr. Cooke - U.S. Territories
 - Mr. Andrews - New Zealand
15. The meeting adjourned at 12.40 a.m.

J.L. LATHROP
Reporter

J. LALUNG-BONNAIRE
Chairman

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

12 July, 1949.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Report of the Steering Committee

10th Meeting, July 5th 1949.

The Meeting was opened at 17.05 hrs by the Chairman, M. S.S. Moorthy Rao.

1. Item 1 of the Agenda: approval of Reports of previous meetings.
 - 1.1 The reports of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th meetings (Doc. 45, 68, 69, 77, and 73 respectively) were examined and approved without observations.
2. Item 2 of the Agenda: Drafting of a Schedule of Meetings.
 - 2.1 A Schedule of Meetings for the period July 11th-16th 1949 was then drawn up (See R3 Doc. 83).
3. Item III of the Agenda: Consideration of the Report of the Finance Group (see R3 Doc. 77, N° 1.1 and 1.8).
 - 3.1 The Chairman said that the Finance Group had met on two occasions, and had studied the first report on the budgetary situation (see R3 Doc. 77 N° 1) as directed by the Steering Committee. The Group had decided that the budget figures were reasonable, and a new and more detailed report had been drawn up as a result of its deliberations. This new report had been circulated to the members of the Committee.
 - 3.2 Regarding the query made by Mr. Searle at the 8th Meeting of the Steering Committee (see R3 Doc. 77 N° 1.2) on the item "Fournitures" (Supplies), this, the Chairman explained, covered expenditures incurred specially for the Region 3 Conference, in addition to supplies of paper etc., for which the costs were divided among the various Conferences on a percentage basis. The figure given under this heading might subsequently have to be increased to cover the clerical assistance which Committee 5 would require. The Group had concluded that the figure 24%, based on the number of stencils cut, for the Conference's contribution to the various common services, was reasonable.
 - 3.3 Mr. MacDonald (Australia) asked whether the Item III (Supplies) referred to above covered the total non recurring cost of reproduction of tables for the Conference, and it was confirmed that this was the case.
 - 3.4 The Chairman pointed out that the figure 24% was an approximate estimate of the costs to be borne by the Conference, and that the actual amount to be paid would vary for each month.

The Secretary confirmed the Chairman's statement. The amounts charged would be proportional to the number of stencils used and to the facilities placed at the disposal of the Conference. Details regarding the number of stencils used would be available as soon as the figures had been drawn up.

The budget submitted included the various expenditures incurred by the Conference until a few days previously. It gave quite an accurate estimate of the monthly expenditure of the Conference.

Resolution 83 of the Administrative Council, which gave the terms of reference of the Finance Committee, was then read out.

- 3.5 On Mr. Mirza's proposal, the budget submitted was approved, and it was decided that the Secretariat be requested to submit a report on the financial situation 15 days before the end of the Conference. This would enable the Committee to draft with all possible accuracy the report required by the Administrative Council. It was also decided that the Report, and a list of contributions to the expenses of the Conference, be annexed to the Minutes of the Meeting. (See Annexes A and B).

4. Item IV of the Agenda: Drafting of the Agenda for the 5th Plenary Assembly to be held on Thursday July 7th 1949.

- 4.1 The Agenda which appears in R3 Doc. 80 was drawn up.

The Meeting was closed at 17.50 hrs.

Rapporteur :

G.M. Forrest

Secretary :

J. Kunz

Chairman :

S.S. Moorthy Rao

ANNEX A

Estimate of the monthly expenditure of the
Administrative Radio Conference for Region 3.

I.

Table

(a) Administrative Services:

1 Secretary and his assistant
(whole-time conference work)

4 employees on quarter-time conference work

monthly salaries. 4,049.-

plus 15% insurance, etc 607.-

4,656.-

plus 10% overhead expenses, 466.-

5,122.-

(b) Linguistic Services:

2 technical revisers (quarter-time)

2 rapporteurs (half-time)

2 interpreters (whole-time) (6 interpreters
available, 4 of them charged to Region 1)

Small re-inforced linguistic secretariat
working part-time for Region 3

Staff (typists, draughtsmen, etc.) at the
disposal of Region 3 especially for transfers
of charts and copies of original lists. 9,977.-

plus 15% insurance, etc 1,497.-

11,474.-

plus 10% overhead expenses, 1,148.-

12,622.-

plus share of translation and typing
expenses (see Note A on Page 2) , 14,299.-

26,921.-

(c) Reproduction and Distribution of documents:

4 persons for document distribution
(working quarter-time for Region 3) 698.-

plus 15% insurance, etc 105.-

plus 10% overhead expenses. 80.-

plus share in reproduction costs (see
Note on page 2) 1,612.-

2,495.-

(d) Technical assistants:

Specially engaged on field intensity
calculations in working groups
(salaries, everything included). 1,500.-
plus 10% overhead expenses 150.-
1,650.-

A. The part of the total costs of the "translation and typing" service chargeable to Region 3 is calculated on the cost price per page of the documents published.

Salaries of translators and typists (May)
(including 15% insurance). 58,832.-
25% overhead expenses (typewriters and
office equipment) 14,708.-
Total. 73,540.-

Total number of stencils in May. 1,507
Cost price per stencil in May. 48.80
Estimated number of stencils for
Region 3 for one month 293
Amount chargeable to the Region 3 Conference. 14,299.-

B. For document reproduction, the share chargeable to Region 3 is calculated in the same way as for translation and typing.

Salaries of roneo employees (May) including
15% insurance. 6,559.-
25% overhead expenses (duplicators, etc.). 1,640.-
Total. 8,199.-

Total number of stencils in May. 1,507
Cost price per stencil in May. 5.50
Estimated number of stencils for Region
3 for one month. 293
Amount chargeable to the Region 3 Conference. 1,612.-

NOTE: The shares given under A and B may be modified in accordance with the total output per month of all the Union's Geneva documents and with the number of stencils used by the Region 3 Conference.

RECAPITULATION
(Monthly estimate)

I. <u>STAFF</u>	
(a) Administrative Services (see Page 1)	5,122.-
(b) Linguistic Services (see Page 1)	26,921.-
(c) Reproduction and distribution of documents (see Page 1)	2,495.-
(d) Technical assistants (see Page 2)	1,650.-
	<hr/> 36,188.-
II. <u>RENT</u>	3,800.-
III. <u>SUPPLIES</u>	8,500.- *)
IV. <u>UNFORESSEEN</u> (including 480.- frs. chargeable to Region 3 for the taxi service)	700.-
	<hr/> <u>49,188.- **)</u>

*) This figure includes the cost of material purchased for the Committee for the Allotment of Frequencies, and the cost of the publication of field intensity tables.

**) Note: Subject to any additional work decided on by the Region 3 Conference and increased staff in case of necessity.

ANNEX B

List of contributions by countries and organisations to the expenses
of the Administrative Radio Conference for Region 3

	<u>Class of Contribution</u>	<u>Units</u>
Afghanistan	VIII	1
Australia	I	30
Burma	VII	3
China	II	25
French Overseas Territories	II	25
India	I	30
Indonesia	V	10
New Zealand	VI	5
Pakistan	IV	15
Philippines	VI	5
Portuguese Colonies	IV	15
United Kingdom Colonies	III	20
United States Territories	I	<u>30</u>
		214

Observers

Korea (Republic of) +

IATA +

+ Has not yet chosen its class of contribution

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 5

(Frequency Assignment)

Report of the 6th Meeting

12 July 1949

1. The Chairman, Mr. Lalung-Bonnaire, opened the meeting at 9.35 a.m.
2. He pointed out that there was no agenda and proposed holding a very short meeting so as to leave the rest of the morning at the disposal of Mr. Creighton's Working Group.
3. The report of the 4th meeting (Doc.88) was accepted by the Committee without amendment.
4. The Chairman informed those members of the Committee who had not already done so that they could procure medium wave broadcasting cards at the Secretariat. He advised them of the Co-ordinating Group's recommendation that these cards be checked, completed and returned as soon as possible to the Secretariat. This should be done within three days.
5. Before adjourning the meeting the Chairman asked if the delegates had any remarks to make.
6. Mr. Creighton (Colonies of the United Kingdom) informed the Committee that his delegation wished to establish its cards itself.
7. The Chairman asked if any other delegations had the same intention, in order that he could inform the Secretariat. He stated that if at any time an insufficiency were observed in the production of cards by the Secretariat, the goodwill of all the delegations would be appealed to.
8. The Chairman gave a recapitulation of the names of delegations or observers who had stated that they would draw up their own cards:

Territories of the United States including Japan and SCAP

Korea

Colonies of the United Kingdom.
9. The meeting rose at 9.55 a.m.

The Chairman
J. Lalung-Bonnaire.

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 4

Report of Working Group 1
(General Requirements)

Fourth Meeting

11th July 1949

1. Working Group 1 of Committee 4 held its fourth meeting at 1400 hours on 11 July 1949.

2. P.C. Final Report - Part III

As directed by the Committee 4 the Working Group examined in detail Part III of the Final Report of the Preparatory Committee, the chapter on "Assembly of Frequency Requirements and Relative matters". The following points are brought to the notice of Committee 4 :

2.1 Para 2.2. The cards relating to frequencies under 3.9 M/c, in the complements engineered by the P.F.B., have been received from that Board and the details have been incorporated in the basic list of requirements under compilation by the Working Group.

2.2 The Maritime Working Group of the P.F.B. has just completed its first draft assignment plans. Although that Group has not yet formally forwarded any requirements for inclusion in the Regional Lists, App.C of Doc.591 of the P.F.B., giving the assignments for coastal telegraph requirements, lists certain coastal requirements to be satisfied by the Regional Conference. The Working Group decided that cognizance should be taken of these requirements and asked the Delegates concerned to include these in the basic list. It was also felt by the Working Group that the number of requirements concerned are small and would not affect the work of Committee 5 in any appreciable manner. As the Maritime Group has set July 13 as the last date for receiving comments etc., the Working Group decided that this work should be completed by July 15. Delegates are therefore invited to co-operate in incorporating these requirements.

2.3 Para 2.4. The aeronautical 'OR' requirements to be considered by the Regional Conference have been published by the Secretariat in Doc. 87.

2.4 Para 2.6. A list of the medium frequency broadcasting requirements has been compiled.

2.5 Para 3.3. No requirements except those from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have been received between the closing date of the P.C. and the opening of the Conference. The question regarding the requirements of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is under discussion by the Plenary.

2.6 Para 4. Projected circuits. Although the Plenary Assembly has generally adopted the Final Report of the P.C. the Working Group felt that the date of 1 September 1949, for projected circuits, set by the P.C. should be ratified by the Conference. Committee 4 is requested to take further action in the matter.

2.7. Para 7.2. Reference is invited to Paras 2.1 and 2.2 above.

2.8. Paras 9.2 and 9.3. The Working Group decided that Committee 4 be requested to take necessary steps to obtain a reply from the P.F.B. on this subject.

2.9. Para 12. Shared Bands. The Working Group decided that the question of subdividing the shared bands cannot be dealt with satisfactorily until the total demands of all the services sharing the bands are known. The Working Group therefore decided that the question of subdividing these bands should be dealt with more appropriately in Committee 5 and that it be so recommended to Committee 4.

2.10. Para 13.1 and 2. It is understood from the Secretariat that replies have been received from certain Administrations to the letter sent by the P.C. The Working Group decided that the Delegates concerned could take care of this and include any requirements under this heading in the basic list.

3. Basic List.

3.1 The Working Group noted that practically all P.F.B. cards have been included in the basic list and that list itself would be completed in all respects in a few days.

Chairman.

V. SUNDARAM

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS
for the period 18 to 23 July, 1949.

Monday, 18 July	0930 hours	Committee 2
		Working Groups
	1400 "	Working Groups
Tuesday, 19 July	0930 "	Working Groups
	1400 "	Committee 5
Wednesday, 20 July	0930 "	Working Groups
	1200 "	Committee 1
Thursday, 21 July	0930 "	Committee 3
	1400 "	Working Groups
Friday, 22 July	0930 "	Plenary Meeting
	1400 "	Working Groups

HORAIRE DES SEANCES
du 18 au 23 juillet 1949

Lundi 18 juillet	9h.30	Commission 2
		Groupes de travail
	14h.00	Groupes de travail
Mardi 19 juillet	9h.30	Groupes de travail
	14h.00	Commission 5
Mercredi 20 juillet	9h.30	Groupes de travail
	12h.00	Commission 1
	14h.00	Groupes de travail
Jeudi 21 juillet	9h.30	Commission 3
	14h.00	Groupes de travail
Vendredi 22 juillet	9h.30	Séance plénière
	14h.00	Groupes de travail

Administrative Radio Conference
for Region 3

GENEVA, 1949

Region 3 - Document N° 98-E
14 July, 1949

COMMITTEE 3

Fourth Report of the Working Group
on Technical Standards.

Band-edge conditions

The Working Group considered band-edge conditions of the different frequency bands coming within the purview of the Region 3 Conference and its recommendations are set out in the attached table.

D.P. Jayasekara
Convenor of Group.

BAND	CHANNEL SEPARATIONS	Remarks
150 - 160 kc/s (10 kc/s) a) Fixed b) Maritime Mobile.	A ₁ -A ₁ 1.25 kc/s	(1) The allocation of the first frequency of 150 kc/s will depend on allocations in the band 130-150 kc/s, and may be allocated subject to agreement with the P.F.B. (2) The last frequency 160 kc/s, if allocated, must be allocated to Fixed Stations.
160 - 200 kc/s (40 kc/s) a) Fixed	A ₁ -A ₁ 1.25 kc/s	(1) The allocation of the first frequency of 160 kc/s depends on allocation of this frequency in the band 150-160 kc/s. (2) The last frequency that can be allocated should be at least half channel separation removed from the last frequency of 200 kc/s.
200 - 285 kc/s (85 kc/s) a) Aeronautical Mobile b) Aeronautical Radionavigation.	A ₁ -A ₁ 1.25 kc/s A ₁ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₂ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₁ A ₃ -A ₂ } 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₃	(1) The first frequency to be allocated should be at least half channel separation removed from 200 kc/s. (2) The last frequency of 285 kc/s, if allocated must be to an aeronautical radionavigation station.
285 - 325 kc/s (40 kc/s) a) Aeronautical Radionavigation. b) Maritime Radionavigation (radio-beacons)	A ₁ -A ₁ 1.25 kc/s A ₁ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₂ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₁ A ₃ -A ₂ } 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₃	(1) The first frequency to be allocated will depend on whether 285 kc/s is allocated in the band 200-285 kc/s. (2) The last frequency 325 kc/s, if allocated, must be allocated to an aeronautical radio-navigation station.
325 - 405 kc/s (80 kc/s) a) Aeronautical Mobile b) Aeronautical Radionavigation.	A ₁ -A ₁ 1.25 kc/s A ₁ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₂ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₁ A ₃ -A ₂ } 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₃	(1) The first frequency to be allocated depends on whether 325 kc/s is allocated in the band 285-325 kc/s. (2) The last frequency of 405 kc/s should not be allocated in order to provide adequate protection to the D/F frequency of 410 kc/s. At least half channel separation from the last frequency should be maintained.

BAND	CHANNEL SEPARATIONS	R e m a r k s
405 - 415 kc/s (10 kc/s) a) Aeronautical Mobile b) Aeronautical Radionaviga- tion c) Maritime Radionaviga- tion (radio direction- finding).	A ₁ -A ₁ 1.25 kc/s A ₁ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₂ -A ₂ 5 kc/s	410 kc/s is the maritime D/F frequency. See paragraphs 133, 730, and 731 of the Atlantic City Radioregulations.
415 - 490 kc/s (75 kc/s) a) Maritime Mobile.	A ₁ -A ₁ 1.25 kc/s A ₁ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₂ -A ₂ 5 kc/s	(1) The first frequency 415 kc/s should not be allocated in order to provide adequate protection to the maritime D/F frequency of 410 kc/s. At least half channel separation from the first frequency should be maintained. (2) See paragraphs 139, 730 and 731 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations. (3) The frequency of 455 kc/s is protected in Australia, New Zealand and Indonesia for the I.F. of radio receivers. See paragraph 16.2 of Document No.89 of Region 3 Conference. (4) The last frequency of 490 kc/s should not be allocated unless traffic loading in the band immediately below absolutely requires it. See paragraph 721 of Atlantic City Radio Regulations.
490-510 kc/s (20 kc/s) Mobile (distress and calling)		500 kc/s is the general distress and calling frequency. See paragraph 140 of Atlantic City Radio Regulations.
510 - 525 kc/s (15 kc/s) Mobile.	A ₁ -A ₁ 1.25 kc/s A ₁ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₂ -A ₂ 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₁ A ₃ -A ₂ A ₃ -A ₃ 5 kc/s	(1) The first frequency of 510 kc/s should not be allocated unless the traffic loading in the band above this frequency absolutely requires it. See paragraph 721 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations. (2) Allocation of the last frequency 525 kc/s should be subject to there being no inter- ference to Region I. See page 27 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations.

BAND	CHANNEL SEPARATIONS	Remarks
525- 535 kc/s (10 kc/s) Mobile.	A ₁ -A ₁ 1.25 kc/s A ₁ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₁ (A ₃ -A ₂) 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₃)	(1) Allocation of frequencies in this band should be subject to there being no interference to Region I. See page 27 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations. (2) The last frequency 535 kc/s should not be allocated. At least half channel separation from this frequency should be maintained.
535-1605 kc/s (1070 kc/s) Broadcasting.	10 kc/s.	(1) First frequency that can be allocated is 540 kc/s. (2) The last frequency that can be allocated is 1600 kc/s.
1605-1800 kc/s (195 kc/s) a) Fixed b) Mobile	A ₁ -A ₁ 1.25 kc/s A ₁ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₂ -A ₂ 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₁ (A ₃ -A ₂) 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₃)	(1) The frequency 1605 kc/s should not be allocated. The first frequency to be allocated should be at least half channel separation removed from this frequency. (2) The frequency 1800 kc/s, if allocated, must be allocated to Fixed or Mobile except Aeronautical Mobile.
1800-2000 kc/s (200 kc/s) a) Amateur b) Fixed c) Mobile, except Aeronautical Mobile. d) Radionavigation.	A ₁ -A ₁ 1.25 kc/s A ₁ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₂ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₁ (A ₃ -A ₂) 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₃)	(1) The frequencies in this band will depend on the use of Loran and the spectrum space allocated for the use of amateurs. (2) See paragraph 147 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations. (3) The frequency 2000 kc/s if allocated must be allocated to Fixed or Mobile except Aeronautical Mobile.
2000-2065 kc/s (65 kc/s) a) Fixed b) Mobile	A ₁ -A ₁ 1.25 kc/s A ₁ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₂ -A ₂ 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₁ (A ₃ -A ₂) 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₃)	(1) Allocation of the frequency 2000 kc/s depends on the allocation of this frequency in the band 1800-2000 kc/s. (2) The frequency 2065 kc/s, if allocated, must be allocated to the Maritime Mobile Service. (3) See page 28 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations regarding use of part of the band in Region 1 for meteorological aids.

BAND	CHANNEL SEPARATIONS	Remarks
2065 - 2105 kc/s (40 kc/s) a) Maritime Mobile	A ₁ -A ₁ 1.25 kc/s A ₁ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₂ -A ₂ 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₁ A ₃ -A ₂ A ₃ -A ₃ { 5 kc/s	1) See page 28 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations. 2) See the recommendations of Working Group 4 of Committee 3 regarding the use of 2091 kc/s. 3) The frequency 2105 kc/s, if allocated, must be allocated to the Maritime Mobile Service. 4) See Article 33 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations.
2105 - 2300 kc/s (195 kc/s) a) Fixed b) Mobile	A ₁ -A ₁ 1.25 kc/s A ₁ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₂ -A ₂ 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₁ A ₃ -A ₂ A ₃ -A ₃ { 5 kc/s	1) The frequency 2105 kc/s, if allocated, must be allocated to the Maritime Mobile Service. 2) Regarding the frequency 2182 kc/s see paragraph 148, and Article 34, Section IV of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations and the report of Working Group 4 of Committee 3. 3) The frequency 2300 kc/s, if allocated, must be allocated to the Fixed Mobile Service.
2300 - 2495 kc/s (195 kc/s) a) Broadcasting b) Fixed c) Mobile	Broadcasting 10 kc/s A ₁ -A ₁ 1.25 kc/s A ₁ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₂ -A ₂ 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₁ A ₃ -A ₂ A ₃ -A ₃ { 5 kc/s	1) Within the Tropical Zone, the Broadcasting service has priority over the services with which it shares this band. 2) The first frequency to be allocated to broadcasting should be 2310 kc/s. 3) The frequency 2495 kc/s should not be allocated. The last frequency to be allocated should be at least half channel separation removed from 2495 kc/s.
2495 - 2505 kc/s (10 kc/s) Standard Frequency		2500 kc/s is the Standard Frequency. See paragraph 152 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations.

BAND	CHANNEL SEPARATIONS	Remarks
2505-2580 kc/s (345 kc/s) a) Fixed b) Mobile	A ₁ -A ₁ 2.5 kc/s A ₁ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₂ -A ₂ 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₁ A ₃ -A ₂ A ₃ -A ₃ 5 kc/s	(1) The frequency 2505 kc/s should not be allocated. The first frequency to be allocated should be at least half channel separation removed from this frequency. (2) The frequency 2850 kc/s should not be allocated. The last frequency to be allocated should be at least half channel separation removed from 2850 kc/s.
3155-3200 kc/s (45 kc/s) a) Fixed b) Mobile except Aeronautical Mobile "R".	A ₁ -A ₁ 2.5 kc/s A ₁ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₂ -A ₂ 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₁ A ₃ -A ₂ A ₃ -A ₃ 5 kc/s	(1) The frequency 3155 kc/s should not be allocated. The first frequency to be allocated should be at least half channel separation removed from this frequency. (2) The frequency 3200 kc/s should not be allocated in the Tropical zone in order to provide adequate protection for broadcasting. In this zone the last frequency to be allocated should be at least half channel separation removed from this frequency. Outside the Tropical zone, if the frequency 3200 kc/s is allocated, it must be allocated to Fixed or Mobile except Aeronautical Mobile "R" Services.
3200-3230 kc/s (30 kc/s) a) Broadcasting b) Fixed c) Mobile except Aeronautical Mobile "R".	Broadcasting 10 kc/s A ₁ -A ₁ 2.5 kc/s A ₁ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₂ -A ₂ 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₁ A ₃ -A ₂ A ₃ -A ₃ 5 kc/s	(1) Within the Tropical zone, the Broadcasting Service has priority over the other services with which it shares this band. (2) The first frequency for the Broadcasting Service should be 3205 kc/s.
3230-3400 kc/s (170 kc/s) a) Broadcasting b) Fixed c) Mobile except Aeronautical Mobile.	Broadcasting 10 kc/s A ₁ -A ₁ 2.5 kc/s A ₁ -A ₂ 2.5 kc/s A ₂ -A ₂ 5 kc/s A ₃ -A ₁ A ₃ -A ₂ A ₃ -A ₃ 5 kc/s	(1) Within the Tropical zone, the Broadcasting service has priority over the other services with which it shares this band. (2) The first frequency to be allocated to the Broadcasting service should be 3235 kc/s. (3) The frequency 3400 kc/s should not be allocated. The last frequency to be allocated should be at least half channel separation removed from this frequency.

BAND	CHANNEL SEPARATIONS	R e m a r k s
3500 - 3900 kc/s (400 kc/s)	$\Lambda_1 - \Lambda_1$ 2.5 kc/s	1) The frequency 3500 kc/s should not be allocated. The first frequency to be allocated should be at least half channel separation removed from this frequency.
a) Amateur	$\Lambda_1 - \Lambda_2$ 2.5 kc/s	
b) Fixed	$\Lambda_2 - \Lambda_2$ 5 kc/s	
c) Mobile	$\Lambda_3 - \Lambda_1$ { $\Lambda_3 - \Lambda_2$ { $\Lambda_3 - \Lambda_3$ {	
		2) Frequencies in this band will depend on the spectrum space allocated to amateurs.
		3) The frequency 3805 kc/s is a protected frequency in India and Pakistan for air navigation. Adjacent countries who wish to adopt the same course should be allowed to do so. See paragraph 16.3 of Document No. 89 of the Region 3 Conference.
		4) The frequency 3900 kc/s should not be allocated. The last frequency to be allocated should be at least half channel separation removed from this frequency.

Administrative Radio Conference
for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949.

Region 3 - Document No 99-E
14 July, 1949.

NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT

The attention of Delegates is drawn to the attached letter sent by the Chairman of P.F.B. to the Chairman of the Administrative Radio Conference for Region 3.

14th July, 1949.

From : The Chairman of the P.F.B.
To : The Chairman of the Region 3 Conference.

At the request of certain national members from Region 3, and with reference to para. 2.2 (page 19) and para. 7.2 (page 21) of the Report of the Region 3 Preparatory Committee, I draw your attention to documents 591 and 602 of the P.F.B.

It is to be mentioned in particular that the requirements listed in Appendix C of document 591 and Appendix C of document 602 remain to be satisfied by the P.F.B. in the shared band 4438 - 4650 kc/s ; if they are not well satisfied either there or in the 4 Mc/s maritime exclusive bands, some Administrations may desire that some of these requirements be transferred into the regional band 3500 - 3900 kc/s. However, this will not be known until the P.F.B. has considered the 4438 - 4650 kc/s shared band and the Maritime Group has compared the results with the 4 Mc/s exclusive maritime band.

Moreover some of the requirements listed in Appendix B of document 591 and Appendix B of document 602 may also be transferred by the Administrations to the regional bands.

I add that the P.F.B. Maritime Group is now studying the final observations submitted in connection with the Maritime lists. If as a result of this study, matters arise which concern Region 3, I shall inform you as soon as possible.

S.H. Witt



**Administrative Radio Conference for Region 3
(Geneva, 1949)**

Document No. 100-Rev.

Note: The following amendment was issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 129 – Amendment to Document No. 100-Rev.

22 July, 1949

for Region 3
GENEVA, 1949

COMMITTEE 3

Report of Working Group 4
to the Chairman of Committee 3
 (Operating Regulations)

On June 23, Committee 3 discussed the report of Working Group 4 (Doc. N° 50) item by item, and referred back to Working Group 4 the following two items with instructions to prepare and lay before Committee 3 definite proposals thereon, taking into account Region 2 decisions :

	<u>R.R.</u>	<u>Ref.</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Item (1)	Par. 151		Organization of the maritime mobile radiotelegraph service in the 2 Mc/s band.
	Par. 269		
	Par. 751		
	Art. 33		
	Sec. V		
Item (2)	Par. 589		World-wide safety system based upon the frequency 2182 kc/s and associated guard and working frequencies for the Maritime Mobile Radiotelephone Service (See International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, London, 1948, Chapter IV, Regulations 4, 8, and 15. To be reviewed in accordance with Recommendation 24, C.C.I.R. Stockholm, 1948).
	Art. 34		
	Sec. I and II		
	Par. 860		
	5th C.C.I.R. Rec. N° 24		

The Group held four meetings and submits the following proposals for consideration by Committee 3 :

Item 1

THAT THE FREQUENCY 2091 KC/S BE DESIGNATED
AS THE CALLING FREQUENCY FOR SHIP TELEGRAPH
STATIONS AND TO COAST TELEGRAPH STATIONS OPERATING IN THE
BANDS INCLUDED BETWEEN 2000 AND 2850 KC/S AND THAT ASSOCIATED
OPERATING RECOMMENDATIONS BE ADOPTED.

The Region 3 Administrative Radio Conference

recognizing

Reference

A.C.
 R.R. p. 30

1. That the Atlantic City Radio Regulations in Article 5 provide that in Region 3 the band of frequencies 2065 - 2105 kc/s is allocated to the Maritime mobile service.

Reference
A.C.
Para. 775

2. that the Atlantic City Radio Regulations designate specific calling frequencies for each of the bands of frequencies above 4000 kc/s allocated by those Regulations for maritime mobile radiotelegraph stations to facilitate the intercept of initial calls from mobile stations using these bands,
3. that the use of at least one specified calling frequency within the maritime mobile service band 2065 - 2105 kc/s in Region 3 is likewise desirable to facilitate the intercept of initial calls from ship telegraph stations using frequencies within this band,

Reference
A.C.
Para. 115

4. That the Atlantic City Radio Regulations prescribe in paragraph 115 that the band 2065-2105 kc/s shall be limited, in Region 2, to ship stations (telegraphy exclusively),

A.C.
Para. 751

5. That paragraph 751 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations states that :

"Except where regional agreements specify otherwise, the frequencies assigned to ship stations for radiotelegraph communication in the bands between 1605 and 2850 kc/s must, as far as possible, be harmonically related (sub-harmonics) to the frequencies assigned to ship stations in the 4000 kc/s radio telegraph band (see section V)", and

A.C.
Para. 269

6. That paragraph 269 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations states that :

"In Region 2, the frequency band 2088.5-2093.5 kc/s is reserved exclusively for calling (telegraphy only)."

makes the following recommendations to Administrations of Region 3 :

Maritime Mobile Radiotelegraph Service

Bands included between 2000 and 2850 kc/s

1. The following apply to radiotelegraph stations of the maritime mobile service open to public correspondence and operating on frequencies within the limits of this band. Nothing contained in these Recommendations, however, should preclude the use of the frequency 2091 kc/s by stations not open to public correspondence.
2. The frequency of 2091 kc/s be used only for call, reply, and authorized operating signals by all ship telegraph stations to establish communication with other ship telegraph stations or with coast telegraph stations.
3. All ship telegraph stations should be able to send and receive emissions of class A-1 on the calling frequency 2091 kc/s and on at least one authorized working frequency within these bands.

4. The calling frequency to be used by a coast telegraph station operating between 2000 and 2850 kc/s should be its normal working frequency as shown in heavy type in the List of Coast and Ship Stations. A coast telegraph station should transmit its calls at specified times in the form of traffic lists on its working frequency or frequencies indicated in the List of Coast and Ship Stations.
5. A ship telegraph station, after establishing communication on the calling frequency of 2091 kc/s should indicate its authorized working frequency and this frequency should be used for the transmission of traffic.
6. Ship telegraph stations and coast telegraph stations operating in these bands should, as far as possible, employ class A-1 emission only. However, the use of other classes of emission by stations of survival craft is not precluded."
7. The frequency band 2088.5 - 2093.5 kc/s is reserved exclusively for calling (telegraphy only).

f.
.C.
para. 269

On the assumption that favourable action is taken by the Conference with respect to the above Recommendations, it is recommended that Committee 5 be requested to take account of the foregoing and that the following statement be inserted in the Table of Frequency Allocations applicable to the frequency band 2065 - 2105 kc/s :

"The frequency 2091 is recommended as the calling frequency for use by ship telegraph stations operating in the band 2065 - 2105 kc/s."

Item 2

THAT ADDITIONAL OPERATING RECOMMENDATIONS BE ADOPTED FOR THE
SAFETY SYSTEM BASED UPON THE FREQUENCY 2182 KC/S FOR THE MARITIME
MOBILE RADIOTELEPHONE SERVICE

The Region III Administrative Radio Conference

recognizing

1. That Article 34, International Radio Regulations (Atlantic City, 1947), entitled "Maritime Mobile Radio-telephone Service," makes provision, for the first time, for a world-wide calling and distress frequency for the maritime mobile service of radiotelephony, namely, the frequency 2182 kc/s, and contains certain other operating provisions, applicable internationally, for the use of the frequency 2182 kc/s, principally with regard to distress, call and reply, watch, and traffic ;
2. that Paragraph 589 of Article 28 requires that all ships using 2182 kc/s for call and reply have available at least one other frequency in the bands between 1605 and 2850 kc/s in which radiotelephone services are admitted;

3. that the International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea (London, 1948) recognizing the content of Articles 28 and 34, International Radio Regulations (Atlantic City, 1947) proceeded to require, by Regulations 2(d), 4, 8 and 15 of Chapter IV that certain ships be fitted with radiotelephone apparatus capable of operating, for safety purposes, on the frequency 2182 kc/s and on at least one working frequency ;
4. That since it is anticipated that the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea is scheduled to come into force on January 1, 1951, prior to the scheduled convening of the next International Radio Conference in 1952, it is clearly desirable that Administrations now lay down such additional Recommendations as will provide the basic structure of a safety system, based on the use of 2182 kc/s in order to be available to ships when required, as indicated in paragraph 3;
5. that, after close study of the International Radio Regulations (Atlantic City, 1947) and of the Safety Convention (London, 1948), the proposed provisions enumerated below represent the minimum basic additional Recommendations necessary initially to establish a uniform effective maritime radiotelephone safety system for Region 3 countries;
6. that, fundamentally these proposals recommend that certain ships and coast stations be capable of transmitting and receiving on the frequency 2182 kc/s and, while tending to limit the extent to which this frequency may be used, do allow its use for general contact purposes in order that stations will listen thereon for calls and thus at the same time, for distress, urgency and safety transmissions;
7. that, the frequency 2182 kc/s should be continuously available for safety and distress purposes, and
8. that, since it will be used throughout the world and thus be subject to interference from all areas within interference range, the Conference recommends restrictions as to the power, extent and type of communications, etc., on 2182 kc/s to minimize interference and provide maximum utilization for safety and distress,

makes the following Recommendations to Administrations of Region 3:

Maritime Mobile Radiotelephone Service

Section I - Bands included between 1605 and 2850 kc/s.

A. General

§ 1. Apart from the transmissions authorized in the band centered on the frequency 2182 kc/s, all emissions capable of causing harmful interference to the safety services provided on the frequency 2182 kc/s should be forbidden in the band 2170 - 2194 kc/s.

§ 2. When using the frequency 2182 kc/s for other than distress calls and distress traffic, and urgency and safety signals and messages, the mean power of the unmodulated carrier wave in the antenna of mobile stations should not exceed 100 watts.

§ 3. Except where conditions are such as to render these limitations unreasonable or unnecessary, the mean power of the unmodulated carrier wave in the antenna of coast stations of the maritime mobile radiotelephone service operating in these bands should not exceed 1000 watts for day operation ¹⁾ and 500 watts for night operation ²⁾.

B. Distress

§ 4. (1) The use of the world-wide distress and calling frequency 2182 kc/s in the maritime mobile radiotelephone service should be subject to the following conditions:

Ref.
A.C. 714

(2) It is to be used by ship or aircraft radiotelephone stations using frequencies in the band 1605 - 2850 kc/s when requesting assistance from the maritime services. It is also to be used for distress calls and distress traffic, and for urgency and safety signals and messages;

(3) In addition it may be used only:

- a) for call and reply (see § 7 and 8), for authorized operating signals, and
- b) by coast telephone stations to announce transmissions, on other frequencies, which are of general interest to ship stations, including ordinary weather and hydrographic broadcasts.

§ 5. All ship and coast stations engaged in radiotelephony in the authorized bands between 1605 and 2850 kc/s, and aircraft radiotelephone stations desiring to enter into communication with a station of the maritime mobile radiotelephone service using frequencies in this band, should be capable of transmitting and receiving on the frequency of 2182 kc/s.

A.C.
para 826

§ 6 (1) With a view to greater safety of life at sea all radiotelephone stations of the maritime mobile service which normally keep watch on frequencies in this band take steps, as far as possible, to keep watch on the distress frequency 2182 kc/s twice each hour for three minutes commencing at x h 00 and x h 30, Greenwich mean time (G.M.T.).

A.C.
para 827

(2) During the above-mentioned intervals, all transmissions in the bands between 2167 and 2197 kc/s, except distress, urgency and safety transmissions, should cease.

1) "Day" operation means the period of time included between one hour after local sunrise and one hour before local sunset.

2) "Night" operation means the period of time of the 24-hour day other than that encompassed in "Day" operation.

C. Call and Reply

§ 7. Except where prior arrangement is made, the frequency 2,182 kc/s should be used for call and reply by all ship radiotelephone stations preparatory to establishing communications with other ship radiotelephone stations on a frequency (s) designated for intership working.

§ 8. (1) The use of 2,182 kc/s for call and reply between ship and coast telephone stations should be authorized; however,

- a) Calling and replying between ship telephone and coast telephone stations should, in general, be conducted on the working frequency(s) indicated in the List of Coast and Ship Stations.

(2) In the case of single frequency working (simplex), the station called should reply on the frequency used by the calling station. In the case of paired frequency working (duplex), the station called should reply on the associated frequency of the pair.

D. Watch

§ 9. (1) Coast telephone stations ~~particular~~ ^{those which work} in the authorized bands between 1,605 and 2,850 kc/s shall, as far as possible, during their working hours, keep watch on the frequency 2,182 kc/s either by aural or automatic means for calls from mobile stations. For this purpose, the presence of a call or a distress or alarm signal from a mobile station may be indicated initially at the coast station by either aural or visual means.^{1/}

(2) The calling signals (spoken name of station, presence of carrier wave, special modulating tones, etc.) to which ship and coast telephone stations are intended to respond should be indicated in the List of Coast and Ship Stations.

§ 10. While at sea, ships which are compulsorily fitted with radiotelephone apparatus as the result of an international agreement shall, as far as possible, keep watch, by some aural or automatic^{1/} means, on the distress frequency 2,182 kc/s, when they are not engaged in communications on other frequencies in these bands.

E. Conditions to be observed by Mobile Stations

§ 11. (1) Every radiotelephone installation compulsorily fitted on board a ship in accordance with an international agreement should, in addition to any other frequencies which may be required, be able to send and receive class A3 emissions :

- a) on the frequency 2,182 kc/s, and
- b) on one intership working frequency, preferably 2,638 kc/s, with a view to this frequency being considered in the future as a common international intership working frequency at sea.

^{1/} See 5th C.C.I.R. Recommendation No.24 relating to the automatic alarm device.

(2) These frequencies are indicated in the List of Coast and Ship Stations.

(3) With a view to improving the safety of life at sea by maintaining the watch referred to in paragraph 10 the receiving apparatus associated with the compulsory radiotelephone installation should include at least two receivers in service.

§ 12 In addition to the frequency 2,182 kc/s, required by 5, any radiotelephone station installed on board a ship should be provided with at least one other frequency in the bands between 1,605 and 2,850 kc/s in which radiotelephone services are admitted."

On the assumption that favorable action is taken by the Conference with respect to the foregoing, it is recommended that Committee 5 be requested to take account of the foregoing and that the following statements be inserted in the Table of Frequency Allocations applicable to the band indicated :

2065 - 2300 kc/s

"The services operating in the band 2170-2194 kc/s shall not cause harmful interference to the services in the utilization of the international distress and calling frequency for maritime mobile telephony."

2505 - 2850 kc/s

"The frequency 2638 kc/s is recommended for use in the maritime mobile (telephony) service, primarily for intership working."

In connection with the general subject of maritime mobile radiotelephone service, the Working Group presents the recommendation below :

PROPOSED RECOMMENDATION

COMMITTEE 3

Considering

- 1) That the new Regulations governing questions of the Safety Services at sea imply an increase in the number of vessels compulsorily equipped with radio installations;
- 2) That the great majority of the installations will operate in the radiotelephone service in the bands 2105-2300 kc/s and 2505-2850 kc/s;
- 3) That equipment limitations restrict the operation of ship-borne installations to a maximum of about ten channels; and
- 4) That it is to the interest of the maritime mobile radiotelephone service to effect standardization of frequencies so that the minimum of channels and equipment is necessary to secure service over a wide area.

- 8 -
(R3-100-E)
(Revised)

recommends

That Committee 5 in compiling the station list for Region 3 shall consider the desirability of standardizing the use of frequencies for the maritime mobile radiotelephone service in the bands 2105-2300 kc/s and 2505-2850 kc/s.

In order that the Region 1 Conference may have the benefit of Region 3 thinking on the above matter, the Working Group recommends that the Region 3 Conference inform the Region 1 Conference accordingly.

As regards the international standardization of certain channels in the band 152-162 Mc/s for the maritime mobile service, the Working Group expects to be able to submit a report in two weeks.

W. F. Minners
Chairman