



Documents of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (EARC-51)
(Geneva, 1951)

To reduce download time, the ITU Library and Archives Service has divided the conference documents into sections.

- This PDF includes Document No. 201 - 223.
- The complete set of conference documents includes Document No. 1 - 494, DT No. 1 – 146.

This electronic version (PDF) was scanned by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Library & Archives Service from an original paper document in the ITU Library & Archives collections.

La présente version électronique (PDF) a été numérisée par le Service de la bibliothèque et des archives de l'Union internationale des télécommunications (UIT) à partir d'un document papier original des collections de ce service.

Esta versión electrónica (PDF) ha sido escaneada por el Servicio de Biblioteca y Archivos de la Unión Internacional de Telecomunicaciones (UIT) a partir de un documento impreso original de las colecciones del Servicio de Biblioteca y Archivos de la UIT.

(ITU) للاتصالات الدولي الاتحاد في والمحفوظات المكتبة قسم أجراه الضوئي بالمسح تصوير نتاج (PDF) الإلكترونية النسخة هذه والمحفوظات المكتبة قسم في المتوفرة الوثائق ضمن أصلية ورقية وثيقة من نقلاً

此电子版（PDF版本）由国际电信联盟（ITU）图书馆和档案室利用存于该处的纸质文件扫描提供。

Настоящий электронный вариант (PDF) был подготовлен в библиотечно-архивной службе Международного союза электросвязи путем сканирования исходного документа в бумажной форме из библиотечно-архивной службы МСЭ.

EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Geneva, 1951

Document 201-E
18 October 1951

COMMITTEE 8

The following letter was received by the Chairman of
Committee 8 :

The Chairman
Committee 8

Dear Sir,

In consequence of the adoption, by Committee 6, of a frequency assignment Plan for Coast Telephone Stations which employs a narrower separation between channels than that envisaged at Atlantic City, I am requested by my Committee to ask you that the table in Appendix 12 to the Radio Regulations of Atlantic City be amended in accordance with the attached table.

Yours faithfully,
(signed) R. Lecomte
Chairman
Committee 6



ANNEXE - ANNEX - ANEXOTABLAU DES FREQUENCES D'EMISSION (en kc/s)TABLE OF TRANSMITTING FREQUENCIES (kc/s)CUADRO DE LAS FRECUENCIAS DE EMISION (en Kc/s)

Bande Band Banda	4000 kc/s		8000 kc/s		12000 kc/s		16000 kc/s		22000Kc/s	
Série N° Series Nr. Serie Num.	Côtières Coast Costeras	Navires Ship Barco	Côtières Coast Costeras	Navires Ship Barco	Côtières Coast Costeras	Navires Ship Barco	Côtières Coast Costeras	Navires Ship Barco	Côtières Coast Costeras	Navires Ship Barco
1	4372,4	4066,5	8747,6	8198,5	13134,4	12333,9	17294,4	16463,9	22654,4	22003,9
2	4379,3	4073,5	8754,7	8205,5	13142,1	12341,7	17302,1	16471,7	22662,1	22011,7
3	4386,2	4080,5	8761,8	8212,5	13149,8	12349,4	17309,8	16479,4	22669,8	22019,4
4	4393,1	4087,5	8768,9	8219,5	13157,5	12357,2	17317,5	16487,2	22677,5	22027,2
5	4400	4094,5	8776	8226,5	13165,2	12365	17325,2	16495	22685,2	22035
6	4406,9	4101,5	8783,1	8233,5	13172,9	12372,7	17332,9	16502,7	22692,9	22042,7
7	4413,8	4108,5	8790,2	8240,5	13180,6	12380,5	17340,6	16510,5	22700,6	22050,5
8	4420,7	4115,5	8797,3	8247,5	13188,3	12388,3	17348,3	16518,3	22708,3	22058,3
9	4427,6	4122,5	8804,4	8254,5	13196	12396	17356	16526	22716	22066
10	4434,5	4129,5	8811,5	8261,5						

EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Geneva, 1951

Document 202 - E
18th October, 1951

COMMITTEE 6
W.G. 6 B

Second Report of Working Group 6B

Maritime Mobile Service.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the second report of Working Group 6B which was adopted at its fifth meeting on 16th October, 1951.

This report covers item 3 of the terms of reference namely the special considerations which should be taken into account in bringing the maritime mobile plans eventually into effect.

During the course of the meeting some countries expressed the view that this document was in contravention of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations, outside the terms of reference of this Working Group and that no further discussion should take place. This view was rejected by 31 votes to 7 with no abstentions. Certain delegates asked for their statements to be attached to this report. The only one received so far is a joint statement from the delegates of the U.S.S.R. and Ukrainian S.S.R. which is attached as an Annex.

Yours faithfully,

signed : R.M. Billington
Chairman of Working Group 6B

H. Lecomte, Esq.,
Chairman
Committee 6.

Bf

EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Geneva, 1951

COMMITTEE 6
W.G. 6B

Report of Working Group 6B on
Special Considerations Relating to the Bringing of the Coast Telegraph
and Telephone Assignment Lists into Effect

A. General

1. The implementation of the Coast Telegraph and Coast Telephone assignment lists is unavoidably connected with the implementation of the new Atlantic City ship bands; consequently this report will cover the problems of ship station frequency changes as well as those of coast stations. The implementation of these lists is also bound up with the bringing into force of certain of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations and Appendices which are applicable to the Maritime Mobile service, and these are also covered in this report.

2. It is realised that the matter of implementation procedures, including dates, will be determined by decisions taken in Committee 8, and will be considerably affected by the outcome of the work of Committee 7 with regard to methods for containing fixed and broadcast services in their Atlantic City frequency bands. Accordingly, this paper will not recommend particular implementation processes or dates for the maritime mobile services, but simply point out certain features of these services which will require attention regardless of the implementation method used.

B. Status of Registration and Notifications

3. It is assumed that Committee 6 will recommend that assignments which appear in the basic frequency assignment lists for the Coast Telegraph and Coast Telephone services, will be given no priority amongst themselves and will be accorded Registration status in the new International Frequency List. The Coast Telephone assignment plan makes provision for some additional assignments to be given Notification status. In the ordinary course of events, once the Atlantic City Radio Regulations have been placed fully in force, registrations will receive certain protection against notifications in accordance with the terms of Article 11. In order to provide similar protection for registrations in the early stages it is recommended that arrangements for implementing these frequency lists include provisions which will:

- a) Ensure that notifications will not be converted to registrations until the frequency bands have been cleared of present users, and have been in use by the Coast Stations for a sufficient period of time to determine if the notified assignments are causing interference to registered assignments. This might be accomplished by suspending the application of Section V of Article 11 of the Radio Regulations until at least two years after the Coast Telegraph and Telephone plans have been generally implemented.

- b) Ensure that those notifications which do ultimately become registrations do not bear the same or earlier date than those of the original registrations. This might be done by applying a somewhat later date to the earliest notifications than is applied to the original registrations.

C. Technical and Administrative Considerations

4. Some serious technical and administrative problems will have to be solved to effect smooth transition from existing to new frequency assignments. Some of the more important are outlined below.

Ship Telegraph

5. Because of the magnitude and expense of changing frequencies on approximately 10,000 ships throughout the world, many of which are absent from depots for many months at a time, it is important that ship stations should not be called upon to move to any intermediate frequencies but should go directly from their existing frequencies to their final assignments.

6. It is impracticable to maintain double watches at Coast stations, owing to the additional equipment and operators which would be required; hence, it appears to be essential that the calling frequencies of all ships be moved into the new bands simultaneously on a given date. To accomplish this it will be required:

- a) That the narrow ship calling bands (4177-4187, 6265.5-6280.5, 8354-8374, 12531-12561, 16708-16748, 22220-22270 kc/s) be first cleared of existing users. This must be done in all frequency bands.
- b) That all concerned be given sufficient notice of the impending changes so that they may take the necessary steps to enable their equipment to be changed to the new calling frequencies. In this respect, two opinions have been advanced:

- (1) that a period of 18 months would be sufficient, and
- (2) that a period of 24 months would be required to have all the ships made ready.

No final decision on this point was taken. It was left to Committee 8 to decide if the length of this period would be critical having regard to the overall implementation of the Atlantic City Frequency Allocation Table.

7. Two alternative proposals have been advanced with respect to the method of implementation of ship telegraph working frequencies. It was the feeling of Working Group 6B that, unless Committee 6 decided otherwise, the choice between the two methods should be made in Committee 8, since the methods decided upon for moving services other than maritime into their new bands will have considerable bearing on this decision. Both methods are covered below:

Method A

This method would require that before making any ship telegraph frequency changes, including the moves to the new ship calling bands mentioned above, the whole of the ship telegraph frequency bands (4133-4238, 6200-6357, 8265-8476, 12400-12714, 16530-16952, 22070-22400 kc/s) should first be substantially cleared of other users. The procedure would then consist of moving all ship telegraph frequencies, both calling and working, to their new assignments simultaneously on all ships throughout the world. It is felt that a period of at least 24 months would be required for ship preparations in advance of these changes. If this procedure should be adopted, paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 15 below, would not apply.

Method B

This method would not depend on the clearance of the whole of the ship telegraph bands prior to the move of any ship working frequencies, but only on substantial clearance, in turn, of (a) the cargo ships' bands (4187-4238, 6280,5-6357, 8374-8476, 12561-12714, 16748-16952, 22270-22400 kc/s) and (b) the passenger ships' bands (4133-4177, 6200-6265,5, 8265-8354, 12400-12531, 16530-16708, 22070-22220 kc/s).

This method is suggested in view of the feeling that clearance of the whole of the ship telegraph bands within a reasonably short length of time may not be practicable. Under this method, following the move of ship calling activities to the Atlantic City calling bands, all ships of the appropriate class would change their working frequencies to the new bands as the respective sections are cleared. Thus, all ships would not make their changes simultaneously, but it is nevertheless highly desirable that the changes should be completed within a relatively short period.

Whichever of the foregoing methods is adopted, it is essential that, because of the necessity for maintaining harmonic relationships between frequency assignments in the 4, 6, 8, 12 and 16 Mc/s bands, the related assignments to each ship in all these bands be changed over simultaneously. The 22 Mc/s assignments are not harmonically related to the others and can be changed over independently.

Coast Telegraph

8. It is highly desirable that the coast stations should not be called upon to move to any intermediate frequencies, but should change directly from their existing frequencies to their final assignments.

9. Except for those Coast Telegraph Stations which may be called upon to vacate the Atlantic City ship calling bands, no particular measures are needed for coordinating the moves of the several frequencies used by coast telegraph stations; each individual frequency may be changed as its new assignment is cleared of present users.

Ship and Coast Telephone

10. In general, because existing ship telephone bands are close to or overlap the new coast telephone bands, it will be necessary to shift ship telephone operations to their new frequencies before coast telephone stations can move into theirs. This follows from the fact that substantial separation must exist between the frequencies transmitted and received by ships in the telephone service.

11. Inasmuch as no harmonic relationship exists between the frequencies for ship or coast stations in the Maritime Telephone Service, there appear to be no restrictions, other than observing the procedures described in paragraph 10, on changing both ship and coast telephone stations, frequency by frequency, as their new channels become available.

Programming

12. Because a serious tangle exists among the old and new bands assigned to ship and coast stations, both telegraph and telephone, a certain amount of programming of frequency shifts would be highly desirable. It is suggested that the order of operations outlined below would be conducive to effecting the changes with minimum confusion. Before each of the successive steps is taken, it is necessary that the band in question be cleared to the fullest extent possible of other operations.

- a) Clear the new ship calling bands and move all ship calling frequencies to the new assignments (all frequency bands simultaneously).
- b) Move cargo ship working telegraph frequencies to new assignments (all frequency bands simultaneously on each ship). This will help to clear the new ship telephone and passenger ship telegraph bands.
- c) Move passenger ship working telegraph frequencies to new assignments (all frequency bands simultaneously on each ship). This will help to clear ship telephone bands.
- d) Move ship telephone frequencies to new assignments.
- e) Move coast telephone frequencies to new assignments.

(Apart from coast telegraph stations now operating in the Atlantic City ship calling bands, coast telegraph frequencies need not be included in the above general programming, but can make individual moves as their new assignments become available).

13. If, in addition to setting up a general order of procedure as outlined above, some approximate target dates for each step were to be agreed upon, both the ship and shore stations would be helped considerably; they could then plan their moves with some accuracy, being sure to have the necessary new equipment ready in time and yet avoiding expenditures in advance of the time actually required.

14. A possible minimum schedule, subject of course to the ability of fixed, broadcast and other services to move out of the bands concerned would be (using the letters shown for each phase in paragraph 12):

- a) Can be commenced, on an agreed date, not less than 18 (or 24*) months after the closing of this Conference, and completed within about two weeks.

* See paragraph 6 (b), above.

- b) Can be completed not more than six months after (a).
- c) Can be completed not more than six months after (b).
- d) Can be completed not more than six months after (c).
- e) Can be completed immediately after (d).

15. It is believed that implementation might be facilitated if those ship telegraph stations which can vary their operating frequencies, be permitted to operate slightly off their assigned frequencies when required to avoid interference during the transition period.

D. Radio Regulations

16. In connection with the implementation of the new maritime mobile frequency assignments, it appears desirable to bring a number of inactive sections of the Radio Regulations into force as covered below. Unless otherwise noted, it is considered that the date of application of the sections listed below should be simultaneous with the general move of stations to their respective new frequencies.

Chapter III

- 1) That part of the frequency allocation table between 4 and 27,5 Mc/s allotted to maritime mobile service.
- 2) Paragraphs 232, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 270, 271, 272, 277.

Chapter IV

- 1) Article 10, insofar as Maritime Mobile frequencies are concerned.
- 2) Article 11, insofar as Maritime Mobile frequencies are concerned, except that application of Section V should be postponed for two years after general implementation of coast telephone list.

Chapter VI

- 1) Article 17, insofar as Maritime Mobile services are concerned. This includes the frequency tolerances of Appendix 3.

Chapter VIII

- 1) Paragraph 447 (that portion of the I.F.L. dealing with Maritime Mobile Services).
- 2) Paragraphs 451, 460, 461, 462, 472.

Chapter XIII

- 1) Paragraphs 573 - 581, inclusive.
- 2) Paragraphs 590 - 597, inclusive.
- 3) Paragraph 621.
- 4) Section V of Article 33.
- 5) Sections I and III of Article 34.

Appendices

- 1) Appendix 1, insofar as Maritime Mobile frequencies are concerned.
- 2) Appendix 3, " " " " " " "
- 3) Appendix 4, insofar as Maritime Mobile services are concerned.
- 4) Appendix 5, " " " " " " "
- 5) Appendix 6, parts relating to Maritime Mobile services.
- 6) Appendix 8, Sections I, II and III.
- 7) Appendix 10.
- 8) Appendix 12. This appendix should be modified so that the table of transmitting frequencies agrees with that given in Annex C to Conference Document 146.

ANNEX

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATIONS OF THE USSR AND THE UKRAINIAN SSR
MADE AT THE MEETING OF WORKING GROUP 6B OF 16 OCTOBER 1951.

In connection with the discussion of Document DT - 76 by Working Group 6B, the Delegations of the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR deem it necessary to state that this Document is unacceptable for the following reasons :

1. In Document DT - 76 the Working Group proposes that a frequency list be prepared for the maritime mobile radio telephone service, arbitrarily introducing the concept of the status of "registration" and "notification" of frequencies, i.e. on the basis of the principle of different rights of frequencies, shown in that list, to international protection.

It is known that in conformity with the Radio Regulations, the status of "registration and "notification " of frequencies cannot be applied until the International Frequency List has been approved.

Thus, Working Group 6B in fact proposes in Document DT - 76 that the provisions of the Radio Regulations be altered. Therefore, the proposal is illegal, is outside the competence of the Extraordinary Conference and must be rejected.

2. In Document D.T. 76 Working Group 6B infringes Article 47 of the Radio Regulations because it proposes that the maritime mobile service plan be implemented separately, while there is still no approved International Frequency List.
3. In Document D.T. 76, the Working Sub-Group proposes that the following Articles, numbers and appendices of the Radio Regulations, be brought into force: Sections of Articles 10, 11 and 17 which refer to the maritime mobile service, numbers 232, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 270, 271, 272, 277, 447, 451, 460, 461, 462, 472, 573, - 580, 581, 590, - 597, 621 and Section V of Article 33, Sections I and III of Article 34 and appendices 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12, relating to the Maritime Service. This proposal is directly contrary to the Radio Regulations (Article 47) and cannot be adopted.

In view of the above, the Delegations of the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR object to the proposals submitted by Group 6B in Document D.T. 76 and propose that there should be no discussion on this document since this document is contrary to the Radio Regulations.

Delegation of the USSR

Delegation of the Ukrainian SSR

International
Telecommunication Union

EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Geneva, 1951

Document 203-E
19 October 1951

COMMITTEE 6

COMMITTEE 6

The following letter has been received by the Chairman of Committee 6:

Mr. R. Lecomte,
Chairman of Committee 6

Mr. Chairman,

As I have to return to Spain, I shall unfortunately be obliged to leave the Conference. I should therefore like to say goodbye to you and thank you for all your kindness.

Before leaving however, I must make clear my country's position with regard to the aeronautical service, which is my province.

a) Spain's requirements are based on practical experience and present operations ; to change them in any way would be to compromise the operation of these services seriously, and we cannot give any assurance at the present time that we could in that case abide by the agreements reached by the present Conference.

b) Spain will nevertheless do its utmost to see that the best results are derived from the agreements. But it must be remembered that, for reasons beyond its control, it did not take part in the Atlantic City Conference, where no account was taken of its requirements. As a result, Spain had no part in the decisions which have led to certain situations at present facing it. The case of the Consol radiobeacons of Lugo and Seville is an example of such situations.

c) Spain has always endeavoured to comply with international agreements on this subject. However, it at present operates a network in conformity with international agreements which will have to be brought into line, and in any case Spain will require time to make the necessary changes. In the case of the Consol radiobeacons of Lugo and Seville, in particular, we intend to make changes in due course ; however, in view of the technical difficulties and because of the design of the new charts, we do not think it would be wise to alter the frequencies and therefore reserve the right to revert to the matter if we encounter serious difficulties in implementing the agreement, as a large part of Atlantic air navigation depends on the radiobeacons in question, whose operating frequencies are recognised by ICAO.

Yours faithfully,

(signed) Teodoro Pérez de Eulate

EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Geneva, 1951

Document 204 - E
21 October 1951

COMMITTEE 3

BUDGET CONTROL COMMITTEE

Report of the 4th meeting

(18 October 1951 - 9.30 a.m.)

Chairman : Mr. Gneme (Italy)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. Husain (Pakistan)

Mr. Gross, Secretary of the Conference, and Mr. Stead, Mr. Auberson and Mr. Chatelain of the Secretariat, attended the meeting.

The agenda of the meeting is given in Document 190.

1. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE THIRD MEETING (Doc. 170).

The Committee approved the minutes of the third meeting (Doc. 170) without amendment.

2. CONSIDERATION OF MEMORANDUM FROM THE SECRETARIAT CONCERNING THE INTERPRETATION SERVICE (D.T. 82).

- 2.1 Mr. Gross, Secretary of the Conference, recalled that the interpreters had been engaged for the duration of the Conference. At the present time, however, it was impossible to foresee the exact closing date. Moreover, in order to make a reasonable living, the interpreters had to take part in as many conferences as possible. An FAO conference was starting in Rome on 19 November; ten interpreters had the possibility of a contract for that conference and, since the E.A.R.C. Conference was scheduled to end on 15 November, it would hardly be just to prevent their accepting the engagement in question on the grounds that the E.A.R.C. Conference might possibly be extended for a few days.

Mx.

The Secretariat had to settle the problem with the least possible delay, and it was proposed that the ten interpreters who wished to go to Rome should be released on 15 November. The interpreters remaining after 15 November would however have to take on extra work and responsibility, and were accordingly asking for a bonus of 50% of their daily salary. The Secretariat confirmed that there would be no extra charge on the budget if that request were granted. The total of the interpreters' salaries amounted at present to 2,527 francs per day. Although the proposed arrangement would have no practical effect on the Conference budget, the Secretariat nevertheless wished to obtain the consent of the Budget Control Committee to such an arrangement.

- 2.2 The Chairman said that at the present time the interpreters were attending two meetings a day, whereas after 15 November they would probably have to attend three meetings; it seemed, therefore, that an increase was justified. Moreover, on the basis of the figures quoted by Mr. Gross, the arrangement would not greatly affect the budget. In the circumstances the Committee should have no objection to the proposal by the Secretariat. It should be understood, however, that the Committee was concerned only with the financial aspect, and could not be held responsible for any practical difficulties that might arise.

- 2.3 The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following statement :

"The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. considers that the questions raised in the memorandum from the General Secretariat to Committee 3 fall within the competence of the General Secretariat. However, if the Secretariat feels that it is desirable to know the views of the Committee, they may be expressed as follows :

First : any action must be based on the estimated budget for the Conference, which must not be exceeded;

Secondly : in settling matters relating to the interpretation service, the common interests of the Members of the Union must be the governing factor, always bearing in mind that strict economy should be observed, but not to the extent that the progress of the present Conference is slowed down".

- 2.4 The Chairman recalled that the proposed arrangement would not involve any extra expense. Furthermore, the responsibility for ensuring an efficient interpretation service after 15 November lay with the Secretariat and not with Committee 3.

- 2.5 The Delegate of New Zealand upheld the views expressed by the Chairman. Moreover, since the interpreters' salaries were fixed by agreement with the other international organizations in Geneva, it would seem advisable to specify that the increase granted should not be regarded as salary, but as a bonus for increased responsibility.

2.6 Mr. Gross, Secretary of the Conference, said that in placing the matter before the Budget Control Committee the Secretariat was not seeking to evade its responsibilities; it merely wished to draw the Committee's attention to the financial aspect of the arrangement. He had discussed the matter with the Head of Personnel of the United Nations, and it had been agreed that the increase should be regarded as a special bonus for increased responsibility.

2.7 The Chairman thought that in the circumstances the Committee would not raise any objection to the proposal by the Secretariat. He nevertheless proposed to report the matter verbally to the Steering Committee, for its information.

The Committee agreed to this.

3. ANY OTHER BUSINESS.

3.1 Mr. Gross, Secretary of the Conference, suggested that the Committee should consider how the budget might be affected if the Conference were prolonged. Since the budget for three months amounted to 1,550,000 francs, it was reasonable to suppose that one-third of that amount would be required if the Conference were prolonged for a month. Actually, however, at the beginning and end of a conference expenses had to be met which were independent of its duration, so that 295,000 francs would suffice to cover the cost of prolonging the Conference for one month.

3.2 The Chairman recalled that the Committee already had the problem in mind. The balance in hand should cover the expenses of prolonging the Conference for a further fortnight. He asked the Secretariat to prepare a detailed estimate of the cost of prolonging the Conference for a further fortnight, over and above the estimated expenditure for the period 1 to 15 November, so that the Committee might go more thoroughly into the matter and, if necessary, make a report to the Plenary Assembly.

The meeting rose at 10.20 a.m.

Rapporteur :

L. Burtz

Chairman :

G. Gneme

Mx.

International
Telecommunication Union

Document 205-E
19 October 1951

EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Geneva, 1951

COMMITTEE 7

REPORT OF AD HOC WORKING GROUP

APPOINTED AT THE MEETING HELD ON 18th OCTOBER

The Working Group was required to bring the whole of the text of Annex 1, Document 184, into conformity with the new paragraph approved by vote during the meeting of Committee 7 held on 18th October. This also involved a study of Document 181 which was on the Agenda of Committee 7.

The ad hoc Group has concluded this work. The result appears in the attached Annex. I would recommend that this document be regarded as replacing Annex 1, Document 184, and that Document 181 be now considered as having been dealt with.

T.R. Clarkson
Chairman

A N N E X

The Committee 7 ad hoc Group refers to the Committee the amended text of Annex I, Document 184 :

Considering :

- a) that the part of the Atlantic City Frequency Allocation Table which corresponds to HF Broadcasting should be brought into force through planning;
- b) that it is most desirable that the implementation of the HF Broadcasting Plans should coincide, in principle, with the implementing of the Atlantic City Allocation Table for the other services;
- c) taking into consideration the various points of view;

is of the opinion :

1. that the part of the Atlantic City Frequency Allocation Table corresponding to HF Broadcasting shall be brought into force through a plan whose implementation should coincide, in principle, with the implementation of the Atlantic City Allocation Table for other services. In the meantime, the Administrations will avoid as far as they find it practicable to establish new broadcasting services in the bands allocated at Atlantic City to services other than broadcasting, and will make efforts by voluntary transfers to eliminate the existing broadcasting assignments situated in bands allocated at Atlantic City to other services;
2. for the preparation of the draft plans the following should be taken into consideration :
 - a) the Agreement and Basic Plan of Mexico City;
 - b) the work of the TPC of Paris and of the Florence/Rapallo Conference;
 - c) the up-to-date requirements submitted by Administrations;
3. the IFRB will be entrusted with the completion of the work necessary for the drawing up of the draft plans for which purpose the EARC give the following directives :-
 - a) the IFRB, taking into account the above consideration, shall proceed immediately after the end of this Conference and for a period of (to be fixed by the Conference) to compile the necessary information which will be sent by Administrations in accordance with paragraph 2 (c) above. The IFRB shall

then adjust the appropriate available plan and draft plans accordingly, and shall prepare the draft plans for the remaining seasons and phases of solar activity;

- b) the technical standards agreed upon at the Mexico City Conference and contained in the Mexico City Agreement shall be applied. However, in order that the IFRB can accommodate all requirements specified above, the EARC agrees that the frequency separation should be reduced to the extent which will not affect the agreed protection ratio at the receiving areas, taking advantage among other things of the geographical separation;
 - c) if the volume of the requirements is such that they cannot all be included in the draft plans the IFRB shall prepare extended draft plans;
 - d) the IFRB after having completed the draft plans or extended draft plans shall submit them to Administrations for comments. In view of the comments received the Administrative Council at its next session shall decide whether a conference is necessary for the approval of the draft plans, by Members of the Union;
4. during the period before the implementation of the Plan, the procedure in the second part of para. 1 will be carried out in the stated manner; for this purpose the Administrations referred to will give the IFRB a list of the frequencies in use and necessary to ensure operation of the service for all phases of the sunspot cycle; the IFRB will include this list in the appropriate service documents of the ITU and will act as a collecting centre of information and as a consultative and advisory body during that interim period. Administrations will give information, in advance if possible, to the IFRB of their adjustments.

International
Telecommunication Union
EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE
Geneva, 1951

Document 206 - E
19 October 1951

Schedule from 22 to 27 October 1951

		Ass.Plen.	Comm. 1	Comm. 2	Comm. 3	Comm. 4	Comm. 5	Comm. 6	Comm. 7	Comm. 8
Monday 22	9.30						C1 C4	B		
	15.00									Coord gr 2
Tuesday 23	9.30					Meeting	A			
	15.00		18.00 Meeting				C	Meeting		
Wednesday 24	9.30						A2 - B			ad hoc
	15.00							B	Meeting	
Thursday 25	9.30						B		Meeting	
	15.00								Meeting	
Friday 26	9.30			Meeting	Meeting		A2	Meeting		
	15.00		18.00 Meeting				A B			
Saturday 27	9.30					Meeting				
	15.00									

This schedule being subject to amendment, delegates are requested to refer to the daily schedule.

The word "Meeting" denotes a meeting of the committee.

EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Geneva, 1951

Document 207 - E
19 October 1951

COMMITTEE 1

STEERING COMMITTEE

MINUTES

of the Meeting held on Friday, 19 October 1951, at 3 p.m.

Chairman (interim) : Sir Robert Craigie (United Kingdom)

Subjects discussed : 1. Approval of the Minutes of the Meeting of
11 October 1951 (Document 171);
2. Schedule of meetings for the week 22 to 27 Oc-
tober 1951.

Present :

Vice-Chairmen of the Conference and of Committee 1

Mr. Horrox (United Kingdom)
Mr. Otterman (United States)
Mr. Joachim (Czechoslovakia)
Mr. Moorthy Rao (India)

Representing Committee 2

Dr. Metzler (Switzerland)
Mr. Overgaard (Sweden)
Mr. Tsingovatov (USSR)

Representing Committee 3

Mr. Gneme (Italy)
Mr. Husain (Pakistan)

Representing Committee 4

Mr. Bramel de Clejoulx (France)
Mr. Navatta (Argentine)
Mr. Myers (Union of South Africa)

Representing Committee 5

Mr. Bector (Egypt)

Representing Committee 6

Mr. Lecomte (Belgium)
Mr. Moe (Norway)
Mr. Billington (United Kingdom)

Representing Committee 7

Mr. Acton (Canada)
Mr. Kertopati (Indonesia)
Mr. Pipan (FPR of Yugoslavia)
Mr. Clarkson (New Zealand)

Representing Committee 8

Mr. McIntosh (United States)

1. MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF 11 OCTOBER 1951 (Document 171)

Approved, subject to the following amendment :

In section 3. (page 4), after the intervention of Abaza Bey, insert:
"The Steering Committee agreed to this suggestion."

2. SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK 22 to 27 OCTOBER 1951

On a suggestion by Mr. Acton, it was decided that future meetings of the Steering Committee would take place at 6 p.m., so as to avoid interfering with the work of the other committees, the decision being subject to the approval of Mr. van der Toorn on his return.

During the discussion, Mr. Gnome (Chairman of Committee 3) informed the Steering Committee of an arrangement concerning the interpretation staff, which had been proposed by the Secretariat and approved by Committee 3. Some of the interpreters engaged for the EARC having accepted contracts for the meeting of FAO in Rome under the impression that the EARC would end on 15 November as scheduled, the Secretary of the Conference, with the interpreters' consent, had arranged for the remaining interpreters to take on extra responsibilities as often as would be required after 15 November, being compensated by a 50 % increase in salary for that special period as an exceptional measure. In that way, satisfactory interpretation would be ensured, should the Conference be continued after the target date of 15 November.

The Chairman expressed his gratification at the arrangement, and thanked Mr. Gnome for his information.

The schedule of meetings for the week 22 to 27 October was approved (see Doc.206).

There being no other business, the meeting rose at 3.30 p.m.

Rapporteur :

H. Heaton

The Secretary of the Conference

Gerald C. Gross

Approved :

The interim Chairman:
Robert Craigie

EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Geneva, 1951

Document 208 - E
19 October 1951

COMMITTEE 6

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS PERTAINING TO THE AERONAUTICAL
MOBILE SERVICES IN FULFILMENT OF TERMS OF REFERENCE POINT 3
OF COMMITTEE 6

Mr. J.D.H. van der Toorn,
Chairman,
Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference,
Geneva.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of Committee 6,
on the above-mentioned subject, for the consideration of the Conference.

The report, comprising W.G. 6C Document 175 (including
Corrigendum I) as amended in committee, was approved by Committee 6 on
19th October 1951 by 39 votes in favour, with 9 votes against and
5 abstentions.

By copy of this letter, the Chairman of Committee 8 is kindly
requested to invite Committee 8 to take into consideration the contents
of Document 208 when studying the overall programme of implementation.

Another copy of this letter is being transmitted to the
Chairman of Committee 4.

Very sincerely yours,

R. Lecomte
Chairman, Committee 6.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS PERTAINING TO THE AERONAUTICAL
MOBILE SERVICES IN FULFILMENT OF TERMS OF REFERENCE POINT 3
OF COMMITTEE 6

1. Since comprehensive frequency allotment plans for the aeronautical mobile R and OR services have been adopted, and since detailed recommendations for frequency assignments have been prepared by ICAO for large areas of the world for the aeronautical R services in special regional meetings or by mutual agreement, early implementation could be accomplished on a coordinated basis. Such implementation may give impetus to a progressive and orderly introduction of the Atlantic City Tables.

2. The following special considerations should be taken into account in planning the implementation of the Atlantic City exclusive aeronautical bands.

2.1 In order to coordinate implementation with aircraft operations on air routes, it would be desirable to implement generally on an IAARC allotment area by area basis, notwithstanding that some implementation, provided that it is coordinated with the users, could depart from this basis; e.g.

2.1.1 it should be possible to implement the aeronautical mobile frequencies below 4 Mc/s on an I.T.U. regional basis within I.T.U. Regions 1 and 3. Such implementation should, however, be coordinated to the extent necessary to ensure that suitable M.W.A.R.A. frequencies within these bands are made available simultaneously at appropriate locations within I.T.U. Region 2.

2.1.2 It may be operationally desirable in some cases to implement two or more areas at the same time.

2.2 In order to ensure that aircraft operations will be provided with the proper orders of frequencies to meet their essential requirements, frequencies should be cleared, as far as practicable, on the basis of families,*) however, in some cases it may be desirable to implement on a frequency by frequency basis.

2.3 Because the aeronautical service is a safety service and in order to ensure continuity of this service during the transitional phase, the existing aeronautical mobile frequencies should continue to be protected against harmful interference until such time as they are replaced by new frequencies from the exclusive aeronautical mobile bands of the Atlantic City table.

*) A frequency family is a group of frequencies, of different orders, provided for an air route and which will permit communication between aircraft in flight and appropriate aeronautical ground stations at any time or distance.

2.4 In order to limit the number of changes necessary in equipment aboard aircraft, and to maintain the operational flexibility of the IAARC Plan, the exclusive frequencies of the Aeronautical Mobile R Service bands should be implemented in the specific areas of primary allotment and for the specific purposes laid down in the IAARC Plan.

2.5 It would be an advantage to arrange early clearance and implementation of the world-wide common aeronautical mobile frequencies, 3023,5 and 5680 kc/s. This would release to other services a number of high frequencies at present used for aerodrome and approach control and would be of direct assistance to aircraft during the change-over period.

2.6 In order to maintain continuity of aeronautical communications essential to the safety of air operations and to secure coordinated transfer from the existing to the new aeronautical mobile frequencies, detailed implementation of the exclusive aeronautical mobile R bands should be planned by consultation between Administrations concerned and, where appropriate, through the medium of pre-implementation meetings of ICAO.

2.7 Whilst the foregoing paragraphs are directed towards the more difficult problem of implementation of the aeronautical mobile R frequencies, the relevant principles set out herein apply also to the OR service. The frequencies of the aeronautical mobile OR bands are allotted on the basis of countries, areas and places and it would therefore be desirable to implement the Plan on that same basis.

Resolution

It is recommended that the following draft resolution be approved by the Conference for insertion in the Final Acts, subject only to such changes as may be required to bring it into conformity with the overall implementation programme adopted by this Conference.

The Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference

considering

1. that, as far back as the Atlantic City Radio Conference (1947), it was recognised that frequencies available to the aeronautical services under Cairo (1938) were inadequate and that aviation had already developed to a stage where exclusive frequency bands, making possible flexibility, planning and coordination on a world-wide basis, were essential;

2. that the improved performance of modern aircraft and the growth of air transport during the period of four years that has elapsed since Atlantic City (1947) have further aggravated this inadequacy and that the situation is now critical;

3. that experience has demonstrated that the handling of modern high-speed aircraft, particularly in areas of high traffic density, requires, among other things, direct communication between aircraft pilots and air traffic controllers and that this requirement, which can only be provided by radio-telephony at the present, has been recognised in the IAARC Plan;

4. that the safety and regularity of aircraft operations are dependent upon rapid and reliable air-ground communications, free from harmful interference, and that with increasing aircraft speeds and air traffic density this consideration becomes daily more important;

5. that the IAARC Plan satisfies to the maximum possible extent, within the bands allocated at Atlantic City to the aeronautical mobile service, the requirements implicit in the foregoing considerations, and that the realisation of the advantages of the IAARC Plan depends upon the early availability of the frequencies allotted therein,

resolves

that all Administrations, individually and collectively, shall take every practicable measure which will:

a) enable the aviation services to move quickly on to their allotted frequencies in a rational and orderly manner;

b) prevent harmful interference to this service during the implementation period.

EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Geneva, 1951

Addendum N° 1
to Document 209 - E
23 October 1951

COMMITTEE 5

FRANCE

Addendum to Document 209

1. The amendments submitted by the Delegation of Iceland during the meeting of Working Group 5A on 23 October are set out in paragraph 3 below.
2. The Paris Arrangement for maritime radio beacons in the European area should consequently be amended in the manner shown in the annex.
3. The amendments are as follows :

287.3	instead of Akureyri	read Vestrahorn
289.6	" " Vestrahorn	" Reykjanes
294.2	" " Dalatangi	" Akureyri
305.7	" " Reykjanes	" Dalatangi

(Doc. 209 - F/E/S)

ANNEXE - ANNEX - ANEXO

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	17
	0112	VESTRAHORN	Isla	6	752	80	50	A2		X	
	0209	REYKJANES	Isla	C	600	30	50	A2		X	
	0416	AKUREYRI	Isla	C	354	30	50	A2			
	0913	DALATANGI	Isla	C	498	80	50	A2		X	

Am

EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Geneva, 1951

Document 209-E
20 October 1951

COMMITTEE 5

FRANCE

1. Under the terms of Recommendation 9 of the Final Acts of the Administrative Radio Conference for Region 1, France was requested to convene a conference for the reorganisation of maritime radio beacons in the European zone.
2. In pursuance of this recommendation, France called the Conference together. It produced a regional arrangement, which was signed on 3 August 1951 by the representatives of fifteen countries with coast-lines inside Region 1.
3. The French Delegation therefore submits the following proposal to the present Conference:
 - 3.1 Considering the regional Arrangement concerning maritime radio beacons in the European zone of Region 1, the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference adopts this regional Arrangement with its annexes and the annexed protocol and decides to annex these documents to the Final Acts of the present Conference.
 - 3.1.1 Also inserts in the Region 1 Plan the list of frequencies assigned to maritime radio beacons in the band 285 - 315 kc/s with the supplementary list attached hereto.

This list, with its supplement, replaces, as regards the European zone, the maritime radio beacon plan drawn up by the Region 1 Conference on 17 September 1949 to be found on pages 19 to 34 of its Final Acts.
 - 3.1.2 Decides, lastly, that the frequencies to be assigned to the radio beacons of the CONSOL type at Lugo and Seville shall be 285 and 315 kc/s respectively.

ANNEXE - ANNEX - ANEXO
(Doc. 209)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0643	SAZANI	Alba	3-4	498	100	75	A2		x (?)	
1038	SAO MIGUEL	Azor	1-2	1052	200	75	A2		x	
1039	FAIAL	Azor	3-4	1052	100	75	A2			
1040	FLORES	Azor	5-6	1052	200	75	A2			
1219	PORER	Youg	1-2	950	100	50	A2			
1220	VIS	Youg	3-4	950	100	50	A2			
1221	VOLCVICA	Youg	5-6	950	100	75	A2			

Cn

International
Telecommunication Union

EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Geneva, 1951

Document 210 - E
22 October 1951

COMMITTEE 6

A G E N D A

for

6th Meeting Committee 6

Tuesday 23 October 1951

1. Second Report of W.G. 6B
Maritime Mobile Service - Document 202
2. Plan for H.F. Maritime Telephony Assignments
to Coast Stations - Document 177,
(including Corrigenda 1 and 2).
3. Any other business.

EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Geneva, 1951

Document 211 - E
22 October 1951

COMMITTEE 6
W.G. 6B

WORKING GROUP 6B (MARITIME MOBILE SERVICE)

REPORT OF 5th AND 6th MEETINGS

1. Fifth Meeting 16th October 1951

1.1. Report of Working Group 6B Ad Hoc (Document D.T. 76)

During the course of the discussion of this document certain countries objected to it on the grounds that it contravened the Atlantic City Radio Regulations, and was outside the terms of reference of the Working Group and hence considered any discussion of the document was out of order. A proposal to this effect, made by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. and seconded by the Delegate of the Roumanian P.R. was rejected by 7 votes in favour and 31 against with no abstentions.

1.2. The discussion was concerned chiefly with the time necessary to clear the calling bands and the two alternative methods proposed for implementing the ship working frequencies.

1.3. A motion to reject the document proposed by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. and seconded by the Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. was lost by 8 votes in favour to 24 votes against with 1 abstention.

1.4. The document as amended was adopted for forwarding to Committee 6. Statements made by the Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. during the meeting have been annexed to the report sent to the Chairman of Committee 6 and are contained along with the report in Document 202.

2. Sixth Meeting 22nd October 1951

2.1. The Chairman's report of the 4th Meeting, Document 192 - E, was approved.

2.2. Report of Working Group 6 B2 (Document 177 and Corrigendum)

Mr. Penninckx, Chairman of the Sub-Group, introduced Document 177 which contains a station assignment list for the Maritime Mobile Telephone Service compiled in accordance with the allotment plan by countries, approved by Committee 6 at its fourth meeting on 17th October 1951.

2.3. During the course of the discussion the Delegates of the U.S.S.R., the Ukrainian S.S.R., the Republic of Poland, the Bielorussian S.S.R., the Roumanian P.R., Czechoslovakia, the Bulgarian P.R. and the Albanian P.R., objected to the adoption of the above document on the grounds of the principles on which the allotment plan was based. The statements of those who so requested are attached as an Annex to this report.

2.4. Several delegates asked for slight amendments which will be published in a second corrigendum to Document 177.

2.5. The adoption of the report was proposed by the Delegate of Belgium and seconded by the Delegate of the United Kingdom. As a contrary opinion had been expressed during the meeting the proposal was put to a vote. The result of the vote was as follows:

34 for the adoption of Document 177 and Corrigendum as amended

9 against and 3 abstentions

2.6. The Chairman thanked Mr. Penninckx and the members of the Group for their excellent work.

R.M. Billington

Chairman, Working Group 6B

ANNEX 1

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF THE USSR

"Document 177, containing a draft frequency assignment plan for stations of the maritime coastal telephone service, has been submitted for discussion by Working Group 6B.

At the time of the discussion of Document 176 the USSR Delegation indicated the main, fundamental defects which made the draft Frequency Assignment Plan for the Maritime Coastal Telephone Service unacceptable.

Now the USSR Delegation considers it necessary to state briefly that the draft Frequency Assignment Plan for the Maritime Telephone Service fails to satisfy the needs of many countries, including the USSR, and to take into account the real needs of the People's Republic of China. The draft Plan is conceived on erroneous, unfair principles and is calculated to serve the interests of only a small group of countries (the USA, the United Kingdom and France) at the expense of the other Members of the Union. The draft Plan does not offer a correct solution of the problem of interference or ensure the smooth working of the communications of the maritime telephone service.

Implementation of the Plan would involve uncalled-for material expenditure for the Members of the Union for the replacement of equipment on their ships and their coastal radio stations.

It should also be stressed that the draft Plan disregards the priorities of the dates of notification of frequencies registered in the Berne Lists.

Approval of a draft frequency assignment plan for one of the services separately from the overall International Frequency List is illegal, as the Radio Regulations provide for the approval of a complete International Frequency List taken as one whole, incorporating the notifications of all frequencies utilized by the Members of the Union and coordinating the frequency requirements of the various services.

In view of the above, the Delegation of the USSR declares that the Frequency Assignment Plan (List) for the stations of the Maritime Mobile Telephone Service as submitted in Document 177 is unacceptable.

As separate approval of a plan for one of the services is contrary to the Regulations, and as the Plan is unacceptable, the Delegation of the USSR will vote against approval of the Plan.

ANNEX 2

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF THE UKRAINIAN S.S.R.

The Delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R. declares that the Plan for the assignment of frequencies by stations for the maritime mobile telephone service, as submitted in Document 177, is unacceptable to the Ukrainian S.S.R., for reasons already made clear by us during discussion of Document 176.

The Delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R. will vote against approval of that Plan.

ANNEX 3

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND

When, at one of the Plenary Meetings (on 10 October 1951), Working Group 6B considered Document 146 (EARC), which was a draft Frequency Assignment Plan for the Maritime Mobile Telephone Services, the Delegation of the Republic of Poland, having duly stated its views, proposed that Document 146 be rejected and voted against its adoption. Further results of the work of Sub-Working Group 6B2, as shown in Document 177, fully confirm our fears and our opinion concerning the draft Plan of frequency assignment by countries for the Maritime Mobile Telephone Services.

Now let us turn to Document 177, under consideration to-day, according to which it is planned to satisfy the needs of the Coastal Telephone Services of the Republic of Poland by assigning to Poland the following five frequencies:

4406.9 kc/s
8790.2 kc/s
13180.6 kc/s
17332.9 kc/s
22708.3 kc/s

An analysis of these planned frequency assignments, on the basis of the data contained in Document 177, leads to the following considerations:

- (a) Let us take as an example the 4406.9 kc/s frequency. According to the draft plan, this frequency is to be shared by two stations of the Republic of Poland and 14 stations belonging to other Administrations. All the transmitters will be of comparable power, in the order of 1 to 6 kW, excepting, of course, one U.S.A. station, which will work on the same frequency with a power of 20 kW. As for geographical distribution, it need only be observed that in Europe, the 4406.9 kc/s frequency will be used by two stations of the Republic of Poland, each with a power of 5 kW, one 6 kW station in the territory of Germany, and two Spanish stations of 1 kW and 5 kW respectively, to see that the operation of these stations will lead to mutual interference. Other stations also operate in the same band. Let us take the 4372.4 kc/s frequency as an example. That frequency is intended for assignment to four stations only, these being sufficiently distant from one another to exclude mutual interference and ensure proper operation. These stations, of course, belong to the U.S.A., the United Kingdom, Australia and the Falkland Islands.
- (b) As another example, let us consider the 17332 kc/s frequency, intended for the use of the Polish stations referred to. That frequency, according to the data in Document 177, will be shared by our two stations (with a power of 5 kW each), together with 25 other stations belonging to various other Administrations, among them those of the Netherlands (10 kW), Portugal (5 kW) and others. In the same band the 17317.5 kc/s frequency will

be shared only by the U.S.A., operating with a power of 20 kW, the Philippines and Iran, operating on a power of 1 kW each. Of course, mutual interference may arise in both cases, the difference being only that while in the first case unavoidable interference will make it impossible for the Polish, as well as the Dutch and the Portuguese stations to operate, in the second case, interference will only affect the Administrations of the Philippines and Iran, and not that of the U.S.A. If it becomes necessary, let us say, to coordinate the utilisation of shared frequencies, such "coordination" will, of course, lead to nothing, since Document 177 takes no account of the existing utilisation of frequencies or of the priorities of notification dates on the Berne Lists, which are the only basis for any agreement among Administrations on questions of frequency utilisation and the elimination of mutual interference.

These examples will suffice to emphasize once more that the Republic of Poland, as a maritime country, cannot agree to a re-allocation of frequencies for Coastal Telephone services which will favour the U.S.A., the United Kingdom and a very few other countries. In our opinion, each section of the draft New International Frequency List must accord with the provisions of the Atlantic City Convention and Regulations.

As, in our opinion, Document 177 contravenes these basic provisions, we demand its rejection and will vote against its adoption.

ANNEX 4

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF THE BIELORUSSIAN S.S.R.

"Document 177, submitted by Working Group 6B2, is a further elaboration of Document 176, to which the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. objected.

Document 177 contains the same fundamental defects as those noted by our Delegation in Document 176.

For the above reasons, the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. cannot agree with the draft frequency assignment plan for coastal telephone stations as set out in Document 177 and objects to its adoption."

ANNEX 5

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF THE ROUMANIAN P.R.

The Plan for coastal telephone stations, as drafted in Document 177 and its Annex, is as unacceptable to our Delegation as was the Plan contained in Document 146. The situation has remained unchanged; no alteration has been made in the Plan, which is as discriminative and unfair as before. It does not assign a single frequency to the Roumanian P.R., which is a notably maritime country. We stated our views on 10 October 1951 during discussion of Document 146. For the reasons given on that occasion, the Delegation of the Roumanian P.R. cannot accept the Plan and rejects it.

ANNEX 6

STATEMENT BY THE BULGARIAN P.R. DELEGATION

The Delegation of the P.R. of Albania and the P.R. of Bulgaria have already had occasion to express their views on the draft Plan for the Maritime Telephone Service. We firmly maintain our decision that that Plan is unacceptable to our Administrations.

As regards Document 177, which deals with the same matter, we fully endorse the statement made today by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R.

I request you, Mr. Chairman, to include my statement in your report of today's meeting.

ANNEX 7

STATEMENT BY THE CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION

For reasons explained by us during discussion of Document 146 and of which we reminded the Group during discussion of Document 176, Document 177 and its corrigendum are not acceptable to us.

The fundamental defects of the draft Plan have remained unchanged. Consequently our Delegation proposes the rejection of the Document.

Geneva, 1951

Document 212 E
22 October 1951

COMMITTEE 6

THIRD REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 6B

MARITIME MOBILE SERVICE

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the third report of Working Group 6B which is contained in Document 177 and two corrigenda. The Document as amended by the second corrigendum was adopted at its tenth meeting on 22nd October by 34 votes in favour, with 9 against and 3 abstentions.

This report contains an assignment list by stations for the Maritime Mobile Telephone Service compiled in accordance with the allotment plan by countries approved by Committee 6 at its fourth Meeting on 17 October 1951.

During the course of the discussion, the Delegates of U.S.S.R., Ukrainian S.S.R., Poland R., Bielorussian S.S.R., Roumanian P.R., Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria P.R., and Albania P.R. objected to the adoption of the above documents on the grounds of the principles on which the allotment plan was based. The statements of those who so requested have been attached to the report of that meeting which is contained in Document 211.

Yours faithfully,

R.M. Billington
Chairman of Working Group 6B

H. Lecomte, Esq.,
Chairman,
Committee 6

Ab

EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Geneva, 1951

Document 213 - E
24 October 1951

COMMITTEE 7

COMMITTEE 7

Report of the Fifth Meeting held on
Saturday, 20th October, 1951.

The meeting opened at 9.35 a.m.

1. The Chairman drew the attention of the Committee to Document 205 which was the report of the Special Ad Hoc Group of Committee 7 on the question of the broadcasting part of the Frequency Allocation Table. This document revised Annex 1 to Document 184. The Chairman suggested that the document should be examined at the conclusion of the meeting. There were no objections and this was agreed.
2. The Chairman referred to working Document 88 of 18th October, in which delegations had been requested to take certain points into consideration in making formal statements at the meeting which was now in session. The Chairman said that he would now accept the statements of delegations in the alphabetical order of the French names. He asked that copies of the statements, as made, should be submitted to the Rapporteurs for the use of the Ad Hoc Group which had been set up at the previous meeting to deal with the various documents concerning methods proposed by Working Groups 7A and 7B. Statements were then made by the following delegations:

The People's Republics of Albania and Bulgaria
The Republic of Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium and The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
the USSR, Ukrainian SSR, Bielorussian SSR
Burma
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
United Kingdom Colonies
Cuba
Denmark
Dominican Republic and Nicaragua
Egypt
Spain
United States of America
Ethiopia
France
Greece

The People's Republic of Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iran
Ireland
Iceland
Israel
Italy
Japan
The Lebanon and Saudi Arabia
Mexico
Norway
New Zealand

3. After a recess for lunch the meeting resumed at 3 o'clock and the proceedings continued with statements by the Delegations of :

Pakistan
Paraguay
The Netherlands
Republic of the Philippines
The Polish Republic
Portugal
Morocco and Tunisia (see French statement)
The Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia
Ukrainian S.S.R. (see statement USSR, Ukrainian SSR & Bielorussian SSR)
The Roumanian People's Republic
The United Kingdom
Sweden
Switzerland
Czechoslovakia
The Territories of the United States of America (see statement of U.S.A.)
French Overseas Territories
Portuguese Overseas Territories
Turkey
The Union of South Africa
The U.S.S.R. (see statement USSR, Ukrainian SSR and Bielorussian SSR)
Uruguay
Viet Nam
The Spanish Colonies and the Spanish Zone of Morocco (see Spanish statement)

4. This concluded the statements which were to be made. The Chairman announced that the Ad Hoc Group would work over the week-end and he would like the Committee to agree that Document 205 should be accepted as a 7B Document and that it be taken into consideration in the work of the Ad Hoc Group. There was no objection and this was agreed.

5. In answer to an enquiry by the Delegate of Egypt, the Chairman said that statements which were handed to the Rapporteur would be included in the minutes as an annex. All the statements which are mentioned above are so attached, where copies of these have been received by the Rapporteur.

The Rapporteurs:

J. Doublet
R.M. John

The Chairman :

C.J. Acton

PR OF ALBANIA AND PR OF BULGARIA

On behalf of the Delegations of the PR of Albania and the PR of Bulgaria I wish to state, in reply to the questions asked by Committee 7, that:

Our Delegations are entirely opposed to the adoption of a voluntary system of gradual implementation of the Atlantic City Frequency Allocation Table, as suggested in Documents 125 and 131.

We have often said at this Conference that our Administrations have faithfully followed and will continue to follow the provisions of the Atlantic City Convention and the Radio Regulations. Those documents, signed by the plenipotentiaries of the whole world, are our law and we shall respect them until they are amended in accordance with legal procedure.

Our Delegations consider that the preparation of a Draft New International Frequency List is an essential and obligatory condition for the transfer to the Atlantic City Table, as the Atlantic City Conference indicated.

In order to prepare the new complete -- we repeat, complete frequency list, a suitable working method must be found. That method should take account of the uninterrupted operational experience in the radio stations of the different services in all the countries Members of the ITU.

Since the present Conference, influenced by certain delegations, contemplates a partial transfer to the Atlantic City Table, we would point out that the fundamental and most tricky part of the problem of preparing a new list is to ensure uninterrupted operation of the fixed service and high frequency broadcasting. At the present time, stations of the fixed service and high frequency broadcasting stations are using frequencies in every band and are thus causing intolerable interference to the aeronautical and maritime services. From this fact we conclude that, with a view to ensuring the safety of human life, which depends on the operation of the latter services, the frequencies of the fixed service and high frequency broadcasting must be dealt with at the same time as those of the other services (aeronautical and maritime). If that is not done, any plan would lead to chaos, and competition between administrations would induce them to increase the power of their transmitters.

To avoid chaos and disorder, Article 47 of the Radio Regulations lays down the procedure to be followed for the transfer to the new Frequency Allocation Table.

Our Administrations consider that the fundamental task of the present Conference is to find a method of preparing a New Frequency List. After this, each administration would prepare a list of its frequencies, in accordance with its needs, and would send it to the General Secretariat for publication concurrently with those of the other administrations. Subsequently, at an ordinary administrative conference, administrations would approve the complete International Frequency List which would enable them to

transfer to the new table. This procedure obviously respects the letter of the Atlantic City acts and is no more than a clear statement of the existing laws of telecommunication.

The procedure the present Conference should follow was given in the excellent Soviet proposal in Document 54, which fully conformed to the letter of the Convention and the Radio Regulations.

That said, we wish to point out that Documents 125 and 131 are no more than a development of the proposal submitted by the United States of America in Document 22. They advocate a transfer to the Atlantic City Table before the international list has been prepared and approved.

Since such a proposal is a violation of Article 47 of the Radio Regulations, the Delegations of Albania and Bulgaria reject Documents 125 and 131 and regard them as illegal.

Our Administrations find the PFB plans unacceptable and unrealistic. Document 140 proposes revising the PFB plans and reducing the channel separation in order to satisfy the maximum number of requirements.

Our Administrations reject Document 140 and any other documents based on the erroneous principles of the PFB.

We wish to draw the attention of the Committee to the attempt to do away with the Berne List and to entrust the control of any system of registration to the IFRB.

According to the above-mentioned documents, the IFRB would be the centralising and controlling body for the transfer to the Atlantic City Table. But the authors of that idea have forgotten that this Conference is not entitled to change the Convention and the Radio Regulations, which define the duties of the IFRB. That body has no right to operate before the new international frequency list has been prepared and approved.

The Berne List is and remains the only legal ITU document that our Administrations will respect, until the new international frequency list is approved.

In conclusion, I wish to state that the Delegations of the PR of Albania and the PR of Bulgaria oppose the attempt to violate the Convention and the Radio Regulations i.e. the proposal to approve and implement separate plans (e.g. the R and OR plans and the maritime plan) and draws the attention of the Committee to this attempt which is bound to have dangerous consequences for us.

We are for an organized and coordinated method of transfer to the new frequency list, and compliance with the Convention and the Radio Regulations.

ARGENTINE

The Argentine Administration considers it a basic principle that the best use of the spectrum will be achieved when technical plans are available for all the services. Nevertheless, it considers that in the present circumstances the plans which have so far not been made cannot be drawn up by this Conference.

The problem being stated thus, if it is agreed to implement the frequency assignment plans for the R and OR aeronautical services, those for telegraph and telephone coast stations and the regional plans, the Argentine Administration considers that the implementation of the Atlantic City Frequency Allocation Table should be carried out by the method of successive adjustments (Document 131).

With regard to broadcasting, we agree to the compromise method which advocates voluntary adjustments while the plans for that service are being prepared (Document 205).

One way of obtaining in the future plans for the fixed, land mobile and tropical broadcasting services might, in our opinion, be as follows :

When the frequencies actually used by all the Administrations are known, the IFRB, with the appropriate authorization and directives, could study the possibility of preparing plans for the services we have mentioned and, should the results be encouraging, would inform those concerned, for the next ordinary administrative radio conference to take whatever steps it deems appropriate.

The Argentine Administration considers that the expenses of the International Telecommunication Union are already so high that they should not be increased by the setting up of new organs.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

For the implementation of the Atlantic City Allocation Table, the Australian Delegation favours a planned approach and has consistently supported the P.F.B. and High Frequency Broadcasting Conferences towards that end.

However, the successful implementation of any plan depends upon a very large majority support for its success, and certainly the support of all the large scale users throughout the world. The necessary support for the work of the P.F.B. on the fixed, land mobile and broadcasting assignment plans has not been forthcoming, nor does it seem likely in the near future. The same comments apply to the work done on high frequency broadcasting plans.

For this reason, and although the method has serious disadvantages as far as Australia is concerned, it appears that the approach to the problem most likely to achieve success in implementing the Atlantic City Table, is by an evolutionary process. We believe that such a process should be combined with a system of working through an established agency, such as the I.F.R.B. to ensure the selection of the most suitable frequencies in the light of operational experience, as well as an orderly approach as far as practicable, and to ensure that the hazards of harmful interference are reduced to a minimum.

With regard to Document 131, there are many points with which the Australian Delegation finds itself in agreement. However, there are other points which would seem to create great difficulty in application. For example, it is considered that the transfer of assignments which are likely to cause international interference should be coordinated by the central body rather than by bilateral or multilateral arrangements between administrations.

Similarly with regard to paragraphs 2.1.5 and 5.5 concerning harmful interference, bilateral discussions would appear to be cumbersome and would inevitably lead to prolonged negotiations and complications with a multiplicity of administrations, particularly for those countries using long distance services.

In so far as the preparation of plans on an engineered basis immediately after this Conference is concerned, the Australian Delegation is of the opinion that, although it would like to see plans for all parts of the spectrum, the time is not opportune to commence preparation of plans for those bands dealt with by the Provisional Frequency Board. This view has been based on the comments of administrations in the lists which have been prepared, and on the views expressed by delegations at this Conference.

We believe, however, that there may be merit in pursuing the preparation of plans for high frequency broadcasting on an engineering basis, as this service, which is generally operated to time schedules, is more amenable to planning than is the fixed service. The continuation of planning on broadcasting would also keep under the notice of administrations the advantages of planning and may hasten the application of such methods to other services.

We foresee difficulties in the evolutionary approach, but it is probable that there are greater difficulties, particularly for the aeronautical and maritime mobile services if an early start is not made on bringing the Atlantic City Table into force. It is for this reason we would be in agreement with a process of gradual implementation, but consider that notice of proposed frequency changes should be forwarded to a central agency, such as the I.F.R.B. as far in advance as possible, in order that maximum coordination can be effected. Early notification to the central authority of a country's intention to shift frequency is essential, and should be combined with every endeavour on the part of the administration or administrations concerned to adequately monitor and use all means possible to obviate interference to others.

AUSTRIA

The Atlantic City Tables may possibly be no longer in accordance with the actual needs, seeing the paramount importance high frequency broadcasting and mobile services have become since 1947. However, they are certainly better adapted to present day needs than the Cairo Tables; and, therefore, should replace the latter, as this Conference, according to its Agenda, has no power to work out new tables. Their implementation will certainly give more satisfactory conditions for the existing services than the present haphazard use of the frequency spectrum.

We think it is certainly the desire of the large majority of delegations here present to have a well coordinated use of the spectrum space available, as for instance by a preagreed plan, in order to make the most of it.

However, the fixed and special services are changing so rapidly in their volume, that any preagreed plan would become obsolete even before its implementation. Besides, the time interval between that agreement and the time by which such plan could be implemented, would necessarily be determined by the technical possibilities of the lesser developed countries, so that such a plan would become the more obsolete.

The methods described in Doc. 130 and 132, which I consider a mild voluntary approach, since the determination of the actual new frequencies of those services, which will have to be moved, is left to bilateral or multilateral agreements among the administrations concerned, and, therefore seem to me not the most promising, but the least so as there exists a comparatively large number of countries which are not likely to accept any plan worked out by this Conference. Under these circumstances, we think the method suggested in Doc. 131 is the only workable one, although we are not too happy to adopt it.

As for high frequency broadcasting, it might be said that, under normal conditions, its need for frequency space is a more stable one, and, in normal times it would certainly be possible to establish a preagreed plan on the basis of frequency hours before settling down in the Atlantic City bands. However, even the most optimistic estimates do not assume that such times will return before another two or three years will have elapsed, and so, for the time being, even here, we do not see any other way than the method of voluntary approach, as described in Doc. 125.

From the aforesaid it results that we cannot see any useful purpose in working out lists or plans, be this immediately after the closing of this Conference or later. However, we do feel that the voluntary approach should be done on the basis of the technical data which, thanks to the work of the P.F.B. and the high frequency broadcasting Conferences of Mexico and Florence-Rapallo, respectively, are at present at the disposal of the Administrations. The methods, as explained in Docs. 130, 132, 129 and 140 do not seem to us to be applicable, owing to prevailing circumstances.

As the voluntary method and the planned approach, in our opinion, are 180° out of phase, we cannot see any possibility of a compromise for the time being.

To the question of the U.S.S.R., we can only reply that, in the absence of something better which is workable under the prevailing conditions, we must accept the voluntary method, although it is certainly not an ideal one, to implement the Atlantic City Tables.



BELGIUM

(Valid also for Luxembourg)

The Belgian Delegation must first make it clear that, though its administration was unable to accept the frequency lists for the fixed service submitted by the P.F.B.; it nevertheless considers that the transfer to the Atlantic City Frequency Allocation Table could best be effected on the basis of an international frequency list as provided for by the Radio Regulations. However, that list cannot be prepared for some years. Consequently, a period of transition or preparation must be contemplated, during which administrations would make the best possible use of frequencies that are not in derogation of the Atlantic City Table and would endeavour, by means of suppressions and transfers, to eliminate existing derogations. The work of preparing a new frequency list would be carried out simultaneously. We could agree to such a period of adaptation, which would facilitate the transfer to the Atlantic City Table in accordance with the Regulations.

Amongst the methods submitted to Committee 7 for study, my Delegation favours the progressive method proposed by Group 7A2, which is similar to the original Belgian proposals in several ways (see page 39 of the first volume of proposals). However, we still feel some doubts regarding the possibility of eliminating all the out-of-band frequencies of the fixed service and it is precisely on this point that there is some divergence from the above mentioned proposal. In order to reduce the risk of interference resulting from the total transfer of out-of-band frequencies, it seems advisable if not essential to us to stagger the operation by giving priority of transfer to out-of-band frequencies notified, e.g. before January 1940.

Replies by the Belgian Delegation to the
questions in D.T. 88 by Committee 7

1. Yes for the proposals in Document 131
2. Yes for the proposals in Documents 130 and 140
3. Yes

We have already replied to the U.S.S.R. question in our statement to Committee 7.

U.S.S.R., UKRAINIAN S.S.R., BIELORUSSIAN S.S.R.

With reference to the request by Committee 7, the Delegations of the U.S.S.R., the Ukrainian S.S.R. and the Bielorussian S.S.R. consider it necessary to express their views regarding the problem of frequency adjustment.

We consider that the most urgent task of the International Telecommunication Union and its Members is the preparation of an International Frequency List covering all the bands, radio services and regions of the world. The preparation of that List is necessary in order that account may be taken of the requirements of all the countries for ensuring uninterrupted reliable operation of all their services. The Frequency List must be prepared in order that it may coordinate in an appropriate manner the requirements of the various radio services, eliminate harmful interference and create the most favourable conditions possible for the operation of the radio services of all the countries. Under conditions of continued rise in the number of active radio stations and their increasing power it is particularly necessary to compile and approve such a Frequency List in order that favourable conditions may be created for countries whose radio services are under-developed and low powered.

Such a Frequency List must be prepared and approved - and this is in direct conformity with the provisions of Article 47 of the Radio Regulations, before any adjustment of frequencies is embarked upon.

The existing utilization of frequencies must be taken into account to the maximum extent in the New Frequency List and the inter-relation of radio stations, established as a result of many years' practice, maintained as far as possible.

The method for the preparation of the Frequency List recommended by us is set out in Document 54. First priority must be accorded to the necessity of paying special attention to ensuring reliable operation of the fixed and the high frequency broadcasting services, since approximately 75% of all the frequencies utilized are used by these services.

The draft New Frequency List is subject to examination and approval by an Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference.

The practical adjustment of frequencies itself can be begun only on the basis of an International Frequency List approved by the Members of the Union.

The Convention and Regulations form the basis of the International Telecommunication Union. We consider that any attempt to infringe that basis must be rejected. Therefore, we intend to abide by the provisions of Article 47 of the Radio Regulations (Numbers 1076 and 1077). According to the Regulations (Number 1077) the Cairo frequency registration procedure and the Cairo Frequency Allocation Table must remain in force in their entirety until the New International Frequency List has been implemented. Therefore, we object to any attempt to infringe Article 47 of the Regulations and we consider that the provisions contained therein must be respected.

On the basis of the provisions of the Radio Regulations, we object categorically to attempts to bring into force separate bands of the New Table or plans for separate services. Such attempts are illegal since they are completely contrary to one of the basic provisions of the Radio Regulations (Article 47, Number 1076). Consequently, they must be rejected.

Therefore, we maintain that the proposals contained in Document 125, 131 and 184 should be rejected since they disregard the provisions of the Radio Regulations (Article 47) and advocate that a disorderly (unorganized) changeover to the Atlantic City Table be embarked upon in the absence of an approved Frequency List. We have already pointed out and now consider it necessary to emphasize again that such a disorderly (unorganized) transfer of radio services to new frequencies without prior establishment and approval of an International Frequency List is illegal and will only result in complete disorganization of radiocommunications and in chaos in the ether. These methods of the so-called "evolutionary" (gradual) changeover to the New Table proposed by the U.S.A. (Document 22) will only lead to a marked deterioration in radiocommunications and broadcasting. We are convinced that they are not in the interests of the majority of the Members of the Union. We consider that the changeover to new frequencies can in principle be effected only on an organized basis.

Nevertheless, the proposals submitted in Documents 130, 140 and 129 cannot in our opinion form the basis for frequency adjustment.

We are against assigning any new functions whatsoever to the IFRB since the functions prescribed for the IFRB in the Convention can only be altered by a Plenipotentiary Conference and since, in view of the absence of an International Frequency List, the IFRB has no legal basis whatsoever for carrying out its functions at the present time. Therefore the proposals contained in Documents 129, 130 and 181 regarding the assignment of new functions to the IFRB are directly contrary to the Convention and Regulations and are illegal and consequently unacceptable.

In some of the abovementioned documents attempts are made to abolish the Berne Lists and to replace them by the so-called "Frequency Usage Record". There is no provision in the Radio Regulations for the establishment of such a "record" before the International Frequency List has been approved. In view of this, such proposals, including the proposals relating to the so-called "provisional registration procedure" are illegal and must be rejected since they are contrary to the Radio Regulations.

The Berne List is and, in conformity with the Regulations, will continue to be the basic legal document of the International Telecommunication Union until such time as the new International Frequency List is approved. We intend to abide completely by the registration procedure laid down in Number 1077 of the Radio Regulations.

It is known that the Radio Regulations were signed by the Members of the Union and ratified by the Governments of the Members of the Union as an Appendix to the Convention. We object to the attempts to infringe this foundation on which the activities of the ITU are based. Therefore we insist on the rejection of all proposals which force the Members of the Union on to the path of the infringement of the Radio Regulations and of a disorderly changeover to the new Table in the absence of an approved International Frequency List.

B U R M A

In the opinion of the Burmese Administration, the new Allocation Table can be implemented only when certain conditions which were basic at Atlantic City are fulfilled. The chief among them, and perhaps the most important, is that all reasonable rights of all countries would be properly accommodated in an engineered list and given the same priority. This can be done only through a proper list covering the entire H.F. spectrum. Until such a list is available for the Administrations to study, there is no guarantee that all their essential rights can be accommodated. The evolutionary approach does not contemplate any such list nor visualise any guarantee decided at Atlantic City, but simply leaves it to the Administrations to shift for themselves as best as they can. As a country with very limited resources, we do not think we would have any great chance of moving the out-of-band operations into the appropriate bands and evolve into the new Tables. Hence I regret an Evolutionary Approach is not acceptable to us.

Consequently, a properly engineered list is an essential prerequisite for the implementation of the Tables. We therefore favour the development of a proper plan on the lines in Document 132.

As we are firmly convinced of the need for a properly engineered plan, there can be no compromise in principle on it. The only compromise possible, if it can be called a compromise at all, would be the preparation of a skeleton plan in broad outlines in this Conference, leaving the preparation of a detailed plan to a later date.

So far as H.F. broadcasting is concerned, we support the method outlined in Document 129.

BOLIVIA

The Delegation of Bolivia shares the views expressed by the Argentine Delegation in the document which it has just submitted.

BRAZIL

1. When the members of the Union convened at Atlantic City in 1947, they worked on the assumption that international conditions would progressively improve. Unfortunately this has not happened. It is clear that the situation has continuously deteriorated, making one of the fundamental postulates on which the Radio Regulations were established, false.

2. We are now confronted with the problem of implementing in one world, an idea conceived for another. The specific problem that we have in Committee 7 can, in our view, be solved in one of four ways :

a) The maintenance of the Status Quo. We doubt that any Delegation present at this Conference is really in favour of such a solution, although some Administrations advocated it until recently. The Brazilian Delegation most firmly opposes this course of action.

b) The so called "Planned Approach". Although there is a lot of merit in this idea, we do not believe that even the staunchest supporters of such planning still believe in its feasibility. There is at least one good reason for the inevitable failure of this alternative : too many Administrations are against it. A planned approach can only be successful with concerted action, if a sizeable number of members refuse to follow it, no one can adopt it.

c) The so called "Voluntary Approach". In the opinion of the Brazilian Delegation this is the only solution for the moment. It has, however, a serious draw-back; at the end of the implementation phase, those Nations who due to their more favourable economic conditions are able to implement most and fastest will be in a privileged position in relation to the so called "smaller" Nations. This is a situation unacceptable to the latter.

d) To our mind, Mr. Chairman, the only course of action which will be at the same time feasible at the present and acceptable in the future, is a combination of the voluntary approach, to last for an unspecified length of time until it is felt that a plan should be implemented, and a plan that would eventually bring into force a combination of these ideas. Many ideas like those described in Doc. 130 and many technical standards adopted by the P.F.B. can profitably be incorporated into the voluntary phase. The planning would be done during this same phase, without the haste with which other plans have been drafted. Specific questions as to which body should do the planning, and which method should be adopted for the approval of same, can easily be agreed upon by this Committee. In the work of 7B, the Brazilian Delegation has strongly defended the point of view described in this paragraph, advocating the idea of a period of undetermined duration in which the voluntary approach would be used, terminating with the implementation of a carefully laid plan. The Brazilian point of view in this matter is clearly exposed in Doc. 205 produced by the Ad Hoc group under the chairmanship of Mr. Clarkson. We fully support Document 205 and we will also support the extension of the philosophy expounded therein to the problem confronting Working Group 7A.

Bw

CANADA

The Canadian Administration desires the early implementation of the Atlantic City Allocation Table. It considered that, because of the major allocation changes involved, implementation should be based on planning in order to ensure an orderly adjustment.

The Canadian Administration is still of the opinion that planning is the proper solution for the complete implementation of the Atlantic City Table, although it realizes that there are many practical difficulties at the present time which preclude planning in the immediate future for the high-frequency Fixed, Land Mobile and Broadcasting Services.

The Canadian Administration, in seeking a method for the implementation of the Atlantic City Table, concluded that the high-frequency Broadcasting and Fixed Services presented a major difficulty. In particular, a study was made to develop a method of accommodating the Fixed Service within the appropriate bands.

It was decided that an assignment list for the Fixed Service could, and should, be prepared during this Conference, by rechannelling the 16th Edition of the Berne List in conformity with the Atlantic City Table. It was considered that the Conference should include a phase of adjustment, during which individual conflicts and objections, arising from the rechannelling, would be reconciled. Thus it was hoped that the Conference would have produced an agreed Fixed Service assignment plan, on which implementation could have been based.

The Canadian Administration suggested a method by which the rechannelling could have been effected. The Netherlands Administration proposed a different method, which appeared to be better in some respects. This delegation, in presenting the Canadian study to Committee 7, requested that it be investigated by an appropriate working group. This investigation has been completed to our satisfaction.

Unfortunately the Berne List has not proved to be generally acceptable to the Conference as a basis for future work. Thus it has not been possible to prepare, and to agree upon, a rechannelled list during the Conference. There are certain obvious difficulties in preparing and agreeing upon a rechannelled assignment list after the Conference has ended.

It is anticipated that agreement will be reached on plans for the Aeronautical and Maritime Mobile Services, and on lists for the Low-frequency and Regional bands. Notwithstanding previous attempts to prepare assignment plans for the high-frequency Broadcasting, Fixed and Land Mobile Services, generally acceptable plans or lists are not available. In order that the Atlantic City Table may be implemented where agreement has been reached, the Canadian Delegation is of the opinion that, for the immediate future, planning can not be completed for the high-frequency Broadcasting, Fixed and Land Mobile Services.

Therefore, the Canadian Delegation considers that an evolutionary method for the high-frequency Broadcasting, Fixed, and land Mobile Services is the only available practical means of proceeding towards the complete implementation of the Atlantic City Table in step with the Aeronautical and Maritime Mobile Services. However, the administrations and the I.F.R.B. should continue to study the question of future planning for these Services.

CHILE

I have the honour to submit the following replies to the questions in Document D.T. 88:

GENERAL

The problem which so deeply concerns our organisation is, in my view, less serious than it seems. Looked at impartially, there are solutions to the problem of frequency requirements which will solve that problem for the majority of countries.

In this connection, I should like the nature of my replies to be clearly understood. Chile has few resources and I have studied the documents I have received from a different angle from that of other countries of far greater resources, for which any solution may, in principle, be acceptable.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 1

a) For the moment, in order to solve the problem of the numerous requirements in the Fixed service, I consider a voluntary implementation method to be indispensable, provided this system gives guarantees to the countries of few economic resources that they will have the same opportunities of occupying the Atlantic City bands as countries with larger resources which, for that very reason, could occupy the bands more quickly.

How can these equal opportunities and rights be given and guaranteed to all countries, especially those of smaller resources? There lies my main doubt in connection with Document 131. If that doubt could be cleared up - or were it due to a defect in the document - I think there would be no objection at all to its acceptance by my Delegation. This does not mean that I categorically reject Document 131. On the contrary, I think that it is the best of a bad lot.

b) Document 125, which deals with broadcasting, is quite a different matter. I believe that for these services the primary necessity is a plan based on the Mexico City Basic Plan.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 2

I agree that lists should be prepared for the various services, but I do not mean that such lists should be made before an attempt at a voluntary transfer into the Atlantic City Table bands.

In any case, these lists must be those of the circuits now being operated and countries should be given three months after the end of the Conference to submit their data.

These lists could be used as a control for the voluntary method of implementing the Table. And, as I point out in the third section of this reply to Document D.T. 88, these lists would also be of use for a future Conference.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 3

It will be gathered from the above that the method in Document 131 is the most acceptable to my Delegation, i.e., a provisional method of implementation by voluntary means, followed by a plan.

The plan for this method is not difficult to make, by convening another conference, e.g. the Ordinary Conference of 1954. At that Conference it could be seen what progress each country had made with the method of voluntary transfer to the tables, viz:

- a) number of changes made by each country;
- b) number of changes still to be made, either because the country's resources do not permit or because of lack of available space;
- c) comments on the system of voluntary implementation;
- d) finally, at that Conference, the definitive plan would be prepared in accordance with the comments and on the basis of the list of each country's requirements for circuits in operation, submitted three months after the end of the present Conference.

I feel that with the above data and with what had already been done by each country, the final plan could be prepared in the same way as the plans for the Aeronautical and Maritime Mobile services have been prepared at the present Conference.

Finally, I am entirely at your disposal for any further explanation of my wishes and my idea of the solution to the problem. I assure you that I have a concrete solution but it must, of course, be discussed with other countries with greater resources with a view to reaching a compromise solution, which I believe to be the only way of attaining the necessary majority.

CHINA

"After carefully examined the various documents Nos. 125, 129, 130, 131, 132 and 140 prepared by the work-groups 7A and 7B relating to new methods of bringing into effect of those parts of Atlantic City Table between 4000 kc/s and 27500 kc/s for H.F. Broadcasting and Fixed, Land mobile and Tropical Broadcasting services, my Administration is in favor of a voluntary process of gradual implementation of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations for the above mentioned services along the lines contained in documents 125 and 131."

H/h

COLOMBIA

The subject of D.T. 88 has been amply studied and discussed by this and previous Conferences. From this experience, the Colombian Delegation has come to the firm conclusion that the only way in which the Atlantic City Frequency Allocation Table can be fully implemented is that shown in Document 205 of the present Conference. Any other system, whatever its merits, will meet with the same fate as those that have already been studied, if it departs from the pattern described. If we desire to have a realistic outlook, we should bear this fact in mind.

In reply to the questions raised by the U.S.S.R. at the end of D.T. 88, we might say that this is a case of the old saying : "Striving to better, oft we mar what's well."

UNITED KINGDOM COLONIES

In coming to a conclusion on the questionnaire which has been distributed, we have to consider the questions in the light of the experience of planning conferences over the past three years, those particularly concerned with the fixed land mobile and high frequency broadcasting services and recognise that the conditions which led to the failure of those attempts still exist at the present time.

For that reason we feel that engineering planning, as laid out in Documents 130, 132 and 140 stand no more chance of success in the immediate future than has been the case in the past. We are therefore convinced that the only practical solution to the problems which are facing us at this Conference is the adoption of the evolutionary approach such as appears in Documents 131 and 125. We recognise that Document 131, as amended by Document 172 does represent to some extent a compromise between evolution and a planned approach.

So far as the pure engineering planned approaches are concerned, we think that the I.F.R.B. should study the documents which have been produced in the hopes that they will assist them in their long term task of bringing order in to the frequency spectrum.

B1.

CUBA

With regard to the first question in DT 88 (gradual implementation of the Atlantic City Table along the lines contained in Documents 131 and 125), the Delegation of Cuba wishes to state that, in principle, it is not in agreement with this system.

As regards the second question (lists or plans along the lines contained in documents 130, 132, 129 and 140) the Delegation of Cuba considers that this is the best way of broaching the problem of the preparation and implementation of the new frequency list between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s.

We do not think it necessary to comment on the rest of document DT 88.

Rt

DENMARK

The Danish Delegation wishes to state :

- 1) that the Danish Delegation is in principle not in favour of a voluntary process of gradual implementation of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations along the lines contained in Documents 131 and 125;
- 2) that it considers that list or plans on an engineered basis along the lines contained in Documents 130, 132, 129 and 140 should be prepared after this Conference and that it is highly desirable to have a detailed plan for HF broadcasting and that such a plan is especially important for the small countries;
- 3) that should a compromise be necessary to enable the Committee to reach agreement the Danish Delegation is in principle in favour of an interim procedure providing planning. We are however willing to accept the opinion of the majority.

Mx.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND NICARAGUA

With respect to Document No 88 I wish to make a brief statement in the name of the Delegation of the Dominican Republic and of Nicaragua.

We think that for the entry into force of the Atlantic City Allocation Table, it is preferable to adopt the voluntary process and the process of gradual adjustment, in accordance with the course mapped up in Documents 125 and 131.

Mx.

(Doc. 213 - E)

E G Y P T

The Egyptian Administration is of the firm opinion that no effective implementation of the Atlantic City Allocation Table can be reached internationally except by following the directives of the Atlantic City Resolution relating to the preparation of the I.F.L.

The Egyptian Administration believes that that course of action is quite practical and possible and the only remaining factor to bring to a successful end is the good will of the Members of the Union, especially those countries who developed their radiocommunications a relatively long time ago.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen, we are certain that the future of radio order cannot be secured except by planning methods where the most suitable frequencies for the respective circuits are used and consequently minimum necessary powers are utilized. We believe that the planning methods are the surest way of guaranteeing international protection of radio operations and of bringing to an end the existing practice of Administrations notifying, as a measure against possible harmful interference, two or perhaps more frequencies in the same megacycle order for the same circuit. Moreover planning methods provide the solution to minimise the undesirable present practice of operating a service on a frequency differing slightly from the registered frequency in order to improve the protection ratio at the receiving point, a practice which may adversely affect adjacent channel operation.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, it is only by planning that the I.T.U., as far as radio services are concerned, will ensure the most efficient use of the available spectrum space so that a maximum number of operations can be accommodated in a limited space with a minimum of harmful interference.

The Egyptian Delegation stresses the fact that the success of our conference hinges upon the decisions we are to take here in this Committee. "Committee 7 of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva 1951".

We have to remember that we are primarily concerned here with the long term policy of the I.T.U. rather than with covering a temporary unstable international situation. We should be, therefore, careful not to take hastily wrong decisions which will be regretted, by both the advocating and apposing Countries, later on when the Members of the Union see what those decisions have resulted in and how these decisions are threatening to ruin the Union.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen, the Egyptian Delegation did not find any justification to agree that the Conferences and International Committees since Atlantic City Conference to carry out planning have not been successful

Mx.

and emphasises the fact that the planning work was discontinued either due to lack of time or due to the international political situation; both reasons should not stop the Union from following its sound directives formulated at Atlantic City in 1947. It was the only time in the history of I.T.U. Conferences that care had been taken of countries underdeveloped as regards radio-communications, and equity had been hoped for that equity which is the corner stone of the structure of the Union in its main role of maintaining peace and securing order in the ether, the High Frequency bands of the spectrum being the main and most difficult part in that respect.

The Egyptian Delegation on the other hand recognises the unstable world situation and is willing to accept any interim measure provided that the legal implementation of the Atlantic City Allocation Table will be effected only after the International Frequency List is completed after the substantial and valuable work already achieved by previous Conferences and international meetings.

We conclude by appealing to the COUNTRIES who developed their radiocommunications a long time ago to recognise the right of the underdeveloped countries and that of the relatively new Members of the Union. The former Countries are pressing that the evolutionary method be adopted by this Conference. The results of this, if approved, would surely result in the following : If countries Members of the Union are now operating their radio services with difficulty, if the evolutionary methods in documents 125 and 131 were applied countries would not be able to operate them at all, with the exception of exceedingly high powered circuits which 95% of the countries cannot hope to provide for; thus there would be a mad race towards increasing powers of transmitters. That race could not be checked easily in its advanced stages and the Union would blame this Conference of ours for undermining it by inappropriate wrong decisions when no justification such as the temporary unstable world situation would be acceptable.

Mx.

SPAIN

1. In principle, Documents 131 and 125 are worth consideration as a basis for beginning the voluntary implementation of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations, taking Document 205 also into account.
2. The preparation of lists or plans on a technical basis is regarded as advisable. The technical bases in Doc. 130 should be previously tried out experimentally on a small scale for verification.

With reference to Doc. 132, we think it would be advisable to submit it first to the judgment of the CCIR, on account of its technical originality.

As regards Docs. 129 and 140, we can give no opinion, as we did not attend the conferences and meetings mentioned therein.

3. This seems to be acceptable, as a last resort.

The delegate of the Spanish Colonies made a statement in support of the above declaration.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

By this time the basic approach of the United States to the questions facing this committee should be quite clear to all delegations. During various stages of the work of this committee, the United States has emphasized the need to implement the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations at the earliest practicable date. The United States still supports the basic goals that were established at Atlantic City in 1947. Present conditions, however, have forced it to take a modified and more flexible approach to the problem of reaching these goals.

Very briefly, our answer to the first question is "Yes" - our answer to the second question is "No", and our answer to the third question is a qualified "Yes". The reasons which lead us to these conclusions are as follows:

Question No. 2

Question No. 2 of Working Document 88 requests views with regard to undertaking the preparation of lists on an engineered basis immediately after this Conference or soon thereafter. In preparing for this Conference, the United States undertook detailed studies of methods of this nature but found that all revealed the same inherent weaknesses which appear in the approaches recommended in Documents 129, 130, 132, and 140. If such planning were feasible at this time, it would be the ideal solution to our problem. But our experience at the PFB and in the High Frequency Broadcasting Conferences has forced us to recognize that there is no hope for successful completion of such efforts at this time, since it is quite impossible to engineer on a sound basis a plan which will take care of the stated requirements of all countries, particularly in the present international situation. One or both of two conclusions are inevitable; the plan derived is either unacceptable because it fails to include the minimum needs of many countries, or because, in an effort to meet these needs, it ceases to be technically acceptable.

The compression method advocated in Document 130, in our opinion, fails to surmount these basic difficulties. It requires unanimous acceptance and application of an arbitrary formula, and rigid execution according to a specified timetable. The plan cannot start unless there is unanimous agreement. Once the plan starts, there can be no turning back. We would have to agree to embark upon a process whose end result cannot be foretold, but which will inevitably cause a widespread rearrangement of existing in-band as well as out-of-band services, and disruption of present established patterns of channel sharing. We would have to accept on faith and without any substantial operational experience, an exceedingly doubtful future not knowing whether existing services, and particularly those requiring extra-wide band widths, could operate with any reasonable technical efficiency under the narrower bands provided.

There is another equally basic objection. The compression method must either take as its basis the Berne List, which is a completely outmoded document bearing only a remote resemblance to the use of the spectrum today, or a new frequency usage record, which is not at present available and will inevitably take some time to evolve in accurate form. This will accordingly result in a corresponding delay in the preparation of the Control List. Even if it were possible to place the method into operation immediately at the end of the Conference, the period for completing the contemplated procedure would be so long that the patterns of operation specified in the plan would certainly not reflect actual operating needs at some indefinite future date.

With respect to Document 132 we consider it is unacceptable, since even if agreement could be reached upon the details of the complicated formula, administrations would be no more willing at this time to accept a formula which would result in elimination of any of their stated requirements than they now are to scale down these requirements voluntarily.

Document 140 relating to the continued use of the PFB procedures is based upon erroneous assumptions since tabulated comments from the administrations themselves state a contrary view. In the first place the document presupposes that administrations will defer inclusion of Section 16 material to a later stage. Secondly, it assumes that administrations will be willing voluntarily to make extensive adjustment to their stated requirements by consolidation, sharing or actual withdrawal in order to permit contained or reasonably acceptable plans to be achieved. Thirdly, Document 140 assumes that the IFRB can undertake the involved technical solution of complex frequency sharing problems without having precise knowledge of the individual operations involved which are known only to the operating agencies themselves. None of these assumptions are in our opinion sound or supported by past experience.

Document 129, the planned approach to broadcasting proposed by Sub-Working Group 7 B2, is based on the assumption that an equitable broadcasting plan can be achieved merely by projecting the Basic Plan of Mexico City to other seasons and other phases of the sunspot cycle, as proposed at the Florence/Rapallo Conference. The Rapallo Conference did not, in fact, find any way to reduce requirements in the High Frequency broadcasting bands to manageable proportions, and did not even consider new requirements of administrations not represented at Rapallo. The United States cannot accept the view that further planning on this basis holds any promise under present circumstances.

Question No. 1.

Now turning back to Question No. 1 of working document 88, our answer is that a voluntary process of gradual implementation along the lines contained in Documents 131 and 125 is the best method for reaching our goal. We believe that the voluntary approach for the initial stage is the only one that can be taken at this particular moment. It is necessary to proceed in a gradual but orderly method of getting as many as possible of the operations into band as conditions permit. Documents 131 and 125, providing for these adjustments to be made by the administrations themselves, when they find them feasible, will take us further and faster towards our goal with a minimum of disruption during the process. We also take a strong position that the Berne List must be frozen as outlined in Document 131 and that a frequency usage record along the lines proposed in that document be established.

As regards the two unresolved points in Document 131, the United States favors alternative (b) in Section 3.5 and alternative (a) in Section 5.4.

The plans referred to in documents on which we have already commented have one thing in common and that is that their success depends on conference acceptance and application in toto by all Members of the Union. The plan proposed in Documents 131 and 125 on the other hand does not require such rigid and unanimous action. It is sufficiently flexible to permit whatever degree of observance by Members of the Union may be found possible. I would like to invite attention to working Document 22 (not to be confused with Conference Document 22) which gives our general comments regarding this method in somewhat more detail.

With reference to Documents 125 and 184, or 205 relating to high frequency broadcasting, the US agrees that eventually there must be planned usage of the High Frequency broadcasting bands. I think there is unanimity at this Conference that ultimately acceptable plans must be evolved for High Frequency broadcasting.

There is near unanimity at this Conference that the Mexico City basic plan should be taken as a starting point for planning.

Likewise there is near unanimity that the technical recommendations of Mexico City and the Florence/Rapallo Conference be adopted for High Frequency broadcasting. With both of these concepts we agree.

However, there is no unanimity as to when it may be possible to complete the process of planning and when these broadcasting plans could be brought into force. My Administration, along with many others, considers it unrealistic to agree upon an arbitrary, meaningless date, and prefers to restate its conviction in favor of eventual completion of broadcast service plans at a time in the future when it can be accomplished successfully.

In the period between the close of this Conference and the time when plans are possible we must do something positive in this Union to move forward! Therefore, we believe it is essential that a procedure be established where High Frequency broadcasting stations may gradually move into the appropriate Atlantic City bands during this interim period.

Taking into account the views expressed in Documents 125, 129 and 184 or 205 it seems to the United States that in the field of High Frequency broadcasting the ad hoc group should recognize:

1. That there must be planning of the HFBC spectrum.
2. That it is not possible to evolve complete plans at this time.
3. That, in the period between the close of this Conference and the time when plans are possible, provision must be made for gradually bringing High Frequency broadcast stations into their Atlantic City bands.

We are glad to note that these points appear to be recognized in new document 205.

In summary, we believe that the ad hoc committee should base its report for fixed, land mobile, tropical broadcasting, and high frequency broadcasting services upon a combination of Documents 131, 125 and 184 or 205. In advocating this position, and in answer to Question No. 3, we believe that the ad hoc group should provide for an interim procedure of a voluntary gradual implementation of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s, and that this process supplemented by other technical studies can lead to the eventual establishment of specific lists of plans.

We consider the evolutionary method is the only orderly smooth process of obtaining our goal of implementing the Atlantic City Allocations Table. This is our answer to the additional question asked by the Delegation of the USSR.

The delegate of the Territories of the United States of America made a statement in support of the above declaration.

ETHIOPIA

Point 1 : Document 129 meets with the full approval of this Delegation.

Point 2 : Documents 131 and 125 are not in their present form acceptable because they propose an almost unorganized move from already overcrowded segments of the spectrum to smaller bands. If more safeguards were given to the smaller countries the Ethiopian Delegation would find these two documents more acceptable.

Point 3 : Document 130 is in our opinion incomplete; however when taken in conjunction with Document 132 this Delegation feels that it forms a reasonable basis for discussion and for the eventual preparation of a list and plan after this Conference has terminated.

Point 4 : Document 140 would be acceptable only if the proposed, the amended and the final lists were individually submitted to Administrations for comment and possible adjustment before final approval. Date "A" should be the same as proposed in Document 172.

Point 5 : In reply to the question posed by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R., - This Delegation feels that an organized shift to Atlantic City Tables is the only sensible method.

Point 6 : The Ethiopian Delegation is of the opinion that the Atlantic City Tables were incorrectly constructed; however, the Ethiopian Government signed and has ratified the Convention and the Regulations in which these Tables are incorporated and therefore we must give them a trial.

Furthermore, this Delegation is of the opinion that, after these Tables have been implemented, if even one country finds itself in difficulties on this account, these Tables must be reviewed and if necessary revised at the next Ordinary Conference.

Consequently, we urge this Conference to take action and make decisions so as to enable the Atlantic City Frequency Tables to enter into force as soon as possible so that a first appraisal of operations under these Tables will be available for study at the next Ordinary Conference.

After listening to the previous statements and in view of the statement that I have previously made I would like to make an additional statement of clarification.

This Delegation holds the view that a solution, based on the lines of Documents 130, 132, 129 and 140 using certain technical standards enlarged upon in Document 131, is possible to obtain and will be acceptable to most Delegations including Ethiopia.

I would appreciate the attachment of this statement to my previous statement.

FRANCE

1. The French Delegation considers that the implementation of the Atlantic City Frequency Allocation Table should be preceded by a period during which administrations would affect the changeover necessary to bring their assignments into line with that Table. The delegation also considers that the methods described in Document 131 and in point 5 of Document 172 should be employed in effecting the changeover.
2. The French Delegation does not consider that the employment of rigid methods of frequency separation compression would yield any fruitful results.
3. The French Delegation is prepared to agree to any reasonable compromise acceptable to the majority of delegations and which would enable the Allocation Table to be brought into force without undue delay. In particular, the French Delegation would be willing to adopt the method suggested in Document 205 as a compromise basis for High Frequency Broadcasting.

The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia made a statement in support of the above declaration.

GREECE

The views of the Delegation of Greece regarding the question contained in Document D.T. 88 are as follows :

Our Delegation considers that the Atlantic City Frequency Allocation Table should be brought into force in accordance with a Plan based on technical standards. Up to the present time, however, it has not been possible to prepare such a plan, in spite of much effort and expenditure on the part of the Union. In our opinion, the preparation of the plan has not been hindered by technical considerations. We consider that the plan is technically feasible, and consequently, all our efforts should be directed towards the preparation of a purely technical plan. Such a plan should take into account existing frequency requirements and not those shown in the PFB and in the Mexico plans. The Mexico plan is particularly unacceptable to us since practically all the requirements of our country were disregarded in its preparation.

We fully appreciate the difficulties involved in establishing a plan and are aware that a great deal of time is needed for the purpose. Nevertheless, we are convinced that we should make an effort to produce a plan.

We consider that this task should be assigned the IFRB which should carry it out in conformity with a procedure and instructions to be laid down by our Conference.

Until such time as a plan is established and approved by an ordinary administrative radio conference, we are of the opinion that the administration should endeavour to effect a voluntary and gradual transfer of out-of-band frequencies into the appropriate bands in accordance with the methods advocated in Documents 125 and 131.

Perhaps you would be good enough, Mr. Chairman, to have this statement recorded in the report of the present meeting.

HUNGARIAN P.R.

In reply to your request for comments the Hungarian Delegation would like to make the following remarks:

As regards Documents 131 and 125, I must point out that the plans and proposals which they contain amount simply to a recommendation that the changeover to the Atlantic City Table be effected before an international frequency list has been approved by an administrative radio conference. The provisions of Article 47 of the Atlantic City Regulations stipulate clearly that the effective date of the new international frequency list shall be determined only after the list has been approved by an administrative conference.

The documents in question propose that the international frequency list shall be prepared by the IFRB, thus illegally assigning the role of centralizing agency to the IFRB. Moreover, it is well known that the resolution concerning the IFRB stipulates that it may only begin to function after a new international frequency list has been established and approved by the Members of the ITU.

It is also proposed that although no international frequency list exists, the IFRB should prepare a "Frequency Usage Record" to replace the Berne List.

We also know that in accordance with Article 47, No. 1077 of the Radio Regulations, the Berne List should remain in force until the date upon which the new international frequency list is brought into effect.

The other documents contain proposals recommending the wholesale transfer of the frequencies of radio stations, while completely disregarding the repercussions of such transfers which would inevitably paralyse the radio services of a great number of countries, causing chaos and disorganization.

The aim of these proposals seems to be the liberation at all costs of certain portions of the spectrum in order to allot them to the aeronautical and maritime mobile services.

These draft plans are designed to ensure a privileged position for certain countries, such as the United States, the United Kingdom and France, and to serve the interests of the great airline companies, i.e. private interests.

To summarize, the Hungarian Delegation considers that the transfers of frequencies can only be effected on well organized and coordinated bases, and that it is essential for this purpose for a new international frequency list to be prepared by administrations themselves for all the services and for all the regions of the world.

The Berne List should be taken as a basis for its preparation and the existing situation should be taken into account so that the final changeover may be effected without excessive expenditure and without causing other insurmountable difficulties to administrations.

I N D I A

India wishes to associate herself with all those previous speakers who consider that the Atlantic City Tables could be implemented only after the preparation of a properly engineered list, and particularly with the Delegations of Burma, Cuba, Egypt and Denmark. I would also like to refer to a very pertinent objection raised by the Honourable Delegate of Brazil. He asked, and I repeat asked very correctly, what is the use of preparing a plan if there is no unanimity to abide by that plan. If the Big Countries cannot agree on making a plan there is certainly no purpose in making a plan. Let us extend that same objection a little further. If there is no unanimity how can the Tables be implemented? Nothing constructive, either in the preparation of a plan or in the implementation of the New Tables, can be done unless there is unanimity. I therefore appeal to the Big Powers, who lead the world to give a proper lead now, however slight, in the correct direction by showing their willingness to compromise a little from their pronounced views so that even at this late hour we may hope for some unanimous decision.

India's views regarding the Evolutionary Approach are well known and have been repeated a number of times on the floor of this Conference at all levels. It is an extremely discriminatory approach and will put those countries with a well developed radio system and resources at a distinct advantage and throttle out the underdeveloped and small countries. The method is therefore totally unacceptable to us, for the fixed, land mobile and broadcasting services.

We therefore definitely favour a planned approach. I have not heard any serious objections to the planned approach which are so insurmountable that this approach, which was the hot favourite of the Big Powers at Atlantic City, should now be so ruthlessly swept aside. In fact, although the Agenda for the Conference says that we should discuss the merits of the various methods we have never had an opportunity to do so. Up to now it has only been a question of asking for clarifications and a scientific discussion of the practicability or desirability of the methods has not been possible; only in this and the last meetings it was listed in the Agenda that these methods would be discussed. And even of these the last meeting was lost mostly in matters of procedure and this is used for statements relative to a particular questionnaire given by the Chairman. It is therefore very unfair to be called upon to throw out the planned approach without its even being examined in detail, because I believe that the various proposals for a planned approach have a number of elements so flexible that out of them an approach satisfying the ideals we set before us at Atlantic City could easily be worked out.

For example, I think that the proposal contained in Document 132 has a lot of flexibility. No doubt Honourable Delegates have read the proposal and some doubts have been raised in and out of the formal meetings. So far we have had only two opportunities to raise and clear these doubts. The USA raised at a previous meeting of a working group the point that the proposal contains many indeterminate factors; these were explained in the Annex to Document 132. I trust they are satisfied as they have not raised again the point. Now they say countries would not be prepared to scale down their requirements to fit into a formula. In the PFB it was the first country to urge that all of us should compress our requirements. And now for that same country to come out with the view that it cannot scale down is, to say the least, most unfair. If the USA, one of the largest users of the spectrum and which derives the greatest benefit from an enlarged spectrum for the aeronautical, maritime and broadcasting services, refuses to scale down, then at whose expense does it expect to get the extra space for their aeronautical service? History is full of examples of strong nations in possession of a major portion of the worlds good things always refusing to part with them; but then the same history has shown that these possessors have had to give up due to the pressure of events a much larger part of their holdings than if they had given it through goodwill.

Outside the Conference I have heard doubts expressed if the reasonable needs of a country could be at all determined by any formula such as the one given in the third Volume of Proposals. India fully realizes that there is no yardstick for determining this, and that is why it leaves it to the countries concerned to name their own factors: and the Conference will work out a conference factor and the country will get the average of the two factors. India has other suggestions also to improve this method. After all if the principle of distributing the spectrum space according to shares to various countries on some basis is good enough for the aeronautical, maritime and the broadcasting services, it should be good enough for the fixed service as well. The only difficulty appears to be that those who have gone before and have occupied a good share would like to stay on. But this will only drive those who come later to desperation. Those who have little to lose when driven to desperation can cause no end of trouble to the big holders.

The planned approach is the only correct solution and will in the end prevail as it is the most scientific. We cannot put it off indefinitely. India however realizes that a detailed assignment plan cannot be prepared now. But that is different from saying that no plan is possible. In one week, given the goodwill, the share of the spectrum for each country can be decided by this Conference and the IFRB or any other body can write out the detailed plan. As we have endeavoured to show in our proposal, there would be a detailed assignment plan in about nine months; a List with Registration and Notification Columns would emerge: the IFRB can function according to the intentions with which that body was created: and the high ideals we set before ourselves at Atlantic City would be achieved. And above all we would have acted as engineers. Why not ignore all other political considerations and act as engineers without exploiting past failures and prevent our getting back to the principle of "First come First Served"?

I do not wish at this time to compare in great detail the merits of one or the other proposal. But I must say that Document 130 seeks a quick remedy: and Document 140 seeks to use the PFB Plans, the defects in which have been pointed out by some delegations. These are therefore only temporary solutions. The correct answer is to completely change our approach and adopt a method which would let each country see what it can hope to get and choose its operations such that it uses its share to its best advantage according to its own wishes. Such a method is given in Document 132.

As far as high frequency broadcasting is concerned, we do believe that a detailed assignment plan is an essential pre-requisite for relieving the existing chaos and for implementing the Atlantic City Allocation Table for high frequency broadcasting.

We fully support the methods enumerated in Document 129 (alternative A). However, in the interests of cooperation we are prepared to accept Document 205 as a basis for discussion.

In summary therefore, Mr. Chairman, we definitely want a planned approach as the only rational solution for the fixed, land mobile and broadcasting services, and as the one which provides for all the countries on an equitable basis.

Regarding a compromise, Sir, I think there can be two methods. The first is what I have already stated, that is to prepare a skeleton plan now and to write the detailed plan immediately after the Conference. The second is to divide the spectrum between the countries who want a plan and those who do not want a plan. There is nothing new in this. Below 4 Mc/s we have divided the world into three Regions and given the entire spectrum to each Region. Above it we say it is worldwide. Is it not scientifically absurd to say that a frequency of 4 Mc/s is regional and another just one kc/s above, at 4.1 Mc/s is suddenly becoming worldwide. There is a gradualness in this: and we can therefore allot some kc/s in each Mc/s order for worldwide operations and divide the rest for regional operations, the regions being those who want a plan and those who do not want one.

I N D O N E S I A

I. This Conference, after 2 months of discussions, has reached the stage where several very important decisions have to be taken. As already pointed out by you Mr. Chairman, during our last session, these decisions are strongly related to the very existence of the Telecommunication Union. Since 1947, a number of international conferences have been held, based on the new Telecommunication Convention and the Radio Regulations of Atlantic City. All Nations had great hope that after a few years these would result in the establishment of a new, world wide order in the usage of the ether.

However, so far, we have not been able to reach a unanimous agreement due to the international situation.

The magnitude of the problem was apparently under-estimated. For instance, it has never been taken into account that our Union is composed of a great number of Administrations in various stages of development. Besides, a certain number of them have suffered badly from the war and are still struggling with postwar problems. Other Nations became independent and had to start an Administration practically from zero level.

Now we face the fact that the results of that work cannot be realized in the near future. We strongly believe that at present the conditions are so that we may be quite happy to obtain at this Conference only an agreement on the basis of the few limited possibilities which are left to us, as contained in the documents submitted to this Committee.

It can be said that a considerable divergence of opinions prevails up to this moment among the various delegations present here.

We know that a number of these delegations are afraid of having the Atlantic City Frequency Allocation Table introduced without any planning at all. We fully understand this fear, as many Administrations do not have at their disposal neither the necessary equipment nor the trained personnel. One of the outstanding factors is, that no well-organized system exists, upon the information of which the necessary movements of their respective transmitters to other frequencies can be made.

This, Mr. Chairman, should be taken into consideration by the ad hoc Working Group which was set up during our last session.

The possibilities and wishes of these Administrations should be fully taken into account to avoid a further divergence of opinion.

II. Next, Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a few comments on the documents before us.

Document 131

We do not believe that the voluntary method is suitable to a great number of Administrations, as no guarantee whatsoever can be found that

even with the assistance of the I.F.R.B., within a short time Administrations will be able to select new frequencies for the out-of-band operations. The eventual open places in the Atlantic City bands will immediately be occupied by those Administrations who are in a more favourable position.

Document 132

Although we can support the principle of setting a ceiling to the frequency allotment to each country with a full international protection, we doubt whether under the present circumstances it will be possible to reach an agreement on such a basis.

Document 140

Our main objection against the P.F.B. draft plans is, that all frequencies present in use have to be altered, which will compel the Members of the Union to vast expenditure for accomplishing these frequency transfers.

Document 130

We cannot deny that the method as proposed in Document 130 is not without deficiencies, but the principle of a controlled approach does give every Administration a certain amount of security as regards the place in the Atlantic City bands for their present out-of-band operations. Furthermore, the existing sharing pattern is retained as far as possible, although we have to accept less channel-width for A1 and F1 emissions than the usual 5 kc/s spacing in the Berne List.

As for the basis to be used for the compilation of the control list, this Delegation believes that this should be the present Berne List, 16th edition, including the supplements up to the 15th of August 1951. The reason for this being that the present list reflects the frequency usage more accurately than any other list yet to be compiled. In our opinion, a new Frequency Usage Record is very liable to deteriorate into a list of requirements. Besides that, it will involve another heavy expenditure for the Members of the Union.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, we wish to support the method as outlined in Document 130, preferably with the Berne List as a basis.

III. Now I should like to turn to Documents 125 and 129 regarding the H.F. Broadcasting.

This Delegation is of the opinion that for the H.F. Broadcasting Service, it is impossible to accept the method advocated in Document 125. The H.F. Broadcasting bands are heavily loaded with a great number of powerful stations, so that the application of this method will only increase the interference.

On the other hand a further postponement of the transfer of the out-of-band broadcast emissions will hamper to a great extent the implementation of the frequency bands allocated to other services.

With a view to the aforementioned, this Delegation is prepared to accept a voluntary approach only as an interim measure, which finally will be replaced by a world-wide plan as advocated in Document 134.

IRAN

I will be extremely brief, and in order to avoid any repetition or useless loss of time, I will strike out and take away from my statement everything which has been said by the Delegates of Egypt, and India, and Denmark. Nevertheless, the very apt statement made by the Delegate of India has moved me so deeply and they have brought to my mind a phrase pronounced by an eminent jurist, Leon Renaud, who, in speaking of the Universal Postal Union, said that the unknown technicians have rendered a greater service to humanity than political men with a worldwide reputation.

My Delegation feels that it can fully support the statement made by the Delegation of Egypt and by the Delegation of India. These statements seem best to protect the interests of underdeveloped countries in the field of telecommunications. Indeed, the approval of an equitable plan for broadcasting should not seem impossible to us and it is only by proceeding in an orderly manner that the I.T.U. can hope to fulfil its task.

My Delegation agrees on any compromise acceptable to a majority of Delegations and which may satisfy their aspirations.

I R E L A N D

After careful consideration of the whole problem of implementing the Atlantic City Table and the probability of the Conference reaching agreement on plans for the Aeronautical and Maritime Mobile services as well as lists for the low frequency and the regional bands, the Delegation of Ireland is of the opinion that for the immediate future it is necessary to put aside the question of planning for the Fixed, Land Mobile and Broadcasting services.

The Delegation of Ireland considers that an evolutionary method of implementation, for the high frequency Fixed, Land Mobile and Broadcasting services, offers the only practicable means at this time of proceeding towards the complete implementation of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations.

ICELAND

"The Delegation of Iceland is of the opinion that the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations should be implemented as soon as possible.

The implementation should preferably be carried out according to a plan, prepared by the I.F.R.B. in conformity with directives from this Conference. In general, the Icelandic Delegation is in favour of a procedure along the lines contained in Documents 129 and 130.

However, if a method of a planned approach, providing for an implementation at an early date, cannot obtain a sufficient support at this Conference, the Icelandic Delegation would be willing to accept an interim arrangement of a gradual implementation which should be coordinated and controlled by the I.F.R.B. in order to minimize the main drawbacks of such a method."

Am

ISRAEL

1. The Israeli Delegation believes that the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations can serve its purpose as long as its application is apt to ensure improved conditions for the radio communication services. It is not, however, sacro sanctum.
2. The Israeli Delegation believes that the present crisis of frequency usage can be solved by preparing an entirely new plan provided its approval by an Administrative Radio Conference will be followed by subsequent implementation.
3. If, for any reason, no plan can be prepared after the closing date of this conference, the Israeli Delegation prefers to maintain the present practice of frequency usage, the Berne list having no or but purely informative value.

In this case, we shall do our best to cooperate with administrations, both on a collective basis and individually, to ensure as far as practicable an orderly continuance of radio communication services.

*

*

*

I may now be permitted to deal with some aspects of the problems before this Conference.

We have stated we are for a planned approach to the implementation of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations. But not unconditionally. We postulate two conditions :-

- a) the plan must be a new plan,
- b) it must be carried by the determination of a great majority of delegations.

The new plan cannot be evolved by mere declarations citing paragraphs nor by formally postulating it. We must have the assurance, before we decide on plan making, that it will not shipwreck on principles and doctrines but carried through, if necessary, in spite of principles and doctrines. We must not forget one basic fact that, if the evolutionary method could ever crop up, it was because plan making failed on ground of rigid principles and doctrines postulating conditions which could not have been met. We have no desire to defend the evolutionary method in which we do not believe. But for the sake of justice we have to say that it was not invented to compete with plan making, it was and is still an inevitable consequence derived from the fact that plan making was disabled. It was disabled by factors responsible for what we call the "Prevailing International Situation". If this international situation still prevails we see nothing we can do here. We cannot make peace time plans applicable in war or vice versa. In this case the key to the solution of

our technical problems lies without this Conference. But if we should trust the statement made by the honourable head of the U.S.S.R., Delegation to the effect that the international situation is no excuse for the rejection of plan making, if this statement should de facto apply, here and now, then we would be only too glad to follow the way to any cooperation paved by facts, and facts alone. We should appreciate to hear of the basic elements of a plan to be suggested by the U.S.S.R. Delegation for a generally acceptable solution of frequency usage. Because the frequency usage, as it stands, is in a state of revolution. Those who experienced revolution will understand that it has its own laws and will follow only them once unchained. No citing of paragraphs will stop it. The only one which could still stop it is not practiced. Neither was it mentioned in this Conference. It is the one prescribing to refrain from causing harmful interference. And this is the very essence of the problem before us. We should keep in mind that there is no need to avail ourselves of any evolutionary method as long as or as soon as a plan might promise early success. Both success and earliness depend on us. If we want a plan we will have it. However, there is another point we should like to mention, which, in our mind, was an obstacle on the way of plan making: the lack of moral firmness in submitting inflated requirements. Because if it were not for this, even the international situation could not have prevented us from having a plan. The postulation of a Frequency Usage Record, as a symbol of truly minimum requirements and the necessity of monitoring is a rather sad documentation of this. We can of course explain it: it is the fear of administrations that their minimum requirements may not be satisfied. There is only one way to ban this fear: by having a plan, a plan based on reality. But a new plan. It is high time to realise that old plans cannot be implemented. Old plans become with time obsolete, they contain obstacles which can only be eliminated by eliminating the plans as a whole. We also should accept the fact that it is not the plans which are of value to us but the experience gained and the knowledge acquired. If the P.F.B. could have completed its plans in four months, it is evident that we can reach the goal as efficiently as the P.F.B. In that case, we will have plans which obtain to-day and will obtain in the near future. We should not waste our time and energy in futile corrections, amendments and modifications to old plans, defying old assignments in order to create space for new ones. But there is another very important factor, too : to-day we are willing to accept facts which we declined to accept earlier; we have come down to facts. Consequently, we consider that we can start with plan making. All what we have to do during this Conference can be summarized in the following proposal :-

- 1) to set up a committee to work out
 - (a) the principles to be applied and
 - (b) the basic structure to be given to the new plan;
- 2) to make recommendations to this Conference regarding the body for
 - (a) evolving and
 - (b) implementing the plans.

We are convinced that a plan as outlined is the correct solution to our problem. It would therefore be futile to give our opinion on the documents mentioned in Working Document 88.

If, however, the Conference would decide that the present situation is not opportune for preparing a plan we will abide by the majority decision. We shall be just sorry for the loss of time necessary to convince administrations that a plan is the only correct solution for the implementation of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations.

ITALY

The Italian Delegation thinks it necessary to divide its statement into two parts, the first concerning the fixed, land mobile and tropical broadcasting services and the second high frequency broadcasting.

Part One. As regards the implementation of the Atlantic City Frequency Allocation Table, the Italian Delegation believes, in principle, that the adoption of voluntary procedure on the lines of the proposals in document 131 would be unsuitable and that it would be unadvisable to accept in advance the resulting frequency assignments.

The Italian Delegation considers that frequencies for the fixed, land mobile and tropical broadcasting services in the bands of the Atlantic City Table should be assigned on the basis of a previously accepted list, founded on suitable technical principles and the real requirements of administrations.

These conditions do not at present exist, because knowledge of administrations' real requirements is very uncertain and the engineering principles in documents 130, 132 and 140, do not fulfil, in the view of the Italian Delegation, the condition mentioned above.

For these reasons, the Italian Delegation considers that the preparation of the Frequency List must be postponed to a later date.

However, to show its desire to cooperate, the Italian Delegation would be ready to accept the compromise solution of a gradual, voluntary transfer of the out-of-band frequencies into the Atlantic City bands by the procedure shown in document 131, on condition that this procedure should cease to be applied on the effective date of an officially adopted new Frequency List and that the frequency assignment resulting from the application of the transfer procedure should not be regarded as final.

As regards the method of drawing up the List, the Italian Delegation considers that the real requirements of administrations should be established on the basis of a list of frequencies actually in use, to be drawn up, and that the engineering principles should be fixed by an "ad hoc" technical Committee.

Part Two. As regards HF broadcasting, the Italian Delegation considers that the Atlantic City Allocation Table can be implemented only by a plan accepted by the large majority of administrations.

Until it is possible to obtain such a plan, the Italian Delegation considers that administrations should have the faculty of voluntarily transferring the frequencies used for HF broadcasting into the bands allocated to that service in the Atlantic City Table, on the lines of the procedure shown in document 125.

- 47 -
(Doc. 213 - E)

The Italian Delegation reserves the right to examine whether and how far its suggestions have been taken into account in the proposals to be formulated by the "ad hoc" Group and then to submit any observations and reservations it may have to make.

In addition to the statement, I ask all the Delegates here who took part in the Florence/Rapallo Conference to bear witness that that Conference was on the point of obtaining results in at least part of its terms of reference and would have done so had not a circular arrived from the Government of the United States, which, on account of the international situation, asked for the work to be stopped and for all Conferences scheduled for the near future to be postponed to 1954 and even 1957.

St.

J A P A N

The Japanese Administration earnestly desires that every stipulation of the Atlantic City Radio Regulation be implemented as soon as possible.

In preparation of the New International Frequency List, all the members of the I.T.U. have endeavoured so long with every effort, patience and expenditure. However, the result is not yet fully successful especially in the part of the Frequency List which is now under discussion in this Committee to find a measure of accommodation.

Although the preparation of the list of this part concerned is preferable, it seems to us; time is necessary for the completion of the list, even with further cooperation and efforts among all administrations, considering the present circumstances.

If the frequency lists for aeronautical and maritime mobile services which are directly related to the safety of lives and properties, were adopted by this conference and put into force in the near future, as the Japanese Delegation wishes the radio communications of other services which are operated within these bands will cause serious difficulties to the proper execution of the services mentioned above.

The Japanese Delegation, from this point of view, considers it to be desirable that even before the preparation of the New International Frequency List for the whole radio frequency spectrum is completed, the frequencies of stations now working in the out-of-band frequencies of the Atlantic City Table should be shifted to the in-band frequencies as soon as possible.

Following above consideration, the Japanese Delegation is of the opinion that a voluntary process of gradual implementation of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations along the lines contained in Documents 131 and 125 or the compromised proposal in Doc. 205 is acceptable.

LEBANON AND SAUDI ARABIA

The opinion of the Delegation of Lebanon as well as that of Saudi Arabia is that the requirements of the smaller countries can best be provided by the implementation of the Atlantic City Tables in accordance with an approved plan.

However, the evolutionary method could be acceptable to these smaller countries only if some means were also found and provided to insure that their interests were fully protected.

M E X I C O

The Delegation of Mexico states that its administration has always advocated that the use of the frequencies in the spectrum should be established, on a world-wide and regional basis, by means of realistic technical plans prepared on the basis of the most efficient frequency usage from the engineering aspect and reflecting accurately the requirements of all administrations.

We believe that most delegations at this Conference have the same desire; nevertheless we realise that even the most equitable plan can be of use only if it is adopted unanimously. This, for the moment, seems difficult we cannot say when the circumstances causing this abnormal situation will change, but we must be optimistic.

We already have, or are completing, Regional Plans for frequencies below 4,000 kc/s, which we find satisfactory; we also have a plan for the R and OR aeronautical mobile services and for the maritime mobile services - both telegraph and telephone - and a basic plan for high frequency broadcasting, which has many good points and is mentioned in Document 205 as a determining factor; this document has the approval of our delegation.

Moreover, in our opinion the Fixed, Land Mobile and Tropical Broadcasting Services in the bands above 4,000 kc/s cannot be planned immediately; this is recognized by almost all the delegations. Nevertheless we cannot recommend that the status quo be maintained; to us it would seem preferable to adopt the principles and method described in Document 131 as it is or with any amendments of form which may be made after it has been studied by the Ad Hoc Group.

In spite of what I have just said, Mr. Chairman, we think that a careful study should be made of the proposals to implement certain bands for the Fixed Service and also the whole of the bands allocated to other services, with the exception of those bands where, in the absence of an agreement, it is impossible to implement specific assignment plans. In other words the Group should examine any proposal to implement only the plans for certain parts of the frequency spectrum. If the situation in the other bands would thereby be worsened, such implementation would not be acceptable to my delegation.

Mx.

NORWAY

The Norwegian Delegation favours a planned approach for implementation of the Atlantic City Frequency Allocation Table, which should shorten considerably the length of the period when difficult problems of interference must be dealt with and solved, and should ensure accommodation of the maximum possible requirements in the spectrum at an early date.

However, considering that such planning would take a considerable time, and that it is of the utmost importance to make a quick start and implement as soon as possible the frequency plans for the aeronautical service and the maritime mobile service, and Norwegian Delegation considers that an interim period of gradual implementation followed by a planning stage represents a more elastic and practical approach to the solution of the problems.

(Doc. 213-E)

NEW ZEALAND

The New Zealand Delegation is anxious to have the Conference make arrangements for the world's radio services to operate in accordance with the Atlantic City Frequency Allocation Table. We are prepared to admit the use of expedients not contemplated at Atlantic City in order to get this accomplished in a reasonable time. We give the following replies to the questions asked in D.T. 88 :-

1. No - this method is not preferred (we have explained why we consider it has many unsound features). If no plan or controlled method can be generally agreed upon, and we think it is now too late in the Conference for this to be done, then we will accept the voluntary method, but with certain qualifications referred to below under Question 3.
2. Yes, for the broadcasting bands (Document 129) as referred to in answer to Question 3. No, in regard to the fixed services.
3. For the broadcasting bands we support, in general, the recommendations contained in the report of Sub-Working Group 7B3, Document 184, as revised in Committee 7 (Document 205).

For fixed services we support the voluntary method, provided the frequencies employed are recognized as having interim status only, and that its adoption is accompanied by an expressed understanding that the IFRB will eventually assume its functions as given in the Regulations. In making voluntary movements we recommend that Administrations should employ the frequencies given in existing PFB Lists, as far as they can, as this will facilitate the later work of the IFRB.

USSR Question.

We support any method generally acceptable to the Members of the Union and if so agreed, consider it comes within the meaning of being on an organized (coordinated) basis. We do not object to movements being made in advance of the preparation of a complete International Frequency List, provided the technical methods in the statutes of the IFRB are eventually realized.

(Doc. 213 - E)

PAKISTAN

In the meetings of the Working Groups of your Committee, we have expressed the point of view of our Delegation in the methods which have been proposed for implementing the Atlantic City Table. We have stressed there, and wish to emphasise now, that the only method of creating order in the chaotic high frequency usage is through a plan - an engineered plan based on the distribution of frequencies according to the requirements of the countries.

We have studied the evolutionary approach in Documents 125 and 131 for the implementation of the Atlantic City Table. We have certain fears if we employ this method - fear of creating more confusion and disorder than those which exist even today - fear of how the method of gradual adjustment will safeguard the interests of the countries who are in the category of "have nots" over the big users of high frequencies.

From the discussions that have taken place here and in the meetings of the Working Groups, we are constrained to point out that our fears are not allayed.

In the case of our country, Mr. Chairman, as you are aware and this Assembly knows, we are divided geographically into two parts separated by more than 2000 km. For us, therefore, it is not only a question of maintaining international broadcasting services and communication circuits but also we need high frequencies for our essential national circuits. The method of evolution does not promise us interference-free service.

In one of the meetings of Group 7A, Mr. Chairman, the honourable Delegate from India stated that for six months he tried to locate a clear channel in the 10 Mc/s band, but he did not find one. We have felt similar difficulties. We have been trying for the last two and a half years to locate clear channels - interference-free channels for our high frequency broadcasting and fixed services and we have not, I repeat "have not" met with success. For this reason quite a few of our essential circuits and services have remained effectively inoperative.

The evolutionary method, no doubt, aims to shift the "out-of-band" circuits into "in-band" spaces but, in fact, leaves this state of affairs to continue - not only to continue but to make it worse. In fact, where will the "out-of-band" operations and services be fitted when even now there is no room for the "in-band" services. The earlier we get rid of this confusion the better it is for us - for the small countries like ours. The method of gradual adjustment will lead to a plan in due course in which the countries with greater technical facilities will continue to have what they have got now and may even improve their position, while the underdeveloped countries, who have not yet fully developed their broadcasting and communication services, will be left with a few unprotected channels.

We cannot, therefore, agree to invite ourselves to such a state of affairs. We cannot, therefore, agree to a proposal advocating a method of gradual adjustment leading to the implementation of Atlantic City Table, as contained in Documents 125 and 131.

(Doc. 213 - E)

We continue to have faith in a planned approach and we believe that it is only through a pre-agreed list that we can implement the Atlantic City Table.

For the drafting of a plan for high frequency broadcasting, we should take the Mexico City Plan as the basis and should be guided by the work done by the Florence/Rapallo Conference. Mr. Chairman, we support the method advocated in Document 129. Until we get a plan and as a compromise we agree, in the interim period, to try to shift broadcasting services operating in bands other than those meant for broadcasting. We shall do so in so far as it is practicable. We, however, do not agree to implement the Atlantic City Table for high frequency Broadcasting Services through this process. We wish to emphasise that the interim period be reduced to a minimum and the process of planning be started immediately after the closure of this Conference.

For the fixed services we agree to take the P.F.B. plans as a basis for further planning. In order to make the completion of these plans possible, we also agree, if this could be the view of the Conference, to the principle of treating additional requirements in a second stage after adjustments to original P.F.B. plans have been made. We support the approach in Document 140.

For fixed services we favour the method of planning indicated in Document 140.

For the high frequency broadcasting we support the procedure outlined in Document 129 in principle. We are in favour of considering the modified requirements of only those countries who could not submit them in Florence/Rapallo. We feel that to make plan-making feasible, new requirements of only those countries should be considered who have not submitted any requirements so far.

We hope we have given answers to your questions in the comments above.

That is all Mr. Chairman. Thank you so much.

H/h

PARAGUAY

In the problems which confront us, it is clear that satisfactory conditions of regularity and efficiency, in accordance with the Atlantic City stipulations, depend entirely on the possibility of drawing up a general plan for the utilization of the radio spectrum, recognized and respected by all the Members of the Union.

As this conditions, in the present circumstances, cannot be fulfilled for all services, it is necessary, for those services in which this possibility does not exist, to find a procedure for a satisfactory provisional solution which will enable the general plans of which we have spoken to be eventually obtained.

In this connection, of the plans which have been submitted for our consideration, those which advocate gradual implementation (Doc. 131 and 205) seem to us to tackle the immediate problem in the most practical way.

As regards the plans so far drawn up and those which will be submitted for approval later at this Conference, we feel that it would be highly desirable to implement them as soon as possible, as an active measure towards bringing the established services into line with the principles and allocations fixed at Atlantic City.

Finally, we consider it absolutely essential to retain a technical centre (IERB) to carry out the checking and provide the advice mentioned in the proposed methods.

Mx.

NETHERLANDS

The reasons why the Netherlands' Administration has presented the proposal contained in the Second Volume of Proposals are based on the necessity of implementing the Atlantic City Allocation Table, in order that the Maritime and Aeronautical Mobile Plans will be enabled to come into force.

Our proposal for a controlled approach for the Fixed services shows a way of implementation, and an orderly one.

The Netherlands' Administration, however, is prepared to accept any other approach which will actually solve the problem, the only condition being that this proposal will provide a workable solution to the problem.

The way of making Plans on the lines followed by the P.F.B. has, in our opinion, proved to be impossible. Two years of fruitless efforts have shown this very clearly. In one of the closing sessions of the P.F.B. we explained the reasons for this failure and it is not necessary to repeat them here.

Since we have often been reminded by the Delegate of the USSR of the fact that we are still living under the Cairo regulations it might be useful to express our opinion in the proposal contained in Document 54 (revised), which according to the point of view of the USSR is the only equitable one. In our opinion, however, it does not solve the problem since it only gives rules for the compilation of a Frequency List without taking into consideration the necessary means to secure that the frequencies in the List can be operated for the purposes indicated. Moreover, it is not an equitable solution because if we base ourselves upon the Cairo regulations as advocated by the USSR Delegation, the entries in the List which are inband Atlantic City but are out-of-band Cairo are certainly illegal. Nevertheless the USSR proposal intends to give such entries a privileged position over the inband Cairo but out-of-band Atlantic City entries.

The same objection can be made against the so-called evolutionary approach contained in Document 131 because the Administrations which have filed inband Atlantic City but out-of-band Cairo registrations have, in fact, already made the first step in the evolutionary process preventing other Administrations which adhered to the Cairo regulations to occupy these spaces.

The method advocated in Document 131 also fails in prescribing means to secure that the more than 10000 voluntary transfers can be effected. The various ways indicated in the pages 1 and 2 of Document 131 are of little use in this respect for the following reasons.

Possibilities of interchanges as indicated under a), b) and c) only occurring in a limited part of the spectrum, viz. only in the bands

4000 - 5500
17100 - 17700
21000 - 27500

Success along the ways d), e) and f) fully depends upon the availability of suitable space in the spectrum. These possibilities are very restricted in the absence of a method which prescribes how to create space.

Initiative by the IFRB as indicated under g) can only be successful if all actions taken by the Administrations are controlled by the IFRB.

Paragraph h) can only be considered as a rather pointless addition.

The proposal in Document 130 is an attempt to provide extra space in the only possible way by making use of the possibility of smaller channel separation. These separations will become workable by the introduction of better equipment. The use of equipment in accordance with the present stage of art is an absolute necessity if a decrease of spectrum of more than 20% for the Fixed services has to be accepted.

The main reason for agreeing to the Atlantic City Table was - at least as far as our Administration is concerned - that the Fixed services as compared for instance to the Mobile Services are in an easier position to apply better engineering methods. Now, if Administrations continue to refuse to apply better engineering practice it is - in the opinion of our Administration - impossible to implement the table and the only alternative is then to stick to the Cairo regulations.

In the course of this meeting it has been said on several occasions that a planned approach has no value unless unanimity or at least a firm majority is obtained. This, however, is true for every approach and for the evolutionary approach it might be even worse, as here the Administrations which do not cooperate may even get a more favourable position than those who cooperate.

The Netherlands Delegation, however, still thinks it possible to intermarry Document 130 and 131, in order to arrive at a generally more acceptable solution.

I beg for your indulgence, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, because to formulate our point of view it will be necessary to go through the spectrum in a rather detailed manner.

Band 4000 - 5500 kc/s.

This band is shared under the Cairo Table between Fixed and Mobile services. 465 kc/s of this band are in the Atlantic City Table exclusively allocated to Fixed Services; 495 kc/s exclusively to Mobile Services, and 530 kc/s are still shared between these services, while 10 kc/s are allocated to Standard Frequencies.

Consequently, adjustment might be obtained by interchanges and voluntary transfers, since the available space for the Fixed service is not considerably less than under the Cairo Table.

Band 5500 - 8200 kc/s

In this band the Cairo allocation to the Fixed service is 1525 kc/s; the Atlantic City allocation is 1350 kc/s, or about 89% of its original space. In this part of the spectrum there are no interchange possibilities whatsoever.

50 kc/s have to be cleared for Broadcasting;
10 kc/s for Aeronautical Mobile (R);
110 kc/s for Aeronautical Mobile (OR);
5 kc/s for Maritime Mobile.

Since the decrease in space is not much more than 10% the adjustment might be obtained by voluntary transfers, although it seems to be advisable to fix a certain order in which the bands are to be cleared.

Band 8200 - 12300 kc/s

Moves in this part of the spectrum can partly be avoided by re-allocating the 10005 - 10100 kc/s Aem(R) band to the Fixed service, and the 11080 - 11175 kc/s Fixed service band to the Mobile service, in this case the Aeronautical Mobile (R) service.

If this re-allocation is agreed to the problem still to be solved is: How to compress the Fixed Service entries over 2950 kc/s into 2380 kc/s, or in about 80% of its original space, clearing:

150 kc/s for Broadcasting;
150 kc/s for Aeronautical Mobile (R);
75 kc/s for Aeronautical Mobile (OR);
265 kc/s for Maritime Mobile;
10 kc/s for Standard Frequencies;

and occupying

80 kc/s from the Mobile services.

An evolutionary approach without interchange possibilities and without any control in this part of the spectrum will certainly lead to complete failure and will result in more chaos by a considerable increase of interference. Therefore a controlled method must be applied.

Band 12300 - 17100 kc/s

Comparatively small interchange possibilities occur between the 12300 - 12330 kc/s band and the 12825 - 13360 kc/s band, which will be of little help.

The problem to be solved is: How to compress the Fixed service entries over 2925 kc/s into 2320 kc/s, or about 80 % of its original space, clearing:

- 100 kc/s for Broadcasting;
- 100 kc/s for Aeronautical Mobile (R);
- 150 kc/s for Aeronautical Mobile (OR);
- 375 kc/s for Maritime Mobile;
- 20 kc/s for Standard Frequencies;

and occupying

- 90 kc/s from the Mobile services;
- 50 kc/s from the Amateurs.

The only solution is, in our opinion, to apply a controlled method, since the evolutionary approach will certainly lead to complete failure.

Band 17100 - 17700 kc/s

This band is shared under the Cairo Table between Fixed and Mobile services. 340 kc/s of this band are in the Atlantic City Allocation Table, exclusively allocated to Fixed services, and 260 kc/s exclusively to Maritime Mobile services.

Consequently, adjustment might be obtained by interchanges and voluntary transfers without any control.

Band 17700 - 21000 kc/s

In this band the Cairo allocation to the Fixed service is 3200 kc/s; the Atlantic City allocation is 2950 kc/s, or about 92 % of its original space. In this band

- 100 kc/s have to be cleared for Broadcasting;
- 70 kc/s for Aeronautical Mobile (R);
- 60 kc/s for Aeronautical Mobile (OR);
- 20 kc/s for Standard Frequencies.

Since the decrease in space is less than 10% the adjustment might be obtained by voluntary transfers, although it seems to be desirable to fix a certain order in which the bands are to be cleared.

Band 21000 - 27500 kc/s

Since the spectrum space for the Fixed service under the Atlantic City Allocation Table is greater than that under the Cairo Table, the evolutionary approach will certainly have a reasonable chance for success, the more since many interchange possibilities occur in this part of the spectrum.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, the Netherlands Delegation is prepared to accept the evolutionary approach for the bands below 8200 kc/s and for those above 17100 kc/s, on the condition that for the bands between 5500 and 8200 kc/s and for those between 17700 and 21000 kc/s a certain order will be indicated in which the bands are to be cleared.

For the bands between 8200 and 17100 kc/s the following control is suggested:

1. Nominated one third of the number of inband 5 kc/s spaced channels as channels for narrow bandwidth emissions. The channels with the fewest number of wide bandwidth emissions will be so nominated. These channels will be reserved for voluntary moves of out-of-band narrow bandwidth emissions.
2. The remaining inband channels, two thirds of the total number, will be reserved for voluntary moves of out-of-band wide bandwidth emissions.

If this is agreeable to the delegations which advocate the evolutionary approach the Netherlands Delegation is prepared to make a more detailed proposal in this respect.

As far as the Broadcasting bands are concerned the Netherlands Delegation is in favour of the compromise proposal of Working Group 7B3 as amended by the Delegations of Egypt and France, and which is now reflected in Document 205.

To conclude, the Netherlands Delegation thinks it useful to observe that it considers the Berne List a better basis than a Current Frequency Usage Record, which in all probability will give a considerably inflated picture of the frequencies in use, so that it might become further remote from the reality than the Berne List. However, it is to this Conference to decide what basis will be used and our Delegation will follow the majority opinion.

PHILIPPINES REPUBLIC

1. "After considering the relative advantages and disadvantages of the several methods of approach to the final implementation of the Atlantic City Table as outlined in Documents 125, 129, 130, 131, 132 and 140, my Delegation considers that the voluntary process of gradual implementation of the Table along the lines contained in Documents 131 and 125 gives better promise of success to an orderly and early implementation.
2. "The flexible manner with which circuit operations are to be adjusted by Administrations themselves in order to suit their individual requirements is the most practical way of evolving a List which might meet unanimous approval by Administrations. By doing the gradual adjustment of out-of-band circuits into the proper Atlantic City bands, Administrations may realize the futility of putting so many requirements which, actually could not be put into practical operation, because there will be a limit of space saturation of the frequency spectrum beyond which it will not be economically justifiable to operate. On the other hand, Administrations may also find that, in actual practice there are sufficiently large numbers of clear channels within the right band where they may safely operate without harmful interference.
3. "The other methods proposed by some Delegations have the following inherent difficulties :
 - 1) The psychological tendency of some Administrations to submit excessive requirements more than those that are actually in use.
 - 2) In case consolidation may be required the degree of consolidation is hard to determine and difficult to impose on those Administrations who will not voluntarily do it themselves.
 - 3) It is not advisable for the Conference to prescribe the manner of determining the actual or minimum requirements of Administrations as that privilege is an inherent right which belongs only to Administrations themselves.
 - 4) Engineering principles, although they may be fruitfully used as a basis in our work, have become of less practical importance at this stage of the work for the three reasons stated above. The history of the P.F.B. is known to all of us.
 - 5) The compression method is impractical, in view of its deliberate neglect of engineering principles of channelling and the complicated manner contemplated to be followed in the preparation of a complete List for implementation.
4. "My Administration wants a complete International Frequency List prepared within a reasonable time, but our immediate concern is the maintenance in operation of our existing radio circuits. Mr. Chairman, we have more faith in the orderly and gradual adjustment process of implementation, rather than in the orderly approach, but in principle only, to a disorderly method based on an antiquated and disordered Berne List.
5. "For the foregoing reasons stated, and in consideration of the existing international situation, my Delegation believes that it is more practical to adopt that method which gives promise of early implementation and more freedom to Administrations to do their own circuit engineering

by gradual, actual operational process of circuit adjustment into the Atlantic City Table. Mr. Chairman, the Delegation of the Republic of the Philippines, relying on the good will and the spirit of international cooperation of Administrations for the achievement of their common objective of promoting the worldwide progress of radiocommunication service, strongly recommends the adoption by Committee 7 of the method of gradual implementation, as outlined in Documents 131 and 125.

"Nevertheless, in the event that the Conference may find it necessary to adopt a method other than that to which we now subscribe, my Administration signifies its intention of respecting the final decision of the Conference."

REPUBLIC OF POLAND

"Mr. Chairman,

With reference to the questions raised in Document D.T. 88 (EARC), the Delegation of the Republic of Poland first of all deems it necessary to state that it considers that the only irrefutably correct and acceptable method for the changeover to the Atlantic City Table would be one effected in conformity with the directives of the Telecommunications Convention and the provisions of number 1077, Article 47 of the Radio Regulations by which we are bound. It must be noted that in our opinion the question of the possibility of the changeover to the Atlantic City Frequency Table is altogether premature, since the legal justification for the consideration of that question can only arise after the complete New International Frequency List has been prepared and approved by an Ordinary Administrative Conference.

As regards our replies to the other questions, they are based on the result of an analysis of Documents 130, 132, 131 and 140 of Working Group 7A and Documents 124, 129 and 184 submitted by the Chairman of Working Group 7B for consideration by Committee 7.

At the appropriate time the Delegation of the Republic of Poland adopted a definite attitude as regards the above-mentioned documents and proposed that they be rejected. We did that because we reached the following conclusions:

1. The International Telecommunications Convention (Atlantic City 1947) at present in force, together with the Radio Regulations annexed thereto, states absolutely clearly that the approval of the draft of a complete New International Frequency List is the basic task of our Conference. What, then, must that list be like? Exact instructions regarding this are likewise contained in the Radio Regulations. They are as follows:
 - a) The New International Frequency List must be compiled so as to take into account the real needs of all countries Members of the Telecommunications Union, at the same time precluding the likelihood of mutual harmful interference;
 - b) In preparing such a draft list, account must be taken of the existing assignment of frequencies which has been tried out over a period of more than one decade. Moreover, the many difficulties which would arise as a result of the introduction of unnecessary changes must also be taken into account;
 - c) The New International Frequency List must be established so that the countries concerned may improve and develop their radio communications. Furthermore, particular attention should be accorded to the requirements of those countries, the development of whose radio communications was retarded as a result of the Second World War. I should like to emphasize that the Republic of Poland is one of these countries.

d) The Frequency List, in accordance with the use for which it is intended, must also take into account the existing priority of frequency notifications registered in the Berne List.

The Delegation of the Republic of Poland considers that the establishment of such an equitable and complete draft New International Frequency List constitutes not only a problem to be solved by our Conference, but is also an essential factor governing the further development of radio communications.

Let us now examine Documents 130, 132, 131 and 140 submitted by Working Group 7A for consideration by Committee 7.

a) It is perfectly clear that Document 130 and 131 are entirely contrary to the directions and provisions of Article 47 of the Radio Regulations and to the basic provisions of the Resolution relating to the preparation of a New International Frequency List. It should be particularly pointed out that the demand contained in Document 131 regarding the discontinuance of the publication of the Berne List is clearly contrary to Article 47 of the Radio Regulations. That Article stipulates that the frequency notification and registration procedure laid down in the Cairo Radio Regulations and that part of the Cairo Table which relates to the assignments of frequencies in bands below 27,500 kc/s shall remain in force until the New International Frequency List is brought into effect. I repeat: is brought into effect.

b) On the basis of the above arguments, a conclusion is also reached that the proposal contained in Document 131 that a partial changeover to the Atlantic City Table be effected before a complete New International Frequency List has been approved would lead to nothing but a complete disorganization of existing radiocommunications and to utter chaos in what is known as the "ether" and that, moreover, there is no juridical justification for examining it at the present time.

c) The proposal contained in Document 131 regarding the preparation by the Members of the I.F.R.B. of a "Frequency Usage Record" which is designed to a certain extent to replace the Berne List, constitutes a recommendation without any foundation, either legal or practical. Its only aim appears to be to find work for the honourable members of the above-mentioned I.F.R.B.

d) As regards Document 140, that is another story. It constitutes an unsuccessful attempt to base the work of our Conference on the results of the work of the P.F.B. But we know that the results of the work of the P.F.B. turned out to be exceedingly lamentable and ended in complete failure. The recommendations contained in Document 140 show the same trend.

e) As regards Document 132, it is based on the so-called "voluntary" consideration. But that "voluntary" basis cannot be applied until the basic methods employed by Committee 7 have been changed. We shall indicate later how these methods should be altered.

3. Now let us consider Documents 125, 129 and 184 submitted by Group 8B.

a) As regards high frequency broadcasting, it is proposed in Document 125 that a changeover of the frequencies of radio stations should be effected in accordance with the Atlantic City Table before a complete and coordinated draft New International Frequency List has been approved by an Ordinary Radio Conference. Such a recommendation creates a situation which once again emphasises that it is contrary to the basic provisions of the Radio Regulations. It must also be pointed out that this question, being a complex technical problem, cannot be solved by a mere vote by a show of hands. This is a question of the voice of a country in the ether. It must be solved not by a simple majority vote but by the creation of conditions in which radiocommunications could be carried out without mutual harmful and unnecessary interference.

b) The authors of Document 125 also consider that the way out of all the unsolved difficulties must be found by the members of the I.F.R.B., i.e. that the I.F.R.B. must carry out all the work which was not carried out by all the previous conferences working on the preparation of separate parts of the draft of the so far inexistent New International Frequency List, including the part relating to high frequency broadcasting. At the same time, the I.F.R.B. must study the coordination of the utilization of frequencies by Administrations. We consider that this problem can and must be solved by the Administrations themselves, without any pressure or interference whatsoever from the I.F.R.B., i.e. of an organ of the International Telecommunications Union which can, in any case, only exist after a coordinated draft New International Frequency List has been established.

c) It is perfectly obvious that the proposals contained in Documents 125, 129 and 184 regarding the changeover in one form or another to the Atlantic City Table before the New International Frequency List has been prepared and approved should be rejected since they are contrary to Article 47 of the Radio Regulations.

4. In evaluating the above-mentioned documents, the Delegation of the Republic of Poland has once again reached the conclusion that the aim of recommendations contained in these documents is not to be of real assistance to our Conference in seeking a way out of the impasse, but to some extent to endeavour to sanction the unfair attempt to re-channel and re-assign frequencies, chiefly to the advantage of the U.S.A., the United Kingdom and a few other countries. These attempts take no account whatsoever of the real needs of many countries and cannot, therefore, produce any positive results. Finally, these attempts are contrary to the basic trend of radiocommunication development on a world scale and as such are contrary to the basic provisions of the Telecommunication Convention by which we are bound. That is why all the documents mentioned in our statement are altogether unacceptable to us. The Delegation of the Republic of Poland considers that they should be rejected.

5. To summarize, the Delegation of the Republic of Poland considers that there is a way out of the situation, i.e. the application of the methods and recommendations advocated in Document 54 (revised) submitted to our Conference by the U.S.S.R. Delegation. We deem it essential to draw the attention of the delegates once again to the necessity of carefully studying the above-mentioned document, since the recommendations contained therein advocate the only possible acceptable method at the present time, and afford a possibility of establishing a fair and realistic New International Frequency List.

PORTUGAL

The provisions of the Atlantic City Regulations governing the use of frequencies are based on two fundamental principles:

- a) the preparation of an engineered list in which the spectrum is suitably apportioned to enable new services to develop and, in particular, to make it possible to transfer the frequencies of the fixed service into much narrower bands than are at present occupied by that service;
- b) the preparation of an engineered list in which all frequencies are suitably protected, so that the list can be taken as the basis for the development of more equitable conditions of frequency usage and protection.

Consequently, since the preparation of an engineered list is at the basis of a very large part of the Regulations, it should be the final goal.

However, we should not indulge in flights of utopian fancy and imagine that the list can be prepared at the present Conference or even immediately after it ends.

Nevertheless, this statement of the facts should not induce the Conference to take any steps that might undo the enormous work already done. The situation results, in particular, from the failure of Administrations to understand the principles laid down at Atlantic City, which also caused the failure of the PFB and the Broadcasting Conferences. Pending a more satisfactory presentation of the requirements to be met, every effort should be made to keep up to date the technical work already done. At the same time, by taking the greatest possible advantage of the engineers on the IFRB it should be possible either to prepare the plans in a short time or to assemble a maximum of data for the next administrative conference.

The above are the basic considerations underlying the Portuguese Delegation's replies to the questionnaire in D.T. 88.

QUESTION 1:

A voluntary method of gradual implementation of the Atlantic City Table is not, in itself, the most suitable, and it is very doubtful whether it will lead to any practical result. Nor could Article 11 of the Radio Regulations be implemented by means of such a method. However, in view of the present situation, which results from the failure of the PFB and the broadcasting conferences, we have no alternative but to try it.

As regards the fixed service, our Delegation agrees in principle with Document 131 by Working Group 7A2. However, to increase the chances of success of a method of progressive transfer, it is essential that the record of frequency usage spoken of in the document should be compiled in such a way as to give an accurate picture of the use each Administration makes of the frequencies it utilises.

To this end:

a) Each frequency must be shown with a single reception area, and if the reception area is shown, it should be sufficiently limited. Thus, the reception areas for which the frequency is used sporadically should not be shown; such a procedure would lead to errors in assessing the normal times of use of the frequency.

b) The record should have an annex giving a table of the frequencies in the record, grouped by circuits. This is essential if sharing possibilities are to be assessed.

As regards broadcasting, the position is the same; but the form of Document 125 by Working Group 7B1 should be amended so as to oblige Administrations to supply data on the use they make of their frequencies.

QUESTION 2:

As regards the Fixed service, in view of the excess of requirements and the technical potentialities of the spectrum, it does not seem that plans can be prepared after the end of the Conference. The IFRB should, however, keep the engineering principles prepared by the PFB up to date, so that it can use them in helping Administrations during the process of progressive transfer. The IFRB should also attempt to prepare a complete plan for the whole spectrum on the basis of the actual use of frequencies as shown by the record and by international monitoring.

As regards broadcasting, our Delegation believes that the IFRB should be directed to prepare a plan on the basis of the results of the Mexico City and Rapallo Conferences and the Technical Plan Committee, or to make a clear statement of the obstacles to preparing such a plan. Thus, the Documents of Groups 7B1 and 7B2 should be combined on the lines of the attempts made in Group 7B3 and Document 205.

The preparation of the plan should not prevent the Conference from recommending Administrations to take all the necessary measures for the transfer of their out-of-band frequencies. This would be of advantage for broadcasting for, once a plan is established, the broadcasting bands should be available and entirely free of other services.

QUESTION 3 AND USSR QUESTION:

Our reply to these questions is implicitly given above.

F.P.R. of YUGOSLAVIA

With reference to document DT 88, our Delegation wishes to make the following statement :

On all occasions so far, our Delegation has expressed the views of our country which prefers an orderly use of frequencies in the sphere of radio communications.

In the documents submitted, we cannot see any overall solution to this problem in the sense we should like. In each of the documents there are constructive proposals along with proposals that are not absolutely clear.

But the discussions which have taken place in the last few months have very clearly shown that there are delegations which have no desire to adopt any of the methods proposed for a rapid solution of the problems. And so there can be no guarantee that the plans, if made, would be respected by every Member of the Union.

Since we must reach a decision on the problem as it stands, our Delegation takes the view that the method described in document 131 might provide a provisional solution meeting the requirements of all the Members of the Union and, we hope, on a basis of equality.

As regards high frequency broadcasting, our Delegation, following out its view that a planning method is preferable in the drawing up of plans for the high frequency broadcasting service, believes that the discussions in Committee 7 have not brought out sufficiently strong opinions to the contrary to convince us that another method, without prior planning, could more successfully fulfil the terms of reference of this Conference.

In other words, our Delegation considers that, if a planning method be abandoned, the present chaos in high frequency broadcasting will become worse. There is no need to point out that such a situation benefits only those countries which are richer in technical resources, i.e. which have more numerous and more powerful transmitters.

"Voluntary" methods or methods of evolution cannot provide the possibility for new countries, or existing countries with low-powered stations, to find room for their modest requirements in the various bands under the conditions laid down at Atlantic City.

Broadcasting is of a different nature from the transmissions of other services : transmitter power is of the greatest importance and necessitates planned utilization of frequencies and frequency-hours, especially for short-wave broadcasting.

In view of the above, which provides adequate justification for our opinion, our Delegation considers that the method described in document 129 is the only one which is conceived in the spirit of Atlantic City and which can really meet, the actual, concrete needs of all the countries Members of the Union and of those which will become Members in the future.

Rt

ROUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

In accordance with the decision reached by Committee 7, I should like to express the views of our Delegation concerning the method to be adopted by the Conference. I take this opportunity to stress the particular importance of having a correct, fair method, for it will have direct repercussions of the greatest importance, not only on the work of our Conference but also on the future development of all the radio services.

Article 47 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations provides for the preparation of an International Frequency List for all services and all frequencies between 14 and 27,500 kc/s. The Resolutions appertaining to the preparation of the List provide that in preparing it the requirements of all countries must be taken into consideration on an equal footing, that continuous operation of the present services without interference must be respected, and that adequate provision must be made for future expansion of the services.

These conditions are clear and unequivocal. But to accomplish those tasks it is necessary to work on a just basis, with a sound, correct method. Attempts so far made have not produced any constructive result, or any fair plan which respects the Atlantic City provisions, the chief reason being precisely that we do not have a sound and fair method.

We and other delegations have on several occasions pointed out the discrimination shown in certain plans - for example in the aeronautical mobile and maritime mobile plans, in the PFB lists, etc. Has any attempt been made to remedy those defects? The reply is: No! The situation remains the same today. The drafts submitted to us are quite as unacceptable for many countries as in the past. Why? Is it impossible to respect the Atlantic City provisions concerning the preparation of the new List? In our opinion it is quite possible, and the International Frequency List can be prepared on the lines laid down at Atlantic City.

That is why our Delegation insists that the Atlantic City provisions, which take fair account of the interests of all countries, must be respected.

Nevertheless, we see various attempts to get certain plans accepted quickly and implemented separately, independently of the complete Frequency List. Such attempts are obviously illegal; they are contrary to the Atlantic City provisions, and no one can dispute that fact. Those provisions are clear and precise: their aim is to establish order in the ether and thus to bring an end to the chaotic situation which exists today, and that is why they stipulate that the transfer of frequencies cannot be made until there is a complete International Frequency List for all services.

If the List is split up into separate services, without due regard for the services as a whole, the result will be a worsening of the present situation. Such a method is illegal and inadmissible. In this connection I must point out to all delegations that they must not forget the signature of their Governments, which ratified the Convention and the Regulations.

Documents 125, 131, 184 and D.T. 87 propose a voluntary, unorganized changeover (the so-called gradual adjustment) of out-of-band frequencies. As we have already pointed out, this would inevitably lead to a chaotic situation; if each Administration were free to change its frequencies around at will, without a plan, it would certainly mean that powerful stations could occupy any frequency, and low-powered stations would find themselves in a disastrous situation. This unorganized changeover for certain services only is moreover illegal for the same reasons as I mentioned above. All such methods spring from the same source - Document 22 of the United States Delegation - and their aim is to strengthen certain privileged positions. Our Delegation cannot agree to such methods or approve the respective documents.

I must also mention that from time to time we hear, like a refrain, various proposals to invent new tasks for the IFRB as a centralizing and controlling agency for the so-called "frequency records" and even for the preparation of the plans. Our Delegation has already given its views on this matter: under the clear provisions of the Atlantic City Resolutions (page 89) the IFRB has no right to be functioning at the present time. The IFRB can take up its functions of registering frequencies, and other associated duties, after the new Frequency List has been approved.

To sum up :

- Our Delegation will not agree to any change of frequency until the complete International Frequency List has been prepared, and approved by an Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference.

- Our Delegation is opposed to voluntary, unorganized frequency transfers.

- Our Delegation considers that the IFRB has nothing to do with the preparation of the plans or of the International Frequency List.

After these considerations I should like to express the views of our Delegation regarding the course to be followed by our Conference if a positive result, in conformity with the Atlantic City Resolutions, is to be achieved:

- 1) The Conference must work out and adopt a method for preparing an International Frequency List which will take into account the interests of all countries on an equal footing. Such a method must be planned, exact and organized.

- 2) Each Administration must prepare, on its own, a new list of its frequencies and services, providing all the necessary preparatory measures, to conform to the Atlantic City Tables. These lists shall be submitted to the Secretariat of the I.T.U., which will publish them as the draft new International Frequency List.
- 3) This draft new List must be ratified by the next Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference.
- 4) Until the new International Frequency List has been prepared and approved, the Cairo method of notification and registration shall remain in force, in accordance with paragraph 1077 of Article 47 of the Radio Regulations.

These principles are, moreover, clearly explained in detail in Document 54 of the Delegation of the USSR.

UNITED KINGDOM

"Mr. Chairman, I wish first to emphasize that, despite the setbacks in the field of international co-ordination of radio frequency usage, during the past few years, the U.K. remains firmly of the opinion that the Atlantic City Allocation Table represents a substantial improvement on the Cairo Allocation Table and is anxious to see progress made towards its implementation as soon as possible. This implementation will make for order in the frequency spectrum. Moreover, it is particularly important for the effective operation of the aeronautical and maritime mobile services, and, in our view, is an essential preliminary to achieving that high efficiency in spectrum utilization which we all desire so much.

As everyone knows, Sir, the United Kingdom accepted the concept of a complete engineered frequency list as drawn up at Atlantic City and has in the past, contributed much time and energy to the various planning bodies. And indeed, we are striving at this conference for the preparation of acceptable plans for the mobile services and for the services using frequencies within the Regional bands.

But, Mr. Chairman, we must recognise that the planning of the high frequency FX, IM and Broadcasting bands in the range 4000 to 27500 kc/s presents very great difficulties at the present time. Before coming to this conference, we gave very careful consideration to the possibilities of planning in these bands and since then, we have studied the various planning proposals which have been worked out with such care by the working groups of this committee. The conclusion we have drawn from these studies is that any procedure for the implementation of these bands based on the prior preparation of an assignment list cannot afford a practicable solution at the present time. All methods of planning seem to us, Mr. Chairman, to have several fundamental drawbacks in present circumstances. In the first place, they are dependent, to a very large extent, on the submission of complete and accurate data from virtually all countries - and certainly from all major countries - in the world. Secondly, even if plans could be produced which could be shown to be satisfactory for virtually all the countries in the world, they would be of little value unless there was almost unanimous agreement on a method and timetable for their implementation. The United Kingdom, Mr. Chairman, suggests that this conference must face reality and in so doing, recognise that there is little likelihood of either of these pre-requisites to the acceptance of a solution based on planning being secured.

If I may, at this state, Mr. Chairman, I shall now indicate very briefly our attitude towards each of the three forms of planning which are under consideration by your committee.

Mx.

We recognise quite clearly the value of the aim underlying the proposal of Document 130 - the so-called Planned Approach - in endeavouring to retain, within a form of planning, the advantages inherent in the present pattern of frequency usage as built up over years of experience - which advantages are so real and yet so difficult to analyse technically. We feel, however, that in addition to the general disadvantages of a planning method at the present time, which I have already explained, the Planned Approach has the serious disadvantage that compression of existing services within the new bands would be carried out on a largely arbitrary basis, which demands a uniform and sudden improvement in technical standards. We feel strongly that while arbitrary compression of this kind would in some cases result in improved efficiency of utilisation of the spectrum, in many cases very serious interference would result. Moreover, the widespread changes in frequency usage necessitated by the application of this proposal would result in the break-up of the valuable long established sharing patterns; and because these changes would need to be carried out in large groups, there would be no chance of assessing the acceptability of each individual change by the test - the cardinal test - of experience, or of reverting to the status quo if, in practice, the changes proved unworkable.

Turning now to the fully engineered approach - the working groups concerned have carried out valuable studies of the transactions of the P.F.B. and of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, but we fail to see in their reports any suggestions which would indicate that the fully engineered approach can be so modified as to avoid the difficulties which these planning bodies have met since the Atlantic City Radio Conference. In the case of the fixed services, experience of the P.F.B. shows that planning on a fully engineered basis results in the inefficient usage of spectrum space in comparison with the development of a frequency list by a process of evolution, and cannot hope to satisfy the requirements submitted for inclusion in a plan.

We have studied the proposal in Document 132 with great interest but we feel, Mr. Chairman, that it is unrealistic in our present situation, and that the general disadvantages of planning apply. We do, of course, sympathise with the concern about the scope for the development of radio services in the future and we would expect to see, and would strive for, developments in technique, increased consolidation and improved utilisation of frequency usage during the coming years, in an effort to provide accommodation for new radio services.

In view of the foregoing, Mr. Chairman, the United Kingdom has drawn the conclusion that the aims of the Atlantic City Conference, with respect to the FX, IM, T.B. and H.F.B. services in the range 4000 to 27500 kc/s, must be achieved in two stages. The immediate problem is to secure the advantages which would accrue from progress towards the implementation of the new table and the United Kingdom firmly believes that the only practicable method of achieving this aim is the evolutionary process elaborated in Document 131. The second aim would be to improve further the efficiency of usage of the spectrum, in order to provide additional accommodation for new services.

Mx.

In comparison with any planing method, the process of evolution as a method for securing the immediate aim, has a number of substantial advantages. Thus, the method is not dependent upon the receipt of complete and accurate data from virtually all countries of the Union, nor is it essential to have unanimity in applying the method. Progress would be steady and every change of frequency would be subject to the test of practical operating experience and could be reversed without serious difficulty if it proved impracticable. The process would result in gradual compression of working services, and would thus improve the efficiency of frequency usage. This compression, however, would not be arbitrary, but would take place where the distribution of services permitted it. Moreover, it would not require sudden and uniform improvements in technical standards by all countries, as is very largely the case with planning methods. It would, in fact, take account of improvements in technique generally and particularly frequency tolerances, as they are realised. Finally, it would take the fullest account of the results of long operating experience as reflected in present day geographical and time sharing patterns. For the foregoing reasons, Mr Chairman, the United Kingdom believes that the evolutionary method provides good prospects of securing, within a few years, a large measure of containment of services within the new bands and in so doing of safeguarding order in the spectrum and providing much needed relief to the mobile - particularly to the aeronautical mobile - radio services.

During the implementation process, the I.F.R.B. could, in our view, provide valuable assistance to all countries in suggesting adjustments and transfers of services to permit the introduction of new services as well as to facilitate the transfer of out-of-band services into band.

In addition, we believe that, once implementation is virtually complete, there will be wide scope for a process of practical planning by the I.F.R.B. This would consist of the re-arrangement of services in the bands so as to increase the efficiency of usage of the spectrum and would take into account of improvements in technical standards. By those means, the additional aim which I have already referred to, that is, the provision of additional accommodation for new services, would be secured. As stated Mr. Chairman, in Document 172, Section C, we believe that the I.F.R.B. should begin at an early date to study this problem and to formulate the principles on which it might best be solved. We have in mind that once implementation is complete, interchanges and adjustments of assignments could be arranged which would bring the frequency assignments (of the same order) for each country into adjacent channels in the spectrum, to form small blocks which the Administration concerned could use as it saw fit, with the object of permitting overall reduction in its frequency usage. In addition, substantial advantages might be obtained by bringing together services of similar powers and so providing for a greater degree of sharing between low powered stations and a consequent saving in frequencies. There may also be scope for a greater degree of time and geographical sharing, within and between Administrations. This could of course, be investigated by the I.F.R.B.

Mx.

In summarizing the United Kingdom viewpoint, Mr. Chairman, I shall keep in mind the questions you put to us at our last meeting and which have been enumerated in Document D.T. 88.

- 1) We are of the firm opinion that, under the practical conditions obtaining at this time, an evolutionary process of gradual implementation of the Atlantic City Table on the lines of the proposals contained in Documents 131 and 125 is the only practicable solution to the problem facing this Conference. I must emphasize here, however, that Document 131 as amended by Document 172, Section C, is itself a compromise between pure evolution and a fully planned approach; and we would expect that once implementation by evolution is completed, the application of the practical planning proposals outlined would result in increased efficiency in the usage of the spectrum.
- 2) For the reasons I have advanced, we do not consider that lists or plans on an engineered basis on the lines of the proposals in Documents 130, 132 or 140 should be prepared immediately after this Conference. However, it is desirable for the I.F.R.B. to study these documents where, in their view, such study is likely to assist, in the longer term, in achieving more efficient spectrum usage.
- 3) It is not possible to say at present whether - and if so when - it would be practicable to graft on to the method of evolution, a measure of engineering planning in order to complete the implementation process. However, we do consider that at the end of the evolutionary process practical planning of the several contained bands could be undertaken and the general question of the most appropriate form of planning to be used should be under continuing study by Administrations and by the I.F.R.B."

Mx.

S W E D E N

On the subject of the working document D.T. 88, I have the honour to make the following statement, two copies of which will be handed over to the rapporteur after this meeting.

"The Swedish Administration is of the firm opinion that in order to utilize the radio frequency spectrum in the most efficient way, it is necessary to have lists and plans on an engineering basis, in principle, along the lines contained in Documents 130, 132, 129 and 140, prepared and completed as soon as possible after this Conference. We cannot therefore prefer a voluntary process of gradual implementation of the Atlantic City Table of Allocations along the lines of Documents 131 and 125.

We consider, however, that if it is necessary, this Committee should find a compromise solution providing for an interim period during which the actual situation should be further clarified by means of monitoring, etc. and the problem of making plans be further studied by the Administrations and by the IFRB.

The clearing of the Atlantic City bands allotted to aeronautical and maritime mobile services from fixed, tropical broadcasting and land mobile stations and from HF broadcasting stations, should be carried out during this interim period in accordance with an agreed schedule, and with the assistance of the IFRB.

In connection with this statement on the questions raised in Document D.T. 88, I should also like, Sir, to give you the opinion of my Administration on the future work of this Committee.

The questions that are before Committee 7, the consideration and adoption of methods for bringing into effect those parts of the Atlantic City Table that are allotted to the fixed, land mobile and tropical broadcasting services and to the HF broadcasting service in the bands between 3950 kc/s and 27,500 kc/s must, we think, be studied in the closest connection with the work and progress made by other committees of the EARC. We consider it to be most important that Committee 7 should bear in mind the work achieved by Committees 5 and 6, since we feel that it is only thanks to a great amount of international cooperation that our work in the different working groups of those committees has already resulted in a number of complete plans or plans very near to their final shape.

The Swedish Administration is of the opinion that the plans for the aeronautical mobile and maritime mobile services, which it believes stand a good chance of being adopted by the present Conference, must be implemented at the earliest possible date.

A study of the Cairo Table and of the Atlantic City Table between 3950 and 27,500 kc/s shows that the implementation of the plans for the aeronautical and maritime bands is entirely independent of the HF broadcasting service, whereas it is dependent of the fixed service. In practice, however, the actual situation of the HF broadcasting service is very different from what it should be according to the prescriptions of both the Cairo and the Atlantic City Regulations. The main difficulty for the implementation of the aeronautical and maritime plans arises from the fact that there are broadcast stations working out-of-band. However, we have the impression that it will be possible to solve at this Conference the problem of finding a method for clearing the aeronautical and maritime bands from such broadcast stations and also from ~~such~~ fixed stations that may cause harmful interference to the services in question.

Finally, as regards our own position, the Swedish Administration is willing to conform to any decision taken on the subject now under discussion by the majority of Committee 7, and it is quite prepared, should a compromise solution be adopted, to do its best to clear the mentioned aeronautical and maritime mobile service bands from the Swedish stations concerned within a reasonable time.

SWITZERLAND

The Swiss Delegation, after following the work of this Conference, has reached the following conclusions:

a) For broadcasting, a frequency allocation plan for all phases of the sunspot cycle, drawn up on the same technical principles as the Mexico City Basic Plan and derived from that Plan, is indispensable.

The preparatory work could be done by the permanent organs of the ITU. It is, however, out of the question to ask those organs to make draft plans proper. Unless there is some improvement in the international situation, such work cannot be undertaken.

b) For the fixed services, in the absence of approved plans, it should be possible to implement the Atlantic City Table by a coordinated method of evolution.

The Swiss Delegation believes that a list prepared on these lines will provide a more realistic document than plans or lists on a technical basis outlined by any kind of organ after the end of this Conference.

The Swiss Delegation would be prepared to adopt the method proposed in document 131, if it proved absolutely necessary, although it would have preferred the method it originally submitted in Document 20 revised.

To sum up,

- 1) for high frequency broadcasting, nothing can be done for the time being. Only administrations are competent to draw up plans.
- 2) for the fixed services, the method described in document 131 could be accepted as a last resource, with some slight amendments.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

The Delegation of Czechoslovakia wishes to express the following views concerning the methods being evolved by this Committee.

In particular, our delegation wishes to emphasize that the rash methods which constitute the so-called "voluntary" procedure, and which, in actual fact, imply a chaotic and disorganized changeover of frequencies, are completely unacceptable to our country. Such methods were proposed in the succession of documents which have been issued at our Conference, namely U.S. document (Document 22) and Documents 125 and 131 which are a development of the American document. This so-called "method" proposes the disordered transfer of out-of-band stations into the appropriate bands of the Atlantic City Table. The chaos which would result from such a procedure can well be imagined. Such a system of transfer would inevitably give rise to intolerable interference which only the most powerful transmitters would be able to overcome. It is clear that some Administrations would attempt to defeat this chaos by increasing the power of their transmitters, which would lead to an even greater increase in interference. Not all the administrations of course, would resort to such a method; it would only be advantageous for a very limited number of administrations. It is not surprising, therefore, that the delegations of the United States and the United Kingdom defend this method with such tenacity.

The attempts made in Documents 130 and 131 to assign to the IFRB the role of a centralizing agency are entirely illegal since the IFRB is only entitled to function after the International Frequency List has been established and approved. The proposals to abolish the Berne List and to replace it by an alleged "Frequency Usage Record" are equally illegal.

All the delegates are well aware of the failure of the PFB and we do not believe that any proposal to apply its decisions can be seriously considered.

The proposals whereby attempts are made to reach a compromise by first applying the "voluntary" method and then proceeding to the preparation of a plan are nothing but dangerous illusions.

Our delegation is strongly in favour of another procedure. It is confident that such a procedure would meet with the approval of all the delegations which have the fate of their radiocommunications at heart. In our opinion, the adjustment of frequencies can only be carried out on an organized and coordinated basis, and we support the delegations which hold this view. The aim of our Conference should be to evolve a method for the preparation of a draft new International Frequency List, as prescribed in Article 47 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations. This list must embrace all the services and all the regions of the whole world and take into account all the requirements of countries Members or Non-Members of the Union, without any discrimination whatsoever. No priority for any service is provided for in Article 47. Furthermore, the list must improve the existing state of radio-communications.

It must be established and subsequently approved by an administrative radio Conference. A suitable method for the preparation of such a list is set out in the proposal made by the delegation of the USSR regarding the establishment of the International Frequency List (Document 54 revised of the present Conference). The method advocated in this document takes the greatest possible account of existing frequency usage. Wherever possible, it retains the existing assignments to radio stations, based on many years' experience. It is the only feasible method which is in complete conformity with Article 47 of the Radio Regulations, that is to say, the only legal method which has been examined during this Conference.

We take this opportunity to stress the fact that according to the equitable provisions of Article 47 of the Radio Regulations, the Cairo notification procedure must be retained until a new international frequency list has been established and approved.

We should like to point out that a method which reduces unnecessary changes in frequencies to a minimum will be supported by the majority of countries which have only limited means at their disposal.

To summarize : The statements so far made by other delegations have once more convinced us that the method proposed in Document 54 revised is the only feasible and fair method of all those proposed at this Conference.

OVERSEA TERRITORIES OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

1. With regard to the procedure whereby the Atlantic City Frequency Allocation Table would be implemented gradually at the discretion of each Administration, our Delegation considers such a method to be no longer suitable.

2. Our Delegation considers that at the present stage of development of radiocommunications, a method based on previously prepared plans would yield the best results, provided it is still possible to apply such a method. Any further delay would only make the task more difficult.

We are of the opinion that any plan approved by a large enough number of countries could easily be improved upon in the light of experience and would give better results than a progressive re-arrangement of the existing Frequency List, since this would involve fewer cases of trial and error.

Moreover, this method would allow more advantageous use to be made of the spectrum.

3. Nevertheless, since some plans have still to be prepared and certain others to be revised, quite a long period of time would be required.

In order to facilitate the operation of certain services without delay, it might be advisable to consider the progressive application of the Atlantic City Allocation Table. It would, however, have to be gradual and coordination compulsory.

With this end in view, we should like to stress the importance of the following :

- a) that the IFRB should play a larger part than that provided for it in the recommendations of the working groups;
- b) that international monitoring should be seriously studied by the present Conference;
- c) that the greatest possible advantage be taken of the plans already prepared.

If necessary, this task could be undertaken by the IFRB.

PORTUGUESE OVERSEA TERRITORIES

The Delegation of the Portuguese Oversea Territories strongly advocates the preparation of a provisional plan based on engineering principles for the implementation of the Atlantic City Frequency Allotment Table and considers that plans so prepared, even if they are not initially approved by all the Administrations, would be preferable as a basis for bringing the Table into force than the voluntary procedure considered in paragraph (1) of D.T. 88.

Indeed we notice that many of the plans prepared by the P.F.B. and by other Conferences, which were not accepted by a great majority of Administrations, have been improved or are being improved by the present Conference so that they may be approved by the majority.

Under the circumstances, our Delegation is opposed, in principle, to the voluntary procedure outlined in paragraph (1) of D.T. 88 and would prefer adopting the procedure mentioned in paragraph (2) of that document and the methods based on engineering principles, which are considered in that paragraph.

Nevertheless, should it prove impossible during this Conference to work out plans based on engineering principles which would allow the Atlantic City Table to be brought into force, our Delegation would accept a compromise on the principles laid down in paragraph (3) of Document D.T. 88.

In order to follow the procedure considered in the last part of paragraph (3) of that document, we consider that the bringing into force of the Atlantic City Table, which should be a task for the I.F.R.B., should be based on the following:

- a) For high-frequency broadcasting, the Mexico Plan, taking into account the conclusions reached by the Florence/Rapallo Conference and the requirements of Administrations mentioned in the plan, as well as those of the new countries.
- b) For the remaining portions of the spectrum, which are not to be considered by this Conference, the plans prepared by the P.F.B., adapted by the I.F.R.B. to the requirements of all the Administrations, that is, to the requirements of the countries mentioned in the plans and those not mentioned.
- c) For portions of the spectrum not considered by the P.F.B., the necessary plans to be prepared by the I.F.R.B., taking into consideration the requirements of all countries.

Rg

TURKEY

In the opinion of the Turkish Delegation, the parts of the Atlantic City Frequency Allocation Table allocated to the fixed and high frequency broadcasting services should be implemented through the preparation of assignment plans. However, despite the considerable efforts of the Union, it has not proved possible to draw up such plans in the time which has elapsed since Atlantic. In addition, the new attempts to prepare an international frequency list for the fixed and high frequency broadcasting services seem to have little chance of success in the near future, judging from the unsatisfactory results so far obtained in this sphere. The Turkish Delegation therefore considers that a voluntary procedure should provisionally be adopted for the gradual implementation of the Atlantic City Frequency Allocation Table on the lines of the proposals in Documents 125 and 131.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

1. The South African Delegation definitely favours a voluntary process of implementation of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations along the lines contained in Documents 131 and 125.
2. While not supporting Document 130, it is considered that it presents a well reasoned case which may provide features on which a compromise might be reached.

Document 132 is considered too empirical to be of practical value and any attempt to implement the Tables along these lines would be bound to fail. It offers no features on which compromise might be reached.

Document 129 is not favoured in view of the fact that much effort along these lines has produced very limited gains. The work that has been done at previous conferences, however, is valuable and it may be possible to make use of some of the results.

Document 140 is not favoured because it is felt that the preparation of an acceptable International Frequency List for the services under consideration, prior to implementation, is not practicable at present. In addition an examination of the Berne List shows sharing patterns that would never be accepted except after prolonged test, and it is clear that any official, called upon to approve an entirely new list on behalf of his Administration, must demand a higher standard of protection for his important services than may be necessary in practice. After all he, personally, stands or falls by the result. By the time all such queries receive attention a further large crop will have matured. Unless an effort is made to get at least some of the services into band now, we are convinced that nothing will be done for years.

3. Should a compromise be necessary, in order to obtain a substantial measure of agreement, provision should be made to permit at least an interim procedure providing for voluntary transfer into the Atlantic City Tables, together with a measure of suggestion and assistance by the I.F.R.B.
4. It is considered that the approach advocated by the Russian group is fallacious and offers no solution. It can only defer implementation indefinitely.

U R U G U A Y

The Delegation of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay has attentively followed the debates and exchanges of views which have taken place in the Committees and Working Groups of this Conference concerning the implementation of the Atlantic City Frequency Allocation Table for the fixed, broadcasting and land mobile services in the part of the spectrum between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s.

Our Delegation realizes the complexity of the problem which must be solved by some method or other and it has therefore very carefully studied Documents 131, 125, 130, 129, 140, etc. of this Conference, with their relevant amendments.

Our general views on the matter, after thorough analysis of all the alternatives, lead us to the conclusion that in almost every case - there are admittedly a few exceptions - there is a wide discrepancy between the requirements submitted on paper for the various Administrations, which we regard as definitely theoretical, and the actual reality as heard from our radio receivers, which obviously gives the true picture of what is happening at present in the ether.

We quite understand the existence of this discrepancy, since the theoretical establishment of a country's frequency requirements brings a number of factors into play, chiefly derived from estimates for the near or distant future, which merely give a wrong impression of the number of frequencies indispensable for the rational operation of a given service. For this reason, our Delegation believes that the present situation of the spectrum between 4000 and 27500 kc/s should be given very special attention. The theoretical estimates for the future which appear on the lists which have been established produce saturation, or even over-saturation of this spectrum. But the factual reality is somewhat different, since practical experience is showing that, in spite of frequent interference which undoubtedly exists in many cases, no radio service has so far been paralyzed as a result of spectrum saturation.

For the above reasons, our Delegation, as regards both the fixed and high frequency broadcasting services, shares the view that the changeover from the present situation to the Atlantic City bands should be effected by a gradual process of evolution on the basis of the actual situation in the ether and not on the basis of a pre-established list which, in most cases, would not reflect the real operational situation. This preliminary process of adjustment would provide an experimental arrangement of the high frequency spectrum and would subsequently be completed by a period of planning, which would put more satisfactory order into the spectrum. We therefore support Document 205 as regards high frequency broadcasting. If the adoption of such a method should require a preliminary reconsideration or amendment of parts of the Regulations in force, our Delegation considers that such reconsideration or amendment should be undertaken as soon as possible by the I.T.U. Conference, which is competent to carry out the task.

For the moment we have no more to say on this important problem.

For the Delegation of Uruguay:
(Signed) Ing. Cesar Piacenza

- 87 -
(Doc. 213 - E)

VIET-NAM

The Delegate of Viet Nam made a statement to the effect that his administration would accept the decision of the majority.

Mx.

International
Telecommunication Union

EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Geneva, 1951

Document 214 - E
22 October 1951

COMMITTEE 1

STEERING COMMITTEE

Agenda of the meeting
to be held on Tuesday
23 October 1951, 6 p.m.

1. Approval of the report of the meeting held on 19 October (Doc. 207).
2. Progress of work
3. Other business

Chairman of Committee 1

EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Geneva, 1951

Document 215 - E
22 October 1951

COMMITTEE 5

W.G. 5A

REPORT OF THE FOURTH MEETING OF WORKING GROUP 5A

HELD ON 19 OCTOBER 1951 AT 3 p.m.

The Agenda set out in D.T. 83 was approved by the Group.

1. Item 1 of the Agenda - Report of the 3rd meeting (Document 118).

This document was adopted, subject to the following amendments:

- (a) at the request of the Delegate of Portugal, on page 4, second line, after the words "(Region 1)" add the words: "and handed on by the P.F.B.";
- (b) at the request of the Delegate of the P.R. of Bulgaria and of the P.R. of Albania, on page 5, paragraph 7, after the words "P.R. of Bulgaria" add the words: "and the P.R. of Albania"; consequently,
- (c) on page 6, paragraph 10, the result of the vote should be as follows:
21 in favour, 9 against, with one abstention (the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia).

2. Item 2 of the Agenda - Document by the Egyptian Delegation (Document 159).
(see also Documents 171 and 173).

The Chairman read out these documents, from which it resulted that, in accordance with a decision taken by the Steering Committee (Document 171) and mentioned by the Chairman of Committee 5 (Document 173), Working Groups should not take final decisions on the designations of certain frequency assignments to stations situated in the territory of Egypt, pending a decision by the Steering Committee. The Group agreed.

3. Item 3 of the Agenda - Report by Sub-Working Group 5A1 to Working Group 5A (Document 167).

Mr. Rowland, Chairman of Working Group 5A1, stated that a Corrigendum to Document 167 would probably be distributed during the recess and requested that discussion of that document be deferred until after the recess.

On resumption of the meeting, as the Corrigendum referred to was not yet available, it was decided to defer discussion of Document 167, together with the Corrigendum, until the next meeting of Working Group 5A. At the request of the Delegate of Portugal, however, the following observations were noted:

- (a) the assignment of the 265 kc/s frequency to CADIZ (Spain) was incompatible with that of the 262 kc/s frequency to ALVERCA (Portugal), which was the most important radiobeacon of the Lisbon airport safety service;
- (b) the assignment of the 285 kc/s and 315 kc/s frequencies to the radiobeacons of Consol de Lugo and Seville might cause harmful interference to the OTA and PORTO stations operating on the 283 kc/s and 316 kc/s frequencies.

Mr. Rowland and the Delegate of Spain reserved their replies for the following meeting of Group 5A, when Document 167 would be submitted.

4. Item 4 of the Agenda - Report by Sub-Working Group 5A2 (Documents 138, 145 and D.T. 67).

Mr. Henry, Chairman of Sub-Working Group 5A2, introduced these documents, which had been adopted by the Working Group at its meeting on 18 October. Document 138 was a Corrigendum relating to typing or purely editorial errors; the following amendments were still to be made:

- (a) at the top of page 9, instead of "2619", read "2614";
- (b) page 28: the mention "Col. 2 ajouter "Aeronefs"...etc." opposite 3897 should be inserted opposite 3879 (preceding).

Documents 145 and D.T. 67 concerned the re-organization of the aeronautical fixed stations network within the framework of the ICAO recommendations. The reservation made by the French Delegation regarding the continued exclusive use of the band from 2045 - 2065 kc/s by the auxiliary meteorological services was withdrawn with the agreement of the French meteorological service.

The Group adopted the three documents.

The following Delegations objected to their adoption for the reasons advanced at previous meetings. (Documents 89 and 118):

The Delegations of the U.S.S.R., the Bielorussian S.S.R., the Ukrainian S.S.R., the P.R. of Bulgaria, the P.R. of Albania, the Roumanian P.R., the P.R. of Czechoslovakia, the Hungarian P.R. and the Republic of Poland.

Mr. Henry said that Corrigendum No.3 (Document 198) had been submitted to the Secretariat for publication. It contained all the amendments made to the Final Acts for Region 1, 1949, to bring them into line with the comments by Administrations (Booklet C) and those made by the Delegations during the present Conference.

Sub-Working Group 5A2 would now have to endeavour to include in the plan, without adversely affecting it, the additional requirements confirmed before 2 October. It would have to make a separate list of the confirmed requirements which could not be satisfied.

In this connection, the Chairman pointed out that the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. had made a statement at the meeting held on 25 September (Document 118, page 7) in which it had insisted that the Conference consider all the requirements. This could be taken as a confirmation of their own requirements. If the Group agreed, Sub-Working Group 5A2 should regard the requirements in question as confirmed requirements. Nevertheless, it had to be remembered that the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. had been asked on several occasions to furnish geographical data relating to the stations for which it had submitted requirements. The Chairman had also sent a letter on the subject, dated 17 September, to the Head of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R., but no reply had been received.

It was clear that requirements for stations whose location was unknown would have to be included in the list of requirements which it was not possible to satisfy. The Delegation of Italy was willing to assist in speeding up the work in question.

5. Item 5 of the Agenda - Report of Sub-Working Group 5A3 for the African Region (D.T.71).

As the Chairman of this Sub-Working Group 5A3, Mr. Creighton, was occupied in another Committee, the discussion of this document was deferred to the following meeting of Working Group 5A.

6. Item 6 of the Agenda - Observations on point 3 of the terms of reference of the Sub-Working Groups (implementation of the various frequency bands).

The Chairman reviewed the various bands, the study of which had been entrusted to Working Group 5A, in order to decide how this part of the terms of reference should be carried out.

1. The bands from 255 - 285 kc/s and from 315 - 405 kc/s

These were aeronautical bands dealt with by Sub-Working Group 5A1 (Document 167) which were already in operation. They might be allowed to remain in operation, but the question would have to be raised again when Document 167 was discussed.

2. The band from 285 - 315 kc/s

This band was allotted to maritime radiobeacons and was the subject of the Paris Arrangement (3.7.51) for the European Area, and of the report by Sub-Working Group 5A3 (D.T. 71) for the African Area. The Paris Arrangement provided for the implementation of that plan on 1 August 1953; the opinion of Sub-Working Group 5A3 would be heard at the following meeting of Working Group 5A.

3. The band from 405 - 415 kc/s

This band had been reserved for radio direction finding by the Final Acts of the Region 1 Conference, in 1949. It also included short range radiobeacons in the Baltic and mobile land stations in Syria. This band would be examined when Document 167 was discussed.

4. The band from 525 - 1605 kc/s for broadcasting in the African Region

It would probably be possible to implement this band in the near future, but the question would be reconsidered when the report by Sub-Working Group 5A3 was discussed.

5. The bands from 1605 - 2850 kc/s, 3155 - 3400 kc/s and 3500 - 3900 kc/s entrusted to Sub-Working Group 5A2

More difficulties were involved as regards these bands since they were assigned to different services, including the maritime services which also affected other regions.

Mr. Henry, Chairman of Sub-Working Group 5A2, informed the Working Group that his Sub-Working Group had decided, at its meeting of the previous day, to set up an Ad Hoc Group to study the possibilities of bringing the bands in question into operation. This Ad Hoc Group was composed of the following Delegations: the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Israel, France and French Oversea Territories.

At the request of the Chairman, Group 5A2 approved the formation of this Ad Hoc Sub-Group and its terms of reference, in view of the fact that it had to submit its findings to the meeting of Sub-Working Group 5A2 to be held the following Friday.

A vote was taken. There were 18 votes in favour and 8 against the Group being set up. The following Delegations voted against: The U.S.S.R., the Bielorussian S.S.R., the P.R. of Albania, the P.R. of Bulgaria, the Roumanian P.R., the Hungarian P.R., the Republic of Poland and Czechoslovakia. These Delegations reiterated the arguments set out in Documents 118 and 89 (inacceptability of the Region 1 Plan, 1949, incorrect technical principles, continued operation of the Loran Chain, inadequate assignments to their countries, preferential treatment for the ICAO networks, etc.).

The meeting rose at 5.50 p.m.

The Chairman of Working Group 5A

L. Sacco

EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Geneva, 1951

Document 216 - E

23 October 1951

COMMITTEE 2

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

AGENDA

Fifth Meeting, 26 October 1951

1. Approval of the Report of the Fourth Meeting (Document 142)
 2. Examination of Credentials subsequently received by the Secretariat.
 3. Further discussion of the draft report to the Plenary Assembly (D.T. 60).
-

EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Geneva, 1951

STATEMENT BY THE U.S.S.R. DELEGATION

regarding the infringement of the Copenhagen Broadcasting Plan
in the European area by the Military Authorities of the U.S.A.
and the United Kingdom

One of the important aims of the International Telecommunication Union and its Members is a rational utilization of the frequency spectrum with a view to eliminating harmful interference between the radio stations of various countries and the extension of international cooperation in order to solve that problem, in particular, by means of unswerving adherence to, and respect for, agreements concluded.

In this connection, the U.S.S.R. Delegation deems it necessary to draw the attention of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to the inadmissible infringement by the Military Authorities of the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom of the Copenhagen Broadcasting Plan in the territory of their zones of occupation in Germany and Austria.

As is known, the European Broadcasting Convention, together with the Frequency Allotment Plan for medium and long wave European Broadcasting stations, was adopted and signed in Copenhagen in 1948 by the representatives of 25 countries.

An overwhelming majority of the countries which had signed the European Broadcasting Convention and the Plan annexed thereto, including the U.S.S.R., the Ukrainian S.S.R. and the Bielorussian S.S.R., carried out exactly and completely the commitments which they had accepted and transferred their radio stations to the frequencies allotted to them in the Plan by the date fixed, i.e. 15 March 1950.

A number of countries (e.g. Sweden, Ireland, Egypt), which had not signed the Plan in Copenhagen nevertheless conformed to the Plan and changed the frequencies of their radio stations in accordance with the decisions adopted in the Plan.

Nevertheless, in opposition to these coordinated efforts of an overwhelming majority of European countries, directed towards the elimination of harmful interference to medium and long wave broadcasting in Europe, certain countries, ignoring the interests of international cooperation, have adopted a course of direct disregard for, and infringement of, the Copenhagen Plan.

On the very day the Copenhagen Plan was brought into force, i.e. 15 March 1950, the Military Authorities of the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom flagrantly violated the Copenhagen Broadcasting Plan in the territory of their zones of occupation in Germany and Austria, thus causing serious harm to broadcasting in a number of European countries and in particular in the U.S.S.R.

The fact that the U.S.A., ignoring the Agreement concluded by 25 European countries has, since 15 March 1950, been using more than 30 frequencies allocated in the Plan to other European countries, has been widely published in the European press (for instance, the newspaper "Der Kurier" dated 15th March 1950).

Observations made by OIR and EBU monitoring stations confirm that the U.S.A. Occupation Authorities in Western Germany have, since 15 March 1950, been infringing the Copenhagen Plan, at least as regard the following frequencies set aside for other European stations:

Station	Power in kW	Frequency in kc/s	Remarks
Bayreuth	10	548	At present Munich radio station operates on this frequency with a power of 100 kW
Stuttgart	100	575	
Frankfurt a/M	120	593	
Berlin	20	611	
Hof	100	719	At present, Holzkirchen radio station operates on this frequency with a power of 135 kW
München	100	728	At present Nurnberg operates on this frequency
Fritzlar	5	917	
Hof	20	962	
Stuttgart	100	1061	
München	150	1196	
Bremen	2	1358	
Frankfurt a/M	100	1439	

Besides the frequencies enumerated above, the U.S.A. Occupation Authorities in Western Germany have been infringing the Copenhagen Plan since May 1950 also as regards the frequencies of 773, 854, 998, 1034, 1169, 1241, 1304, 1385, 1223, 1367 and 1502 kc/s.

At the present time, the U.S.A. Occupation Authorities also utilize in contravention of the Copenhagen Plan, the following frequencies in the territory of Western Germany:

Station	Power in kW	Frequency in kc/s
München	150	800
Bayreuth	10	665
Hof	40	683
Frankfurt a/M	10	872
Stuttgart	50	1106

as well as the frequencies of 520, 674, 890, 980, 1142, 1268, 1546 and 1578 kc/s for radio stations working with varying power. Altogether at the present time, the U.S.A. Occupation Authorities are illegally utilizing in the territory of Western Germany 33 frequencies allocated in the Copenhagen Plan to 24 European countries.

In the territory of Austria the U.S.A. Occupation Authorities have been infringing the Copenhagen Plan since 15 March 1950 as regards the frequency of 1250 kc/s (Salzburg) and more recently as regards the frequencies of 733, 758, 773, 881, 890, 980, 1313 and 1460 kc/s utilized by radio stations working on a lower power.

The Military Authorities of the United Kingdom have also infringed the Copenhagen Plan in the territory of the British Zones of occupation in Western Germany and Austria.

On the very first day of the implementation of the Plan, i.e. 15 March 1950, the British Military Authorities started utilizing the frequency of 566 kc/s (Berlin, 15 kW) not assigned to them, and since June 1951 also the frequency of 1367 kc/s (Bonn, 1 kW).

The British Authorities have, in their zone of occupation in Austria, been infringing the Copenhagen Plan since 15 March 1950 as regards the frequencies of 566 kc/s (Vienna, 15 kW) and 719 kc/s (Graz-St. Peter, 15 kW).

Moreover, in contravention of the Copenhagen Plan, broadcasting stations utilizing the frequencies of 868 kc/s (Vienna) and 519 kc/s (Graz II) have been operating in the territory of the British zone of occupation since May 1950 and July 1950 respectively.

The illegal utilization of the above-mentioned frequencies is confirmed by the measurement data obtained by the OIR monitoring station in Prague and by the EBU monitoring station in Brussels.

The attention of the Members of the I.T.U. has already been drawn to the illegal actions of the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom in a protest dated 25 March 1950 by the U.S.S.R. Telecommunication Administration.

It is known that the United Kingdom is a party to the Copenhagen Convention and Plan, which it signed and ratified. Consequently, the actions of the Occupation Authorities of that country in the territories of Germany and Austria shows its complete disrespect for its solemnly undertaken obligations.

As regards the U.S.A., the authorities of that country have shown by their actions a complete disregard for the international agreement concluded by European countries with a view to improving broadcasting in Europe.

As a result of the above-mentioned illegal actions of the Military Authorities of the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom in the territory of their zones of occupation in Germany and Austria, 49 frequencies allocated to other countries are utilized at the present time in direct contravention of the Copenhagen Plan. This has led to a marked increase in interference to broadcasting in Europe and has forced a number of countries participants in the Copenhagen Plan to take the necessary measures for protecting the requirements of broadcasting in the territories concerned against the aggressive actions of the U.S.A. and Great Britain.

Drawing the attention of the Members of the International Telecommunication Union represented at the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to the inadmissible actions of the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom, which prevent the application of the Copenhagen Agreement by European countries, the U.S.S.R. Delegation deems it necessary to state that the entire responsibility for the situation created as a result of the above-mentioned actions and for its consequences devolves upon the Governments of the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom, which are ignoring and infringing these International Agreements in a flagrant manner."

Delegation of the U.S.S.R.

EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Geneva, 1951

Document 218 - E
23 October 1951

COMMITTEE 7

REPORT OF AD HOC GROUP

1. This Group was established during the Fourth Meeting of Committee 7 with the following membership and terms of reference :

Membership :

C.J. Acton	Chairman of Committee 7
L. Bramel de Cléjoulx	Chairman of W.G. 7A
T.R. Clarkson	Chairman of W.G. 7B
S.S. Moorty Rao	India
R. Petit	Chairman IFRB

Terms of reference :

"To take into account all the proposed methods before this Committee, the comments and statements of delegations, and to prepare draft texts for consideration".

2. The Group commenced its task the evening of October 20th and concluded October 23rd.
3. The Group classified the statements made by delegations during the Fifth Meeting of Committee 7. This classification is contained in Annex 1 to this Report.
4. The Group has drafted the texts contained in Annex 2 to this Report as a compromise for consideration by Committee 7. In preparing these texts the Group took into account the statements referred to above and the various documents of Working Groups 7A and 7B.
5. The Group will later submit the text of a draft Recommendation concerning SCIR studies.

C.J. Acton
Chairman

CLASSIFICATION OF STATEMENTS MADE BY DELEGATIONS DURING
THE FIFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

1 Countries supporting principles of Doc.54	2 Countries supporting planning approach only	3 Countries primarily supporting technical approach or technical planning, and will accept evolutionary method as an interim measure (or as a compromise)	4 Countries primarily supporting evolutionary approach and those supporting this approach on the understanding that technical studies will be continued	5 Country accepting the decision of the majority
Albanie (RP) Biélorussie (RSS) Bulgarie (RP) Hongrie (RP) Pologne (Rép.) Ukraine (RSS) RP Roumaine Tchécoslovaquie U.R.S.S.	Birmanie Cuba Ethiopie Inde	Arabie Saoudite Australie (Fédération) Belgique Chili Terr. portugais d'Outre-Mer Danemark Egypte Grèce Indonésie Iran Islande Israël Italie Liban Nouvelle-Zélande Pakistan Paraguay Pays-Bas Yougoslavie Terr. d'Outre-Mer de la Rép. française Turquie Union de l'Afrique du Sud	Argentine (Rép.) Autriche Bolivie Brésil Canada Chine Colombie (R. de) Colonies, etc.... du Royaume-Uni Dominicaine (Rép.) Espagne Etats-Unis d'Amérique France Irlande Japon Mexique Nicaragua Norvège Philippines Portugal Maroc et Tunisie Royaume-Uni Suède Suisse Terr. des Etats-Unis Uruguay Zone espagnole du Maroc et possessions espagnoles	Viêt-Nam
9	4	22	26	1

ANNEXE 2

INDEX

DEFINITIONS

PART I

ARTICLE

"Interim procedure to be followed in connection with the Fixed, Land Mobile and Broadcasting Services between 3950 kc/s (4000 kc/s Region 2) and 27.500 kc/s".

Note : It is proposed that Committee 4 include this Article in a Chapter dealing with adoption of methods.

PART II

ARTICLE

"Fixed, Land Mobile and Broadcasting Services between 3950 kc/s (4000 kc/s Region 2) and 27.500 kc/s."

Note : It is proposed that Committee 8 include this Article in a Chapter dealing with implementation of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations.

PART III

ARTICLE ---

"Frequency Lists "

ARTICLE ---

"Interim status of frequencies for the Fixed, Land Mobile and Broadcasting Services, between 3950 kc/s (4000 kc/s Region 2) and 27.500 kc/s".

Note : It is proposed that Committee 8 include these Articles in a Chapter dealing with Articles referred to in Article 47 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations.

PART IV

RESOLUTION ---

"Relating to the Fixed, Land Mobile and Broadcasting Services between 3950 kc/s (4000 kc/s Region 2) and 27.500 kc/s".

RECOMMENDATION --

*(Recommendations to the CCIR)

*Note : The text of this Recommendation to be submitted later.

DEFINITIONS

- In-band assignments : Assignments of frequencies which are within the bands allocated in the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations, to the service concerned
- Out-of-band assignments : Assignments of frequencies which are not within the bands allocated in the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations, to the service concerned.
- Appropriate bands : The frequency bands allocated in the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations to the service concerned.
- I.T.U. List of Frequencies: The frequency list published by the I.T.U. in accordance with the Cairo General Radio Regulation.
- Interim International Frequency List : A proposed service document to reflect the current usage of frequencies during the period between the E.A.R.C. and the adoption of the new International Frequency List.
- Draft International Frequency List : A list to be prepared and submitted for consideration and adoption by an Administrative Radio Conference.
- International Frequency List : The list adopted by an Administrative Radio Conference.

PART I

ARTICLE

"Interim procedure to be followed in connection with the Fixed, Land Mobile and Broadcasting Services between 3950 kc/s (4000 kc/s Region 2) and 27,500 kc/s."

Note : It is proposed that Committee 4 include this Article in a Chapter dealing with adoption of methods.

CHAPTER _____

Adoption of procedure

ARTICLE _____

Interim procedure to be followed in connection with the
Fixed, Land Mobile and Broadcasting Services between
3950 kc/s (4000 kc/s Region 2) and 27,500 kc/s

SECTION I - Preamble

The following interim procedure provides for the Fixed, Land Mobile and Broadcasting services, between 3950 kc/s (4000 kc/s Region 2) and 27,500 kc/s, to gradually move into the appropriate Atlantic City frequency bands. This procedure will apply only until such time as Members of the Union agree on specific plans, or frequency lists, for these services.

SECTION II - Transfer of assignments which are outside the
bands allocated to the service concerned in the
Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations

Transfer of out-of-band assignments into the appropriate bands of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations should be made in accordance with the following procedures:

- a) Each Administration shall examine its out-of-band frequency assignments and will endeavour to interchange assignments when it is possible to do so between its own services, in order that the assignments conform to the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations. In such cases of interchange, due care must be taken to avoid harmful interference to the services of other Administrations;
- b) When out-of-band assignments cannot be transferred in accordance with the procedure outlined in a) above, the Administrations concerned may collaborate with other Administrations to arrange a suitable interchange of their respective out-of-band assignments. In this case due regard must also be given to avoid harmful interference to the services of other Administrations;
- c) An Administration, when endeavouring to transfer existing out-of-band assignments to in-band frequencies, may follow the recognized procedure for seeking suitable new frequencies, namely, to request assistance by monitoring the appropriate frequency band in the area of reception;

- d) An Administration may seek suggestions from the IFRB, for accommodating its out-of-band assignments on in-band frequencies, in those cases in which the Administration concerned has not been able to carry out transfers without causing harmful interference to existing assignments;
- e) An Administration may request other Administrations to make slight adjustments in the frequencies employed by their services when such adjustments would assist in the transfer of out-of-band assignments to in-band frequencies;
- f) Administrations should make every endeavour to accommodate as many assignments on the same frequency as may be feasible, with a view to utilizing the spectrum most efficiently and reducing their requirements for frequencies. The many possibilities of sharing, through difference in time of use of a frequency for various circuits, differences in the geographical locations of radio stations and of various paths of transmission, should be carefully considered;
- g) The IFRB may take the initiative in suggesting to Administrations interchange of assignments, or adjustments of frequencies, if resulting from its studies of a particular problem, it appears such action might provide a solution;
- h) Administrations should collaborate with each other and the IFRB to facilitate the solution of problems associated with the transfer of out-of-band assignments to in-band frequencies.

SECTION III - Establishment of new assignments in the appropriate Atlantic City bands

1. Administrations finding it essential to establish new assignments should, in general, apply the following procedures:
 - a) Those specified in Section II for transferring out-of-band assignments to in-band frequencies, to the extent that they are applicable;
 - b) In particular, those specified in Section IV and Section V.
2. Administrations should ensure that exact particulars of these new assignments will be included in the Interim International Frequency List in accordance with the provisions of

SECTION IV - Information concerning changes in frequency usage

1. a) Administrations will inform the IFRB in advance of a proposed change in frequency usage. Whenever possible, this advance notice should be transmitted so as to be received by the IFRB not earlier than four weeks but not later than two weeks before the date for such change and it shall, in every case, indicate when proposed test transmissions on in-band frequencies will commence.

- b) Administrations will also inform the IFRB of the actual date, subsequent to any test period, on which a transfer of an assignment to an in-band frequency has taken place. Such notices, which shall include an indication of the specific frequencies which have been vacated as a result of this transfer of the out-of-band assignment to an in-band frequency, should be transmitted by Administrations, as far as possible, on the actual date of the transfer and should in any case reach the IFRB not later than ten days after such transfer.
2. The IFRB will serve as the centralizing agency to maintain information regarding proposed, or confirmed, changes in frequency usage by Administrations and shall transmit to Administrations its comments regarding proposed changes if, in its opinion, such changes may result in harmful interference to other assignments.
3. The information received by the IFRB from Administrations on confirmed changes in the use of frequencies, referred to in paragraph 1 b) above, shall be used by the IFRB to keep up to date the information to be included in the Interim International Frequency List.
4. Where the date of receipt of the information, referred to in paragraph 1 b) above, by the IFRB from the Administration concerned is more than ten days after the date upon which the transfer is stated to have occurred, the date of use to be entered in the Interim International Frequency List will be that of the tenth day before the date upon which the information was received by the IFRB.

SECTION V - Harmful interference

1. When transfers of out-of-band assignments to in-band frequencies, or activation of new in-band assignments, result in harmful interference to assignments utilizing frequencies in accordance with the information received by the IFRB for inclusion in the Interim International Frequency List, the IFRB will transmit to the Administrations concerned any complaints of such interference which it may receive, together with any suggestions which may help to solve the problem.
2. Administrations which have been informed that their transfer of assignments, or activation of new in-band assignments, has resulted in harmful interference should take suitable measures, such as making special arrangements with other Administrations, with a view to eliminating such harmful interference. The IFRB should be informed of the action taken.

PART II

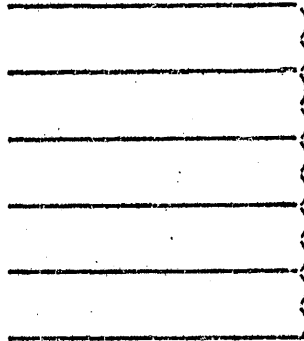
ARTICLE _____

"Fixed, Land Mobile and Broadcasting Services between 3950 kc/s
(4000 kc/s Region 2) and 27,500 kc/s."

Note : It is proposed that Committee 8 include this Article in a Chapter dealing with implementation of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations.

CHAPTER

Preparatory procedure towards the entry into force of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocation



Articles dealing with
implementation of
Regional Low Frequency
and Mobile Services
Plans or Lists

ARTICLE

Fixed, Land Mobile and Broadcasting Services
between 3950 kc/s (4000 kc/s Region 2) and
27,500 kc/s.

SECTION I - Preamble

1. During the interim period between the E.A.R.C. and the adoption of the new International Frequency List, assignments shall be gradually moved into the appropriate bands of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations for the Fixed, Land Mobile and Broadcasting services between 3950 kc/s (4000 kc/s Region 2) and 27,500 kc/s. This gradual adjustment shall be made in two phases, an initial phase of a relatively long duration in accordance with the procedures in Section II and a final phase of relatively short duration in accordance with the procedures of Section III.
2. The Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations shall come into force between 3950 kc/s (4000 kc/s Region 2) and 27,500 kc/s as of the date of the adoption of the new International Frequency List by an Administrative Radio Conference.

SECTION II - Initial Phase

1. The IFRB will, prior to each session of the Administrative Council, review the Interim International Frequency List and report to the Council and to Members of the Union on the progress in accommodating out-of-band assignments, within the appropriate bands allocated in the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations.

2. The Administrative Council will:

- a) on the basis of information supplied by the IFRB, and such comments as may be received from Members of the Union, examine the current position at each of its sessions;
 - b) during its 1955 session, review the progress made in accommodating out-of-band high frequency Fixed, Land Mobile and Broadcasting services within the appropriate Atlantic City bands with a view to recommending a specific date, in the near future, for the beginning of the final phase.
3. Should a majority of the Members of the Union consider that the date recommended by the Administrative Council, for the commencement of the final phase, is not acceptable, the Council will reconsider the matter at each of its subsequent sessions until such time as a majority of the Members of the Union agree on a suitable date.
4. Administrations should make every endeavour to have all assignments, with the exception of those which they consider unlikely to cause harmful interference, in the appropriate Atlantic City bands at the earliest practicable date.

SECTION III - Final Phase

(Committee 8, when considering this matter should take into account the suggestion contained in Document 131, 2.2.2)

PART III

ARTICLE

"Frequency Lists"

ARTICLE

"Interim status of frequencies for the Fixed, Land Mobile and Broadcasting Services, between 3950 kc/s (4000 kc/s Region 2) and 27,500 kc/s".

Note : It is proposed that Committee 8 include these Articles in a Chapter dealing with Articles referred to in Article 47 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations.

CHAPTER _____

ARTICLE _____

* FREQUENCY LISTS

SECTION I - Preamble

Until otherwise decided by an Administrative Radio Conference, there shall be published, as a service document, an Interim International Frequency List as set forth in Section II.

SECTION II - Interim International Frequency List

1. The IFRB shall compile in collaboration with, and for annual publication by the Secretary General, an "Interim International Frequency List" until a new International Frequency List has been adopted by an Administrative Radio Conference. The first edition shall be published not later than 1 September 1952. This List shall be kept up to date by the publication of quarterly supplements.
2. The Interim International Frequency List shall contain details of the current usage of frequencies needed to maintain existing services over the complete solar cycle, based on the information submitted in accordance with paragraph 4 below, and such information which is submitted subsequently to reflect changes in frequency usage.
3. The Interim International Frequency List shall be published in the form indicated for List I of Appendix 6 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations, taking into account the provision of Article "Interim status of frequencies.....".
4. The minimum particulars to be furnished by Administrations to the IFRB, not later than 1 March, 1952, for inclusion in the first edition of the Interim International Frequency List are specified in Annex _____. Those Administrations which have already furnished particulars, in accordance with Administrative Council Resolution No. 228, need not re-submit such information. However, if this information is incomplete, the IFRB will request the Administrations concerned to furnish the necessary additional data.

* The status of the affected Atlantic City Radio Regulations is being considered by Committee 8.

Ge

5. For those countries whose Administrations have not furnished any information on their current usage of frequencies in accordance with paragraph 4 above, or have merely intimated that their entries in the I.T.U. List of Frequencies fully represent their frequency usage, the IFRB will extract such information as is available from the last edition of the I.T.U. List of Frequencies. This information shall be published by the Secretary General in a document entitled "Supplementary Information to the Interim International Frequency List" concurrently with the publication of the Interim International Frequency List and in the same form. The Secretary General, according to the information compiled by the IFRB, shall publish quarterly supplements to this document.

ANNEX TO PART III, ARTICLE ----- "FREQUENCY LISTS", SECTION II

The columns of List I Appendix 6 which are to be utilized for submission of minimum information for inclusion in the ~~Inter~~ International Frequency List.

1. Frequency in kc/s.
- 2b. Date of Notification. (a)
- 2c. Date of Putting into Service. (b)
3. Call sign.
- 4a. Name, geographical position (c) of the transmitting station and name of country to which the station belongs.
- 4b. Locality(s) or region(s) with which communication is established. (i)
5. Class of station and type of service. (d)
6. Class of emission and bandwidth. (e)
7. Type of transmission. (f)
8. Power in kW.
- 9a. Azimuth of maximum radiation of the antenna in degrees from true North (clockwise).
- 9c. Gain in decibels (db) in direction of the maximum radiation at the assigned frequency. (g) (h)
10. Maximum hours of use of each circuit to each locality or area for which the frequency is utilized. (G.M.T.) (i) (j)
 - a) Date given in Col. 3a of the I.T.U. List of Frequencies.
 - b) Date given in Col. 12 of the I.T.U. List of Frequencies.
 - c) In degrees and minutes.
 - d) Use the symbols in Appendix 7 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations.
 - e) See Article 2 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations.
 - f) See note j of Appendix I of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations.
 - g) See note e of Appendix I of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations.
 - h) Although this information would be very useful in calculating the risks of interference, Administrations need not furnish it unless it is easily available.
 - i) Note change from List I Appendix 6.
 - j) As complementary information, indicate by a letter I any part of the period during which the operation is intermittent.

* SECTION III - Draft International Frequency List for the Fixed, Land Mobile and Tropical Zone Broadcasting Services between 3950 kc/s (4000 kc/s Region 2) and 27,500 kc/s.

1. The IFRB shall begin, immediately at the end of this Conference, to undertake studies to determine the solution to the problem arising from the fact that at the beginning of, and during the final phase, there may be some out-of-band assignments still not transferred to in-band frequencies; and that there may well be some unsatisfied actual new requirements, particularly for countries underdeveloped in the radiocommunication field. In this connection, the Board shall take into account the technical principles submitted to the EARC, the technical principles developed during the course of the work of the Provisional Frequency Board and the recommendations made by the C.C.I.R.
2. Using the procedure outlined above, and in the light of experience gained during the initial phase, the IFRB shall, at the end of the final phase, prepare a Draft International Frequency List to be published by the Secretary General and based on the Interim International Frequency List. This Draft International Frequency List will incorporate adjustments of some assignments in the Interim International Frequency List and will reflect improvements in the technical standards. The IFRB shall accommodate in the Draft International Frequency List, in the most practical manner, any unsatisfied actual requirements so as not to cause harmful interference to the assignments of other Administrations.
3. The Draft International Frequency List shall be submitted to an Administrative Radio Conference for consideration and adoption. This Conference will also deal with new assignments that have been activated and any modifications received by the IFRB after the commencement of the preparation of the Draft International Frequency List.
4. Should the IFRB find it impossible to prepare a Draft International Frequency List in accordance with the procedure outlined in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, it will refer the matter to the Administrative Council for appropriate action.

* Committee 8 may require to revise this Section.

SECTION IV - Draft International Frequency List for the bands allocated exclusively to the High Frequency Broadcasting Service.

1. The I.F.R.B. shall begin, immediately after the end of this Conference, the preparatory work necessary for the drawing up of draft plans for the High Frequency Broadcasting Service, taking into consideration :
 - a) the Agreement and Basic Plan of Mexico City;
 - b) the work of the Technical Planning Committee, Paris, and of the Florence/Rapallo Conference;
 - c) the up-to-date requirements submitted by Administrations.
2. The I.F.R.B. shall accordingly proceed to assemble the necessary information. The information referred to in paragraph 1 (c) above should be sent by Administrations when requested by the I.F.R.B.
3.
 - a) The I.F.R.B. shall adjust the Mexico City Basic Plan and the draft plans prepared by the Technical Planning Committee, Paris, and prepare such additional draft plans as are considered necessary for the remaining seasons and phases of solar activity;
 - b) the I.F.R.B. shall apply the technical principles and standards contained in the Mexico City Agreement. However, to assist I.F.R.B. in accommodating all requirements, the E.A.R.C. agrees that the separation between assignments may be reduced to the extent which will not affect the agreed protection ratio in receiving areas, taking advantage among other things of the geographical separation;
 - c) if the volume of the requirements is such that they cannot all be included in the draft plans, without serious deterioration of technical standards, the I.F.R.B. shall prepare extended draft plans.
4. The I.F.R.B. after having completed the draft plans or extended draft plans shall submit them to Administrations for comments and shall report the results to the Administrative Council. In the light of the comments received from Administrations, the Administrative Council should consider whether a High Frequency Broadcasting Conference is necessary for the approval of these draft plans.
5. When plans for the High Frequency Broadcasting Service are adopted, the assignments in these plans shall be included in the Draft International Frequency List or in the new International Frequency List, whichever applies.

SECTION V

I.T.U. List of Frequencies.

1. Effective 1 December 1951 the Secretary General shall publish a final recapitulative supplement to the 16th Edition of the I.T.U. List of Frequencies below 27,500 kc/s, containing particulars of all notifications and modifications received from administrations prior to that date.
2. The Interim International Frequency List will replace as a service document the I.T.U. List of Frequencies until the new International Frequency List is adopted.

ARTICLE

Interim status of frequencies for the Fixed, Land Mobile
and Broadcasting Services, between 3950 kc/s
(4000 kc/s Region 2) and 27,500 kc/s.

1. Until a new International Frequency List has been adopted, frequency assignments for the Fixed, Land Mobile and Broadcasting services between 3950 kc/s (4000 kc/s Region 2) and 27,500 kc/s shall bear the date of use only, to be included in Column 2c of the Interim International Frequency List. Accordingly, Columns 2a and 2b of this List shall be left blank.
2. Frequency assignments appearing in the last edition of the I.T.U. List of Frequencies, and which are within the appropriate Atlantic City bands, will retain in Column 2c of the Interim International Frequency List the date recorded in Column 12 of the I.T.U. List of Frequencies. These assignments, if the frequencies involved are slightly adjusted as a result of negotiations between Administrations in consultation with the I.F.R.B., to enable more efficient use of the spectrum, and provided these adjustments do not cause harmful interference to established assignments, shall also retain in Column 2c the date recorded in Column 12 of the I.T.U. List of Frequencies.
3. Assignments contained in the last edition of the I.T.U. List of Frequencies, but not considered in paragraph 2 above, shall retain in Column 2c of the Interim International Frequency List the date shown in Column 12 of the I.T.U. List of Frequencies provided that these assignments continue on the same frequencies. When these assignments are transferred to an appropriate band in accordance with the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations, they shall receive in Column 2c, the actual confirmed date of transfer, subject to the provisions of Chapter Article Section IV. However, should harmful interference occur within a maximum period of six months to established in-band assignments, the Administration concerned may revert to its former frequency, and the assignment will retain the date in Column 12 of the I.T.U. List of Frequencies. However, Administrations should make every endeavour to have such assignments transferred to an in-band frequency as soon as practicable.
4. Assignments which are made in the appropriate Atlantic City bands to satisfy new requirements shall receive in Column 2c of the Interim International Frequency List the actual confirmed date of use, subject to the provisions of Chapter, Article, Sections III and IV.

PART IV

RESOLUTION _____

"Relating to the Fixed, Land Mobile and Broadcasting Services
between 3950 kc/s (4000 kc/s Region 2) and 27,500 kc/s".

RECOMMENDATION _____

*(Recommendations to the C.C.I.R.)

* Note: The text of this Recommendation to be submitted later.

RESOLUTION NO. _____

Relating to the Fixed, Land Mobile and Broadcasting Services between
3950 kc/s (4000 kc/s Region 2) and 27,500 kc/s.

The Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (E.A.R.C.),
considering

- a) Administrative Council Resolution No. 199 and in particular the limited time provided for the E.A.R.C. to complete its tasks;
- b) E.A.R.C. Documents Nos. 20 (revised), 22, 54, 125, 129, 130, 131, 132, 140, 172 and the volumes containing the proposals of administrations and the I.F.R.B. to the E.A.R.C., for suitable methods of bringing the entire Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations into operation;
- c) E.A.R.C. Documents Nos. 105, 163, 181, 184 and 205 relating to the preparation of draft plans for the High Frequency Broadcasting Service;
- d) the statements of delegations to the E.A.R.C., annexed to Document No. 213;
- e) the provisions contained in the Final Acts (?) of the E.A.R.C., Chapter, Article "Interim procedure to be followed in connection with the Fixed, Land Mobile and Broadcasting services between 3950 kc/s (4000 kc/s Region 2) and 27,500 kc/s" and in Chapter, Article, Section II "Initial Phase";
- f) the problems involved in accommodating all existing assignments within the appropriate Atlantic City bands by the method provided for in the procedure referred to in e) above;
- g) that many delegations to the E.A.R.C. expressed the opinion that the method referred to in e) above should be replaced as early as possible by detailed frequency lists, planned on the basis of engineering principles and equity;
- h) that several methods for evolving frequency lists, or plans for the Fixed, Land Mobile and Broadcasting services submitted to, or prepared at the E.A.R.C. also the Mexico City Basic Plan and technical principles adopted by the broadcasting conferences and the Provisional Frequency Board, contain principles and data which deserve further consideration;
- i) that it is desirable for each service to be contained within its appropriate Atlantic City bands at the earliest practicable date;
- j) that the spectrum space available to the Fixed Service was considerably reduced by the Atlantic City Radio Conference;

k) that the Aeronautical and Maritime Mobile services should not be subject to harmful interference from other services on frequencies the use of which is essential for the safety of life;

l) that at the beginning of and during the final phase of the preparatory procedure towards the entry into force of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations there may be some out-of-band assignments still not transferred to in-band frequencies, also there may well be some unsatisfied actual new requirements, particularly for countries with under-developed radio-communication services;

m) that current knowledge of the use which is being made of the spectrum is necessary to enable administrations to select frequencies for out-of-band and new assignments;

recognizing

that administrations, whose countries are under-developed in the radiocommunication field, may need special assistance in satisfying their essential additional frequency requirements

requests

1. Administrations to give special attention to assisting the administrations of countries under-developed in the radiocommunication field to enable their actual current frequency requirements to be satisfied, as far as possible, both by offering advice on the possible solution of technical problems and, in appropriate cases, by providing assistance in monitoring;

2. Administrations to apply, to the extent practicable, the technical principles developed, and data derived, during the course of the work of the Provisional Frequency Board and of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conferences and the recommendations of the C.C.I.R., when making frequency assignments.

3. Administrations to :

a) supply the I.F.R.B. summaries with monitoring information relating to the present usage of frequencies, having regard to Article 18 and Appendix C of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations (Administrative Council Resolution 200);

b) undertake certain monitoring at the request of the I.F.R.B. when the latter requires additional information for the solution of special problems;

c) study and to submit to the Administrative Radio Conference which will consider the Draft International Frequency List, any methods which they consider might improve the use of this part of the spectrum.

directs

1. a) the I.F.R.B. to continue to study all the methods submitted to the E.A.R.C. for the preparation of draft frequency lists, or plans, for the Fixed, Land Mobile and Tropical Zone Broadcasting Services and, when preparing the Draft International Frequency List, utilise, as far as possible, the technical principles and standards contained in these methods, in addition to those developed by the Provisional Frequency Board, or recommended by the C.C.I.R.

b) the I.F.R.B. to submit to the Administrative Radio Conference which will consider the Draft International Frequency List any compromise method, or methods, which it considers might improve the use of this part of the spectrum.

2. The I.F.R.B. to give special attention to the more difficult problems arising in connection with frequency requirements which the countries consider essential, and to :

a) utilize, as far as possible, the technical principles and standards referred to in paragraph 1a) above;

b) initiate requests to administrations to make slight adjustments in specific frequency assignments, or to effect interchanges in the use of frequencies, where such action would facilitate the accommodation of the essential frequency requirements;

3. the I.F.R.B. to compile, in an appropriate form, periodic summaries of monitoring information, to be published by the Secretary General;

urges

Administrations and the I.F.R.B. to cooperate in solving the problems of transferring existing out-of-band assignments, and the establishment of new assignments into the appropriate Atlantic City bands to facilitate the eventual bringing into force of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations at the earliest practicable date.

RECOMMENDATION No.

CONCERNING C.C.I.R. STUDIES INFLUENCING THE CONTAINMENT OF THE FIXED, LAND MOBILE AND BROADCASTING SERVICES BETWEEN 3950 kc/s (4000 kc/s REGION 2) AND 27500 kc/s IN THE APPROPRIATE BANDS IN THE ATLANTIC CITY TABLE OF FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS

The Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference of Geneva,

considering

- a) that the interim procedure to be followed in connection with the Fixed, Land Mobile and Broadcasting Services between 3950 kc/s (4000 kc/s Region 2) and 27,500 kc/s, as outlined in Article, necessitates the reduction of existing frequency spacings between adjacent channels to the minimum, the application of common channel sharing to the maximum and economy in the number of frequency assignments;
- b) that the effectiveness of such measures is dependent on the early application of improved techniques and the provision of accurate data for the forecasting of propagation conditions;
- c) that the programme of studies formulated at the Sixth Meeting of the C.C.I.R., Geneva, 1951, is comprehensive and covers adequately the aspects on which advice is needed;
- d) that the C.C.I.R. should make available, at the earliest possible date, to Administrations and I.F.R.B., interim reports on the matters on which advice is urgently needed, even though the studies are not complete;

requests

the C.C.I.R. to expedite all phases of the programme of studies which will assist Administrations and the I.F.R.B. in the solution of problems arising in connection with carrying out the procedure outlined in a) above, and, to give particular attention to studies (see Annex to this Recommendation) concerned with;

- a) the determination of the minimum bandwidths which are necessary to transmit intelligence by the various types of emission and the corresponding bandwidths which are achieved in practice;
- b) the frequency stabilities which are achieved for the various types of radio transmitters and improved methods of obtaining improved stability consistent with practical design considerations;
- c) the selectivity of radio receivers necessary to receive the various types of emission and the selectivity characteristics of representative receivers;

- d) the minimum permissible ratio between the desired and undesired signals for the satisfactory reception of each type of emission;
- e) the antenna directivity which can be achieved in practice;
- f) the collection, analysis and distribution of radio propagation and of radio noise data to provide practical information for the engineering of radio circuits;

invites

the Administrations, in their participation in the work of the C.C.I.R. and its study groups, to give special priority to these studies.

ANNEX

THE RECOMMENDATIONS, QUESTIONS, STUDIES AND REPORTS APPROVED BY THE SIXTH C.C.I.R. ARE DETAILED IN "VOLUME OF RECOMMENDATIONS ETC. OF THE C.C.I.R. SIXTH PLENARY ASSEMBLY, GENEVA, 1951". THE MORE IMPORTANT STUDIES AND QUESTIONS BEARING ON THE IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS ARE :

Study Programme No. 8	Bandwidth and Signal-to-Noise Ratios in Complete Systems.
Study Programme No. 1	Bandwidth of Emissions.
Study Programme No. 4	Frequency Shift Keying.
Study Programme No. 2	Harmonics and Parasitic Emissions.
Question No. 62	Single Sideband Sound Broadcasting.
Study Programme No. 3	Frequency Stabilisation of Transmitters.
Study Programme No. 30	The Reception of High Frequency Broadcasting with Synchronized Transmitters.
Study Programme No. 6	Selectivity of Receivers.
Study Programme No. 5	Stability of Receivers.
Study Programme No. 7	Protection Against Keyed Interfering Signals.
Study Programme No. 38	Short Distance High Frequency Broadcasting in the Tropical Zone.
Question No. 70	Design of Aerials for Tropical Broadcasting.
Question No. 50	Practical Uses of Radio Propagation Data.
Study Programme No. 24	Study of Fading.
Question No. 52	Allowances for Fading.

International
Telecommunication Union

EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Geneva, 1951

Document 219-E
24 October 1951

COMMITTEE 4

DRAFTING COMMITTEE

Agenda for the meeting
to be held on Thursday, 25 October 1951,
at 9.30 a.m.

Consideration of documents forwarded by Committee 6.

L. Bramel de Cléjoulx

EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Geneva, 1951

CORRIGENDUM No. 1 to DOCUMENT 220 - E

REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 5C1

- 1) Replace the title of the Document by:
REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 5C1
Broadcasting in Region 3
- 2) Paragraph 7 : add the heading :
Band 535-1605 kc/s
- 3) Annex B : channel 5; 3241 kc/s :
for station Apia (New Zealand)
replace 0.15 kW by 0.2 kW.
- 4) Annex C :
frequency 550 kc/s, delete Birdjand - Iran
" 560 kc/s, delete Bombay - India
" 920 kc/s, add : Suva; UK Col.; 0.4
" 1100 kc/s Merredin Australia,
replace 0.5 kW by 5 kW.

EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Geneva, 1951

COMMITTEE 5
W.G. 5C 1A

REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 5C1

Broadcasting in Tropical Regions

Region 3

1. Introduction

The terms of reference given to the Group by Working Group 5C1 were "To correlate the comments received from Administrations on the Region 3 draft frequency list, for the broadcasting services, and to suggest methods of overcoming the various difficulties."

2. A Working Party 5C1A with Mr. D. McDonald of Australia was formed to revise the Region 3 Plans for the 2 and 3 Mc/s Tropical Broadcasting Bands in the light of comments received from Administrations.
3. The comments received from Administrations were summarized and examined by the Group. The comments may be divided into three categories, namely:
 - a) Objection to assignment on the basis of expected harmful interference.
 - b) Increase in operating power over that shown in the plan.
 - c) Requests for additional assignments.

In objecting to certain sharing of its tropical broadcasting assignments, the Delegation of India expressed the view that the propagation curves, used as a guide by the Region 3 Administrative Conference (1949), gave higher protection values than were obtained in practice. However, the Working Group was not in favour of reconsidering in detail the technical information which had previously been accepted by the Region 3 Conference.

4. Frequency Band 2300 - 2495 kc/s

It was not found practicable to satisfy some of the objections raised by the Indian Delegation, particularly with regard to the transfer of Solo (0.5 kW) from 3268 kc/s to 2440 kc/s. However, in the opinion of the Group, the draft plan for the broadcasting services in the band 2300 - 2495 kc/s, attached as Annex A, provides a compromise which should enable a reasonably satisfactory service to be given by the broadcasting stations concerned.

It is recommended that the draft plan in Annex A be submitted to Working Group 5C as the plan for the broadcasting services in Region 3 for the portion of the spectrum 2300 - 2495 kc/s.

5. Frequency Band 3200 - 3400 kc/s

As in the case of the 2300 - 2495 kc/s band, it was not found practicable to satisfy some of the objections raised by delegations. In particular, and with reference to Annex B, the Indian Delegation maintains objections against co-channel sharing on 3223 kc/s, 3277 kc/s, 3355 kc/s, 3375 kc/s, 3268 kc/s, 3295 kc/s and 3365 kc/s, and to a number of adjacent channel Indian assignments. A proposal by the Indian Delegation for the re-arrangement of channels to overcome adjacent channel interference brought further objections and was not acceptable to the Group.

Pakistan has objections to co-channel sharing with Kuala Lumpur on 3259 kc/s and Singapore on 3335 kc/s.

The Group considered that the plan, as outlined in Annex B, represents the most reasonable compromise solution to the problem of fitting all requirements into the plan.

6. The Delegations of India and Burma have made certain reservations which are given in Annexes E and F respectively.
7. Regarding revision of the Medium Wave Broadcasting Plan for Region 3, another Working Party 5C1B with Mr. McDonald of Australia as Chairman was created to carry out detailed study and make appropriate revisions for the plan.
8. The comments of Administrations may be sub-divided into the same headings as in paragraph 3 above.
9. The Group has to report that agreement could be reached on most of the channels though there were still a few cases which could not be resolved by the Group.

Annex C gives the revised plan and Annex D the statement of requests that could not be accommodated by the Group due to disagreement among the delegations concerned.

10. In conclusion, the Group wishes to thank most sincerely Mr. McDonald, Chairman of 5C1A and 5C1B, who has worked arduously in connection with the revision of the Medium Wave and Tropical Broadcasting Plans. The Group also thanks Mr. T.K. Wang, IFRB, who has given whole-hearted and most valuable cooperation throughout the work of the Group.

M.L. Sastry
Chairman 5C1

Cp

ANNEXE A - ANNEX A - ANEXO AProjet d'assignation de fréquences pour la radiodiffusion
dans la bande de 2 300 - 2 495 kc/s (Région 3)Draft Assignment Plan for Broadcasting
in the band 2 300 - 2 495 kc/s (Region 3)Proyecto de Plan de Asignación de frecuencias
para la radiodifusión en la banda de 2 300 - 2 495 kc/s (Región 3)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Voie Channel Canal	Fréquence Frequency Frecuencia	Pays Country País	Station Station Estación	Puissance Power Potencia kW	Observations Remarks Observaciones
1	2310	China India	Nanning Bombay	20 1	
2	2320	Pakistan Philippines	Peshawar Manila	7,5 5	
3	2330	Indonesia China	Djooja Chungking	1 10	
4	2340	India Philippines	Delhi Cebu City	1 1 (1)	Note (1) On the basis of no harmful interference to Delhi
5	2350	Indonesia Pakistan	Balikpapan Dacca	1 (2) 7,5	Note (2) If harmful interference is caused to Dacca the power at Balikpapan will be reduced to a minimum of 150 watts.
6	2360	China	Canton	20/50	
7	2370	Indonesia India Viet Nam	Soerabaja Delhi Saigon	1 (3) 1/10 1 (4)	Note (3) If harmful interference is caused to Delhi the power at Soerabaja will be reduced to a minimum of 150 watts. Note (4) On the basis of no harmful interference to Delhi
8	2380	Portuguese Colonies Burma	Dili Rangoon	1 7,5	
9	2390	Indonesia China	Cheribon Kurmung	1 20	

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	2400	Pakistan Philippines	Lahore Polo	7,5 10	
11	2410	India Portuguese Colonies	Madras Macau	10/20 1	
12	2420	Indonesia China Pakistan	Magelang Changsa Karachi	0,5 5 7,5	
13	2430	Indonesia Viet Nam	Malang Hanoi	1 1	
14	2440	Indonesia China India	Solo Taipeh Nagpur	0,5 10 1	
15	2450	India Philippines	Bombay St. Juan Height	1 (5) 10	Note (5) On the basis of no harm- ful interference to St. Juan Height
16	2460	Indonesia China Pakistan	Djakarta Nanchang Multan	1 1 7,5	
17	2470	U.K. Colonies Ceylon Portuguese Colonies	N. Borneo Colombo Macau	0,4 1/7 0,5	
18	2480	Indonesia China	Padang Sichang	1 1	
19	2490	Indonesia India	Macasser Calcutta	1 (6)	Note (6) If harmful interference is caused to Calcutta the power at Macasser will be reduced to a minimum of 150 watts

ANNEXE B - ANNEX B - ANEXO B

Projet d'assignation de fréquences pour la radiodiffusion
dans la bande de 3200 - 3400 kc/s (Région 3)

Draft Assignment Plan for Broadcasting
in the band 3200 - 3400 kc/s (Region 3)

Proyecto de Plan de Asignación de frecuencias
para la radiodifusión en la banda de 3200 - 3400 kc/s
(Región 3)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Voie Channel Canal	Fréquence Frequency Frecuencia	Pays Country Pais	Station Station Estación	Puissance Power Potencia kW	Observations Remarks Observaciones
1	3205	Indonesia India China	Bandoeng Bombay Canton	1 (1) 20 20/50(2)	Note (1) If harmful interference is caused to Bombay the power at Bandoeng will be reduced to a minimum of 150 watts. Note (2) Canton closes down at 1500 G.M.T. normally. By arrangement between India and China, China would agree to operate on 20 kW between 1330 G.M.T. and 1500 G.M.T. provided there is no harmful interference to China from Bombay operating between these hours. India agrees to suspend transmission between 1330 and 1500 G.M.T. or to reduce power in the event of harmful interference to China.
2	3214	Afghanistan Indonesia Viet Nam	Kabul Menado Saigon	10 1 2,5	
3	3223	Australia India French Over- sea Territ. Philippines	Perth Madras/ Delhi Tahiti Polo	10 (3) 10/20 1 5/10	Note (3) Perth will use a radiator to discriminate against radiation to the North West.
4	3232	Indonesia China Iran	Semarang Kunming Teheran	5 20 15	
5	3241	Indonesia Cambodge Pakistan New Zealand	Ambon Pnompenh Peshawar Apia (Samoa)	1 1 7,5 0,15	

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	3250	Indonesia Portuguese Colonies China	Banjermassin Goa Chunking	5 (4) 2,5 5	Note (4) If harmful interference is caused to Goa the power at Banjermassin will be reduced to a minimum of 1 kW.
7	3259	Indonesia U.K. Colonies Portuguese Colonies Pakistan	Koepang Kuala Lumpur Macau Rawalpindi	1 5 1 7,5	
8	3268	Australia India Portuguese Colonies China	Sydney Mysore Timor Nanning	10 10 1 20	
9	3277	Indonesia India French Overseas Territ. Philippines	Djakarta Delhi Port Vila Cebu City	5 20 1 1	
10	3286	Australia U.K. Colonies Philippines Burma Iran	Brisbane Kudat Labuan Ta Wau Polo Rangoon Tabriz	10 0,5 2,5 7,5 7,5	
11	3295	Indonesia India Viet Nam	Denpasser Nagpur/Delhi Dalat	1 (5) 20 1	Note (5) Indonesia will use a radiator directional towards the East.
12	3305	Indonesia India U.K. Colonies Philippines	Padang Calcutta Honiara San Francisco	0,5 (6) 20 0,15 5	Note (6) If harmful interference is caused to Calcutta or San Francisco the power of Padang will be reduced to a minimum of 150 watts.
13	3315	Australia India China	Darwin Bombay/Delhi Kiungshan	10 20 5	

1	2	3	4	5	6
14	3325	Indonesia Pakistan Philippines	Macasser Dacca Quezon City	5 (7) 7,5 5 (7) (8)	Note (7) Macasser operates between 2200 and 0900 G.M.T. Manila does not operate between these hours. Note (8) Quezon City will use a radiator discriminating against radiation to the west.
15	3335	U.K. Colonies Portuguese Colonies Pakistan	Singapore Macau Lahore	5 1 7,5	
16	3345	Netherlands India Philippines	Hollandia Madras Manila	0,5 20 5	
17	3355	Indonesia India French Over- sea Territ. China	Soerabaja Delhi Noumea Taipeh	5 20 1 10	
18	3365	Australia India Philippines	Adelaide Bombay Polo	10 20 5 (9)	Note (9) Polo will use a radiator discriminating against radiation to the west.
19	3375	Indonesia India China	Djakarta Delhi Foochow	5 20 1	
20	3385	Australia U.K. Colonies Ceylon China	Port Moresby Sandakan Colombo Kweiyang	10 0,05 7,5 5	
21	3395	Indonesia Netherlands Laos Pakistan	Medan Sorong Vientiane Karachi	5 (10) 0,5 1 (11) 7,5	Note (10) Medan operates between 2300 and 1100 G.M.T. with 5 kW and on a basis of no harmful inter- ference being caused to Karachi and Vientiane after 1100 G.M.T. Note (11) Vientiane will consider using a directional aerial to decrease radiation towards the west.

ANNEXE C - ANNEX C - ANEXO C

Plan amendé pour la radiodiffusion à moyennes fréquences - Région 3

Bande des fréquences comprises entre 535-1605 kc/s

Amended Plan for M.F. Broadcasting - Region 3

Band 535-1605 kc/s

Plan revisado para la radiodifusión M.F.- Región 3)

Banda 535-1605 kc/s

1	2	3	4	5
Fréquence Frequency Frecuencia kc/s	Station Station Estación	Pays Country País	Puissance Power Potencia kW	Observations Remarks Observaciones
540	Kaboul Longreach Nanhai Shanghai All India Kuala Lumpur Napier	Afghanistan Australia China China India U.K.Col. New Zealand	20.0 10.0 0.5 0.5 1.0 1.0 10.0	
550	Cumnock Bombay Fukuoka Birdjand	Australia India Japan Iran	50.0 100.0 100.0	
560	Wagin Murwillumbah Burnie Changchun Bombay Dibrugah	Australia Australia Australia China India India	50.0 0.5 0.5 10.0 100.0 1.0	
570	Sapporo Wellington West Pakistan	Japan New Zealand Pakistan	100.0 60.0 10.0	(Note 1) See footnote page 29 Region 3 Plan
580	Dooen Chongtu Foochow Swatow Calicut Manila Himoji	Australia China China China India Philippines Japan	50.0 10.0 0.5 0.5 20.0 10.0 0.05	
590	Brisbane Nagpur Tokyo	Australia India Japan	50.0 20.0 150.0	

1	2	3	4	5
600	Hobart Hankow Chengten Ajmere Kyoto Chejoo Cebu City	Australia China China India Japan Korea Philippines	10,0 10,0 1,0 20,0 0,5 0,5 4,0	
610	Sydney Paotow Nanhai Madras Tukushima	Australia China China India Japan	50,0 0,5 0,5 100,0 0,5	
620	Melbourne Tientsin Jamshedpur Saga Toyama Quezon City	Australia China India Japan Japan Philippines	50,0 1,0 20,0 0,5 0,5 50,0	
630	Clevedon Kwangjoo Taipeh Singapore Peshawar Queenstown	Australia China China U.K. Col. Pakistan New Zealand	50,0 0,5 0,3 10,0 10,0 1,0	
640	Crystal Brook Ekala Tabriz Pusan Hongkong Taiyuan	Australia Ceylon Iran Korea U.K. Col. China	10,0 100,0 10,0 0,5 2,0 5,0	
650	Manilla Indore Morioka Quezon City	Australia India Japan Philippines	10,0 10,0 10,0 10,0	

1	2	3	4	5
660	Kaboul Broken Hill Nanking Fokuro Fukushima Wellington Penang Saipan Trivandrum	Afghanistan Australia China Japan Japan New Zealand U.K. Col. U.S. Terr. India	20,0 0,2 100,0 0,5 0,1 60,0 2,0 4,0 5,0	Note (2) The power of Nanking will be reduced to 10 kW after sunset at Nanking Note (3) The radiated power of Nanking in the direction of 135° will not exceed 10 kW
670	Smithtown Calcutta Osaka	Australia India Japan	10,0 100,0 100,0	
680	Corowa Peiping Tsingtao Maihsein Wenchow Kofu Asahikawa Hagi Jullundur Polo Bulacan	Australia China China China China Japan Japan Japan India Philippines	10,0 1,0 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5 10,0 10,0	
690	Brisbane Perth Fukuoka Christchurch Rajshahi Birdjand	Australia Australia Japan New Zealand Pakistan Iran	2,0 50,0 10,0 10,0 10,0 0,5	
700	Lawrence Colombo Lhasa Shangai Teheran Kanazawa	Australia Ceylon China China Iran Japan	50,0 50,0 5,0 10,0 10,0 0,5	
710	Kelso Peiping Delhi Seoul Polo Bulacan	Australia China India Korea Philippines	10,0 0,5 100,0 10,0 10,0	

1	2	3	4	5
720	Kalgoorlie Taree Mackay Queenstown Hankow Shenyang Foochow Luichow Combitore Ahwaz Okayama Obihiro Invercargill	Australia Australia Australia Australia China China China China India Iran Japan Japan New Zealand	2,0 0,2 2,0 0,5 0,2 5,0 1,0 0,5 20,0 0,5 0,5 0,5 5,0	
730	Adelaide Pengpu Tsunyi Canton Kirin Hyderabad Nagoya	Australia China China China China India Japan	50,0 0,5 0,5 0,25 0,05 5,0 10,0	
740	Sydney Kankiang Tientsin Tatung Kaifeng Shanghai Dharwar Fukui Iri Singapore	Australia China China China China China India Japan Korea U.K. Col.	50,0 0,5 0,2 0,5 0,5 0,5 20,0 0,05 0,5 10,0	
750	Dalby Taipch Mihsuang Sapporo Montgomery	Australia China China Japan Pakistan	10,0 10,0 100,0 100,0 10,0	Note (4) Power of Sapporo in the direction of China will be limited to an affected power of 10 kW Note (5) If harmful interference is caused to the service of the Pakistan station, the power of Mihsuang will be reduced after sunset. Note (6) If harmful interference is caused to the service area of the Pakistan station, the power of the Japanese station will be reduced after 11.30 hours G.M.T.

1	2	3	4	5
760	Broken Hill Moora Peiping Shanghai Hofei Saga Masan Tiruchinapalli Auckland Quezon City Guam	Australia Australia China China China Japan Korea India New Zealand Philippines U.S. Terr.	1,0 10,0 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,05 5,0 10,0 1,0 4,0	
770	Melbourne Allahabad Tokyo	Australia India Japan	50,0 100,0 50,0	Note (7) Japan will consider ways of eliminating interference to the reception of Allahabad should the latter experience harmful interference from Japan.
780	KatQomba Townsville Shanghai Gauhati Tsuruga Macau Dunedin Kangneung Siangyang	Australia Australia China India Japan Port. Col. New Zealand Korea China	1,0 2,0 0,5 20,0 0,5 20,0 10,0 0,05 0,5	
790	Brisbane Hangchow Peiping Taiyuan Canton Wuyuan Hainan Haiban Hiroshima Multan Kuala Lumpur	Australia China China China China China China China Japan Pakistan U.K. Col.	10,0 0,07 0,1 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5 1,0 10,0 10,0 10,0	
800	Adelaide Tsining Tzoluitsing Poona Hamamatsu Fiakodate Taegoo Rotorua Polo Bulacan	Australia China China India Japan Japan Korea New Zealand Philippines	2,0 0,5 0,05 20,0 0,5 0,5 0,5 10,0 10,0	

1	2	3	4	5
810	Bega Perth Calcutta Morioka Taipeh	Australia Australia India Japan China	10,0 10,0 100,0 10,0 0,5	
820	Glen Innes Shanghai Wuchow Lanchow Bangalore Kokura Fukushima Becht Choonchun Penang Invercargill	Australia China China China India Japan Japan Iran Korea U.K. Col. New Zealand	10,0 0,5 0,5 10,0 1,0 0,5 1,0 0,5 0,05 2,0 10,0	
830	Sale Geraldton Hankow Yungchin Osaka Karachi Suva	Australia Australia China China Japan Pakistan U.K. Col.	10,0 2,0 0,5 0,5 100,0 20,0 0,4	
840	Rockhampton Tientsin Kaohsiung Tunghwin Vijayawada Kofu Asahikawa Nagasaki Kwangjod Christchurch Dumagete	Australia China China China India Japan Japan Japan Korea New Zealand Philippines	10,0 10,0 1,0 0,5 20,0 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5 2,0 1,0	
850	Canberra Bombay Niigata Hankow	Australia India Japan China	10,0 100,0 10,0 10,0	

1	2	3	4	5
860	Toowoomba Hobart Shanghai Taipeh Hongkong Bhuvaneshwar Shizwoka Pohang Napier Quezon City	Australia Australia China China U.K. Col. India Japan Korea New Zealand Philippines	2,0 2,0 0,5 0,1 2,0 20,0 0,5 0,05 5,0 1,0	
870	Sydney Ceylon Nanking Shangyao Fukuoko Barisal Semnan	Australia Ceylon China China Japan Pakistan Iran	5,0 0,5 0,25 0,5 100,0 10,0 0,5	Note (8) If harmful interference is caused to the reception of Barisal, Japan will reduce the radiation towards Pakistan after 1130 G.M.T.
880	Warragul Warwick Perth Shanghai Shenyang Nanning Chengchow Kermanshah Okayama Obihiro Jaejon Goa Kuala Lumpur Auckland	Australia Australia Australia China China China China China Iran Japan Japan Japan Port. Col. U.K. Col. New Zealand	1,0 1,0 5,0 0,25 1,0 0,5 0,5 0,5 2,0 0,5 0,5 0,5 2,0 10,0 10,0	
890	Adelaide Ningpo Jaidung Taichung Delhi Sendai	Australia China China China India Japan	10,0 0,5 0,5 0,4 100,0 10,0	

1	2	3	4	5
900	Lisnore Devonport Shanghai Kunming Teheran Miyazaki Nagano Dunedin Novaliches Davao Mandalay	Australia Australia China China Iran Japan Japan New Zealand Philippines Philippines Burma	2,0 2,0 1,0 50,0 50,0 0,5 0,5 10,0 1,0 1,0 1,0	
910	Pialba Tsingtao Chungking Rajkot Nagoya Singapore	Australia China China India Japan U.K. Col.	10,0 0,1 0,33 50,0 10,0 10,0	
920	Cooma Charleville Narrogin Colonbo Kalgan Wusih Kukiang Canton Haichow Isfahan Akita Kochi Ginjoo Greynouth Malolos	Australia Australia Australia Ceylon China China China China China China Iran Japan Japan Korea New Zealand Philippines	1,0 1,0 2,0 50,0 5,0 0,1 0,5 0,35 0,5 5,0 0,5 0,5 0,5 10,0 1,0	
930	Melbourne Changsha Canton Nanking Aurangabad Kumanoto Jesselton Kudat Labuan Sandakan Tawau	Australia China China China India Japan U.K. Col. U.K. Col. U.K. Col. U.K. Col. U.K. Col.	5,0 5,0 0,35 0,2 1,0 10,0 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5	Note (9) If harmful interference is caused to India, the power of Changsha will be reduced to a minimum of 1 kW

1	2	3	4	5
940	Cairns Hobart Tsinan Kinghwa Madras Kyoto Palmerston Quezon City	Australia Australia China China India Japan New Zealand Philippines	2,0 10,0 0,1 0,5 100,0 0,5 2,0 1,0	
950	Sydney Rangoon Teheran Tokyo Chungking Tientsin	Australia Burma Iran Japan China China	5,0 5,0 5,0 150,0 0,3 0,5	
960	Bendigo Ayr Kweisui Taichung Shanghai Onomichi Aomori Ahmedabad Christchurch Manila	Australia Australia China China China Japan Japan India New Zealand Philippines	2,0 2,0 5,0 * 1,0 0,5 0,5 0,1 20,0 10,0 50,0	* Note (10) Subject to general comment by India on power increase of Chinese station
970	Renmark Wusih Mysore Ghazvine Seoul Hue Whangarei	Australia China India Iran Korea Viet Nam New Zealand	5,0 0,1 1,0 0,5 50,0 1,0 2,0	
980	Kempsey Northam Nanking Taipeh Hankow Allahabad Kitami Wellington	Australia Australia China China China India Japan New Zealand	2,0 5,0 0,2 1,0 0,2 100,0 10,0 10,0	

1	2	3	4	5
990	Orange Paoting Nanking All India Kagoshima Singapore	Australia China China India Japan U.K. Col.	5,0 0,1 1,0 1,0 10,0 10,0	
1000	Hamilton Taichung Canton Shanghai Kweiyang Calcutta Matsuyama Yamagata Chungjoo Miyakoshima Manila	Australia China China China China India Japan Japan Korea Ryukyu Philippines	5,0 1,0 0,2 0,5 5,0 100,0 0,5 0,5 0,3 0,5 1,0	
1010	Cairns Maryborough Launceston Cheonghu Hsuchow Canton Wanhsien Yulung Osaka Malacca Gisborne Quetta Kanting	Australia Australia Australia China China China China China China Japan U.K. Col New Zealand Pakistan China	1,0 1,0 2,0 0,05 0,5 1,0 0,5 0,5 10,0 0,03 2,0 10,0 0,5	
1020	Sydney Tientsin Neikiang Taipeh Lucknow Nagasaki Hakodate Hamamatsu Cebu City	Australia China China China India Japan Japan Japan Philippines	5,0 0,45 0,5 10,0 5,0 0,5 0,5 0,5 1,0	

1	2	3	4	5
1030	Melbourne Jaffna Nanking Tsinan Wuchang Niigata Mokpo Bannu Polo Bulacan Honiara Saigon	Australia Ceylon China China China Japan Korea Pakistan Philippines U.K. Col. Indo China	5,0 2,5 0,2 5,0 1,0 10,0 0,05 10,0 1,0 0,5 1,0	
1040	Adelaide Tainan Changyi Shanghai Kanchow Bombay Shizvoka Penang Dunedin Dagupan	Australia China China China China India Japan U.K. Col. New Zealand Philippines	2,0 1,0 0,5 0,5 0,5 20,0 0,5 10,0 10,0 1,0	
1050	Canberra Hiroshima Soochow Rangpur Macau Shiraz	Australia Japan China Pakistan Port. Col. Iran	5,0 10,0 0,15 10,0 0,4 0,5	
1060	Kingaroy Shanghai Tsitsihar Hwalian Jaisalmer Fukui Muroran Davao City Naga	Australia China China China India Japan Japan Philippines Philippines	5,0 0,5 1,0 0,5 20,0 0,5 0,5 1,0 1,0	
1070	Griffith Katanning Chaiyi Kaifeng Delhi Sendai Auckland	Australia Australia China China India Japan New Zealand	2,0 5,0 0,5 5,0 * 20,0 10,0 10,0	Note (11) * Subject to general comment by India on power increase of Chinese stations

1	2	3	4	5
1080	Gunnedah Hobart Peiping Tiengshue Ichang Taipeh Shanghai Nagano Miyazaki Chittagong Khorramabad Dili	Australia Australia China China China China China Japan Japan Pakistan Iran Port. Col. Philippines	2,0 2,0 0,4 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5 10,0 0,5 1,0 1,0	Note (12) If interference is caused by Philippines to the station of Portuguese Colonies, Philippines will take all measures to reduce the inter- ference.
1090	Lubeck Nagoya Nanking Paoting Lahore Saigon	Australia Japan China China Pakistan Viet Nam	5,0 10,0 0,1 5,0 10,0 5,0	
1100	Longreach Launceston Merredin Tientsin Shanghai Taipeh Oita Tsuruoka Christchurch Sylhet Gonbad Kavous	Australia Australia Australia China China China Japan Japan New Zealand Pakistan Iran	2,0 2,0 0,5 0,5 0,5 2,0 0,5 0,5 10,0 10,0 0,5	
1110	Sydney Wushi Tientsin Madras Matsui	Australia China China India Japan	5,0 0,5 0,1 20,0 10,0	
1120	Brisbane Shanghai Yangchow Jaipur Kurume Bacolod	Australia China China India Japan Philippines	5,0 0,5 0,5 20,0 0,5 1,0	

1	2	3	4	5
1130	Perth Armidale Colac Nanking Yungchi Tangsham Ningsia Honan Taipeh Patna Tokyo Wellington	Australia Australia Australia China China China China China China India Japan New Zealand	5,0 1,0 1,0 0,1 1,0 0,1 0,3 5,0 0,25 5,0 50,0 * 5,0	Note (13) * If harmful interference is caused by Tokyo to the reception of Patna, the effective radiation from Tokyo in the direction of India will be reduced to 10 kW after 1130 G.M.T.
1140	Abadan Newcastle Foochow Hwaiying Canton Kyoto Taumarunui Mymensingh Guam Tagbilaran	Iran Australia China China China Japan New Zealand Pakistan U.S. Territ. Philippines	0,5 5,0 1,0 0,5 0,5 0,5 2,0 10,0 4,0 1,0	
1150	Wagga Kumamoto Koashiung Hanoi Rawalpindi	Australia Japan China Viet Nam Pakistan	5,0 10,0 0,5 5,0 10,0	
1160	Penola Southport Shanghai Canton Nantung Yuangling Chefoo Chilung Kochi Akuti Kuala Lumpur Timaru Bhawalpur	Australia Australia China China China China China China Japan Japan U.K. Col. New Zealand Pakistan	2,0 2,0 0,5 0,2 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5 10,0 2,0 10,0	
1170	Inverel Kananzawa Dacca Nanking	Australia Japan Pakistan China	5,0 10,0 10,0 0,2	

1	2	3	4	5
1180	Melbourne Gwalior Himeji Toyooka Sasebo Masuda Hitoyoshi Imabiri Tida Shingu Uwashima Taira Kamaishi Masterton Okinawa Davao	Australia India Japan Japan Japan Japan Japan Japan Japan Japan Japan Japan Japan Japan New Zealand U.S. Territ. Philippines	5,0 20,0 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05 2,0 150,0 1,0	
1190	Sydney Rajahmundry Taipeh Kitami	Australia India China Japan	5,0 20,0 1,0 10,0	
1200	Adelaide Shanghai Taipeh Chungking Harbin Baroda Hofu Koriyama Kuala Lumpur Serenban Wanganui Amami Oshima	Australia China China China China India Japan Japan U.K. Col. U.K. Col. New Zealand U.S. Territ.	5,0 0,3 1,0 1,0 5,0 5,0 0,5 0,3 1,0 1,0 2,0 0,5	
1210	Grafton Warrnambool Kalgoorlie Nanchang Kinchow Osaka Hyderabad	Australia Australia Australia China China Japan Pakistan	2,0 2,0 5,0 5,0 1,0 10,0 10,0	

1	2	3	4	5
1220	Oakey Soochow Tientsin Hengyang All India- Patiala Matsumoto Kushiro Malacca Dunedin	Australia China China China India Japan Japan U.K. Col. New Zealand	5,0 0,5 0,3 0,5 1,0 0,5 0,1 2,0 2,0	
1230	Newcastle Wuhu Changchun Bombay Sapporo Seoul Dalhat	Australia China China India Japan Korea Viet Nam	10,0 0,5 0,2 1,5 3,0 5,0 1,0	
1240	Sale Perth Shanghai Chungchow Allahabad Toyama Lucena	Australia Australia China China India Japan Philippines	5,0 5,0 0,5 0,5 20,0 0,5 1,0	
1250	Dubbo Pt. Moresby Surat Kaohsiung Sendai Auckland	Australia Australia India China Japan New Zealand	2,0 2,0 20,0 1,0 3,0 1,0	
1260	Shepperton Tsingtao Kunming Anking Hiroshima Lahore Cebu City	Australia China China China Japan Pakistan Philippines	5,0 1,0 1,5 1,0 1,0 10,0 1,0	
1270	Sydney Shumshun Calcutta Nagoya	Australia China India Japan	5,0 0,5 10,0 10,0	

1	2	3	4	5
1280	Melbourne Hanchow Taipeh Hirosaki Tottori Penang Hutt Valley Lyllapur Ilolo	Australia China China Japan Japan U.K. Col. New Zealand Pakistan Philippines	5,0 5,0 0,2 0,5 0,5 2,0 2,0 10,0 1,0	
1290	Brisbane Tientsin Peian Nagpur Fukuoka Okinawa	Australia China China India Japan U.S. Territ.	5,0 0,5 1,0 10,0 5,0 0,25	
1300	Tamworth Sian Tokushima Hachinohe Amristar Saipan Clark	Australia China Japan Japan India Mariana Philippines	5,0 5,0 0,5 0,5 20,0 150,0 2,0	Note (14) After 1130 G.M.T. the power of Sian will be reduced to 1 kW .
1310	Kaboul Crystal Brook Kandy Shanghai Sining Amoy Tokyo Hamilton Canton	Afghanistan Australia Ceylon China China China Japan New Zealand China	20,0 5,0 50,0 0,5 5,0 0,5 10,0 2,0 5,0	Note (15) The Chinese assignment is subject to the agreement of Ceylon.
1320	Ballarat Perth Shanghai Dali Bilaspore Jesselton Kudat Labuan Sandakan Tawau	Australia Australia China China India U.K. Col. U.K. Col. U.K. Col. U.K. Col. U.K. Col.	5,0 5,0 0,5 0,5 1,0 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05	

1	2	3	4	5
1330	Swan Hill Bundaberg Chin Kiang Jullundur Matsue	Australia Australia China India Japan	2,0 2,0 0,5 20,0 10,0	
1340	Young Dardanup Nanking Chungking Dairen Tsurvoka Oati Nelson East Pakistan Hamadan	Australia Australia China China China Japan Japan New Zealand Pakistan Iran	2,0 5,0 0,2 0,1 1,0 0,5 0,5 2,0 10,0 0,5	
1350	Goelong Gympie Cuttack Cuttack Kagashima	Australia Australia India India Japan	2,0 2,0 20,0 1,0 10,0	
1360	Mildura Atherton Chiamshu Saigon Sholapur Odate Owase Tsuyama Hikone Ina Wakamatsu Wakkanai Fukuchiyama Mizusawa Takamatsu Shanghai	Australia Australia China Indo-China India Japan Japan Japan Japan Japan Japan Japan Japan Japan Japan Japan China	2,0 2,0 1,0 10,0 10,0 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,5	

1	2	3	4	5
1370	Lightgow Mt. Gambier Geraldton Shanghai Changchung Loyang Chungking Delhi Kanazawa Singapore New Plymouth	Australia Australia Australia China China China China India Japan U.K. Col. New Zealand	0,5 0,5 2,0 0,5 0,05 0,5 10,0 1,0 10,0 10,0 2,0	
1380	Goulburn MacKay Peiping Canton Chenyuan Yamagata Matsuyama Sheikhupura Zamboanga	Australia Australia China China China Japan Japan Pakistan Philippines	2,0 2,0 0,5 0,2 0,5 0,5 0,5 10,0 5,0	
1390	Brisbane Shanghai Kweilin Imphal Osaka Kernan	Australia China China India Japan Iran	5,0 1,0 5,0 10,0 10,0 1,0	Note (16) If harmful interference is caused to the reception of Imphal the power of Kweilin will be reduced to 1,0 kW .
1400	Parkes Pt. Augusta Tientsin Chaiyi Szepeing Udaipur Matsumoto Kushiro Miho Noumea Tahiti Okinawa Wellington Cotobato	Australia China China China China India Japan Japan Japan F.O.T. F.O.T. U.S. Territ. New Zealand Philippines	0,5 0,5 0,1 0,5 1,0 1,0 0,5 0,1 0,1 0,3 0,3 2,0 1,0 1,0	

1	2	3	4	5
1410	Newcastle Kanamoto Jessore	Australia Japan Pakistan	5,0 0,25 10,0	
1420	Melbourne Lanchow Shanghai Hangchung Shimeng Madras Sapporo Fukui Hawera Apia	Australia China China China China India Japan Japan New Zealand New Zealand	5,0 0,1 0,5 0,5 0,5 1,0 0,25 0,5 5,0 2,0	
1430	Wollongong Collie Canton Sichang Sasebo Sendai Dunedin Comilla Razaich	Australia Australia China China Japan Japan New Zealand Pakistan Iran	2,0 5,0 0,1 0,5 0,25 10,0 0,1 10,0 0,5	
1440	Deniliquin Ipswich Hangchow Canton Tungwha Nanping Ranchi Takayami Veno Miyako Hamada Maizuru Niihama Rumoe Nobeeka Nakamura Dannevirke Keshan	Australia Australia China China China China India Japan Japan Japan Japan Japan Japan Japan Japan Japan Japan New Zealand Iran	1,0 1,0 1,0 0,1 1,0 0,5 1,0 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05 2,0 0,5	

1	2	3	4	5
1450	Mudgee Derby Kokura Karachi Saigon	Australia Australia Japan Pakistan Viet Nam	0,5 0,5 0,25 10,0 1,0	
1460	Murray Bridge Cessnock Shillong Hairosaki Tottori Kwajalein Ashburton	Australia Australia India Japan Japan U.S. Territ. New Zealand	0,5 0,5 20,0 0,5 0,5 4,0 2,0	
1470	Murwillumbah Maryborough Sian Hailar Hachinohe Jubbulpore	Australia Australia China China Japan India	1,0 1,0 0,4 1,0 0,25 20,0	
1480	Bega Roma Oita Blenheim All India Bikaner Wagana	Australia Australia Japan New Zealand India India Japan	1,0 1,0 0,25 2,0 1,0 1,0 0,5	
1490	Albury Rockhampton Srīngagar Kobe Tourane	Australia Australia India Japan Viet Nam	2,0 2,0 1,0 1,0 0,5	
1500	Darwin Bathurst Melbourne Darbhanga Oamaru Ononichi Aomori	Australia Australia Australia India New Zealand Japan Japan	2,0 2,0 5,0 10,0 2,0 0,5 0,1	

1	2	3	4	5
1510	Newcastle Toyama Sukkar Hanoi	Australia Japan Pakistan Viet Nam	10,0 0,5 10,0 1,0	
1520	Canberra Warrnambool All India Thames Koriyama Hofu	Australia Australia India New Zealand Japan Japan	0,2 0,2 1,0 2,0 0,3 0,5	
1530	Bendigo Pt. Lincoln Southport Alice Springs Agra Saipan Hakodate Asahikawa Akita Hananatsu Takanatsu	Australia Australia Australia Australia India Mariana Japan Japan Japan Japan Japan	0,2 0,2 0,2 0,1 1,0 150,0 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05 0,05	
1540	Queenstown Hazabibagh Yazd Gore Peiping Gympie	Australia India Iran New Zealand China Australia	2,0 1,0 0,5 2,0 100,0 0,2	
1550	Albany Hunter River Tirunavelli Okinawa	Australia Australia India U.S. Territ.	0,2 2,0 1,0 150,0	
1560	Wollongong Armidale Remark Shanghai Karwar Westport Cagayan	Australia Australia Australia China India New Zealand Philippines	0,2 0,2 0,2 20,0 20,0 2,0 1,0	Note (17) Subject to general comment by India on increase power of Chinese stations

1	2	3	4	5
1570	Mt. Gambier Lightgow Hyderabad	Australia Australia India	0,2 0,2 20,0	
1580	Woomera Murshidabad Cromwell Niigata	Australia India New Zealand Japan	0,1 20,0 2,0 0,5	
1590	Wangaratta All India Berhampur Sapporo	Australia India India Japan	0,5 20,0 10,0 5,0	
1600	Taree All India	Australia India	0,5 20,0	

ANNEX D

<u>680 kc/s</u>	India desires to operate Jullunder with 20 kW.
<u>760 kc/s</u>	Iran desires an assignment on this channel for Meshed with a power of 1 kW.
<u>780 kc/s</u>	Iran desires an assignment on this channel for Zabedan with a power of 1 kW.
<u>900 kc/s</u>	Burma desires to operate Mandalay with a power of 5 kW.
<u>950 kc/s</u>	Burma desires to operate Rangoon with a power of 50 kW.
<u>1080 kc/s</u>	Philippines desire an assignment for another 1 kW station.
<u>1110 kc/s</u>	China desires an assignment for Tiwa with a power of 5 kW.
<u>1270 kc/s</u>	Iran desires an assignment on this channel for Sandandaj with a power of 0.5 kW.
<u>1340 kc/s</u>	Philippines desire an assignment on this channel for Laoag with a power of 1 kW.
<u>1480 kc/s</u>	Philippines desire an assignment on this channel for Fernando with a power of 100 kW.
<u>1570 kc/s</u>	Japan desires an assignment on this channel for Osaka with a power of 10 kW.

ANNEX E

DELEGATION OF INDIA

The following comments are offered by the Delegation of India on the Tropical Broadcasting Assignment plans of Region 3.

- 1) The protection ratio against co-channel interference of the plan in general and in particular of the channels containing assignments of India is so low that satisfactory and interference-free service cannot be ensured.

The reasons for the poor co-channel protection ratio expected in practice are due to the following factors that effect the technical data of Region 3 :

- a) A uniform height of 60 feet has been assumed for both the transmitting and receiving aerials.
- b) The values of field strength beyond a distance of 3200 km have been obtained by extrapolation from the corresponding values for 3200 km and this method has given very erroneous results.
- 2) Recent observations have confirmed the opinion of the Delegation of India that the mutual interference of the co-channel assignments would be intolerable.
- 3) The cases of poor co-channel and adjacent channel protection pointed out by the Delegation of India have not yet been substantially improved.
- 4) The acceptance or rejection of the plan is dependent on the factors enumerated below and the Delegation of India cannot therefore express an opinion until the decisions of the Conference on other portions of the spectrum are known.
 - a) Freedom from interference from fixed stations of Region 3 outside the tropical zone.
 - b) Freedom from interference from tropical broadcasting stations of Region 1. It will be necessary to review the plan after the revised plans of tropical broadcasting for Region 1 have been completed.
 - c) It is not practicable to implement isolated portions of the frequency spectrum.
- 5) In view of the above, the Delegation of India reserves its position regarding its acceptance or rejection of the Region 3 plans for tropical broadcasting in the 2.0 and 3.0 Mc/s bands.

M. L. Sastry

ANNEX F

DELEGATION OF BURMA

Burma has been assigned only one channel on 3286 kc/s in the 3 Mc/s band and the protection ratio of this one channel is not satisfactory. As such, the Delegation of Burma cannot accept the plan.

(signed) M.L. Sastry

Delegation of Burma

EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Geneva, 1951

Document 221 - E
24 October 1951

COMMITTEE 1

STEERING COMMITTEE

Minutes of the Meeting held on
Tuesday, 23 October 1951, at 6 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. J.D.H. van der Toorn (Netherlands)

Subjects discussed:

1. Approval of the Minutes of the Meeting of
19 October 1951 (Document 207).
2. Progress of work.
3. Publication of the Region 2 frequency list.

Present:

Vice-Chairmen of the Conference and of Committee 1

Sir Robert Craigie (United Kingdom)
Mr. Otterman (United States)
Mr. Joachim (Czechoslovakia)
Mr. Moorthy Rao (India)

Representing Committee 2

Dr. Metzler (Switzerland)
Mr. Overgaard (Sweden)
Mr. Tsingovatov (USSR)

Representing Committee 3

Mr. Gneme (Italy)
Mr. Husain (Pakistan)

Representing Committee 4

Mr. Bramel de Cléjoulx (France)
Mr. Navatta (Argentina)
Mr. Myers (Union of South Africa)

Representing Committee 5

Mr. McKay (Australia)
Mr. Boctor (Egypt)

Representing Committee 6

Mr. Lecomte (Belgium)
Mr. Moe (Norway)

Representing Committee 7

Mr. Acton (Canada)
Mr. Kertopati (Indonesia)
Mr. Pipan (F.P.R. of Yugoslavia)
Mr. Clarkson (New Zealand)

Representing Committee 8

Mr. Benoliel (Portugal)

Also present:

Abaza Bey (Member of the Administrative Council of the
I.T.U.).

1. MINUTES OF THE MEETING ON 19 OCTOBER 1951 (Document 207)

Approved without comment.

2. PROGRESS OF WORK

The Chairman suggested that only Committee 5, 6, 7 and 8 need report on the progress of their work, as the other committees would not have encountered any difficulties at the present stage of the Conference.

Mr. McKay, (Chairman of Committee 5), was not in a position to give any final information concerning his Committee's work but would give a fuller report at the next meeting of the Steering Committee.

Mr. Lecomte, (Chairman of Committee 6), announced that, unless unforeseen difficulties were encountered, the work of Committee 6 would be finished by the end of the week, since only the plan for coast telegraph stations was outstanding.

Mr. Acton, (Chairman of Committee 7), said that the ad hoc Group of Committee 7 had been working night and day and was on the point of handing its draft texts to the Secretariat. By holding three meetings during the week, he hoped that Committee 7 would be able to finish its work by the end of the week.

Mr. Benoliel, (Acting Chairman of Committee 8), said that Groups 8C and 8D were not getting enough material from the other committees. The Coordination Committee would be meeting the next day to try to remedy the matter and he hoped that fuller information would be available for the next meeting of Committee 1.

The Chairman agreed that Committees 5, 6 and 7, which were nearing the end of their work, should supply as much information as possible to Committee 8, the only committee that still had most of its work to do.

In the light of the report on the progress of the work, the Committee approved minor modifications to the schedule of meetings for the week 22 to 27 October (Document 206).

3. PUBLICATION OF THE REGION 2 FREQUENCY LIST

Mr. Gross, (Secretary of the Conference), drew attention to the Region 2 frequency list, which comprised over 2000 pages. The normal run of numbered conference documents was 1,100 copies, which would mean that over two million sheets of paper would be required for the list. For the sake of economy, he therefore suggested that, as the list was of an essentially regional nature, a normal distribution should be made to the Delegates of Region 2 countries, but that only two copies should be distributed to the Delegations of other countries. In this way, over a million sheets of paper, which was increasingly difficult to procure, would be saved. At the

same time, a note would be issued bearing the number of the document concerned, so that gaps in Delegates' numbered collections would be avoided.

Mr. Benoliel (Portugal) suggested that if the list were subsequently published as an I.T.U. document, even Region 2 Delegations might be content with a smaller distribution than usual.

Mr. Gross (Secretary of the Conference), replied that that was a matter for Committee 4 and the Conference to decide. So far as he knew, there had been no firm decision as yet.

It was agreed that Delegations should make every effort to reduce the number of copies they required and should inform the Secretariat accordingly.

There being no other business, the meeting rose at 6.40 p.m.

Rapporteur:

The Secretary of the Conference:

Approved:

D. Hobden

Gerald C. Gross

J.D.H. van der Toorn
Chairman

EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Geneva, 1951

NOTE BY SECRETARIAT

The attached paper, entitled :

International Monitoring

Notes by the I.F.R.B.

is published for the information of Delegates.

International Monitoring

Notes by the I.F.R.B.

1. In view of the importance of monitoring in the work of the Union and consequently of the I.F.R.B., especially in the near future, it is felt that early consideration should be given to certain questions which may call for action by the E.A.R.C. The following notes present certain ideas for consideration.
2. It is first necessary to consider the nature of the information which should be collected and published if monitoring data is to be of the greatest use in the near future. The more immediate aims of a monitoring system are considered to be first, to provide aid in the forthcoming search for frequencies (assuming that Administrations will have to find their own in-band frequencies to a greater or lesser extent) second, to provide Administrations with a means of checking the information in the I.T.U. List of Frequencies (or any service document which may replace this List), and, third, to provide data which will be of use in investigations of interference. It would appear that these aims are not completely compatible (see paragraphs 8.4 and 8.5), and if so, it would seem appropriate to stress the first aim, that of providing help in finding frequencies, at least in relation to those bands for which no lists or plans are adopted by the Conference.
 - 3.1 The immediate objective, in relation to the first aim, should be to collect data which will supplement the information in the List of Frequencies; by supplying particulars which are not contained in the List or which can be derived only with some difficulty or uncertainty from that List. In particular, information on the hours at which emissions are detected in various parts of the world at different seasons would be a valuable addition to the information in the List. An indication of the signal strength at the monitoring stations might also be considered. Identification of emissions is not of paramount importance in this connection.
 - 3.2 With regard to the second aim, information should parallel the information in the List of Frequencies, and identification of emissions is essential.
 - 3.3 Investigations of cases of interference will usually require special reports from monitoring centres and this third aim will not be considered further in the present paper which deals primarily with routine reports.
4. From an examination of the present state of monitoring, it may be stated that:
 - 4.1 the content of the Summary already published (see Document No.4, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph 6) is not adequate for the purpose mentioned in paragraph 3.1;

- 4.2 the number and geographical distribution of monitoring stations which have so far supplied information is not adequate;
- 4.3 the proportion of emissions which are identified is, in general, lower than is desirable;
- 4.4 while reports so far supplied in many cases do contain data of the type required by paragraph 3.1, the amount of such information could be increased with no greater expenditure of effort, if the activities of monitoring stations could be coordinated and, as far as possible, directed towards the achievement of the desired aim.
- 5.1 Of the four points in paragraph 4, the first (the content and form of the monitoring summaries) is a matter which would best be decided by the I.F.R.B., taking into account the type of information desired by Administrations, the nature and extent of the monitoring data which will be supplied to the Board, and the resources which can be made available.
- 5.2 With regard to paragraphs 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4, it is desirable that, before the Conference concludes its work, action be taken with a view to increasing both the quantity and the usefulness of the monitoring data supplied. The question deserves study by an appropriate group, as has already been suggested in discussions of Working Group 7B.
6. Regarding paragraph 4.2 (the limitations of present coverage), a recommendation such as that contained in Document 131, in which Administrations are urged to supply the I.F.R.B. with monitoring data should be effective if embodied in the Final Acts of the Conference. It should also be noted that the establishment of a well equipped monitoring station by an Administration is of direct benefit to that Administration as well as to the Union in general, and that high precision in frequency measurements is not the overriding consideration in the determination of spectrum occupancy.
- 7.1 Regarding paragraph 4.3, the first step toward reducing the difficulties of identification is to endeavour to ensure more frequent transmission of call-signs or other easily recognisable identification signals. Administrations should be urged to apply Article 13, Section V, of the Radio Regulations (identification of emissions) as strictly as possible, at least as regards operations which would not suffer appreciably from occasional interruptions of traffic. It would also be advantageous to have the attention of Administrations drawn to the importance of the questions under study by the C.C.I.R. Study Group on Monitoring, in order that identification should be facilitated in the future.
- A second point is the desirability of improvements, where necessary, in the equipment of monitoring stations in order to permit the identification of more classes of emission.

- 7.2 A related matter is the incompleteness of the records of the Union relating to call-signs. It is essential to stress the need for the inclusion of complete and up-to-date information on call-signs in any lists to be submitted by Administrations for the correction, completion or replacement of the List of Frequencies.
- 8.1 Regarding paragraph 4.4 (the coordination and organisation necessary to ensure the greatest effectiveness of the monitoring system), general views only are put forward here for consideration.
- 8.2 It is first necessary to obtain the agreement of Administrations to adapt their methods, to the extent possible, to the needs of international monitoring.
- 8.3 A plan for the coordination of the work of the various Administrations is needed which might include a rotation schedule similar to that which was adopted earlier this year by some European countries. This schedule, proposed by the I.F.R.B. on the suggestion of the Administrations of Denmark and of France, has increased the value of the information supplied, but it would appear that a further improvement would be possible if more time were spent in exploring a given band than was allowed in the schedule. Moreover, still more improvement should result if the hours during which a given band is monitored at any monitoring station were systematically varied from day to day.
- 8.4 If difficulties of identification are left out of account, the first aim mentioned in paragraph 2 (that of providing help in a search for frequencies) will be best met by spending a considerable time in examining a given band with the particular object of establishing the hours at which any frequency in that band is in use. An example of such a procedure is the study initiated earlier in the present year by the European Broadcasting Union, in relation to high frequency broadcasting. However, this procedure would probably yield more observations on any particular station in this band than is required for the achievement of the second aim of paragraph 2 (comparison with the List of Frequencies), but would, of course, provide no data on stations in other bands.
- 8.5 Taking identification of emissions into account, it may be stated that, the less time that an operator at a monitoring station spends in trying to identify emissions, the less he will contribute to the achievement of the second aim, and the greater will be the information on the general occupancy of the spectrum, which is of importance in a search for frequencies. As the achievement of the first aim will therefore be facilitated if no great emphasis is laid on the need for identification, it would appear that the use of panoramic recorders as an adjunct to human operators deserves consideration.
- 8.6 The views expressed in 8.4 and 8.5 form the basis for the statement made in paragraph 2 that the various objectives of monitoring are not completely compatible. A compromise between the conflicting requirements of the different objectives is needed and is a subject which deserves discussion on a general basis as well as in relation to the possibly differing considerations applicable to the various services.

International
Telecommunication Union

EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Geneva, 1951

Document 223-E
25 October 1951

COMMITTEE 1

STEERING COMMITTEE

AGENDA
of the meeting to be held
on Friday 26 October at 6p.m.

1. Approval of the report of the meeting held on 23 October (Document 221).
2. Schedule of meetings for the week 29 October to 3 November, 1951.
3. Other business.

Chairman of Committee 1

J.D.H. van der Toorn