



Documents of the Administrative Radio Conference (CAR-59)

(Geneva, 1959)

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- This PDF includes Document No. 201 - 300.
- The complete set of conference documents includes Document No. 1 - 915, DT No. 1 – 875 (incomplete).

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(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

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ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 201-E
CORRIGENDUM No.1
23 September, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

CORRIGENDUM

BRITISH EAST AFRICA

Proposal

ARTICLE 5

In document No. 201, proposal 5456, amend the frequency in the text to read 174 - 216 Mc/s. (instead of Kc/s)



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 201-E
8 September, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

BRITISH EAST AFRICA

Proposal

ARTICLE 5

Number of
proposal

5456

202. In the text add the words "British East Africa" to read:

88) In the Union of South Africa, the Territory under mandate of Southwest Africa, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and British East Africa, the band 174-216 kc/s is also allocated for the fixed and land mobile services.

Reasons

To regularise existing frequency allocations.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 202-E
8 September 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)

Proposal

ARTICLE 19

Number of
proposal

5468

419. Add in the table of allocation of call signs as follows :

Korea

6KA - 6PZ

Reasons:

The international series HLA-HMZ allocated to the Republic of Korea presently are insufficient to meet the requirements for call signs due to the rapid increase in number of various radio stations. The proposed amendment is to accommodate actual requirements and to cope with the increasing number of radio stations.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 203-E
8 September, 1959PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)

ProposalsARTICLE 5Number of
Proposal

In column Region 3, read as follows :

5457	band 3,900 - 3,950 kc/s	(a) Aeronautical mobile (b) Broadcasting 39bis)
5458	39bis)	In Korea, band between 3,900 - 3,950 kc/s may be allocated to fixed service on condition that no harmful interference is caused to other services.
5459	band 54 - 72.8 Mc/s	(a) Broadcasting (b) Fixed (c) Mobile
5460	72.8 - 76 Mc/s 70)	(a) Aeronautical Radionavigation (b) Fixed
5461	76 - 88 Mc/s	(a) Broadcasting (b) Fixed (c) Mobile
5462	88 - 108 Mc/s 76)	(a) Broadcasting (b) Fixed (c) Mobile
5463	148 - 174 Mc/s	(a) Fixed (b) Mobile
5464	174 - 216 Mc/s	(a) Broadcasting (b) Fixed (c) Mobile



Number of
Proposal

5465	216 - 235 Mc/s	(a) Aeronautical Radionavigation (b) Fixed
5466	610 - 960 Mc/s	(a) Broadcasting (b) Fixed 100bis) (c) Mobile
5467	100bis)	In the case of Fixed Service, tropospheric scatter technique may be employed on the condition no harmful interference is caused to other services.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 204-E

8 September 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Proposal

ARTICLE 5

Number of
proposal

5469

Application of Radio Frequencies for Industrial, Scientific and Medical Purposes

It is proposed to allocate the frequency $461.04 \pm 0.2\%$ for industrial, scientific and medical purposes on a world-wide basis. This frequency is in harmonic relation to the frequency 13,560 kc/s.

Reasons:

At the Second International Congress for Physical Medicine held at Copenhagen in August 1956 the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Balneologie, Bioklimatologie und physikalische Therapie (German Society for Balneology, Bioclimatology, and Physical Therapy) distributed a memorandum with a view to fix frequencies which are suitable for use in medicine. This memorandum is attached hereto.



MEMORANDUM

Allocation of Optimum Frequencies for Short-wave Therapy

For clinical and biophysical reasons the present allocation of frequencies for short-wave therapy will, in the long run, be insufficient. The frequencies allowed since 1947 (International Radio Conference, Atlantic City) meet the demand for an efficient depth effect in therapy only incompletely: the frequency $13.56 \text{ Mc/s} \pm 0.05\%$ only permits the use of the inductive method of treatment with predominant heating of the superficial muscle tissues. Although the frequencies $27.12 \text{ Mc/s} \pm 0.6\%$ and $40.68 \text{ Mc/s} \pm 0.05\%$ allow the use of both the capacitive and inductive methods of treatment, the depth effect is limited and with treatment in the condenser field the heating of the superficial fatty layers is relatively high. The frequency $2,450 \text{ Mc/s} \pm 50 \text{ Mc/s}$ can only be used for the radiation method of treatment, the carrying out of an efficient deep therapy is thus not possible.

With reference to the attainable depth effect in the condenser field a considerable improvement with sparing of the fatty tissues is possible by the allocation of a frequency in the 1 m band. It is therefore recommended that a frequency in the range 223 to 300 Mc/s be proposed for this purpose. The clinical investigations and therapy carried out from 1939 to 1941 with such equipment have clearly shown the superiority compared with the frequencies already mentioned. Such a frequency permits the use of the condenser field method at the highest technically possible frequency for this purpose and the additional use of the radiation field with an extremely low dosage to fatty tissues and a high penetration into the muscles.

To improve the situation in the decimetric wave band the international allocation of the frequency $461.04 \text{ Mc/s} \pm 0.2\%$ is proposed, which at present can only be used in Germany. The advantage of this frequency, compared with $2,450 \text{ Mc/s}$, is to be found in the three times higher penetration of water-containing tissues, above all muscles, with considerably improved sparing of superficial tissues as well as the elimination of standing waves in the skin and subcutaneous fatty tissues. Only by this means is a proportional relationship between the apparatus output and the effective dose guaranteed, independent of the variable skin thickness.

Bearing in mind the abovementioned facts it is recommended that the allocation of the frequencies 230.5 and 461 Mc/s, each with a tolerance of $\pm 0.6\%$, be proposed. The frequencies are in harmonic relation to one another, lie in the little used amateur bands, are outside the television bands and permit the production of efficient equipment at reasonable costs. If such a proposal were to be carried out, at a later date the frequencies $13.56 \text{ Mc/s} \pm 0.05\%$, $40.68 \text{ Mc/s} \pm 0.05\%$, and $2,450 \text{ Mc/s} \pm$

50 Mc/s, which are at present being used for medicine, would become dispensable and could be made available for communications use.

German Society for Balneology,
Bioclimatology, and Physical Therapy.

sgd. Schliephake

sgd. Scheminzky

(Prof. Dr. E. Schliephake, Giessen
1st Chairman of the Society).

(Prof. Dr. F. Scheminzka, Innsbruck
2nd Chairman of the Society)

sgd. Koeppen

Dr. med. habil. Siegfried Koeppen, Director of
the Department of Internal Medicine of the
civic hospital Wolfsburg.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 205-E (Rev.)
14 September, 1959WORKING GROUP 4FREVISED REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 4F1 TO WORKING GROUP 4F

(Note: This report replaces Document No. 205 in its entirety)

Working Group 4F1 held its second meeting at 9.30 a.m., Monday 14 September, to consider methods of dealing with those footnotes pertaining to "priority", "permitted" and "additional" services in Article 5. Following extensive discussion, it was agreed as follows:

In the table of frequency allocations which follows:

- (A) the service to which priority is afforded in a given band is designated by (an asterisk, block letters, italics, etc.). The stations of other services operating in the same band:
 - 1) shall not cause harmful interference to stations of the service which is designated as having priority which are already in operation or may be brought into operation at a later date;
 - 2) are not entitled to protection from harmful interference from stations of the service which is designated as having priority which are already in operation or may be brought into operation at a later date; but
 - 3) are entitled to protection from harmful interference from stations of a non-priority service which may be brought into operation at a later date.
- (B) If a service is permitted to operate in a given band under the condition that no harmful interference is caused to another service (designated herein as the main service) to which the band is allocated, the permitted service shall be designated by an appropriate symbol in the table of frequency allocations. The stations of the permitted service:
 - 1) must not cause harmful interference to stations of the main service which are already in operation. In the drawing up of plans, the main service would have prior choice of allocations and, subsequently, should simultaneous requests for a channel occur, the permitted service would be required to accede to the main service;



- 2) can claim protection from harmful interference from stations of the main service which are brought into operation at a later date; and
 - 3) can claim protection from harmful interference from other stations of the permitted service which are brought into operation at some future date.
- (C) Where an "additional" service is (permitted, authorized) in an area, or country, without restriction other than the size of the area, this means that the additional service operates on a basis of equality (analogous to the provisions of No. 90 of the Radio Regulations) with other services to which the band is allocated in other areas.

The above agreement was reached after consideration of the philosophy expressed in the attached document, No. DT 147 (Rev.).

Working Group 4F1 invites the attention of Working Group 4F to the fact that the terms set forth above do not necessarily represent the intent of the existing footnotes to the table of frequency allocations and will, in fact, require changes in the designation of services in many instances.

Working Group 4F1 therefore recommends that Working Group 4F adopt the above terms and refer them to Committee 4 for the attention of those working groups charged with drawing up a new table of frequency allocations for different portions of the spectrum. It would then become incumbent upon those frequency allocation working groups to apply the above concepts in the construction of their portions of the table of frequency allocations.

It is anticipated that application of the above agreement will permit the deletion of a number of footnotes relating to priority or permitted services, will more clearly define the stature of stations in the "additional service" category, and will, in general, provide necessary guidance to the I.F.R.B. in the administration of its duties.

S.M. Myers
Chairman
Working Group 4F1

Annex: DT 147 (Rev.)

A N N E X

Document No. DT 147-E (Rev.)
14 September, 1959

SUB-WORKING GROUP 4F1

In consultation with the Convenor of Working Group 4F1, the following suggestions are made with a view to facilitating the discussions, and accelerating the work, of the Group.

- (1) That the Group should prepare basic definitions of "priority" (or "non-priority") and "permitted" Services, and other types of service which the Group may wish to define, without consideration of the application of these definitions to already-adopted or future frequency assignment plans or lists; and should furnish these definitions to Committee 4 as soon as possible.
- (2) That the Group should then consider the application of these definitions to already-adopted frequency assignment plans and lists.
- (3) That the Group should then consider the application of these definitions to possible future frequency assignment plans and lists.

As regards (1), the proposed definitions are under consideration by WG 4F1.

As regards (2), it is suggested that if the Group decides to recommend that the provisions of the basic definitions should not be applicable to already-adopted frequency assignment plans or lists, this non-application might most appropriately be the subject of a Resolution of the Conference rather than be incorporated in the Radio Regulations. Such a Resolution, if drafted by WG 4F1 and if approved by WG 4F1 and by Committee 4, could then be passed to Committee 5 for consideration by that Committee, prior to its adoption by the Conference.

As regards (3), it is thought that if future planning bodies, either of a Regional or Sub-Regional character, should decide to apply special provisions which are not in full conformity with the Radio Regulations, in the formulation of their plans, these special provisions should be clearly set out in the Agreement evolved by the planning body; and the application of these special provisions could then be taken into account by the I.F.R.B. in the treatment, as between the countries which accept this Agreement, of the assignments so involved. There would appear to be no need to provide for such a procedure in the Radio Regulations but the Group may wish to consider whether the question might usefully be the subject of a draft Recommendation of the Conference.

J.A. Gracie

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 205-E
9 September, 1959WORKING GROUP 4FREPORT OF WORKING PARTY 4F-1 TO WORKING GROUP 4F

Working party 4F-1 met at 8.30 A.M., Wednesday, 9 September, to consider methods of dealing with those footnotes pertaining to "priority" or "permitted" services in Article 5. The following were represented:

India	Argentina
Germany	Cuba
United Kingdom	IFRB
Spain	United States of America
Colombia	

Following extensive discussion, it was agreed unanimously that the services in question would be covered adequately by the following:

"In the table of frequency allocations which follows, the service to which priority is afforded in a given band is designated by (an asterisk, block letters, italics, etc.). Except where otherwise provided for in adopted plans and lists, the stations of other services operating in the same band:

- 1) shall not cause harmful interference to stations of the service which is designated as having priority which are already in operation or may be brought into operation at a later date;
- 2) are not entitled to protection from harmful interference from stations of the service which is designated as having priority which are already in operation or may be brought into operation at a later date; but
- 3) are entitled to protection from harmful interference from stations of a non-priority service which may be brought into operation at a later date.

The relative priority of stations referred to in the above-mentioned adopted plans and lists shall be applicable only between those Members and Associate Members which have accepted those plans and lists."

It is the recommendation of the working party that each of the many footnotes dealing with priority or permitted services be examined closely to determine if the philosophy set forth above will permit the deletion of those footnotes from the table of frequency allocations.

S.M. Myers
Chairman
Working Party 4F-1

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 206-E
CORRIGENDUM NO. 1
17 September, 1959

COMMITTEE 3

CORRIGENDUM

SUMMARY RECORD

First Meeting of Committee 3 (Budget Committee)

Wednesday, 2 September 1959 at 10 a.m.

In Document No. 206, page 2, paragraph 3, "Organization of the Committee's Work", REPLACE the existing text by the following :

"a) Working Parties

The Chairman proposed that the following two working parties be set up :

A) Working Party 3A : Organization of the Conference

Terms of reference : - to study the organization and facilities available to participants,
- to report to the Committee on the adequacy of these facilities, from technical and financial point of view.

B) Working Party 3B : Budget Group

Terms of reference : - to review periodically statements of expenditure and estimated expenditure, prepared by the Secretariat,
- to prepare reports on this information for the benefit of the Committee,
- to act in conjunction with the Secretariat in the event of special financial issues arising, so that reports may be prepared in advance of Committee meetings.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland suggested that the following be added to the above terms of reference :

Document No. 206-E

CORRIGENDUM NO. 1

Page 2

- to satisfy itself, by means of sample checks, that all payments made were properly sanctioned and vouched and related only to items relevant for the purposes of the Conference.

It was decided that two such working parties, etc."

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 206-E
9 September 1959COMMITTEE 3SUMMARY RECORDFirst Meeting of Committee 3
(Budget Committee)

Wednesday, 2 September 1959 at 10 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. George Searle (New Zealand)

The Chairman opened the meeting and the agenda (DT 35) was adopted.

1. Terms of Reference (Document No. 97)

Mr. C. Stead (Assistant Secretary of the Conference) said that the two texts appearing in Document No. 97 (Article 19 of the Financial Regulations of the Union and Administrative Council Resolution 83 amended) defined the Committee's terms of reference. The Secretariat would be represented by Mr. R.C. Chatelain. It would be seen that Section F of the Resolution called on the Committee to decide :

- on the procedure for printing the "pink" and "blue" documents, and
- on whether delegates should be provided, free of charge, with the final acts of the Conference.

It was urgent to settle the first of those two points. The list of Members, Associate Members, and recognized private operating agencies called for in Article 19 of the Financial Regulations would shortly be available.

The Chairman then read out point 1, Section C, of the Resolution, which showed that the Committee's two main tasks were to review :

- the way in which the Conference was organized, and the facilities available to delegates; and
- the expenses to be incurred throughout the Conference.

He would recall what Mr. Stead had just said. The Committee took note of its terms of reference.



2. Appointment of a Rapporteur

Mr. B. Delaloye (Switzerland) was appointed rapporteur, in accordance with a proposal by the Chairman.

3. Organization of the Committee's Work

a) Working Parties

The Chairman proposed that the following two working parties be set up :

A) Working Party 3A : Organization of the Conference

- Terms of reference: - to review the way in which the Conference was organized and the facilities available to delegates, and
- to submit a report to the Committee on those facilities, with an eye to the financial implications of such facilities and to their practical value.

B) Working Party 3B : Budget Group

- Terms of reference: - a periodical examination of commitments to expenditure, in the light of data supplied by the Secretariat;
- to report thereon to the Committee;
 - with the Secretariat's assistance, to draft preparatory reports on all possible financial problems, for submission to the Committee.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland suggested that the following be added to the above terms of reference :

- to ensure, by sampling checks, that all payments made related to justified and duly authorized items of expenditure, properly provided for in the budget of the Conference.

It was decided that two such working parties should be set up, with the terms of reference defined above.

Mr. Shinichi Hase (Japan) was elected Chairman of Working Party 3A, and Mr. Carl B. Nielsen (Denmark), Chairman of Working Party 3B.

The Chairman asked the delegations anxious to take part in the work of the two working parties to get in touch with the Chairmen thereof.

The Delegate of Italy feared that item 1 of the terms of reference allotted to Working Party 3A might well overlap item 4 of the terms of reference of Working Party 3B. The Chairman said that Working Party 3A would not deal with staff matters.

b) Intervals at which the Committee and Working Parties should meet

The Secretariat was asked, at ten-day intervals, to draw up a statement of accounts for submission to Working Party 3B. The Committee agreed to meet every three weeks, unless the Working Parties called for more frequent meetings (which the Delegate of the United States seemed to think might well be needed).

4. Budget approved by the Administrative Council (Document No. 96)

Mr. R.C. Chatelain (General Secretariat) read out a statement by Mr. Gerald C. Gross (Secretary of the Conference), absent because of sickness, in which the latter gave it as his opinion that the totals shown in the budgets of the Administrative Radio and Plenipotentiary Conferences should (unless anything very untoward occurred) suffice; indeed, at the end of the year there might even be a little left over. It was not, however, very safe to make estimates at that early juncture, because nobody could say what requirements in the way of staff and equipment would be when the Conference began to work at really high pressure, and especially when two conferences were sitting at the same time. Before preparing its first report, it might be well if the Committee were to get in touch with Mr. Gross himself.

Thereupon Mr. C. Stead submitted the budget as approved by the Administrative Council at its Fourteenth Session (Document No. 96). The cost of the Secretariat was divided, two-thirds being borne by the Administrative Radio Conference and one-third by the Plenipotentiary Conference. Other expenses (preliminary work by the General Secretariat in preparing the collected proposals; preliminary work by the International Frequency Registration Board; cost of printing the final acts) would be separately borne by the two conferences. He then provided some information about page 8 of Document No. 96. The expenses in connection with General Secretariat preparatory work chiefly related to the cost of producing the yellow books of proposals and their annexes. Those in connection with I.F.R.B. preparatory work related the expenses incurred by that body since 1955, with an eye to the Conference. Lastly, the sum provided for as "special expenditure" had not hitherto been used, and it was impossible to forecast what use would in fact be made of it. It had been designed to meet the expenses involved if the Conference made such demands on the General Secretariat that extra staff had to be recruited.

Mr. Charles J. Acton (Canada) proposed - and it was so decided - that the Secretariat should investigate the changes that would have to be made in the Conference budget and in the ratio of two-thirds to one-third for apportionment of expenditure between the Administrative Radio and Plenipotentiary Conferences, if the Radio Conference were to end on 1 December 1959.

Answering the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Mr. C. Stead explained that the General Secretariat had acquired extra simultaneous interpretation equipment, which was leased to the Conference at a rate laid down by the Administrative Council. The equipment in Room A belonged to the City of Geneva, and was being leased to the Conference as well.

Mr. R.C. Chatelain quoted Article 37 of the Financial Regulations, on interest on advances. The amount shown on page 7 of Document No. 96 (III-10) was an item of income designed to meet the interest on sums advanced by the Swiss Government for the Conference.

The Delegate of Italy reserved the right to ask for detailed information about the various items at meetings of the working parties.

5. Any other business

It was decided that Working Party 3B should report on the accounts of the Conference in three weeks' time.

Rapporteur :

B. Delaloye

Chairman :

George Searle

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 207-E
CORRIGENDUM No. 1
11 September, 1959

WORKING GROUP 5B

AMENDMENT

(Submitted by the Delegation of Spain)

TO THE REPORT OF THE FIRST MEETING OF WORKING GROUP 5B
ON 8 SEPTEMBER, 1959

On page 2 of Document No. 207, after the words "The Chairman of this working party will be Mr. P.N. Parker (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)", insert the following paragraph:

"The Delegate of Spain pointed out that, in view of the fact that no Frequency List had been drawn up for the bands 415-1,605 kc/s in the European zone of the E.A.R.C., it was not clear whether the situation in those bands and zone fell within the terms of reference of Sub-Working Group 5B1 or not, and that he believed that such a situation would have to be studied by Working Group 5B or by one of the Sub-Working Groups to be established. The Chairman said that in his view the study of the situation in those bands would be for Sub-Working Group 5B1".



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 207-E
9 September, 1959

WORKING GROUP 5B

REPORT

First Meeting of Working Group 5B (International Frequency List)

Tuesday, 8 September, 1959 at 3 p.m.

Reference: Agenda in Working Document No. DT 98

After a general discussion on the terms of reference of the Group, as given in detail in the Annex to Working Document No. DT 98, the following Working Parties were constituted:

- 1) 5B1 which will deal with bands up to 4 Mc/s.

Terms of reference:

Study of the International Frequency List, based on the new International List adopted by the E.A.R.C. and possible readjustments of the assignments which appear therein:

- a) Bands for which the List has been implemented:

14 - 150 kc/s	Worldwide
150 - 2,850 kc/s	Regions 1 and 3
150 - 2,000 kc/s	Region 2 (except 535 - 1,685 kc/s)

- b) Bands for which the List has to be implemented by an Administrative Conference or by special agreements:

2,850 - 3,950 kc/s	Regions 1 and 3 (except for the aeronautical
2,000 - 4,000 kc/s	Region 2 (mobile exclusive bands)

(See Section III of the I.F.R.B. Report.)

The Chairman of Sub-group 5B1 is Mr. S.A. Sathar, Pakistan.

- 2) 5B2 which will deal with the Aeronautical Mobile Service.

Terms of reference:



Study of the plans adopted by the E.A.R.C. for the aeronautical mobile service between 2,850 kc/s and 27,500 kc/s and the possibility of their being put into force, and consideration of any adjustments which are thought necessary.

(See Section IV of the I.F.R.B. Report)

The Chairman of this Working Party will be Mr. Arthur L. Lebel (United States).

3) 5B3 which will deal with the maritime mobile service.

Terms of reference:

Study of the plans and lists adopted by the E.A.R.C. for the maritime mobile service between 4,000 and 27,500 kc/s and the possibility of their being put into force, and consideration of any adjustments which are thought necessary

(See Section V of the I.F.R.B. Report)

The Chairman of this Working Party will be Mr. J. Bes (France)

4) 5B6 which will deal with bands above 27.5 Mc/s.

Terms of reference:

Study of the situation with regard to frequency assignments in the bands above 27.5 Mc/s.

(See Section III of the I.F.R.B. Report)

The Chairman of this Working Party will be Mr. P.N. Parker (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

There was general agreement in the discussion in the Working Group that adjustments to the plans and lists adopted by the E.A.R.C. should be as small as possible, taking into account the development of the services since the adoption of those plans and lists and the efforts made by administrations to apply them.

Working Group 5B has also taken note that the situation of frequency assignments in the high-frequency broadcasting bands and in those between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s where there are no plans will be considered as soon as the general discussion in Committee 5 ends. Should it be decided to set up Working Parties for the special study of these problems, they will be known as:

5B4 for high-frequency broadcasting, and

5B5 for the other bands between 4 Mc/s and 27,500 kc/s where there are no plans

In reply to a request that the I.F.R.B. take part in the work of this Group, the Chairman of the Board announced that Mr. Fioravanti Dellamula and Mr. R. Petit would do so.

Juan A. Autelli
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 208-E
9 September, 1959SUB-COMMITTEE 7DREPORTof Working Group 7D2 (Charges for Radiotelephone Calls)
to Sub-Committee 7D

1. Working Group 7D2 composed of delegates from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Korea, United States of America, France, Ireland, Netherlands, Portugal, Federal German Republic, and the United Kingdom, met on Monday, 7 September, 1959, under the chairmanship of Mr. G. Petrich (Federal German Republic). Mr. R. Murray (United Kingdom) was appointed Rapporteur.
2. The Working Group completed the task allotted to it by Sub-Committee 7D, namely to consider and report on the proposals made to the Conference regarding charges for radiotelephone calls in the maritime and aeronautical mobile service (Yellow Book Proposals 3128 to 3131, and Proposals 5129 to 5163 contained in Conference Document No. 74).
3. The Group submits, for the consideration of Sub-Committee 7D, the attached Annex which contains the text of the amendments and additions which it suggests should be made to Article 4 of the Additional Radio Regulations.
4. The Delegate of the United States of America is unable to subscribe to :
 - 1) The provisions of paragraph B1 § 9 of the Annex which are similar to those contained in Article 10, paragraph 60, of the Telegraph Regulations (Geneva Revision, 1958) an article in respect of which the United States of America accepts no obligation.
 - 2) The provisions of paragraph B2 § 10 of the Annex which are based on certain provisions contained in the Telephone Regulations (Geneva Revision, 1958), Regulations to which the United States of America is not a signatory.

G. Petrich
ChairmanAnnex: 1

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A N N E X

ADDITIONAL RADIO REGULATIONS

Article 4

Title Read:

A. Charges for Radiotelegrams

Reasons

Consistent with proposals 5130 and subsequent thereafter.

2058. After this number add the following new provisions:

B. Charges for Radiotelephone Calls in the Maritime and Aeronautical Mobile Service.

Section III General.

1. Mobile station charge, land station charge, land-line charge

§ 1. Unless special arrangements between the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned are in effect, the charge for a radiotelephone call originating in and/or intended for a mobile station comprises, according to circumstances:

- a) the mobile station charge or charges accruing to the mobile station of origin or destination, or to both of these stations;
- b) the land station charge or charges accruing to the land station or land stations which participate in the transmission;
- c) the land-line charge or charges, i.e., the appropriate charge for transmission over the general telecommunication network accruing to the administrations and/or private operating agencies which participate in the transmission.
- d) the charges for accessory services requested by the person who booked the call. (See under 2).

§ 2.(1) The charge for a radiotelephone call is fixed on a time basis. Calls of a duration of three minutes or less are charged as for three minutes. In the case of calls whose duration exceeds three minutes, a charge per minute is made for the period in excess of three minutes, any fraction of a minute being charged as for one minute. The charge per minute is one-third of the charge for three minutes.

(2) The mobile station charge will in principle be the same for ship stations and aircraft stations of the same nationality under like conditions of installation and working.

(3) Administrations shall notify to the Secretary-General of the Union the rates fixed by them.

§ 3.(1) When a single land station is used as an intermediary for a radiotelephone call between two mobile stations, only one land station charge is collected. If the land station charge applicable to traffic with the mobile station booking the radiotelephone call is different from that applicable to traffic with the mobile station called, the higher of these two charges is collected.

(2) When at the request of the person booking the radiotelephone call, two land stations are used as intermediaries for a radiotelephone call between two mobile stations, the appropriate land station charge of each station is collected and also the land-line charge between the two land stations.

§ 4.(1) When handled through a land station the chargeable duration of a radiotelephone call will be fixed at the end of the call by the land station; if two land stations are participating in the handling of the radiotelephone call, the opinion of that land station will prevail which has accepted the call from the originating mobile station. This decision of the land station will also be valid for international accounting.

(2) The chargeable duration of a radiotelephone call between two mobile stations in direct communication with each other will be fixed by the mobile station in which the call originates.

§ 5.(1) When, through any fault of the telephone service, the booking of a radiotelephone call is not followed by the calling and called stations being placed in communication, no charge shall be payable. If the amount of the charge has been paid, it shall be refunded.

(2) When, through any fault of the telephone service, the correspondents experience difficulty in the course of a radiotelephone conversation, the chargeable duration of the call shall be reduced to the total time during which speech conditions have been satisfactory.

§ 6.(1) When after onward transmission of the booking particulars of a radiotelephone call, it is cancelled at the request of the person booking the call, or when a correspondent refuses to accept a call, or when the caller does not answer the call though his station is not engaged, or when the caller has become unavailable a report charge will be collected.

(2) The report charge will be one-third of the charge for an ordinary radiotelephone call of three minutes' duration (see No. § 2.(1)) between the two stations concerned.

§ 7. The total charge for a radiotelephone call is collected from the calling station with the exception of collect calls (if collect calls are admitted). For collect calls, the charge shall be payable by the called subscriber.

§ 8. Mobile stations must be acquainted with the tariffs necessary for charging for radiotelephone calls. However, they are authorized, where necessary, to obtain such information from land stations; rates furnished by land stations are expressed in gold francs, or in any other currency by special arrangement between the respective Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies of the mobile and land stations.

§ 9. No new rate, and no modification either general or of detail relative to tariffs shall become effective until fifteen days after its notification by the Secretary-General of the Union (excluding the day of despatch) and shall not be applied until the 1st or 16th of the month, whichever date next follows the expiration of this period.

2. Supplementary Charge

§ 10.(1) The charge for a préavis call (in the direction ship or aircraft to land) a call with avis d'appel (in the direction ship or aircraft to land) and a collect call if admitted, shall be the same as that for an ordinary call of the same duration, with the addition of a supplementary charge equal to one-third of the charge for a radiotelephone call of three minutes' duration, between the two stations concerned.

(2) The préavis charge or avis d'appel charge will be payable when the mobile station in which the call was booked has already transmitted the particulars in respect of this booking. This charge will not, however, be collected, when because of a fault of the telephone service the call is not established or the station wanted has not been advised.

(3) The caller will, however, be required to pay the supplementary charge for a collect call if the called subscriber refuses to pay for the call and the call is not established.

(4) When the booking of a radiotelephone call which is liable to the payment of a supplementary charge (for example, a collect call) is accompanied by a préavis or an avis d'appel, only one supplementary charge shall be collected.

Section IV Reduced-rate Radiotelephone Calls. Radiotelephone Calls of Immediate General Interest

§ 11. No charge for radio transmission in the mobile service is made for radiotelephone calls of immediate general interest, which fall within the following classes:

- a) distress messages and replies thereto;
- b) messages originating in the mobile stations notifying the presence of icebergs, derelicts and mines, or announcing cyclones and storms;
- c) messages announcing unexpected phenomena threatening air navigation or the sudden occurrence of obstacles at airports;
- d) messages originating in mobile stations notifying sudden changes in the position of buoys, the working of lighthouses, devices connected with buoyage, etc.;
- e) service calls in the mobile service; such calls may only be booked and made by the Chairman of the Administrative Council, the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. in official matters of the Union and by the Directors of the C.C.I.T.T. and the C.C.I.R. and by such persons as are authorized by their Administration (or by their recognized private operating agency) in official matters of the mobile service.

§ 12. If the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned agree, no charge for radio transmission in the mobile service is made for requests for medical advice (MEDICO calls) when addressed to the appropriate authority, and for replies thereto.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCEDocument No. 209-E
10 September 1959

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

11th Meeting of Committee 4

Friday, 4 September 1959, 15.00 hours, Room A

1. The Chairman drew attention to the Agenda, Document No. DT-80 and introduced the first item with the following words:

" In Atlantic City the frequencies above 27.5 Mc/s represented a new field to most of the delegates. Only a few countries had extensive experience in this field in 1947. For that reason it is only natural that we are now faced with such a great number of proposals for amendments to the table. We have at present 730 items for changes, 250 for footnotes. The need for the higher frequencies has, generally speaking, grown rapidly, but the increased demands for frequencies are more pronounced in some cases than in others.

" We have seen the full-scale introduction of television in most countries, and the question for European television is now whether 1, 2 or 3 additional programmes should be provided for during the next ten years.

" We have seen a tremendous increase in the aeronautical use of VHF for navigation and for communication and also the land mobile service has grown rapidly. The maritime use has been growing at a slower rate - perhaps because we failed to get universal agreement for the AM-FM question at Atlantic City where we bypassed the difficulty in a nicely worded footnote RR 198.

" We are faced not only with demands from the "old" services but we also have to make frequencies available for quite new services like Radio Astronomy and space communication services.

" I understand that an observer from the "Committee on Space Research" (COSPAR) will be present next week and I suggest that a more detailed consideration of these special problems might preferably be deferred to one of our meetings next week.

" It is my impression that we have learned a few lessons in connection with the VHF allocation problem since Atlantic City, and this must influence our work here.

1. We have learned that the allocation of frequencies above 27.5 Mc/s cannot be considered mainly to be a regional problem.



The philosophy at Atlantic City was that VHF radio waves have only a limited range and consequently we only need world-wide allocations for such cases in the maritime and aeronautical services where the same equipment may be moved all over the world.

With the introduction of ionospheric scatter systems and space communication we certainly must go much further in our efforts to obtain world-wide allocations. It is clear from the proposals that this point of view has been accepted by many countries.

2. We have also learned that it is desirable to group together in the allocation table only those services which are really compatible. It is not right to have land mobile services of purely local nature and well-defined service areas grouped together with an aeronautical mobile service where the stations may have practically any position. It will give a bad service for both parties - or if you insist on a good service we shall have bad frequency economy. Segregation of the services is much to be preferred. The same applies to broadcasting where the bands are allocated to "broadcasting" only, allowing sound broadcasting as well as TV broadcasting.

" In Europe at least there has been a tendency to introduce sub-regions and in a given band to have FM sound broadcasting in certain sub-regions and TV in others. This creates difficulties for receivers in the frontier areas and makes plan-making more difficult and it consequently gives rise to a definite waste of frequency space.

" It is my impression that the new proposals do not take the second point into consideration to any large degree but I hope that a detailed study of the proposals will show that I am wrong.

" In summary I hope that we in the new allocation table for frequencies above 27.5 Mc/s may have less vertical lines and perhaps a little more of the horizontal lines."

The Delegate of Brazil opened the discussion from the floor with the following statement:

" Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The fact that further study of the bands from 4 to 27.5 Mc/s has been postponed till Monday, has led us to agree with the proposal of the United States Delegation in the general discussion as regards the views expressed on the bands above 27.5 Mc/s and to appreciate as a whole the proposals so far submitted by the various delegations.

" Since Brazil is situated in Region II, we are particularly interested in all proposals relating thereto; however, we do not overlook the fact that a large number of these proposals are world-wide in

character and scope because of certain aspects encountered in their application to certain types of services of interest to every Region, and which, consequently, call for uniformity in band distribution and in the application of standards which will govern the operation of their specific services.

" Within this framework we are in agreement in principle and in a general way with the spirit and aims of the proposals submitted by the United States, subject to certain details likely to affect our VHF and UHF services already established. We believe that it will be possible to reconcile our interests with those of the other countries in Region II, the matter being merely a question of detail to be thrashed out in the course of discussion within the Committee and its working groups.

" We are in favour of affording better protection to the radio-navigation services by allotting exclusive bands to the radio-navigation service and others to the radio location service in cases where it may be possible to plan such exclusive bands, and also, of reserving certain exclusive bands for the use and development of electronic aids to aeronautical radio-navigation installed on aircraft and directly connected with land equipment.

" With reference to the reserving of certain VHF bands for the fixed stations using ionospheric scatter, it seems to us that this is a very adequate and indispensable measure for countries such as ours which occupy vast territories on the continent, particularly since in Brazil, we are thinking of installing services of this type in the near future between important distant points on our territory.

" We nevertheless consider that the protection that these stations will have to have against harmful interference that may be caused to them by the other stations working in the bands, in question, or vice versa, will in some cases have to be the subject of consultations and agreements between countries concerned.

" As far as the broadcasting services in the VHF and UHF bands are concerned, we are in favour of retaining the distribution in the present table, principally as regards television and its auxiliary services, naturally, with some minor alterations, as may be called for by technical progress and the accommodation of new services proposed at this Conference. There are several proposals to the effect that, in certain bands such as 220-225 Mc/s, 420-450 Mc/s and others, the amateur service and the radio-location service should occupy the same bands provided the former do not cause interference to the latter. We do not think this is the best solution, because the amateur does not have the same amount of responsibility as the Administration. We think that the amateurs should be in a separate part of these bands.

" Finally, Mr. Chairman, there is the question of the bands intended for the new space and land-space services which we shall examine with interest during the discussions, with due attention to the proposals by the United States and other countries with more experience in the matter than we.

" Thanks very much, Mr. Chairman. I apologise for having taken up so much time, but these bands are very important and we are anxious to explain our views about them".

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said his proposals included some in respect of an extension of the Table to 40,000 Mc/s, radio positioning, troposphere scatter, ionosphere scatter suitably regulated, and that he would in a few days submit more proposals in respect of "space" and radio astronomy needs.

The Delegate of Canada found some difficulties in respect of a proposed ionospheric scatter service.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. drew attention to the rapid developments in techniques in frequency bands above 27.5 Mc/s since Atlantic City; he instanced his country's progress in television, both black and white and in colour, also in ionospheric and tropospheric scatter; he pointed to the needs for radio-astronomy and other services. Despite the independent development in different countries, he was confident that as a result of special, careful and determined examination the Conference would iron out any differences.

The Delegate of Finland made a powerful and reasoned plea for worldwide allocations to the Meteorological aids service; he drew attention to the global nature of weather and weather reporting and its universal value and referred to his proposals in Document No. 157.

The Observer from W.M.O. supported this view with detailed technical reasons which he was prepared to adduce in the appropriate working party.

The Delegate of the United States echoed the views of the Chairman and of other Delegates on technological advances; his Delegation was prepared to work towards co-ordination and worldwide standardization.

The Delegate of Austria was anxious that ionospheric scatter should not interfere with television; he also drew attention to his proposal 4624.

The Delegate of Colombia drew attention to the need to take into account that some countries did not produce radio equipment on a large scale and were, therefore, reliant on others.

The Delegate of Italy drew attention to the difficulties in relaying television programmes due to the topographical nature of his country.

The Delegate of China emphasized the need for careful study of the allocation particularly in respect of those for world wide purposes.

The Delegate of the Portuguese Oversea Territories was much interested in the use of tropospheric scatter circuits in radio-relay links and instanced the problems in connection with their intention to provide in the near future television services in Angola and Mozambique.

The Delegate of the United States pointed out that the existing provisions of Atlantic City for fixed services above 30 Mc/s already covered operation of ionospheric scatter links; his proposals are aimed at recognition of the mutual value to all types of fixed services if certain small bands are reserved for ionospheric scatter.

The Delegate of Cuba drew attention to their large number of mobile services operating in the band 32-50 Mc/s and also to the large number of radio-relay links required for television networks; he had had difficulty in obtaining detailed information about scatter equipment and could not yet arrive at a conclusion on this subject.

2. After some discussion on procedure it was agreed to follow that used below 4 Mc/s; there would be the following working groups:

4D 27.5-960 Mc/s

4E 960-10,500 Mc/s

4G 10,500-40,000 Mc/s

3. On the question of the Chairman of Working Group 4B, the Chairman ruled that new proposals by a Delegation made at a working group and not having been considered by the main Committee would require to be issued as a Conference Document. These would be noted by the full Committee and discussed there if necessary.

4. On the question of the Delegate of the Federal German Republic the Chairman advised that Delegations should submit proposals to cover their requirements even though the circumstances were already reported to the Secretary-General of the Union.

5. The Chairman adjourned the meeting after it had been agreed that Document No. 146 submitted by the Delegate of Yugoslavia had been taken into account.

Rapporteur

A. James Bourne

Chairman

Gunnar Pedersen

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 210-E
8 September 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7C

SUMMARY RECORD

Fourth Meeting - Sub-Committee 7C (Safety and Distress)

Friday, 4 September 1959, at 10 a.m.

Reference: Agenda of 3 September 1959, Document No. DT 74-E

1. Approval of minutes of 2nd meeting (if available).

Not available.

2. Reports of Working Party 7C-1 and 7C-2 (if available)

(a) No report available

(b) No report available.

3. Matter pending from previous agenda (Consideration of Article 37)

Section II. Frequencies to be Used in Case of Distress

Proposal No.

2429 - Withdrawn - not adopted

2430 - Withdrawn - not adopted

2431 - Withdrawn - not adopted

Section III. Distress Signal

2433 - Approved with specific language to be worked up
by language group

2434 - Withdrawn

2435 - Adopted by vote: 27 in favour, five abstentions,
no oppositions

The Delegate of Italy wanted a reservation recorded on
Italy's position for the use of MAYDAY.



The Delegate of Argentina wanted a reservation recorded on Argentina's position for the use of MAYDAY.

The Delegates of China, Japan, and Ecuador also abstained from voting.

The Delegate from Brazil recommended that this question should not be closed.

2436 - Withdrawn.

2437 - Withdrawn.

2438 - Withdrawn.

Recommendation 23 - No. 250: The action by the C.C.I.R. at Los Angeles was upheld.

4405(- These U.K. proposals were supported by the

4406(Delegates of Portugal, France, Netherlands,

4407(Belgium, and Germany, with no opposition.

However, it was agreed to defer action on 4407 until 70-2 reports.

The Delegate of Italy questioned the use of "Mobile Station" in the heading and was supported by the Delegate of China. It was generally agreed to be a drafting matter.

Section IV. Distress Call

4408 - Adopted - deleted in order to transfer to a more appropriate place.

4409 - Editorial.

4696 - This proposal received no support.

2439 - Referred to Working Group 7C-2.

4410 - Editorial.

2440 - Referred to Working Group 7C-2.

4411 - Editorial.

4412 - Referred to Working Group 7C-2.

2441 - Referred to Working Group 7C-2.

2442 - Referred to Working Group 7C-2.

2443 to 2448 inclusive -

It was generally agreed that these proposals were covered by proposal 2427.

5116-5117-5118 (Document No. 65) -

Referred to Working Group 7C-2.

4413 - Deferred until Drafting Committee reports on wording of title 4406.

The Delegate of China did not think it necessary to amend the title of 4406, and did not support proposal 4413. This proposal was supported by the Delegates of Portugal, Netherlands, Austria. The Delegate of Italy agreed with the remarks of the Delegate of China.

4414 - Editorial as it refers to proposal 4409.

4415 - Referred to Working Group 7C-2.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. withdrew the proposal relating to transmission of SOS by whistle.

2449 - Referred to Working Group 7C-2.

2450 - Referred to Working Group 7C-2.

2451 - Referred to Working Group 7C-2 to incorporate with proposal 4407.

4416 - Referred to Working Group 7C-2.

5117 - Referred to Working Group 7C-2.

2452 - Referred to Working Group 7C-2.

2453 - Referred to Working Group 7C-2.

2454 - Withdrawn.

2455 - Withdrawn.

2456 - Referred to Working Group 7C-2.

2457 - Referred to Working Group 7C-2.

2458 - Referred to Working Group 7C-2.

4417 - Referred to Working Group 7C-2.

4418 - Adopted - as referred to 4407.

2459 - Referred to Working Group 7C-2.

Consideration of further proposals was discontinued at 6.30 p.m. until the next meeting.

The Chairman confirmed that the terms of reference of Working Group 7C-2 were to include telegraph as well as telephone procedure; Articles 876-877-882-886 to 889, and 931. Other Articles may also be included.

4. Other business.

Mr. Bes announced the next meeting of 7C-1.

R.T. Brown
Rapporteur

G. Van A. Graves
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 211-E
10 September, 1959SUB-COMMITTEE 7BSUMMARY RECORDThird Meeting of Sub-Committee 7B

(Radiotelephone and Radiotelegraph Procedures in the Mobile Services)

Thursday, 3 September, 1959, at 10.00 a.m.

Agenda : Document No. DT 62. E1. Report of Working Group on Proposals concerning RR 571 (Document No. 103-E)

The Working Group explained the reasons underlying the text proposed in Document No. 103.

The Delegate of the Netherlands said that although the proposal was almost the same as that of the Netherlands (No. 1663, page 412 R2.) his Delegation had given further thought to this question and they felt that it would be better to avoid altogether the use of maritime mobile frequencies in the VHF bands for this purpose. He thought that aeronautical frequencies could be used for public correspondence. The Observer of C.I.R.M. considered that the way should be left open to permit the use of aeronautical frequencies. He thought that RR 571 in its proposed form might preclude the use of 121.5 Mc/s if this were adopted for safety purposes. The Chairman explained that in general maritime mobile stations were equipped only for working on maritime frequencies and it was for this reason that aircraft stations wishing to communicate with ships or coast stations must use the maritime mobile frequencies. So far as 121.5 Mc/s was concerned no proposal for its use had yet been adopted by the Conference. If such a proposal were adopted it would, of course, be necessary to revise the Regulation.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., whilst agreeing in principle, felt that the first sentence of the proposal imposed the regulation too rigidly, and the Delegate of the U.S.A. suggested that the first sentence be amended by substituting "should" for "must". After further discussion this amendment was adopted by 22 votes to one, with one abstention.

The proposal in Document No. 103, with this amendment, was therefore adopted.



2. Examination of Article 30. Calls (Continued).

RR 691 - Proposal No. 1904 (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden) - Page 465 R1.

This proposal was supported also by the Delegates of France, Indonesia, the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. There being no opposition, it was adopted.

RR 691 - Proposal No. 4199 (U.S.A.), Page 465.1

This proposal was supported by the Delegates of Australia, Indonesia, Ireland and the Netherlands. There being no opposition, it was adopted.

It was noted that the Drafting Group would have to combine Proposals Nos. 1904 and 4199 when preparing the revised text.

RR 693 - Proposals Nos. 1905 (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden)- Page 465.1, and 1906 (United Kingdom), Page 466.

In reply to the Delegate of France, the Chairman said it would be noted that any decision taken in regard to these proposals might have to be reviewed in the light of the outcome of the general proposals.

The proposals were supported by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. and, there being no opposition, were adopted.

RR 693 - Proposal No. 1907 (U.S.S.R.) - Page 466.

This proposal was supported by the Delegate of Indonesia.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom supported the proposal in principle but suggested an amendment and this, with further amendments suggested by the Delegates of Norway and the U.S.S.R. produced the following text :

"Its decision shall be based on the priority of the radio-telegrams or radiotelephone calls mobile stations have on hand and on the need for allowing each calling station to clear the greatest number possible (see No. 950)".

This amended text was acceptable to the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. There being no opposition this text was adopted.

RR 694 - 697 : Proposals Nos. 1908 (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden) - Page 466

1909 ditto

1910 (United Kingdom) - Page 466

4200 (U.S.A.) - Page 466 R1

1911 (Federal German Republic) - Page 466 R1

1912 (United Kingdom) - Page 467.1

1913 (France, French O.P.T.A.) - Page 467.1

The Chairman suggested that there should be a general discussion of these related proposals and that they should then be referred to a Working Group. However, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. felt that the proposals should be discussed in detail so that the Working Group could be given a well-defined task. There was a lengthy discussion in which the Delegates of the United Kingdom, India, France and the Argentine agreed that the duration of the interval before renewing calling should depend on the circumstances obtaining at the time. Whilst accepting this view, the Delegate of the United States of America stressed the need to ensure that calls were not renewed after an interval of less than two minutes. He also pointed out that mobile stations using H.F. could not know positively that their emissions would not cause harmful interference to communications taking place perhaps thousands of miles away. The Delegates of Denmark, the Federal German Republic, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and Sweden also took part in the discussion. Summarising, the Chairman said it appeared clear from the discussion that it was desired to retain the interval of 2 minutes for initial calls; that normally there should be an interval of 15 minutes before calling was renewed; that there should be provision for calling to be renewed after a shorter interval if there was no reason to believe that harmful interference would be caused; and that in no circumstances should renewal of calling be permitted within a shorter period than 2 minutes. He proposed that the Drafting Group should now prepare and submit for consideration proposals to meet these requirements based on Proposals Nos. 1908 - 1913 and 4200. This was agreed.

RR 697 - Proposal No. 1914 (Federal German Republic) - Page 467.1

It was agreed to defer this proposal for consideration with those concerning RR 618.

RR 697 - Proposal No. 1914 bis (United Kingdom) - Page 468

This proposal was supported by the Delegates of India, France, the Federal German Republic and the United States of America. There being no opposition, it was adopted..

RR 698 - Proposal No. 1915 (France, French O.P.T.A., Morocco) - Page 468

This proposal was supported by the Delegate of the United Kingdom and, there being no opposition, it was adopted.

RR 699 - Proposal No. 1916 (United Kingdom), Page 468

This proposal was supported by the Delegate of India and, there being no opposition, it was adopted.

RR 700 - 703 - Proposal No. 1917 (Finland), Page 468

There being no support for this proposal, it was not adopted.

RR 700 - Proposal No. 1918 (Italy), Page 469

There being no support for this proposal it was not adopted.

RR 700 - Proposal No. 1919 (United Kingdom) - Page 469

This proposal was supported by the Delegates of France and the Netherlands. There being no opposition, it was adopted.

RR 701 - Proposal No. 1920 (France, French O.P.T.A., Morocco) - Page 469;
and Proposal No. 1921 (United Kingdom) - Page 469.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom supported the principle of Proposal No. 1920 but he pointed out that information about the course and speed might not always be available to the operator. If the proposal was amended to read "course and speed, if available" or "if possible", the United Kingdom would withdraw No. 1921. The Delegate of France accepted this amendment, but the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that in accordance with RR 703 the information was given on the authority of the master and he did not think that "course and speed" should be specified in the Regulation. The Delegate of the United States of America preferred the version in Proposal No. 1921 with the addition of "course and speed". After a short discussion it was agreed that a small Working Group consisting of Delegates of China, France, French O.P.T.A., the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the U.S.S.R. would endeavour to produce an agreed text for consideration at a later meeting.

RR 702 - Proposal No. 1922 (Sweden) - Page 470 R1

The proposal was supported by the Delegate of Denmark.

The Delegate of France suggested that the proposal be amended

to read "Outside zones of heavy traffic the information", but there was no support of this amendment. The Delegate of the United Kingdom was prepared to support the proposal if "without request" were substituted for "spontaneously". This amendment was acceptable to the Delegates of Sweden and Denmark and, there being no opposition, the proposal as amended was adopted. It was noted that for consistency the word "mobile" should replace "ship".

RR 703 - Proposal No. 4201 (United States of America) - Page 470 R1

It was agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of this proposal.

RR 703 - Proposal No. 1923 (France, French O.P.T.A., Morocco) - Page 470 R1

The Delegates of China, Sweden and the United Kingdom participated in a short discussion as to whether the reference to aircraft should be deleted or if it would be more appropriate to use the words "mobile stations". Neither of these suggestions was pressed and, there being no opposition, the proposal was adopted, noting that this decision might have to be reviewed after RR 565 had been examined.

RR 703 - Proposal No. 1924 (Sweden), Page 470 R1

It was agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of this proposal.

3. Examination of Articles 35 (less Section IV) and 28.

and

4. Time did not permit consideration of these items which would be included in the Agenda for the next meeting.

5. Other Business

i) Mr. EHNLE announced that the Steering Committee had decided that in future the working hours of the Conference would be 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 3.0 p.m. to 6.0 p.m. He also said that the Chairman of Sub-Committees were invited to attend the meetings of the Steering Committee which would in future be held each Thursday, at 6.30 p.m. in Room E.

ii) Mr. EHNLE suggested that in future page numbers from the Book of Proposals should be included in the Agenda. This was agreed.

iii) The Chairman gave preliminary notice of the items that would be included in the Agenda for the next meeting.

The Sub-Committee rose at 12.45 p.m.

G. F. Wilson
Rapporteur

R.M. Billington
Chairman

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A N N E X

TEXTS FOR ARTICLES 7, 9 AND 27 BASED ON THE DECISIONS
TAKEN AT THE FIRST MEETING OF SUB-COMMITTEE 7B, AND
INCLUDING FURTHER MODIFICATIONS AGREED AT LATER MEETINGS

ARTICLE 7

SPECIAL RULES FOR THE ASSIGNMENT
AND USE OF FREQUENCIES

- 236 § 2. When special circumstances make it indispensable to do so, an administration may, as an exception to the normal methods of working authorized by these Regulations, have recourse to the special methods of working enumerated below, on the sole condition that the characteristics of the stations still conform to those inserted in the Master International Frequency Register: No change
- a) a fixed station may, as a secondary service, transmit to mobile stations on its normal frequencies;
- b) a land station may communicate, on a secondary basis, with fixed stations or other land stations of the same category.
- 236a However, in case of extreme necessity a land station may communicate with fixed stations or other land stations of another category. New. Proposal No. 1020 (Page 247R1) and taking account of amendment agreed at Second Meeting.
- 237 § 3. Any administration may assign a frequency in a band allocated to the fixed service to a station authorized to transmit by the unilateral method from one specified fixed point to a number of other specified fixed points, provided that such transmissions are not intended to be received directly by the general public. No change
- 238 § 4. Any mobile station the emission of which complies with the frequency tolerances required of coast stations may transmit on the same frequency as the coast station with which it communicates on condition that the coast station requests such transmission and that no harmful interference results to other stations. No change

- 239 § 5. In certain cases, for which provision is made in Articles 33 and 34, aircraft stations are authorized to use frequencies in the maritime mobile bands for the purpose of entering into communication with stations of the maritime mobile service (See No. 571)

Modified in accordance with Proposals Nos. 3646 and 1022 (Page 248R1) as amended at First Meeting.

ARTICLE 9

SPECIAL RULES RELATING
TO PARTICULAR SERVICES

Section IV. Maritime Mobile Service

- 262 § 8. Ship stations authorized to work in the band 415-535 kc/s must transmit on the frequencies indicated in Article 33 (see No. 730)

Modified in accordance with Proposals Nos. 3662, 1075 and 1076 (Page 260R1). The frequency band specified to be confirmed after this has been considered by Committee 4.

ARTICLE 27

AIRCRAFT AND AERONAUTICAL STATIONS

- 568 § 1. Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations, the aeronautical mobile service may be regulated by special arrangements between the governments concerned (see Article 41 of the Convention).

Modified in accordance with Proposals Nos. 1657 and 1658 (Page 411R1). Note: The reference may be affected by decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

- 569 § 2. In the absence of special arrangements, the provisions of these Regulations concerning the exchanging and accounting for public correspondence shall be applicable to the exchanging of and accounting for public correspondence by stations in the aeronautical mobile service.

Modified in accordance with Proposal No. 1659 (Page 411.1)

- 570 § 3. 1) Aircraft stations may communicate with stations of the maritime mobile service. They must then conform to those provisions of these Regulations which relate to the maritime mobile service. Modified in accordance with proposal No. 1660 (Page 411.1) as amended at the First Meeting
- 571 2) For this purpose aircraft stations should use the frequencies allocated to the maritime mobile service. However, Administrations shall take whatever steps may be necessary to prevent aircraft flying at high altitudes and using frequencies in the bands above 30 mc/s. from interfering with communications of the maritime mobile service. Modified in accordance with combined Proposals 1661, 1662, 1663, 4102 and 1664 (see Document No. 103) as amended at third meeting.
- 572 3) Aircraft stations when handling public correspondence with stations of the maritime mobile service must comply with all the provisions applicable to the handling of public correspondence in the maritime mobile service (see particularly Articles 38, 39, 40 and 41). Modified in accordance with Proposal No. 1665 (Page 413R1).

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 212-E
10 September, 1959WORKING GROUP 6CSUMMARY RECORDFourth Meeting of Working Group 6C(Interference, Monitoring)

Tuesday, 8 September, 1959 at 10.00 hours

1. The Chairman apologized for there being no agenda as he had not known whether the summary records of the second and third meetings would be available.

2. Report from the Chairman of Sub-Group 6C1

The Sub-Group Chairman said that the work was now complete and that a report should be available before the next meeting.

3. Report from the Chairman of Sub-Group 6C3

There was no report.

4. RR 389 (Proposals 1330 and 3994)

The Delegate of the United States said that the Netherlands and United States Delegations had drawn up a compromise proposal:

389. "Communications between the administrations in matters where rapid action is required shall be transmitted by the most expeditious means available. The following particulars relating to interference shall be given whenever practicable, in order that steps as may be necessary and appropriate to eliminate interference may be taken:

- A. Name or call sign or category of station which is reported to be causing the interference.
- B. Frequency.
- C. Emission.
- D. Nature of irregularity, if any.



- E. Name or call sign or class of transmitting station which is subject to interference.
- F. Frequency.
- G. Receiving station where the interference is experienced.
- H. Dates and times on which harmful interference was experienced.
- I. Additional statement, if any.
- J. Requested action.

("The report is reported" as in Proposal 3994)".

He said that the proposal was designed to achieve rapid contacts between countries and to place the responsibility on administrations.

In reply to a query by the Delegate of Spain it was agreed to reword D to read "Nature of interference, or irregularity, if any."

It was agreed that the format in Appendix 2 was not appropriate as it was possible to have interference without any infraction of the Regulations.

There was no objection to a suggestion by the Delegate of the United Kingdom to add at the end of Article 14 the words "in the case of United Kingdom" refer to Article 15".

After some discussion in which the Delegates of India, Israel, U.S.A., United Kingdom, Pakistan, South Africa, Netherlands, Argentine and Spain participated it was agreed to refer RR 386-390 to Sub-Group 603 for consideration, and to leave RR 391 as pertaining to the I.F.R.B.

Rapporteur

C. E. Secker

Chairman

A. Heilmann

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 213-E
11 September, 1959COMMITTEE 5

MINUTES

6th meeting of Committee 5

2 September, 1959, 10 a.m., Room A

Reference : Agenda, Document No. DT 58The Chairman opened the meeting and the Agenda was adopted.

- I. Continuation of the general discussion on questions relating to the procedure for notifying and registering frequency assignments and on questions relating to the International Frequency List, in order to give a general directive to Working Group 5A (Frequency registration procedure)

The delegate of Yugoslavia observed that two trends had emerged from the discussions - one towards giving the I.F.R.B. the task of drawing up the International Frequency List especially in the bands not yet planned, the other towards reducing the role of the I.F.R.B. to that of registering frequencies and publishing a list previously agreed.

The first trend, which would require an increase in the I.F.R.B.'s resources, was costly, while the second was more economical. Before making a choice between the two views, it would be necessary to study carefully the advantages and disadvantages involved and the new possibilities which might ensue, in particular to satisfy the needs of young countries.

The delegate of the United Kingdom considered that, before revising Article 11, it was necessary to study its basic principles, which might be summarized as follows :

1. Frequency assignments must obligatorily precede the use of those frequencies. That principle had to be kept.
2. Notices of frequency assignments must undergo technical study by the I.F.R.B. That principle also had to be kept. Only the I.F.R.B. was capable of using standard rules and not all administrations were in a position to carry out such a study. It could be extended to the bands greater than 30 Mc/s for ionospheric and tropospheric scatter stations.
3. Assignment notices must be registered with a date.



The I.F.R.B. Report showed that the application of the existing procedure had not met with any great difficulties, so that it was only necessary to make a few amendments to Article 11 so as to reduce delays and simplify the procedure of deletion. It appeared that in the present List, there were a large number of unused assignments. The United Kingdom Delegation had drawn up a proposal to reduce the number of those assignments.

The delegate of Belgium considered that the technical study should be kept, and supported the views of the United Kingdom delegate in that respect.

The delegate of Canada thought that the I.F.R.B. should be kept in its present form. Amendments should be made to the Regulations, which should, in particular, include a slightly revised version of Chapter 7 of the E.A.R.C. He suggested some amendments to the lists which would make a better use of the spectrum possible (hours of use of frequencies, frequencies used by the services rather than the bands, etc.). He believed that, in view of the ever-growing spread of the telecommunications field and the intensive use of the radio spectrum, mutual cooperation between the I.F.R.B. and administrations was essential.

The delegate of Greece supported the statement of the United States delegate, and drew attention to amendments proposed by his country. The I.F.R.B. should consist of expert and competent persons without regard to geographical distribution. The number of members should be kept at 11.

The application of Article 11 should be extended to the bands dealt with by the E.A.R.C., and the needs of new countries should be taken into consideration when drawing up new lists.

The delegate of Ceylon believed that the Committee's work should be directed towards the future. The procedures drawn up would be used in future years, and it was thus necessary to make them flexible enough for them to be adapted to the different situations which might arise. The Committee should also take into account the work of other committees. He thought that the presentation of the list should be changed. His country's proposals would be submitted to the Working Group.

The delegate of the Philippines made the following statement :

"The Delegation of the Republic of the Philippines has listened with interest to the observations made by the delegates of New Zealand, Roumania, Portugal, India, U.S.A., Pakistan, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom and others on the questions relating to the Notification and Registration Procedure of Frequency Assignments, the International Frequency Lists and the continually growing work and the resultant increase in the expenses of the I.F.R.B."

He ended by saying:

" We believe that the technical examinations should not be too theoretical and that the technical findings of the I.F.R.B. in proper cases should give way to the actual findings in practice by the Administrations concerned. It has been our experience in the Philippines that frequency assignments made by our Administration to fixed and broadcasting stations engaged in the international service and which have been turned down by the I.F.R.B. on the ground that such assignments were liable to cause harmful interference to the operation of stations of other countries, were all found to be (in actual practice) working satisfactorily for many years without any report having been received by our Administration of any interference from the country or countries that were supposedly to be affected or interfered by our stations.

" Nevertheless, the status of such frequency assignments remains the same and the frequencies continue to be listed under Column 2 b or 2 c of the Master International Frequency Register, notwithstanding the fact that in certain cases they have been registered with the I.F.R.B. for more than six years.

" In brief, the Republic of the Philippines submits:

- 1) That the I.F.R.B. should be allowed to continue to perform its good work and given all the assistance that it needs to be able to work efficiently; but its efforts should be directed towards more simplification and economy.
- 2) That there is a need for a periodic examination of the International Frequency Lists, and
- 3) That the technical findings of the I.F.R.B., in proper cases, should give way to the actual findings in practice of the different Administrations."

The delegate of Paraguay supported the statement of the delegate of Portugal on the technical study and the function of the I.F.R.B. He believed that an international body like the I.F.R.B. was essential to certain countries. He considered that better co-operation between the administrations and the I.F.R.B. should be sought.

The delegate of Poland said that the International Frequency List should be drawn up by the Conference in the following way:

The Frequency Record published on 17 August, 1959 should be taken as a basis. The corrections to the frequency assignments of countries not having signed the E.A.R.C. should be made to it, the needs of new countries should be taken into consideration, and all the broadcasting frequencies appearing in the Record should be put in the list.

If necessary, the list of frequencies greater than 27.5 Mc/s used by low-power mobile stations could be deleted. He considered that the I.F.R.B.'s technical study was not of value, since it was purely theoretical. For that reason, the principal duties of the I.F.R.B. should be:

1. Registration of frequencies.
2. Co-ordination of measures taken by national control bodies.
3. Publication of documents showing the actual use of the spectrum.
4. Technical study only on the request of administrations to enable those concerned to regulate jamming problems.

The delegate of the Argentine thought that the Committee's principal objective was to find a practical method for drawing up a list showing the actual use of the spectrum. If the I.F.R.B. was not in a position to publish the list, that was not its fault, but the fault of administrations who had not given it the necessary co-operation. The I.F.R.B.'s technical study should be kept. Its resources should be increased. In fact, the I.F.R.B.'s expenses were very small in comparison with the large sums invested in telecommunications. Finally, relations between the I.F.R.B. and the administrations should be based on a spirit of co-operation.

The delegate of Bulgaria observed that the I.F.R.B. had not been able to carry out the task entrusted to it, since it had used an invalid technical study as the basis for drawing up the list. The standards employed by the I.F.R.B. were questionable, and in that connection it would be useful to publish a document giving certain recommendations, reports and opinions of the C.C.I.R., a document which would be extremely valuable for the Committee's work. With a view to the publication of a list, the Conference might proceed as follows:-

1. Leave the I.F.R.B. with the task of registration and turn over technical study to the administrations;
2. Take the Frequency Record drawn up on 17 August, 1959 as a basis for the list together with the plans and lists of the E.A.R.C., and make the necessary corrections to satisfy the needs of new countries.
3. Exclude from the list the frequencies used by low-power land mobile stations.

The delegate of Japan supported the statements made in favour of keeping the I.F.R.B., and stated that his delegation had drawn up proposals which might be summarised as follows:

1. The need for technical study by the I.F.R.B. and the keeping of expenses to a strict minimum;

- 2) revision of the standard of the technical study;
- 3) opportunity for the I.F.R.B. to carry out periodical revisions of the list;
- 4) technical assistance by the I.F.R.B. to new or developing countries.

Finally, he stressed the importance of contacts between administrations.

The delegate of Australia had listened with great interest to the preceding speakers. He believed that the I.F.R.B. should be kept, and that its liquidation would be a backward step. He considered that as a result of the geographical position of certain countries the control of frequencies greater than 30 Mc/s was not necessary.

The delegate of the Ukraine pointed out that the principle of technical study by the I.F.R.B. had been adopted by the Atlantic City Conference, and that subsequent experience had not been favourable to the retention of that principle. He believed that the so-called development method was preferable, especially when the administrations made attempts to settle the questions. It was not reasonable to entrust the I.F.R.B. with the drawing up of the list, since there was no guarantee that that body could carry out the task properly, and it could only do so after too great a lapse of time.

The delegate of China thought that the views expressed by other delegations were extremely interesting, and supported the statement of the United States delegate. He supported the Mexican proposal to set up a network of control stations, and believed that the I.F.R.B. should act as adviser to the new countries.

The delegate of Cuba considered that, in applying Article 10, account had not been taken of economic and demographic problems. Those problems were of immense importance for small countries. Thus the I.F.R.B., when analysing frequency assignments, should take economic and demographic problems into consideration.

The delegate of the Federal German Republic stated that his delegation's proposals were to be found in Document No. 27. Those proposals were based on the principle of technical study by the I.F.R.B. They put forward various amendments to the Radio Regulations.

The delegate of Turkey believed that, if the I.F.R.B. had failed to draw up an international frequency list, the fault was that of the administrations. He believed that in general the conclusions of the I.F.R.B.'s technical study were valuable, and that that body was more qualified than the administrations to undertake such study. Nevertheless, amendments would have to be made to the Regulations. As they stood, the principle was - first come, first served. On the basis of that principle, countries had assigned a number of frequencies greater than their needs, which had led to new countries' having considerable difficulty in finding frequencies.

The delegate of Bolivia stated that the existence of the I.F.R.B. was of considerable value, and that that body enabled certain countries to solve their problems effectively. He supported the views of Argentina and Paraguay. He believed it was necessary to improve procedure, and thought that the advisory role of the I.F.R.B. should be increased.

The delegate of Italy said that the principal aims of the Committee were to draw up a realistic list and to establish a procedure which would make permanent publication of that list possible. Two different procedures had been proposed to attain those aims. The Committee should endeavour to find a compromise procedure between the two which could be unanimously adopted.

The delegate of Israel supported the proposals for keeping the activities of the I.F.R.B. In order to solve the problem of the search for new frequencies, he proposed that the technical study be supplemented by a practical study carried out by control stations distributed throughout the world.

The delegate of Bielorussia thought that proposals to improve the technical study by means of international control were questionable. Such control would be of no use in countries with only elementary control equipment, and it would lengthen and complicate procedure. It seemed necessary, on the contrary, to simplify procedure by doing away with the technical study and leaving it to the administrations to settle cases of jamming by direct contacts. The new procedure would give the I.F.R.B. more opportunity to supply the necessary technical assistance to new countries. He supported the proposal of the delegate of Colombia for the setting up of Working Groups for each service using the different bands.

Mr. Petit, Member of the I.F.R.B., referred to the remarks of certain delegates with regard to the technical standards applied by the I.F.R.B. and pointed out that the conclusions formulated by the Committee with regard to the notifications of frequency assignments were based partly on the Technical Standards of the I.F.R.B. and partly on information contained in the Record.

The Technical Standards used by the I.F.R.B. for the technical study of notifications were based on the results of the work of the C.C.I.R., and none of them were in contradiction to the Recommendations adopted by the Administrations at C.C.I.R. Plenary Assemblies. Moreover, the I.F.R.B. had submitted those Standards to the C.C.I.R. Plenary Assembly for comments, and had so far received none.

With regard to the information contained in the Record, the I.F.R.B. in its Report had drawn the attention of the Conference to their state, which had moreover been noted by the majority of the previous speakers. In the I.F.R.B.'s opinion, the serious uncertainties affecting in many cases the conditions of actual use of the frequencies entered in the Record concealed most of the time the few uncertainties which might exist in the Technical Standards that it applied.

He also referred to the drawing up of draft plans for high-frequency broadcasting and said that that question would be discussed in detail in the Committee. Without wishing for the moment to make any comments of substance on the technical standards used in that respect, he pointed out that since 1953 the I.F.R.B. had requested the C.C.I.R. Plenary Assembly (London) to supply information on the technical characteristics of receivers in all services. With regard to the effect of discrimination of broadcasting receivers for a deviation of 5 Kc/s, the Los Angeles Plenary Assembly had adopted a recommendation in 1959, while the I.F.R.B. had already finished drawing up draft plans and had sent them to the administrations.

The representative of the C.C.I.R. said that the documents requested by certain delegates would be published. In addition he gave the publication dates of various C.C.I.R. documents (Recommendations, Volume I, in September, Opinions in November and Reports before the end of the Conference).

The Chairman said that the list of speakers in the general discussion was exhausted. The discussion would be concluded. He thanked Mr. Searle for his excellent introduction to the discussion and pointed out that, in spite of certain differences, unanimity existed in many fields, particularly with regard to the importance of dates, and above all with regard to the need for co-operation between administrations. Opinions differed on the importance to be given to the conclusions of the technical study, but all delegations had spoken in favour of an improvement in the technical standards which should be drawn up by a centralising body (C.C.I.R.), on scientific bases. Moreover the general trend was towards a simplification of procedure. It also appeared that theoretical calculations were not sufficient and that they should be supplemented by practical checking. A general desire had also been shown for better co-operation and for the possibility of assistance to new and under-developed countries. The discussion should enable Working Group 5A to begin its work.

On the request of the delegate of Cuba the C.C.I.R. representative stated that the Committee documents would not be published in Spanish due to lack of subscriptions.

The delegate of Colombia stated that it was essential to set up a Working Group for the study of the problems of the International Frequency List in the bands corresponding to the different using services.

The Chairman deferred the question to the next session.

Finally, Mr. Searle gave some information on the next meeting of Working Group 5A and invited the delegate of Spain to submit the proposals which he had made at the Group's first meeting.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.

J. Barrailler
Rapporteur

Dr. Joachim
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 214-E
11 September, 1959COMMITTEE 5SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 7th MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5

Friday 4 September, 1959 at 10 a.m. - Room A

Reference: Agenda - Document No. DT 73 of 3 September 1959

The Chairman opened the meeting, and the agenda was adopted.

Item 1. Consideration of the Summary Record of the Second Meeting of Committee 5 (Document No. 119). Subject to the correction requested by Mr. Petit, representative of the I.F.R.B., Document No. 119 was approved by the Committee (see Corrigendum).

Item 2. General discussion of questions concerning the International Frequency List.

The Chairman recalled the Committee's terms of reference in regard to the International frequency List and quoted the documents by which they were established. He also recalled the proposed programme of work for the Committee which appeared on pages 10 to 13 of Document No. 2, submitted by the General Secretariat and the I.F.R.B., together with Document No. 146 submitted by the delegation of Yugoslavia. He opened the general discussion on item 2.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia gave a brief introduction to Document No. 146, and explained that the proposals made in that document were intended to coordinate the work of Committee 5 with that of Committee 4.

The Delegate of Colombia stressed the urgency of setting up a Working Group to study the problems which arose in the different bands in relation to their use by the different services.

The Chairman recalled that the Committee had decided, as a result of the conclusions of the Working Group on organization, that one or more working groups should be set up on the conclusion of the general discussion.

The Delegate of Australia also stressed the need to form a working group to study the problems of the International Frequency List. He proposed that Mr. Autelli, Head of the Argentine delegation, should be nominated as chairman of the group.



The Delegate of Cuba pointed out the tendency in the Conference to increase the number of working groups at the expense of the smaller delegations which were unable to follow all the working groups. His delegation proposed that the important questions should be dealt with by the Committee or by a single working group.

The Delegate of Mexico thought that it was too soon to set up a working group; that should be done at the end of the general discussion. There seemed to be, moreover, a divergence of opinion as to whether the groups should be set up by service or by band.

The Delegate of the United States of America asked whether item 2 or item 3 was under discussion. He would, in any event, speak on both points. He considered that one of the aims of the Atlantic City Conference had been to bring into operation a programme for 1) the establishment of an engineered frequency list which would be kept up-to-date; 2) the transfer of assignments which were out of band and 3) to provide a basis for the application of Article 11 by the I.F.R.B.

This aim had been achieved only for the bands below 3950 kc/s and for the bands reserved for the aeronautical and maritime mobile services. He thought that the Conference should draw up a new list for all the bands for which plans had been made taking into account all the modifications made since the E.A.R.C. The plans for the aeronautical mobile services should, however, be maintained within the framework of the Radio Regulations. He considered that there was no hope of the present Conference making plans for the bands below 30 Mc/s for which there had been no previous plans. His delegation had made proposals for the modification of the I.F.R.B. procedure in order to allow the solution of the problems which arose in these bands. He considered that the International Frequency List should be a dynamic list governed by a flexible procedure. He supported the proposals that a working group should be set up under the chairmanship of Mr. Autelli.

The Chairman said that item 2 was still under discussion.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that the Committee could try to solve the problems of the International Frequency List in two ways. The first would be simply to examine the various chapters of the Regulations, making some changes, and to entrust the establishment of the List to an international body. In his opinion, that solution would not be satisfactory, since, owing to the development of radio, the new requirements, and the slowness in establishing the list, it would never be up-to-date. The second solution would be to take the various existing plans and lists, correct them and bring them up-to-date, so that the Conference could adopt an International Frequency List which would have legal force. He thought that the number of working groups to be set up should be decided after the general discussion.

The Delegate of Colombia said that one of the objects of the Conference was to establish a list which reflected accurately the situation in each band, and that could not be done without making a study by service.

The Delegate of Spain considered that the problems relating to the International Frequency List differed in each service and from one band to another. He thought that a list should be in accordance with the criteria of compatibility and that the way of establishing a list varied for certain bands. The problem of the establishment of the Frequency List should be entrusted to a working group, and he supported the nomination of Mr. Autelli as chairman of that group.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia pointed out that the proposal of the Delegate of Colombia was not inconsistent with his own proposal.

The Delegate of Cuba asked the Chairman to clarify the situation in regard to the item of the agenda under discussion by the Committee.

The Chairman recalled that the Committee was considering item 2 of the agenda.

The Delegate of Poland considered that, in view of the difficulties encountered by Administrations in certain fields (fixed service, HF broadcasting), it would be necessary to establish a list at this Conference.

The Delegate of Pakistan said that considerable work had already been done towards the establishment of a list. Some problems remained for the fixed service and broadcasting. In regard to the latter, there was an I.F.R.B. plan which must be considered by this conference. The problem of the fixed service might also be examined in a general discussion, and the setting up of a working group under the chairmanship of Mr. Autelli might be envisaged.

The Delegate of India made the following statement:

" I was confused in the same way as the United States Delegate expressed whether we are discussing item 2 alone or items 2 and 3 together. From the clarification given by you, Sir, I understand we are still on item 2 and I will mainly confine my remarks to it.

" One of the most important results of the Atlantic City Conference was the Table of Frequency Allocations. Perhaps the most important result was the keen desire to ensure planned and controlled usage of the radio spectrum. More than twenty conferences have been held to achieve this purpose. Some plans have already been realised

and others have been drafted involving considerable time and money. Elaborate procedures have been evolved to ensure a planned and controlled development of radio frequency spectrum. With these in view, it is difficult to appreciate the rather despondent opinions expressed by some earlier speakers concerning the possibilities of a planned and coordinated approach to the establishment of an International Frequency List.

" We have heard with interest the viewpoint of some of the young countries such as Ghana and Malaya who stressed the importance of improving the HFBC plans so that they may also find a worthwhile place in these plans. Many other delegates have also expressed their desire to have an International Frequency List reflecting the correct usages.

" I may also add that a new dimension has been added to international radio communication. I mean space communication techniques. Worldwide coordination becomes extremely important in order that such techniques are usefully employed. The basic requirement is interference free operation and this can only be realised through a planned, coordinated and controlled usage of the radio frequencies.

" I would therefore stress once again that account must be taken of all the efforts that have gone into the planning of some of the services and the formulation of an International Frequency List. A careful examination of the plans and lists, particularly that of the draft plans prepared by the I.F.R.B. for high-frequency broadcasting is absolutely necessary. This procedure alone would ensure the realisation of the principal objective of the I.T.U., i.e. smooth development of radio communication throughout the world.

" Mr. Chairman, we thus have an important and urgent task to fulfil in this Conference and I feel that we might set about this task by establishment of a working group as soon as the lines for examination of the problem become evident in the general discussion. No person is better fitted to head such a group than my distinguished colleague Mr. Autelli and I heartily support his nomination."

The Delegate of Bolivia pointed out that many of the previous speakers had tended to discuss item 3 of the agenda, rather than item 2. He considered that it was important to have a general discussion first of all, in order to provide specific guidance for the working group. He supported the formation of a group under the chairmanship of Mr. Autelli, provided that it was done after the general discussion.

The Delegate of Brazil supported the view of the Delegate of the United States, and expressed his agreement with the formation of a working group under the chairmanship of Mr. Autelli.

The Delegate of Cuba considered that the primary task of the Conference was to give specific directives for the assignment of frequencies. The I.F.R.B. alone was in a position to establish an International Frequency List. The Conference should, therefore, give the I.F.R.B. the necessary instructions to enable it to make a fair and realistic allocation. He supported the Mexican proposal that a realistic list should be drawn up. In regard to item 3 of the agenda, he considered that it would be for the working group under the Chairmanship of Mr. Autelli to decide whether it was necessary to set up further working groups.

The Delegate of the Ukraine said that the Committee might try to establish an International Frequency List on the basis of the Master Frequency Record. This list should be established in the course of the present Conference. He thought that the formation of a number of working groups corresponding to the various services should be envisaged.

The Delegate of Roumania said that an International Frequency List must be established as quickly as possible. Any delay in drawing up the List would make its establishment more difficult and more costly. He appealed to the spirit of cooperation of the Committee members that the List should be drawn up during the Conference. He thought that, in view of the discussion of problems in the different bands, it would be necessary to form several working groups, one of which might have Mr. Autelli as chairman.

The Delegate of Ceylon emphasised that the Conference should do all that was necessary to allow the establishment of a planned and controlled list. It had, as a basis for its work, the plans and the draft plans prepared by other conferences or by the I.F.R.B., and these could be examined by a working group.

The Delegate of Ethiopia considered that it would be impossible to establish a new frequency list valid for the fixed service and for broadcasting without preliminary planning. The Committee should take as a basis for its work the results of the I.F.R.B.'s work, taking into account the needs of the countries in the course of development.

The Delegate of Pakistan proposed a compromise solution. A working group could be set up, but there might be a general discussion in the full Committee of the following points:

1. General examination of the broadcasting plans prepared by the I.F.R.B. and action to be taken on them.

2. General examination of the I.F.R.B. report on the preparation of the International Frequency List for the fixed service, decision on the measures to be taken.

3. General examination of the existing plans and lists, apart from those concerned with broadcasting, and discussion of the measures to be taken to include them in the International Frequency List.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia thought that a working group might be formed at once and that the existing situation regarding plans in the different services might be studied in the Committee so that directives could be given to the working group.

The Delegate of Colombia considered that it was essential to set up a working group to study the plans and the problems which arose in the different services. The working group would itself decide on the organization of its work (division into sub-groups by region, service, or band). When the study of the problems had been completed, the working group would make recommendations which the Committee could then discuss.

On a point of order, raised by the Delegate of Italy, it was decided, in view of the late hour, to suspend the meeting and to resume the discussion on Monday 7 September at 10 a.m.

The meeting rose at 12.30 a.m.

Rapporteur :
J. Barrailler

Chairman :
Dr. Joachim.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCEDocument No. 215-E
10 September, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

WORKING GROUP 7C1SUMMARY RECORD

Working Group 7C1, responsible for the consideration of proposals relating to Nos. 232 and 240 of the RR (See Working Document No. 41), held two meetings on the 1st and 9th September, 1959.

The conclusions reached at these meetings are as follows :

I. No. 232 of the RR :

This would consist of four points. The first three points, approved by the Working Group, are given as Annex 1 to this document. No agreement could be reached, however, on the fourth point, which should fix the date of expiry of the tolerance defined in point 2.

Quite a large majority of the Working Group were in favour of the following text :

"41) The tolerance authorized in point 2 above shall expire on 1 January, 1965."

Some delegations were opposed to the setting of a specific date, on the grounds that there was nothing in the Radio Regulations to give the impression that the use of Class B emissions for calling and distress signals might one day be forbidden. Some Administrations might have been misled by such vagueness. As a solution to the difficulty the following wording was put forward :

"42) The next Administrative Radio Conference shall fix the date of expiry of the tolerance defined in point 2 above."

No general agreement could be reached on this text.

II. No. 240 of the RR :

The new text of this paragraph given in the Annex to this document was generally approved by the Working Group. However the Delegation of the Federal German Republic reserved the right to revert to the problem of the protection of distress frequencies at a suitable time and place.

J. Bès
Chairman, Working Group 7C1

Annex: 1



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A N N E X

No. 232 " 1) The use of class B emissions shall be forbidden in all stations.

" 2) However, their use by ships equipped with emergency class B transmitters prior to the date of entry into force of these Regulations shall be tolerated solely for the transmission of distress signals and traffic.

" 3) No new class B transmitters shall be put into service.

" 4)"

No. 240 " No emission capable of causing harmful interference to distress, alarm, safety or emergency signals on the international distress frequency of 500 kc/s or 2,182 kc/s shall be allowed (see also Nos. 140, 718 and)."

In the final text, points will have to be replaced by the numbers of the Regulations relating to the guard band of the frequency 2182 kc/s.

CONFÉRENCE ADMINISTRATIVE
DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

GENÈVE, 1959

Document N° 216-FES
10 septembre 1959

SEANCE PLENIERE
COMMISSION 4

PROVINCES PORTUGAISES D'OUTRE-MER
PORTUGUESE OVERSEA PROVINCES
PROVINCIAS PORTUGUESAS DE ULTRAMAR

Proposition
Proposal
Proposición

ARTICLE 5
ARTÍCULO 5

Numéro de la
proposition

- 5476 119. Ajouter les Provinces Portugaises d'Outre-Mer situées dans la Région 1, au sud de l'Equateur, à la liste des pays mentionnés dans la note.10).

Number of
Proposal

- 5476 119. Add to the list of countries mentioned in Note 10) : Portuguese Oversea Provinces in Region 1, South of the Equator.

Numero de la
Proposición

- 5476 119 Lista de los países mencionados en la nota 10) :
Agréguese : Provincias Portuguesas de Ultramar situadas en la Región 1, al sur del Ecuador.



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 217-E
10 September, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

F I N L A N D

Proposal Concerning Broadcasting in the Frequency

Band 415 - 490 kc/s

ARTICLE 5

Number of
Proposal

5477

In view of the present intolerable congestion in the medium and longwave broadcasting bands it is proposed to retain the broadcasting allocations working in derogation with maritime service in the 415 - 490 kc/s band as given in footnote No. 138 of Radio Regulations.

In case of Finland the station in question is Oulu on 433 kc/s. It came into operation in 1931 and has since given a satisfactory broadcasting service to the listeners in Northern Finland, where radio wave attenuation is high and the area to be served is large. This station being distant from important water ways has not caused harmful interference to maritime services.



CONFÉRENCE ADMINISTRATIVE DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

GENÈVE, 1959

Document N° 218-FES
10 septembre 1959

SEANCE PLENIERE
COMMISSION 7

AMENDEMENT A LA PROPOSITION 4101
RELATIVE AU N° 566, ART. 26 (page 411 Rev.1)

Dans les motifs, remplacer: "dans les mêmes conditions" par
"dans certaines conditions".

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSAL 4101
RELATING TO ART. 26, No. 566 (page 411 Rev.1)

In the reasons, replace "same" by "some".

ENMIENDA A LA PROPOSICION 4101,
PRESENTADA POR LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA
SOBRE EL ART. 26 N.º 566 (página 411, Revisión 1)

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA

566. Sustitúyase el texto actual por el siguiente:

566. La persona investida de esta autoridad deberá exigir que cada operador respete el presente Reglamento y utilice de acuerdo con las estipulaciones del mismo la estación móvil a él confiada.

Motivos:

En armonía con la revisión del artículo 24 propuesta, según la cual podrá encargarse del servicio de la estación móvil, en ciertas condiciones, un operador titular, pero también personas que carezcan de tal título.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 219-E
10 September 1959WORKING GROUP 6BSUMMARY RECORDSecond Meeting of Working Group 6B (Technical Characteristics)

Wednesday, 9 September 1959, at 15.00 hours

Reference: Agenda of 7 September 1959, Document No. DT 95.1. Summary Record of 1st Meeting (Document No. 185)

This was agreed without comment.

2. Additional Item of Work, Appendix A

It was noted that the working group should consider Appendix A in addition to the items shown in Document No. DT 65.

3. Report from Chairman of Sub-Group 6B1The Chairman of Sub-Group 6B1 reported good progress on RR 75-78 and said that the sub-group hoped to consider a draft report at their next meeting.4. Examination of Radio Regulations (Documents Nos. 125, 158 and DT 65)4.1 Article 2, Section II, BandwidthThe Chairman indicated that most of the proposals for amending RR 81 were for replacing "frequency band occupied" by "bandwidth necessarily occupied" but that the proposals of both France and French O.P.T.A. differed from this.The Delegate of France agreed to withdraw Proposals 334, 338 and 339 when it was pointed out that they were tied to Proposal 294 which had not been accepted by the Working Group. It was agreed, however, to replace the proposed term "bandwidth necessarily occupied" by the synonymous term "necessary bandwidth" as defined in C.C.I.R. Recommendation 230.

The Chairman suggested an amendment to No. 81 based on the remaining proposals:

".....by a number indicating in kilocycles per second the necessary bandwidth of the emission."



This amendment was accepted.

Considering RR 82 the Working Group was agreed that two figures would normally be sufficient but that a third might occasionally be required in accordance with the Proposal 341 of France, French O.P.T.A. and Morocco.

The Delegate of the Argentine referred to Proposal 5357 which suggested that RR 81 and 82 be combined. It was therefore agreed to add to the revised RR 81 the following:

"Bandwidths should generally be expressed to a maximum of three significant figures, the third figure being almost always a nought or a five."

RR 83 was next discussed and the Delegate of France asked that Proposal No. 1364 on page 325 be considered in addition to Proposals 344-348. He pointed out that this Proposal 1364 raised three different possibilities under two of which Appendix 3 would not appear in the Radio Regulations but instead RR 83 would refer to C.C.I.R. Recommendations direct. A number of Delegates expressed their opinion that Appendix 3 should, however, be retained in the main body of Regulations to maintain its maximum usefulness and mandatory force. In the light of the discussion the Delegate of France withdrew Proposal 345 and it was agreed to re-word RR 83:-

"For the necessary bandwidths of the various classes of emissions and for examples of the designation of emissions see Appendix 5."

There was general agreement to the deletion of RR 84, but at the request of the Delegate of the Federal German Republic it was agreed to reconsider the matter if Proposals 5093-5095 were adopted.

4.2 Section IIA - Designation of Channels

It was agreed to add Proposals 355-360 to the terms of reference of Sub-Group 6B1.

4.3 RR 32

Several delegates expressed a wish to see the second sentence deleted but it was agreed to await decisions in Committee 7 before reaching a firm conclusion in Working Group 6B.

4.4 RR 271

It was agreed to delete this regulation and to ensure that a suitable entry was made in Appendix 3.

4.5 Article 16 - Choice of Apparatus

In introducing Proposal No. 1347 the Delegate of the United Kingdom explained that the present RR 395 might be considered as over-riding national regulations. It was therefore agreed to accept this Proposal. Also Proposal 1350 consequent on the change to RR 395 was accepted.

Further consideration of RR 396 was deferred until a report from Working Group 6C had been received.

Rapporteur:

C. E. Secker

Chairman:

J. K. S. Jowett

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 220-E

11 September, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7

ISRAEL (STATE OF)

ProposalsARTICLE 43Number of
proposal5478 1008 Last sentence, read :

Each Administration shall notify the other Administrations concerned of the authorization issued and its particulars.

5479 1009 Replace the present text by the following :

(2) The Administrations concerned shall determine by special arrangement the conditions under which communications may be established.

5480 1010 Replace the present text by the following :

§2. (1) In experimental stations any person operating a radio transmitting apparatus either on his own account or for another, may be required, taking into account the class of emission and the frequency band involved, to have proved adequate knowledge in the appropriate operating procedure including if necessary and as the case may be the Morse code and/or the international spelling table.

5481 1013 4th line, after "imposed upon", read :

.....imposed upon emissions in the appropriate bands of the table of frequency allocations except where the technical principles of the experiment, in the opinion of the Administration, may prevent this.



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 221-E
11 September, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7

ISRAEL (STATE OF)

PROPOSALS

ARTICLE 44

Number of
Proposal

5482 1017. Replace the present text by the following:

§ 2. In case of a doubtful bearing or position, the station taking the bearing and/or fixing the position shall inform the station requesting it of any such doubt.

5483 1018. Replace the present text by the following:

§ 3. Administrations shall notify to the Secretary General of the Union the characteristics of each radiolocation station employed in the international service and, where necessary, state for each station, or group of stations, the sectors in which the information data furnished is normally reliable. This information shall be published in the List of Radiolocation Stations and the Secretary General of the Union shall be notified of any change in their function of a permanent nature.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 222-E
11 September, 1959COMMITTEE 4SUMMARY RECORDTwelfth meeting of Committee 4

Monday 7 September, 1959 at 15.00 hours - Room A

1. Before taking up consideration of the Agenda, Document No. DT 89, the Chairman welcomed the Delegation of the United Arab Republic present for the first time at this Committee; remembering the important contributions made by this Delegation at other Radio Conferences in the past, it was only natural, he said, that we should extend a special welcome from Committee 4 to our new colleagues from this Republic.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic thanked the Chairman for his warm welcome and assured him of his intention to contribute to the success of the Committee and the Conference.

2. The Chairman deeply regretted that, because of linguistic difficulties, the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. had been unable to accept the Chairmanship of Working Group 4G. He thanked the Delegate of the United States who had agreed to help.

3. The following is a recapitulation of the Working Group arrangements :

<u>GROUP</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>CHAIRMAN</u>
4A	Arts 3,4,5 (part of)	Mr. C.L.A. Løyen
4B	9-4,000 Kc/s	Mr. M.L. Sastry
4C	4-27.5 Mc/s	Mr. H. Pressler
4D	27.5-960 Mc/s	Mr. C.W. Sowton
4E	960-10,500 Mc/s	Mr. de Campos Braga
4F	Footnotes	Mr. S. Gejer
4G	10,500-40,000 Mc/s	Mr. S.M. Myers

4. The following amendments were requested to the Report of the 5th Meeting, Document No. 134.

"In paragraph 4 on page 2 in the second line after the words "in U.S.S.R." insert the words "and Czechoslovakia".



The Delegate of Mexico drew attention to his proposal in Document No. 126. It was noted that this was published the day after the 5th Meeting. It was agreed to include reference in this Summary Record.

The Report of the 5th Meeting as amended was adopted.

5. The following amendments were requested to the Report of the 6th Meeting, Document No. 144.

"In Document No. 144 on page 7, in the band 415-490 Kc/s, delete the name of Bulgaria and add the following text :
"The Delegate of Bulgaria expressed the wish that his country be included in the text of note 24-bis proposed by U.S.S.R. in Proposal 919."

In the same paragraph after the foregoing add the following text : "The Delegate of Denmark expressed his concern to see the maritime band opened for an extension of broadcasting which would be to the detriment of the maritime services, and his concern was shared by the Delegates of United Kingdom and United States".

Delete the second sentence of the paragraph on top of page 5 beginning with "The Delegate of India..." and substitute the following :

"The Delegate of India was interested to hear the I.F.R.B. interpretation and drew in this connection specific attention to paragraph 3.7.12 of section III of the I.F.R.B. report (Document No.20). The I.F.R.B. had stated therein that in the absence of any explanation in the Radio Regulations of the term priority, the Board had interpreted as explained in sub-paragraph 3.7.12.2. The I.F.R.B. had felt constrained to observe that this gave rise to illogical conclusions. It would appear from paragraph 3.8.5. of the same section of the report that some changes in the interpretation of these terms might be expected and the I.F.R.B. had drawn attention to the situation which might arise in consequence. These were important considerations which must be taken into account so that in future there would be no ambiguity or illogicality in the interpretation and application of these terms".

At the end of page 3 after "substantial" add "simplifications".

With these amendments the Report was adopted.

6. Turning to item 2 of the Agenda, the substance and text of Document No. DT 86 was adopted.

The Chairman proposed an ad hoc group with the following terms of reference :-

"Taking into consideration the opinions expressed at the 10th Meeting of Committee 4 and other available information the Group shall consider, subject to the proviso that the general structure of the Table of Frequency Allocations be not upset, the following :

- (i) Whether any extension of the frequency space available to broadcasting in the band 4-27 Mc/s is practicable;
and
- (ii) if so, by what means and to what extent, this extension could be met."

These terms of reference were approved.

The Chairman then proposed that the ad hoc group should be constituted by one representative of each of the four categories shown in Document No. DT 86 drawn from the Delegations of United States, Ethiopia, Netherlands and U.S.S.R., together with Messieurs Iastrebov and Gayer of the I.F.R.B., and Mr. Hayes of C.C.I.R. He himself would be willing to take the Chair of this ad hoc group with Mr. Steward, Vice-Chairman of Committee 4, as alternate Chairman.

This proposal was also approved.

7. The Committee then commenced examination of Item 3 of the Agenda.

The Meeting approved the Chairman's proposal that any detailed work arising from the study of Arts. 6 to 9 of the Radio Regulations would be referred to Working Group 4A.

It was agreed that RR. No. 232 is not a matter for Committee 4.

After a discussion of proposals affecting RR No. 233, the substance of Proposal 1010 was agreed. It was agreed that the remainder of the proposals in this number would be referred to Working Group 4A.

After a long discussion of proposals affecting RR No. 234 it was agreed to refer them to Working Group 4A.

The Chairman observed that proposals affecting RR Nos. 236 to 239 were the subject of study in Committee 7; it was accordingly agreed that Committee 4 action on these would be held in abeyance.

It was agreed that proposals affecting Article 8 of the Radio Regulations were not appropriate to Committee 4.

In explanation of the Proposal 1041 the Delegate of Denmark made the following statement :

"As there are no reasons attached to this proposal from the Northern Countries we find it necessary to give some explanation.

As we all know broadcasting in the various countries is established in principle on the basis of frequency plans made at International Radio Conferences and each country has obtained frequency assignments to specified stations within its national territory. When such a frequency plan has been made for a given Region or Sub-Region, particular consideration has never been given to the fact that within the Region there are so-called international waters and international airspace. It is clear that within each country's territory, and that comprises sometimes a certain sea area, the jurisdiction of that country will apply. But how are radio stations, situated outside national territories, governed? The Radio Regulations will in general cover this problem in a satisfactory way as a number of regulations specify the working conditions for mobile stations. Speaking of broadcasting the matter is apparently quite clear, as Regulation No. 579 states, that broadcasting by mobile stations on and over the sea is prohibited. However, the matter becomes less clear when a ship or another floating object with a broadcast station abroad anchors at a specified point in international waters, the sole purpose being to establish a broadcast service. It can be claimed that such a station is not a mobile station and, therefore, not governed by Regulation No. 579 mentioned before and the matter becomes a question of definition and interpretation. This is the reason why we would like to see our proposed new Regulation placed in an Article dealing with broadcasting in general and not in the Article dealing with mobile stations.

The proposal from the Northern Countries is not inspired by theoretical considerations but relates to a rather astonishing enterprise which is well known at least in Denmark and in the southern part of Sweden. One year ago a ship equipped with a broadcast transmitter anchored in the sound between Zealand and Sweden, a few miles from Copenhagen and Malmö, but outside the national territories. This station has now performed broadcasts on a commercial basis, using a frequency in the FM BC band and covering Copenhagen and certain other areas in Denmark and Sweden.

The station has, so far, caused only slight interference to other stations working in accordance with the Stockholm frequency plan. But the station was, of course, not foreseen in the plan and will undoubtedly cause harmful interference as and when all the stations envisaged in the Stockholm plan are put into operation.

At the time this seaborne station commenced its transmissions, the ship was registered temporarily by the Administration of a country outside the European Area. But when complaints were sent to the responsible administration directly, and also through the I.T.U., the registration in another country has, as far as we know, not been obtained. Nevertheless the broadcasting transmissions have continued.

It is obvious that at least one paragraph of the RR is not complied with in this case, that is Regulation No. 488 according to which every radio station shall be provided with a licence from a responsible administration. The problem of bringing the transmissions to an end is, however, still a very delicate juridical problem, to which we hope to find a solution in the near future.

The adoption by the Conference of Proposal No. 1041 will not solve all the difficulties in our particular case, but it might be easier to prevent the establishment of future stations of this kind when such stations are clearly prohibited in the RRs.

In short, the purpose of the proposed new Regulation is to secure the orderly functioning of established frequency plans for broadcasting."

Proposal 1041 was unanimously agreed.

Proposal 1042 was also agreed.

In respect of the remaining proposals affecting RR No. 243 it was agreed to refer these to Working Group 4A.

After some discussion it was agreed that Nos. 245 to 249 of the Radio Regulations should be deleted.

It was agreed that Proposal No. 1057 be held in abeyance.

It was agreed to refer to Working Group 4A proposals affecting RR No. 252.

It was agreed that Committee 4 would take no action on proposals affecting Section II of Article 9 until Committee 5 has considered the Aeronautical Mobile Service plans.

It was agreed that the question of the deletion of Section III of Article 9 should be referred to Working Group 4F to determine the nature of any footnotes which might in consequence be required.

It was agreed that Proposal 4875-4879 (Document No. 24) and 5103-5107 (Document No. 62) should be referred in the first instance to Committee 5.

It was agreed that all proposals affecting Section IV of Article 9 should be referred in the first instance to Committee 7.

After some discussion that part of Proposal 3672 relating to the use of F3 transmissions was agreed. In respect of that part relating to the use of DSB there was general support for the principle but it was agreed to refer to the Working Group further study of the time factor.

It was agreed to refer Proposals 1095 and 1096 to the Working Group for drafting.

8. It was agreed that the following documents would be referred to Working Group as shown :

Document No. 116	4A
" " 126	4B
" " 135	4B
" " 163	4B
" " 172	4B

After it had been agreed that Working Group 4C would not commence its work until progress had been made in the Chairman's ad hoc group, the meeting was adjourned.

A. James Bourne
Rapporteur

Gunnar Pedersen
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 223-E
CORRIGENDUM No. 1
19 September 1959.

COMMITTEE 8

CORRIGENDUM

SUMMARY RECORD

1st meeting of Committee 8 (Drafting)

1. Annex 1 should be replaced by the attached.
2. In the English text of Annex 2, at the foot of the left-hand column, replace 60 by 90.

A N N E X 1

FIRST READING (BLUE DOCUMENTS)

Former reference

Chap. : III
Art. : 3
Nos. : 86 to 90

Source

Committee 4

New reference

Chap. :
Art. :
Nos. :

Title	NOC
86	NOC
87	SUP
87a	ADD
88	MOD
89	SUP
90	NOC

[illegible]

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 223-E
11 September, 1959COMMITTEE 8SUMMARY RECORDFirst Meeting - Committee 8 (Drafting)

Tuesday, 25 August 1959, 3 p.m.

1. Committee 8 (Drafting) held its first meeting on Tuesday, 25 August, 1959 at 3 p.m. The Agenda of the meeting was contained in Document No. DT 13. Those attending were:

Messrs. A. Henry (France), Chairman
E. Cubero (Spain), Vice-Chairman
S. Guillani (Argentina)
C.M. Bouchier (Belgium)
Mrs. A. Mooney (United States of America)
Messrs. R.M. Koteen (United States of America)
D. Atienza (Philippines)
R.M. Billington (United Kingdom)
W.A. Kirkpatrick (United Kingdom)
B. Delaloye (Switzerland)
J.A. Gracie (IFRB)
R. Petit (IFRB)
V. Meyer (General Secretariat)

2. General discussion on the presentation of the texts submitted by the Drafting Committee to the Plenary Assembly (Item 1 of the Agenda)

2.1 The Chairman described the problems facing the Committee over the presentation of the texts to the Plenary Assembly. The Radio Regulations contained 47 Articles grouped in 18 Chapters; 19 Appendices annexed thereto; and the Additional Regulations consisting of 13 Articles. It was agreed to restrict the discussion to the 47 Articles of the Radio Regulations, since the Additional Regulations could be presented in the same manner; the Committee was of the opinion that the method of presentation of the Appendices and other texts given as Annexes could be considered later.

- 2.2 The following are the responsibilities of the Drafting Committee:

- 2.2.1 To edit the texts submitted by Committees 4, 5, 6 and 7 and, if necessary, by the Plenary Assembly.
- 2.2.2 To submit those texts to the Plenary Assembly for a first reading (blue documents) and a second reading (pink documents).



2.2.3 To draw up the plan for the future Radio Regulations.

2.3 As regards Point 2.2.1, the drafting of the texts in the three working languages, English, French and Spanish, was a problem well known to the delegates and it did not call for any special comment.

For the presentation of the texts to the Plenary Assembly (Point 2.2.2), it was essential that a delegate acquainted with a text approved by a Committee should be able to "follow it up" until it became the final text for inclusion in the future Radio Regulations.

This result could be achieved only with a reference and numbering system which would enable every delegate to know exactly which texts were unchanged, modified, deleted or added.

After an exchange of views, Committee 8 decided to propose that the Plenary Assembly should adopt the method described below.

3. Method of presentation

3.1 The texts for first reading (blue documents) will be prepared on the basis of the existing lay-out and numbering in the Regulations with appropriate references.

3.2 The texts for second reading (pink documents) will be placed in the appropriate order for the new Regulations and they will contain new references which will be consecutively numbered by Articles. The old references from the blue texts will indicate where texts were placed in the old Regulations.

3.3 The Table of Frequency Allocations will be presented with the references appearing in the existing Table.

3.4 To help the delegates to a better understanding of the system of presentation, the Committee considered it advisable to show, with two examples contained in Annexes 1 and 2, how the method will work.

The Committee took, for example, Article 3 of the existing Regulations, forming part of Chapter 3 and consisting of 5 numbers; it assumed that some of the numbers had been altered, added or deleted and that, in the new Regulations, the Article became Article 5 of Chapter IV.

3.4.1 First reading (blue documents)

Annex 1 shows how the references and indications relating to the various numbers are inserted.

For the second column, the following code is proposed:

Symbol	English	Spanish	French
NOC	No change	No cambio	Sans changement
MOD	Modification	Modificación	Modification
SUP	Suppression	Supresión	Suppression
ADD	Addition	Adición	Addition

Note: If a change affects only the drafting, and not the substance, of a number, the symbol (MOD) will be used.

During the first reading, certain amendments may be made to the text, such as restoration of a deleted passage, new amendments, deletions, etc.

3.4.2 Second reading (pink documents)

The presentation shown in Annex 2, for example, reveals that, at the first reading:

- a drafting change has been made to number 86
- number 87a has been deleted
- number 89 has been restored.

The absence of any indication in the second column for the other numbers means that the Plenary Assembly, at the first reading, has made no changes in the text proposed by the Committee.

The third column contains the continuous numbering by Article.

3.5 Special cases:

The Committee has tried to arrange for the most common cases; other special cases, such as amendments in only one of the working languages, will be referred to a footnote.

4. Plan of the future Radio Regulations (Item 2 of the Agenda)

The Committee feels that it is too early to begin studying the plan of the future Radio Regulations. It would be desirable to draw the attention of the Chairmen of Committees 4, 5, 6 and 7 to the valuable help they could give by making suggestions for the new lay-out of those parts of the Regulations with which they are dealing. A meeting of the Committee to study this matter is expected to be held towards the end of September.

5. Other business

5.1 The Committee considers that the Chairmen of the other Committees should be asked to submit texts approved in their Committees to the Drafting Committee. One copy of each of the English, French and Spanish texts should be approved by the Chairman of the Committee concerned and handed in to the Secretariat, which will process the requisite number of copies for the Drafting Committee.

5.2 The texts should be submitted to Committee 8 in the lay-out shown in Annex 1 for submission to the Plenary Assembly for the first reading.

6. Proposal by Committee 8 to the Plenary Assembly

The preceding recommendations intended to facilitate delegates' work during the examination of the final texts are submitted by Committee 8 to the Plenary Assembly for approval.

A. Henry
Chairman of Committee 8

A N N E X 1

FIRST READING (BLUE DOCUMENTS)

Former reference

Source

New reference

Chap. : III
Art. : 3
Nos. : 86 to 90

Committee 4

Chap. :

Art. :

Nos. :

Title	NOC
86	NOC
87a	ADD
88	MOD
89	SUP
90	NOC

This image shows a full page of dot grid paper. The dots are arranged in a precise, repeating grid pattern across the entire surface. Each row and column contains an equal number of dots, creating a series of small squares defined by the intersections. The dots themselves are small, solid black circles. The background is a clean, off-white color. There are no margins, text, or other markings present on the page.

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A N N E X 2

SECOND READING (PINK DOCUMENTS)

Former reference

New reference

Chap. : III
Art. : 3
Nos. : 86 to 90

Chap. : IV
Art. : 5
Nos. : 5-01 to 5-04

Title		
36	(MOD)	5-01
87		
87a	SUP	
88		5-02
89	ADD	5-03
60		5-04

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PROGRAMME DES SEANCES DU 14 AU 20 SEPTEMBRE 1959

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FROM 14 TO 20 SEPTEMBER 1959

PROGRAMA DE SESIONES DEL 14 AL 20 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1959

	14 Lundi Monday Lunes		15 Mardi Tuesday Martes		16 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles		17 Jeudi Thursday Jueves			18 Vendredi Friday Viernes	
	0930-1230	1500-1800	0930-1230	1500-1800	0930-1230	1500-1800	0930-1230	1500-1800	1815	0930-1230	1500-1800
Com. 1									E		
Com. 2										E	
G.T. Com. 2						Bureau 1 (16h.30)					
Com. 3											
G.T. 3 A						E					
G.T. 3 B		F						E			
Com. 4						A					
G.T. 4 B								A			
S.G.T. 4 B 3											A
G.T. 4 D				A						A	
G.T. 4 E		A					A				
G.T. 4 F					A						
S.G.T. 4 F 1	I										
G.T. 4 G			E								
Com. 5			A								
G.T. 5 A	A				F					F	
G.T. 5 B				E							
S.G.T. 5 B 1		*)									

*) Au lieu de la séance du SG 5 B 1, prévue le lundi 14 septembre à 15 heures, auront lieu les séances suivantes des Sous-groupes régionaux créés au sein du Sous-groupe 5 B 1: Région 1, Salle H - Région 2, Bureau 115 - Région 3, Salle K.

The meeting of S.G. 5 B 1 arranged for 14 September at 3 p.m. is hereby cancelled and the following regional Sub-Groups set up by S.G. 5 B 1 will meet instead: Region 1, Room H - Region 2, Room 115 - Region 3, Room K.

En lugar de la sesión del Subgrupo 5 B 1, el lunes 14, a las 15 horas, se celebrarán las siguientes sesiones de Subgrupos regionales constituidos en el 5 B 1: Región 1, en la Sala H - Región 2, en el despacho 115 - Región 3, en la Sala K.

	14 Lundi Monday Lunes		15 Mardi Tuesday Martes		16 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles		17 Jeudi Thursday Jueves			18 Vendredi Friday Viernes	
	0930-1230	1500-1800	0930-1230	1500-1800	0930-1230	1500-1800	0930-1230	1500-1800	1815	0930-1230	1500-1800
S.G.T. 5 B 2						F					
S.G.T. 5 B 3								F			
S.G.T. 5 B 4				F (à 16h.30)							F
S.G.T. 5 B 5							F				
Com. 6											
G.T. 6 A										C	
G.T. 6 B		C						C			
S.G.T. 6 B 1	K										
G.T. 6 C				C							C
Com. 7											A
S. Com. 7 A	B				B						
G.T. 7 A 1								D			
S. Com. 7 B							D				
G.T. 7 B 1			K								
G.T. 7 B 2		I									
G.T. 7 B 3				H							
S. Com. 7 C						B					
G.T. 7 C 1										D	
G.T. 7 C 2		B									
G.T. 7 D 1 (Comptab. Accounts. Contab.)			H					H			

Note - Les Présidents des groupes ou sous-groupes de travail qui ne sont pas mentionnés explicitement dans ce programme convoqueront directement leurs groupes ou sous-groupes respectifs au moment opportun.

Note - The Chairmen of Working Groups and Sub-Groups not mentioned specifically in this programme will convene meetings of their groups or sub-groups directly as and when necessary.

Nota - Con independencia de este programa, los Presidentes de Comisiones, Subcomisiones, Grupos de trabajo y Subgrupos de trabajo podrán convocar las sesiones que estimen necesario, incluso en horas distintas del horario normal.

G.T. = Groupe de travail - Working Group - Grupo de trabajo

S.G.T. = Sous-Group de travail - Sub-Working Group - Subgrupo de trabajo

S. Com. = Sous-Commission - Sub-Committee - Subcomisión

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 225-E
11 September, 1959COMMITTEE 5

MEXICO

Application of No. 110 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement

Annex I to Section VII of the Report of the I.F.R.B. to the Conference consists of the memorandum it sent to the Administrative Council, Twelfth Session (Geneva, May, 1957) in Document 1975/CA12. In this document the Board gives its interpretation of the provisions of No. 110 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement.

The Council, in view of the circumstances, limited itself to taking note of this document, but the Board, nevertheless, annexed a copy of it to its letter ref. 20/O.14814, dated 3 October, 1957, to the Mexican Administration, without making any specific reference to the subject of the annex. The Mexican Administration, however, felt it necessary to make detailed comments and did so.

In view of the fact that this memorandum is now a document of the Conference, the Mexican Delegation feels that it should be taken into account when the duties of the Board as specified in Article 10 and, in particular, in No. 286 of the Regulations are discussed, and the relevant parts of the proposed new text for Article 11 submitted to the Conference by the Mexican Administration.

The best way to open the matter would seem to be the publication of the comments mentioned above. We are, therefore, giving them below, and for the sake of clarity, the paragraph of the I.F.R.B. document to which the comments refer is either given in capital letters, or clearly specified.

INTRODUCTION

"DURING RECENT SESSIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL, THE REPRESENTATIVES OF CERTAIN OF ITS MEMBERS HAVE DIRECTED SOME CRITICISM TOWARDS THE I.F.R.B. THAT THE BOARD HAS NOT HELPED THESE ADMINISTRATIONS BY ADVISING THEM OF THE FREQUENCIES WHICH SHOULD BE USED FOR THEIR SERVICES. INDEED, DURING THE CURRENT SESSION OF THE COUNCIL, A QUESTION TO THE BOARD IS RECORDED AS FOLLOWS: 'DID THE BOARD INTEND TO HELP THOSE ADMINISTRATIONS WHICH HAD RUN OUT OF FREQUENCIES AND COULD FIND NO REPLACEMENT FREQUENCIES?'" (Document 1975, paragraph 1).



The Board's argument revolves around a false assumption, namely, that certain countries Members of the Council (Mexico among them) claim that the Board is a body responsible for apportioning frequencies. It is certain that no Member country has ever tried to make the Board a body for the apportionment of frequencies, instead of being - as it is - a body responsible for giving technical advice.

The Mexican Councillor, in Document 1847/CALL, submitted a proposal about the future activities of the Board. In this proposal no suggestion is made that the Board should have any executive responsibilities. It is proposed, rather, that the Board should be responsible for supervising frequency transfers, by means of suggestions which are themselves derived from monitoring information. Such information, should be further supplemented and improved by means of certain proposals included in Document 1847/CA 11.

Then, too, the Pakistani representative in the Council stressed the importance of the Board's advice for Administrations. The Board, in paragraph 2 of its paper, says that: "THE I.F.R.B. IS NOT A FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTING BODY ACCORDING TO THE DECISIONS OF THE ATLANTIC CITY RADIO CONFERENCE WHICH CREATED THE BOARD", and goes on to mention Pakistan as one of the countries which - so it maintains - submitted fruitless proposals to the Buenos Aires Conference in favour of turning the Board into a frequency-apportionment body. The Board refers to Buenos Aires Document 344, paragraph 2; now, if the case be carefully examined, it will be at once apparent that the Board was labouring under a delusion, since the Pakistani proposal to the Buenos Aires Conference, as set forth in Buenos Aires Document 317, was merely in favour of Article 6, paragraph 1 b) of the Convention giving greater emphasis to the Board's assessments in cases where objectionable interference might occur. There is nothing in this proposal, nor in Document 344, in favour of such a change in terms of reference. Nor would Mexico be in favour of such a change, since frequency apportionment is something that can be done by a conference alone.

Hence the arguments developed by the Board in its memorandum, proceeding, as they do from a false premise, largely fall to the ground. Nevertheless, since many of the arguments adduced use terms which cannot pass unnoticed, especially since they tend to elude, or unduly to limit, the scope of the advice which, under the Convention and E.A.R.C. Agreement, the I.F.R.B. is called upon to undertake, we shall, in what follows, provide a close analysis of these ideas, and give our comments thereon. Since Document 1975 was sent to the Mexican Administration for its information - and hence, obviously, to invite it to act in accordance with the Board's views - we might, if we let this paper pass unnoticed, be held to have foregone our right to comment on these matters, and to have acknowledged the correctness of the ideas alluded to above.

OUR COMMENTS

- A. In paragraph 2 of Document 1975, the Board quotes No. 110 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement, but omits to refer to Article 6, paragraph 1 b), of the International Telecommunication Convention. A comparison between the two would be pertinent. Article 6, paragraph 1 b), runs as follows:

"TO FURNISH ADVICE TO MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS WITH A VIEW TO THE OPERATION OF THE MAXIMUM PRACTICABLE NUMBER OF RADIO CHANNELS IN THOSE PORTIONS OF THE SPECTRUM WHERE HARMFUL INTERFERENCE MAY OCCUR".

Now No. 110 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement reads as follows:

"AN ADMINISTRATION MAY REQUEST THE I.F.R.B. TO STUDY AND MAKE PROPOSALS FOR THE TRANSFER OF OUT-OF-BAND ASSIGNMENTS PARTICULARLY IN THOSE CASES IN WHICH THE ADMINISTRATION CONCERNED HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO CARRY OUT TRANSFERS WITHOUT CAUSING HARMFUL INTERFERENCE TO TRANSMISSIONS ON EXISTING ASSIGNMENTS. SUCH PROPOSALS SHOULD TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE PRACTICAL AND TECHNICAL POSSIBILITIES IN EACH INDIVIDUAL CASE".

It will be readily seen that in the Convention the I.F.R.B.'s terms of reference are given in very general terms. The I.F.R.B. is required to advise whenever a frequency is required or whenever the use of a frequency is planned, whereas in the E.A.R.C. Agreement the Board is required to provide advice only in connection with frequency transfers.

There can be no doubt that both texts unequivocally call upon the Board to give advice, even if on a limited scale, as in the E.A.R.C. Agreement. We all know, however, that in case of discordant interpretations, it is the Convention which must prevail.

- B. ". THE I.F.R.B. IS EMPOWERED TO FURNISH ADVICE TO ADMINISTRATIONS WITH A VIEW TO THE OPERATION OF THE MAXIMUM PRACTICABLE NUMBER OF RADIO CHANNELS THE BOARD CONSIDERS THAT ITS FUNCTION IN THIS RESPECT IS TO FORMULATE ADVICE ON THE POSSIBILITY OF AN ADMINISTRATION USING ANY GIVEN CHANNEL SPECIFICALLY NOMINATED BY THAT ADMINISTRATION "
- (Document 1975, paragraph 3).

It will be at once apparent that the Board is restricting the scope of the Convention even more, since it considers the provision of technical advice as optional, rather than as obligatory. It also limits the provision of such advice to cases in which assignments have been specifically mentioned by an Administration. In fact, technical advice, if so interpreted, would be transformed into a mere expression of opinion.

- C. "IT IS A FACT THAT IN THE PAST THE BOARD HAS ALSO BEEN ABLE TO OFFER SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING THE CHOICE OF FREQUENCIES; SUCH SUGGESTIONS HAVE BEEN OFFERED, HOWEVER, EITHER: a) IN ORDER TO ASSIST AN ADMINISTRATION IN THE CLEARANCE OF A PARTICULAR OUT-OF-BAND ASSIGNMENT WHICH WAS LIKELY TO PREVENT THE BRINGING INTO USE BY A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATIONS, ON A PRESCRIBED DATE, OF FREQUENCIES IN THE AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) OR MARITIME MOBILE EXCLUSIVE BANDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH AGREED PLANS OR PROGRAMMES FOR THESE SERVICES; ... " (Document 1975, paragraphs 4 and 4 a)).

It will be seen that the cases mentioned by the Board are limited to the aeronautical mobile R and maritime mobile services. The following question at once springs to mind : If, in such cases, technical advice as generously interpreted in the Convention can be provided, why should it not also be provided for other services? The natural deduction is that the above two services deserve especial attention from the Board.

In paragraph b) of paragraph 4, mention is made of several cases in which the Board has suggested frequencies without being asked to do so by the Administration concerned. In sub-paragraph c), the Board confirms that it makes suggestions when Administrations have reported fruitless negotiations with other Administrations in an endeavour to find replacement frequencies. There can be no doubt but that such cases are exceedingly few - perhaps they never arise at all, to judge from the end of paragraph 7, where it is said that: "IN ALL SUCH CASES THE BOARD HAS RECEIVED NONE OF THE DETAILS MENTIONED IN PARAGRAPH 6 ABOVE WHEN THESE HAVE BEEN SOLICITED". Perhaps this is due to the fact that the request is not in accordance with Article 6, paragraph 1 b), of the Convention. Incidentally, this piece of information from the Board shows that the I.F.R.B. can suggest frequencies without such suggestions representing a real "apportionment".

- D. " THE TRANSFER OF FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENTS INTO THE APPROPRIATE BANDS AND THE CHOICE OF FREQUENCIES FOR THIS END OR FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW OPERATIONS ARE MATTERS FOR WHICH ADMINISTRATIONS ARE PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE. MOREOVER, IT APPEARS THAT THE PROVISIONS OF Nos. 107, 108, 109 AND EVEN 111 OF THIS AGREEMENT MUST BE APPLIED BEFORE THOSE OF No. 110". (Document 1975, paragraph 5).

"Advice" can be offered only to a responsible person or body. Hence, when the Board is asked for advice, there can be no question of shifting to the Board the responsibilities incumbent on the Administration concerned. Moreover, the numbers of the E.A.R.C. Agreement to which reference is made set forth no order of priority with respect to the provision of advice. In other words, then, these numbers can and must be observed even when the Board has first given its advice. Hence it is our opinion that the complicated process described in these numbers would have a better chance of success if a suggestion by the Board was taken as a basis, for the reasons set forth in our letter dated 21 December, 1957. On the other hand, should the Board intervene to give advice after negotiations between the Administrations concerned have proved fruitless, it is exceedingly doubtful whether it could achieve anything more in relation to the specific frequencies in question, unless it decided to challenge the reasons adduced by Administrations for refusing their co-operation. In such circumstances, it is easy to see that the whole process would be at least as laborious as the negotiations between the Administrations themselves.

- E. " THE BOARD WOULD STRESS THAT IT HAS NOT FACILITIES OR POWERS SUCH AS THOSE ENVISAGED IN DOCUMENT 1847/CA11 (MEXICAN PROPOSALS) AND THAT ADMINISTRATIONS, ACCORDING TO THE EXISTING REGULATIONS, ARE NOT BOUND TO ACCEPT ANY DECISIONS OR RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE BOARD". (Document 1975, paragraph 10).

This, too, was the view taken by the Mexican Councillor. The final paragraph in Document 1847, quoted in the third paragraph of the introduction to this Annex, does in fact say: "IN BOTH CASES, THIS ACTION BY THE I.F.R.B. WOULD REQUIRE ESPECIAL AUTHORIZATION BY THE COUNCIL, AND, IF NECESSARY, BY A MAJORITY OF UNION MEMBERS". In the second paragraph of the two referred to above, it is suggested that the Board should play a systematic, energetic part as the body responsible for directing transfers. It would be based on suggestions to be offered in the light of the most reliable monitoring information available for replacement frequencies or appropriate action (see the end of paragraph 4 c) in Document 1847/CA11).

Be it observed that the facilities referred to both by the Board and by the Mexican Administration (in Document 1847) were not connected with the Board's responsibility for giving advice, but in order that the Board might act as the body responsible for directing transfers. For the purpose of advice, it requires no special facilities since this is a task made incumbent on it by the Convention. As regards the fact that Administrations are not bound to accept any decision or recommendation by the I.F.R.B., it has already been pointed out, in Section E, above, that the I.F.R.B. should not be expected to give decisions, but only suggestions. Such suggestions would have the same value, in relation to recommendations, as that explained in the section referred to.

- F. " FURTHERMORE, WHEN SUCH A STUDY HAS TO BE MADE IN FACE OF AN EVER-CHANGING RECORD, RESULTS MAY WELL BE OUT-OF-DATE BEFORE TRIALS CAN BE COMPLETED BY THE ADMINISTRATION CONCERNED, SINCE THE BOARD IS BOUND TO EXAMINE ALL FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENT NOTICES IN THE ORDER OF THEIR RECEIPT IN THE FREQUENCY RANGE CONCERNED". (Document 1975, paragraph 10).

This, we think, is incorrect, since it is undoubtedly the practice in all Administrations, for internal purposes, immediately to record any tentative frequency assignment, so that it may be borne in mind when later assignments are made on the same or adjacent frequencies. It is inconceivable that the Board should proceed differently.

- G. " BEARING IN MIND THAT OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS MAY, IN THE MEANTIME, HAVE MADE MUCH GREATER EFFORTS OVER A LONGER PERIOD, BUT WITHOUT SUCCESS, TO SOLVE THEIR PROBLEM BEFORE INVOKING ASSISTANCE FROM THE BOARD. A PROCEDURE BASED ON 'FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED' MIGHT WELL RESULT IN ADMINISTRATIONS HASTENING TO PASS THEIR PROBLEMS OF FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENT TO THE I.F.R.B." (Document 1975, paragraph 10).

If, despite their fruitless efforts, such Administrations have not appealed to the Board, how, and with arguments, could the latter favour them? Anything it did in such circumstances would necessarily be unofficial, since it would be protecting imaginary requirements and efforts. As regards the second part of the I.F.R.B.'s comments, this would seem to be neither elegant nor consistent. All that the Board appears to be asking is that Administrations display alacrity in finding frequencies and in performing the procedures described in certain provisions, whereas it is disappointed when the Administrations show some eagerness when asking for advice as laid down in the Convention.

- H. "A FURTHER COMPLICATION IN THE APPLICATION OF No. 110 OF THE E.A.R.C. AGREEMENT HAS BEEN THE RELUCTANCE OF CERTAIN ADMINISTRATIONS TO ACCEPT AS A REPLACEMENT FREQUENCY FOR AN OUT-OF-BAND ASSIGNMENT A FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENT WHICH WOULD BE RECORDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH No. 245" (obviously of the E.A.R.C. Agreement). (Document 1975, paragraph 11).

We see no connection between this comment and the advice to which reference is made in No. 110.

When an Administration has recourse to No. 245, this is precisely because the frequency is one in connection with which the Board has merely intervened to give an unfavourable finding - a finding which the Administration finds unconvincing.

- I. "ADMINISTRATIONS MUST RECOGNIZE THE FACT THAT A SUGGESTION BY THE BOARD TO CONDUCT TRIALS DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN THAT IF THE FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENT IS NOTIFIED TO THE BOARD IT WILL RECEIVE A FAVOURABLE FINDING ACCORDING TO ARTICLE 33 OF THE E.A.R.C. AGREEMENT". (Document 1975, paragraph 12c)).

An unfavourable finding would be anomalous, in that it would maintain an irregular state of affairs in the Radio Frequency Record despite the fact that the frequency notified might be operating to the full satisfaction of all concerned, and indeed to the satisfaction of the I.F.R.B., which had suggested it.

- J. " SHOULD THE COUNCIL CONSIDER THAT THE POSSIBILITY OF AFFORDING A LIMITED AMOUNT OF ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES UNDER-DEVELOPED IN THE RADIO FIELD SHOULD BE FURTHER EXPLORED, CONSIDERATION COULD PERHAPS BE GIVEN TO THE PROVISION OF SOME SUITABLY QUALIFIED TECHNICAL STAFF UNDER THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME". (Document 1975, end of paragraph 14).

This suggestion is out of place, since the advice proclaimed by the Agreement is by no means the equivalent of technical training, but the equivalent of suggestions for more appropriate frequencies based on the most recent monitoring information and on the assignment notices being handled by the Board. In this respect, the I.F.R.B. is undoubtedly better placed than any Administration, in its capacity as the body to which communications of this kind are continually being addressed.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 226-E
12 September, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7

ISRAEL (STATE OF)

Proposal

ARTICLE 29

Number of
proposal

5484 620 Replace the present text by the following :

(1) For making the call and for transmitting preparatory signals, the calling station uses the frequency or frequency band on which the station called keeps watch.

Reasons

This paragraph does not include the system of calling used in the HF calling bands where no single frequency is used for watch keeping.



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 227-E
12 September, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7

ISRAEL (STATE OF)

Proposals

ARTICLE 30

Number of
proposal

5485 683 Delete the second sentence.

5486 If the foregoing proposal is not accepted, the words "on 500 kHz"
should be inserted between "call" and "the land".

Reasons

The second sentence does not apply for short wave communications.

5487 685 Replace "transmit its calls in the form of traffic lists" by
"arrange for its communications to mobile stations by means
of traffic lists".



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 228-E
12 September, 1959COMMITTEE 5

SUMMARY RECORD

Eighth Meeting - Committee 5

Monday, 7 September 1959 at 10 a.m. - Room A

Reference : Agenda - Working Document No. 92The Chairman opened the meeting, and the agenda was adopted.

1. Consideration of the Summary Record of the 3rd meeting of Committee 5 (Document No. 137). Document No. 137 was approved, subject to the following changes :

Page 1 : Delete the first sentence of the statement by the Delegate of Spain, and substitute the following :

"The Delegate of Spain was in general agreement with the I.F.R.B. report. He also agreed that the report should in due course be examined in detail by working groups when his delegation would comment on various specific points. That did not, however, prevent him from paying sincere tribute now to the I.F.R.B. for its work."

Page 5 : Delete "The Delegates of New Zealand and Cuba supported the statement of Mexico."

Substitute "The Delegate of Cuba supported the statement of Mexico, and the Delegate of New Zealand supported the first part of that declaration."

2. Continuation of the general discussion on questions relating to the International Frequency List.

The Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic thought that the organization of Committee 5's work might follow that of Committee 4, which held a general discussion of the important questions in plenary meeting and set up the necessary working groups.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that, in view of the considerable work which had been done on the Radio Frequency Record, there could be no question of the Conference making a new plan for the International Frequency List. It was for the Committee to find a procedure for establishing a list which would not be static and in which those frequencies in actual use would appear. That would facilitate the work of the Administrations and of the I.F.R.B.



He thought that the allocation plans for the aeronautical mobile service and for the coast telephone service should appear as an appendix to the Radio Regulations.

He supported the Colombian proposal that a working group should be formed under the chairmanship of Mr. Autelli.

The Delegate of Spain wondered whether the questions relating to the fixed and HF broadcasting services should not be dealt with by Working Group 5A rather than by the working group suggested by the Delegate of Colombia.

The Delegate of Iran supported the proposal made by the Delegate of Pakistan.

The Delegate of Colombia said that Working Group 5A had been set up to deal with notification procedure, and no time should be lost in setting up a Working Group 5B to deal with the Frequency List and the problems which arose in the different services and in the different bands. A general discussion in plenary meeting of such a question as HF broadcasting would be lengthy and inconclusive. It would be better for the question to be considered in a working group with all possible speed. Since the beginning of the Conference, the Committee had, in fact, not yet been able to tackle the problem. It was time to close the general discussion.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria said that the establishment of a working group would accomplish nothing new, except to change the chairman. He thought that the Committee's work should be organized as follows : Committee 5 should examine the basic problems in plenary meeting so that it could give firm guidance to the following working groups : Group for regional allocations below 4,000 Kc/s, Group for the maritime service, Group for the aeronautical service, Group for the fixed service. In addition, the important question of HF broadcasting should be considered in plenary meeting.

The Delegate of Portugal supported the United Kingdom statement and the proposals of Colombia and Australia.

The Delegate of Pakistan thought that his proposal (Document No. 174) did not differ from that of the Delegate of Colombia. The general discussion suggested by him could take place at the present meeting, and the working group could then be set up.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia considered that the problems relating to HF broadcasting, the fixed service, and the maritime and aeronautical services should be discussed at three plenary meetings in order to decide what further action should be taken. The problems relating to the band 14 - 4,000 Kc/s had already been cleared up,

and if the appropriate working group made a few improvements, the list for that part of the spectrum could be adopted.

The Delegate of Ethiopia supported the proposal of Pakistan. A general discussion would enable the countries in course of development to make known their needs, particularly for the fixed and HF broadcasting services.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo said that many of the frequencies in the list were not in use, for they were not operative in the present solar cycle, but they should be taken into account for subsequent use in another phase of the solar cycle.

The Delegate of Mexico asked whether item 2 or item 3 of the agenda was under discussion. Most of the speeches had been concerned with item 3.

The Chairman said that it was time to clarify the situation in regard to the general discussion. Many delegations had expressed the wish that there should be a general discussion in the Committee on certain problems (HF broadcasting, fixed service, aeronautical and maritime mobile services). All delegations were in agreement that a discussion of the bands 14 - 4,000 Kc/s was unnecessary, and that these bands could be considered by the working group when it was formed. It seemed to be the unanimous opinion that Mr. Autelli should be nominated as chairman of the group.

He considered that the general discussion of the important problems should be in accordance with the proposal of Pakistan.

On a point of order raised by the Delegate of Colombia, it was decided to suspend the meeting so that the proposals of the Chairman, Colombia and the U.S.S.R. could be submitted in writing.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had suggested that, as Committee 4 had completed its work on the bands below 4,000 Kc/s, a working group should be set up to examine the problems relating to the International Frequency List in those bands.

The meeting was suspended at 10.55 a.m.

The meeting was resumed at 12 noon.

The Chairman said that during the adjournment a compromise solution had been found, and he asked the Delegate of Colombia to present the text of the terms of reference of the proposed working group.

The Delegate of Colombia read the terms of reference :

- " a) To study, using the I.F.R.B. reports as a basis, the plans and frequency lists adopted, the draft plans that have been prepared and the position with regard to assignments for services for which there are no plans or approved lists."
- " b) The Working Group shall decide on the most convenient way to carry out its task and for this purpose shall share out the work between sub-groups by services, bands or if necessary by regions."
- " c) When the Working Group has studied the problems relating to the frequency assignments for the different services, it shall present its conclusions to Committee 5, at the same time making those recommendations which it considers suitable for the solution of existing problems in these services."

As there was no objection, the Chairman declared the terms of reference of Working Group 5B to be adopted unanimously, and that discussion of item 3 was therefore concluded. As several delegations had expressed the wish that there should be a general discussion of the problems of HF broadcasting and the fixed services, there should be a general discussion of those subjects at the next two meetings of the Committee.

The Delegate of the United States asked whether the nomination of Mr. Autelli was accepted, and requested clarification of the Chairman's proposal for the general discussion.

The Chairman wished success to Mr. Autelli, and gave the desired clarification.

At the request of the Delegate of Paraguay, the Chairman announced that the general discussion of the problems of the fixed service would take place on Friday, 11 September, and the discussion of the problems of broadcasting would be on Monday, 14 September.

His proposal being adopted, the Chairman closed the meeting.

The meeting rose at 12.15 p.m.

J. Barailler
Rapporteur

M. Joachim
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 229-E
14 September, 1959COMMITTEE 4SUMMARY RECORDThirteenth Meeting of Committee 4 (Frequency Allocation)

Tuesday 8 September, 1959 at 15.00 hours - Room A

1. The first item on the Agenda (Document No. DT 102) was the Reports of the Seventh and Eighth Meetings.

In Document No. 152 (Report of the Seventh Meeting) the following amendments are required:

In the paragraph on page 4, relative to the band 510-525 kc/s, add the following text to the first sub-paragraph:

"The Delegate of Czechoslovakia stated that his country wished to use the band 510-525 kc/s also for the aeronautical radionavigation service on condition that no harmful interference was caused to the maritime mobile service, and that he wished the name of his country to be added in Note 26 bis, proposal 921 in the Yellow Book".

The Report was approved as so amended.

2. The following amendments are required to the Report of the Eighth Meeting (Document No. 161). In the last paragraph of page 2, delete the words "and Ceylon" and insert a new sentence "The Delegate of Ceylon supported proposal 645".

After the words "Radio Regulations" in the fifth line of page 2, insert a new sentence "The Delegate of Denmark referred to cases of harmful interference from amateur stations to Danish maritime services, and although complaints had been made, the problem was not solved, and the footnote needed careful consideration in the Working Group".

Add the following sentence in subparagraph 2 of paragraph 2 on page 2 in the fifth line after the words, "No. 91":

"The Delegate of India inquired about the extent of usage of Loran in Region 3. The Delegate of the U.S.A. stated, in reply, that it was not considerable but could be termed as significant".



Amend subparagraph 4 of paragraph 2 on page 2 as follows:

- i) Add the following sentences in the fourth line after the words "but not No. 645":

"In explaining proposal 646, the Delegate of India stated that during the last low sun-spot period, it had become necessary to use frequencies as low as those in the band 1,800-2,000 kc/s for aeromobile services. The proposal took into account these propagational problems which may repeat in due course and which, along with other limitations, may affect the aeromobile and other safety services".

- ii) Omit the words: "In connection with No. 646", in the fourth line.

Amend the last sentence of subparagraph 4 of paragraph 2 on page 3 to read as follows:

"The Delegate of India stated that he would be interested to know more about the procedural and organizational methods mentioned by the Observer of I.A.T.A., which would get over propagational problems, and it was then agreed that the proposals would be considered by the Working Group".

The Report was approved as so amended.

3. The Chairman introduced Document No. DT 96 and opened the discussion with the following observations:

"When taking up again the general discussion on the frequency bands above 27.5 Mc/s, it is natural to give special consideration to the two new services, Radio Astronomy and Space Communication. As frequency space is a limited resource it must, of course, be with some regret that we telecommunication engineers see some of the valuable frequency bands being earmarked for purposes outside the normal communication field.

"This feeling is quite natural when we consider the allocation of frequencies to industrial purposes, in practice, to cooking food and welding raincoats.

"But we must, in my opinion be more generous when we deal with the question of frequency allocation to Radio Astronomy and to Space Communication.

"Radio Astronomy is, after all, a system for transmission of intelligence and, therefore, falls within the definition of the word 'telecommunication'. The messages from the distant stars can only be

transmitted by electromagnetic waves. We must make it possible for the radio astronomers to receive these signals even though the sender is not a member of the I.T.U.!

"The administrations have, in effect, a monopoly of the use of frequencies, and when you have such a monopoly you also have obligations. Therefore, we must - no doubt - recognize our obligation to science and allocate such frequency bands as are strictly necessary for Radio Astronomy. But all possibilities for frequency sharing - time or sharing on a regional basis with other services should be studied.

"Space Communication presents a somewhat different problem. To provide communication for space vehicles is more or less a normal communication problem which only can be solved by means of radio waves. And the allocations we make may to some extent be considered as an investment which some day - when space relays are coming into practical use - will pay a high dividend by replacing some of the circuits now using frequencies in the very valuable HF bands. For this reason, it would only be in our long term interest to give favourable consideration to essential needs for frequency allocation to space communication, thereby also gaining valuable experience.

"When Committee 4 deals with the frequency allocations for space communication it should not be forgotten that the introduction of such a new communication service is not only a question of allocating frequency bands for the benefit of this service.

"The assignment of the specific frequencies fall within the competence of the administrations of the different countries. And if chaos in the use of these frequencies is to be avoided, two conditions must be fulfilled:

- a) the administrations must co-ordinate their activities;
- b) certain rules and regulations must be laid down for this service as for all other radio services. We may, some day, have to add a Section VI for a space communication service to Article 9, which we dealt with only yesterday.

"Committee 4 has not, however, received any proposals to cover this, and it is a question of a very general nature and of great importance which should no doubt be considered in the Plenary Assembly before we embark upon it here in Committee 4.

"I would like, however, to add, as my personal opinion, that it may well be premature to give detailed rules for such a new service at this Conference.

"But - on the other hand - I feel that it might be rather dangerous for the good order of the radio frequency spectrum if we, at this Conference, decided to postpone until the next Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference all considerations of the general principles to be applied to the Space Service.

"That is, however, for the Plenary Assembly to decide".

It was agreed that proposal 4615 had been sufficiently discussed at the previous meeting.

It was agreed that proposal 3257 could be referred to the Working Group.

After the Delegates of Netherlands, Belgium, France, United Kingdom, United States and Sweden had spoken in support of the principles underlying proposal 4616, Professor van der Hulst made the following statement:

"The former Director of the C.C.I.R., Professor Balthasar van der Pol, had been accredited by the International Astronomical Union (I.A.U.) and the International Scientific Radio Union (U.R.S.I.) to defend the interests of radio astronomy at this Conference. Unfortunately, Professor van der Pol's health prevents him from being here at the moment; so it falls to my part to defend two young branches of pure science: radio astronomy and space research. I take it, Mr. Chairman, that only the first point, radio astronomy is in order now, and I should like to read the authorized statement on behalf of the radio astronomers of the world.

"We astronomers feel that we owe you an explanation of the reason why we ask your help to reserve an, indeed very small, fraction of the total radio spectrum for radio astronomy. It is simply because we should like to continue and extend our scientific investigations of the constitution of the universe. No practical aims are pursued in this purely scientific work. However, it is impossible at the start of any abstract scientific investigation to foresee whether 'practical' consequences will eventually emerge. A striking example is the confinement of a hot ionized gas by magnetic fields, the study of which was first taken up in astronomy and radio astronomy and is now vigorously pursued in many countries with the extremely practical objective of producing atomic energy. Nevertheless, our primary aim is purely scientific.

"Astronomy is one of the oldest sciences. During the ages most of its conclusions were based on observations by eye and with telescopes, analyzing the light signals which reach us from outer space. Not long ago, it was discovered, however, that also radio signals reach us from outer space. Careful investigation and analysis of the 'radio messages' revealed a wealth of data in the nature of the universe. Professor Oort will speak about some of these data in a lecture on Thursday night. I merely wish to

emphasize now, that many of these data could not possibly have been found by means of optical telescopes. There are strong indications that the study of the radio waves from the universe in the near future will enable us to penetrate even deeper into the cosmos and to sound to greater distances than is possible by purely optical means. Also, radio astronomy is already helping to unravel the origin and history of the cosmic rays, those high-energy particles which have been so essential in discovering the nature of the nucleus of the atom.

"This work is far from easy. Very special and costly reflectors and receivers had to be designed and constructed in different parts of the world. Most cosmic radio signals are extremely weak: in fact, often barely detectable, drowned as they are in the natural and man-made radio noise. The conditions of reception here are, most of the time, exactly opposite to what they are in normal telecommunication practice. The latter often aims at ratios of signal-to-noise power of the order of ten thousand to one, that is, in ordinary radio communication the signal power is perhaps ten thousand times greater than the noise power. In radio astronomy, however, the exactly opposite situation is normal: the signal power may be as low as one ten thousandth of the noise power. The further we try to penetrate into the universe, the weaker the signals. This now is exactly the reason why some small, exclusive bands of the radio spectrum are required to enable us to pursue our difficult scientific investigations, hampered as little as possible by man-made signals. Often in the past, and in spite of precautions, investigations were curtailed or had to be dropped altogether because of man-made interference.

"Some of the frequencies of importance to radio astronomy are fixed by nature. Not long ago, experimental confirmation was obtained of a theoretical prediction that very sharply tuned signals reach us continuously from different parts of the universe. They come from our own and from other galaxies, which they have left up to a thousand million years ago, which is the time needed to travel the distance. These signals have already revealed to us a wealth of information on our own galaxy and on others. These sharply-tuned signals are there and undoubtedly have been there for millions of years. Now that they have been detected, we wish to study them even more carefully with the most modern technical improvements in the receiving equipment.

"It is for this reason that we asked the band of 1,400-1,427 Mc/s to be exclusively reserved for radio astronomy. Similar sharply tuned, though weaker, signals must reach us at the frequencies of 327.4 and 1,667 Mc/s. It would be appreciated to have some 7 Mc/s and 30 Mc/s, respectively, reserved around these frequencies.

"Besides these sharply tuned frequencies, a continuous spectrum of frequencies reaches us from the sun, the planets, the galaxy and other cosmic sources. The choice of frequencies to study this spectrum is not

critical. But it is vital to radio astronomy to have a number of bands well-spaced throughout the entire spectrum, where this radiation can be studied without interference, because the properties of these emissions vary strongly from one part of the spectrum to another. Investigation of these emissions also enables us to study the wave propagation through the ionosphere. Moreover, it is well known that a better understanding of the origin of the solar radio emissions assists us considerably in the precise prediction of the optimum frequencies to be used for earthly communications during the different phases of the solar cycle. In fact, it was recently found, that the electrical activity, and, therewith the outer layers of the sun, extend so far beyond the optical limit of the sun's disk, that the Earth may now be said not to rotate around the sun, but actually to move through the outer 'atmosphere' of the sun.

"In the above a few modern results of radio astronomy have been sketched in outline only. In order to enable the modern science of radio astronomy to develop further, the exclusive allocation to radio astronomy of a few narrow frequency bands is solicited. If these bands unfortunately could not be made available to radio astronomy, the consequence would be that progress in this fascinating field would rapidly be made impossible and the development of a modern science would be cut off."

"We are grateful for the often generous support given by different governments to science in general and to radio astronomy in particular. It would indeed be a logical extension of this support if the governments would be willing, in the manner and for the reasons given above, to allocate the required frequencies exclusively for use in radio astronomy, enabling man to penetrate even deeper than is possible at present into the depths and mysteries of the universe".

The discussion continued with general support for the principle of making provision for radio astronomy from the Delegates of India, Australia, Federal German Republic, China, Denmark, Italy, Bolivia, Argentine, Switzerland and Belgian Congo.

Some Delegates were of the opinion that more detailed information of a technical nature was required. Professor van der Hulst said this could be made available to any working group or study group which may be set up.

The Delegate of Denmark considered that the C.C.I.R. might be asked to attempt to establish technical principles which would guide a future Radio Conference in establishing a sharing basis between radio astronomy and other services.

The Delegate of Bolivia indicated that he would be submitting a proposal that this Conference recommend the convening of a special conference on the subject.

Some of the Delegates mentioned that it might be difficult to obtain full agreement on all the frequencies in question.

It was agreed that the working groups would take up the question further and would also examine the question of future study of this problem. It was hoped that the radio astronomy experts would work closely with the working groups.

4. After the Delegate of Roumania had made it clear that his proposals 404-406 related to the area covered by members of the International Broadcasting Organization, it was agreed to refer them to the working group.
5. There was considerable discussion on the proposals by Switzerland, Nos. 3259-3267, to extend the number, size and tolerance of the ISM bands.

In introducing the Addendum to Document No. DT 96, the Chairman was of the opinion that the full Committee would deal with proposals of a worldwide nature, and the working groups with the remainder. This was agreed.

7. 27.5 - 28 Mc/s

A number of Delegations supported the view that there should be a worldwide exclusive band for MET aids. The Delegate of Denmark said the Northern Countries were prepared to hold their proposal 607 in abeyance pending the outcome of the discussion. The Delegate of the United States, to show that his proposals were not inflexible, was prepared to consider a sharing of, say, 200 kc/s between Fixed, Mobile and MET aids. He reminded the Meeting of his previous action in withdrawing proposal 3333 and asked the Meeting to consider the possibility within a band of, say, 50 kc/s of sharing between Fixed, Mobile, Space services and MET aids.

The Chairman, in summarizing the discussion noted the division of opinions; after a little further discussion it was agreed to refer the question to Working Group 4D.

8. 28 - 29.7 Mc/s

Proposal 492 which, in the opinion of its sponsors, the Delegates of France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, was intended primarily as on a worldwide basis was also supported by Portugal, but strongly opposed by the United States, the Argentine, New Zealand, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Brazil, Denmark, Canada, Philippines, Venezuela and Cuba, who were in favour of retaining the existing exclusive allocation to the Amateur Service. The Delegate of Japan was not opposed to retaining the Amateur Service, although he had made proposals that low power fixed and mobile services might operate in the band.

It was finally agreed to refer the question to Working Group 4D, with the view to giving the sponsors of proposal 492 time for further consideration.

At this stage, the Meeting was adjourned.

Rapporteur
A. James Bourne

Chairman
Gunnar Pedersen

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 230-E
14 September, 1959COMMITTEE 4SUMMARY RECORD14th Meeting of Committee 4 (Frequency Allocations)

Wednesday, 9 September, 1959 at 15.00 hours

1. When opening the Meeting the Chairman drew attention to the Agenda, a continuation of study of proposals affecting frequency bands above 29.7 Mc/s, Document No. DT 96 and Addendum 1.

2. 29.7-41 Mc/s

The Chairman pointed out the large extent of common ground in Proposals 5292, 5293, 3338, 3348, 494, 497, 716, 257, which were largely directed towards the use of the band 29.7-41 Mc/s for fixed and mobile services, with varying provisions for ionospheric scatter and a measure of agreement on I.S.M. at 40.68 Mc/s; Proposal 428 was for amateur use of 29.7-30 Mc/s.

The Delegate of the United States whilst noting that benefits were derived from general discussions suggested that the Committee in the interests of quicker working might accept the Chairman's summary on each item, and that interventions from the floor would be concerned with correcting omissions or misinterpretations.

The Delegate of Australia noting the previous day's discussion on 28-29.7 Mc/s was prepared to re-align his proposal 428 to help the work of the Committee. He also was agreeable to the discussion taking place in the Working Group.

The Delegate of France said that they had now after study concluded that ionospheric scatter and TV were incompatible.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom drew attention to his proposal to retain AeRN services in 29.7-31.7 Mc/s.

It was agreed this band would be referred to the working group.

2. 41-68 Mc/s

The Chairman summarised the band as being to some extent conflicting in the world wide proposals and widely divergent in the regional proposals.



The Delegate of United States considered that here was a case where the Working Group might well appoint 3 Regional subgroups.

The Chairman said that the hope of obtaining agreement might be easier on a Regional rather than a world wide basis.

It was agreed to remit this band to the Working Group who would take into consideration the foregoing views.

3. Summary discussion continued on the bands from 68-118 Mc/s and all proposals were referred to the Working Group.

4. It was noted that there were no proposals for amendment within the band 118-132 Mc/s.

5. Amongst the proposals affecting the band 132-144 Mc/s was that of the United States No. 3354 bis (Doc.90), in which the band 135-136 Mc/s would be primarily allocated to the Earth/Space and Space services.

The Delegate of United States explained this was of utmost importance in connection with programmes now under way. He was prepared to provide details in the Working Group.

The Delegate of United Kingdom drew attention to Proposal 3550.

The Delegate of U.S.S.R. drew attention to the extensive technical achievements in the space exploration field in recent years. For the first time in the U.S.S.R. and afterwards in the United States space vehicles, "sputniks", had been successfully launched. These were equipped with control and measuring apparatus which used radio for communication with earth on various frequencies. He did not agree with the Delegate of the United States that special bands should be allocated to the space service. Although the study of space was of great scientific importance, there would not be a sufficient increase in the number of space vehicles in the near future to warrant allocation of special bands; this he considered particularly true because the correct frequency bands had not yet been scientifically established.

As changes might be required in the future he felt it was appropriate at this time only to protect those frequencies already in use, viz: 19,993, 19,995, 19,997, 20,005, and 40,002 kc/s and 108.00, 108.03 and 183.6 Mc/s.

The Chairman pointed out that some of these frequencies would be of interest for the working groups when considering the necessary guard bands for the standard frequencies.

The Delegate of United States expressed his appreciation of the opportunity to exchange information; the United States had used 108.00 and 108.03 Mc/s for its research in connection with the International

Geophysical Year; these frequencies were now being replaced by others in the band 135-136 Mc/s.

Speaking as a member of COSPAR, Professor van Der Hulst said that that body had been studying the results of the research during the International Geophysical Year and would supply as much information as possible in the Working Group.

6. After the recess the Delegate of United States said that he had now completed a review of the remaining bands up to 960 Mc/s; he considered that the general discussion previously held had satisfied the need for Committee 4 to examine these bands and was prepared to see them referred to working group without further study.

The Chairman observed that both the interest and comments of Delegates appeared to vary inversely as the frequency, and it was agreed to refer the remaining bands to working group without further examination.

7. In response to a question from the Chair, the Delegates of United States and U.S.S.R. supported the view that proposals in the band 960-10,500 Mc/s could also be referred directly to the working group.
8. The meeting was then adjourned.

Gunnar Pedersen

Chairman

Rapporteur:

A. James Bourne

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 231-J
14 September 1959PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEES 4, 5 AND 7.

DENMARK, FINLAND, ICELAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN

ProposalARTICLES 9 AND 33 AND APPENDIX 10Number of
proposal

The following outlines some general ideas which, if accepted, could be laid down in the appropriate Articles of the new Radio Regulations.

5470

1. It is proposed that the present passenger ship radiotelegraphy bands be divided into 3 parts:
 - a) the lower parts, adjacent to the ship radio-telephone bands, shall be allocated to radio-telephony from ships as described in item 2.
 - b) the middle parts shall be allocated to wide band and special transmission systems as described in item 3.
 - c) the upper parts, adjacent to the calling bands, shall be allocated to ship stations for narrow band telegraphy as described in item 4.

5471

2. The new radiotelephone bands should be allocated exclusively to SSB transmissions being in accordance with C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 258. The number of SSB channels should preferably be 2 in the 4 Mc/s band, 3 in the 6 Mc/s band, 4 in the 8 Mc/s band, etc., and 10 in the 22 Mc/s band. Thereby the limits between parts a) and b) will be approximately in harmonic relationship.

5472

3. The part b) should be approximately 20 kc/s wide in the 4 Mc/s band, 30 kc/s wide in the 6 Mc/s band, etc. The limits between b) and c) shall be in harmonic relationship. The separation between individual channels in this part shall be specified and



Number of
proposal

shall be approximately the same in kc/s throughout the bands 4 - 22 Mc/s, whereby the number of channels in a band will be proportional with the frequency. The frequency tolerance shall be considerably less than the value required for ship stations in general, e.g. 0.003%.

5473

4. The part c) which will be approximately 15 kc/s wide in the 4 Mc/s band shall be allocated as working frequencies for ship stations using narrow band A1, usually manual morse. The channelling and the frequency tolerance shall be the same as in the Atlantic City cargo ship bands.

5474

5. The SSB channels as described in item 2 shall be used as common ship-shore channels and preferably only in such cases where the ship stations are not equipped with frequencies to be used for correspondence with a particular coast station in accordance with Appendix 12 (as revised by the E.A.R.C.). It could be subject to discussion whether this limiting clause should apply only to certain of the new SSB channels.

Reasons:

A considerable extension of the maritime HF telephone service is foreseen, in particular as a technical standard for SSB operation has now been set up by the C.C.I.R. (Los Angeles 1959). It appears reasonable, therefore, to make a slight change in the apportioning of the spectrum between radiotelephony and radiotelegraphy.

A particular feature of the proposal is that it provides for common radiotelephone ship-shore frequencies, such that ships which have to communicate with more than one coast station need not fit more than two sets of crystals, one set in accordance with Appendix 12 (revised) and one set corresponding to the new SSB channels. It is important that the new channels shall be used only for SSB operation in order to encourage this technique and to ensure maximum frequency economy.

It is also an important feature of the proposal that the channelling shall provide for maximum frequency economy in the parts of the bands where new and special equipment will be employed.

The purpose of item 4 of the proposal - which item is independent of the other items - is to do away with the rather artificial segregation between passenger ships and cargo ships. All ship installations for narrow band telegraphy should be placed in one category apart from installations for wide band and special transmission systems.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 232-E

14 September, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7FEDERATION OF MALAYAProposalARTICLE 34Number of
proposal

5488

Taking note of the following facts :

- a) the Malaya-Borneo area, being in the tropical zone, is in the region of very high noise grading,
- b) the practical working range of the frequencies in the 2 Mc/s band from transmitter powers limited to radiotelephony maritime mobile service in the area as in (a) is very limited,
- c) in this area there is a high concentration of low tonnage shipping a considerable proportion of which is only equipped with radio telephone equipment,
- d) therefore in this area the Chapter IV, Regulation 15 (c) of the International Convention on Safety of Life at Sea cannot be fully complied with,
- e) this class of shipping mentioned in (c) make regular international voyages involving communications with coast stations of various countries,
- f) there is a high percentage of HF equipment used in stations of the maritime mobile service in countries of the tropical zone,
- g) the most useful bands for the maritime mobile radiotelephone service in the tropical zone are in the HF range, especially between 4 Mc/s and 8 Mc/s,

Supports

Proposal 2221 by the Singapore-Borneo Group;

Considers

that a second International calling frequency for the maritime radiotelephone service in the HF band is necessary;

Proposesthat this second international HF calling frequency for maritime radiotelephony service be given the 'Distress' **status** for service in the tropical zone.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 233-E
14 September, 1959PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEES 4 & 5CEYLON, ETHIOPIA, GHANA, LIBYA,
MALAYA, MOROCCO, PAKISTAN, TUNISIAARTICLE 5Table of Frequency Allocations

4 - 27.5 Mc/s

Number of
proposal

5489

The Delegates of the following countries :

Ceylon	Ethiopia	Malaya	Pakistan
Libya	Morocco	Tunisia	Ghana

have noted with interest the discussions which have taken place concerning the revision of the frequency Allocation Tables between the limits of 4 and 27.5 Mc/s. Whilst agreeing that it would be wholly undesirable to introduce radical changes to the Table, they would like to draw the attention of this Conference to the fact that not only in this section of the Table but also in those preceeding it several countries are often at disadvantage in the matter of frequency assignments compared with those countries whose broadcast and communication systems have been in operation and under development for much longer time. The new and the newly independent countries and countries awaiting large scale development of Radio Communications come to the scene to find the Radio spectrum below 27.5 Mc/s already over congested and although in some places this may be more apparent than real - due to the limitations of the records of the International Frequency Register - they believe that the position is such that the I.F.R.B. will not be able to render much help in the matter. This is particularly the case in the broadcast bands, where the allocation process, operating largely and inevitably, on a basis of "first come first served" has worked to the disadvantage of late comers.

Much of this may properly be laid before Committee 5 and its working groups but we have stated it here as background to our contention that the Frequency Table will have to be modified to some extent if account is properly to be taken of the emergence of countries like ours and the development of their communications systems.



As the Head of the Italian delegation has said errors may well have been made at Atlantic City in the drawing up of the Allocation Table. They believe this is so and would cite as an instance of this the division of the 7 Mc/s band between three regions. This seems unrealistic, since broadcasting on 7 Mc/s has worldwide implications. They would like to urge that this part of the band, that is 7,100 - 7,300 kc/s, be allocated exclusively to broadcasting and on a world-wide basis.

Therefore careful consideration must be given to possible expansion of broadcast bands in the 4 - 27.5 Mc/s spectrum.

Whenever such expansion is made the frequencies thus made available should be used on a planned basis with priority given to the urgent needs of the newly independent countries.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 234-E
14 September 1959WORKING GROUP 6ASUMMARY RECORDFourth Meeting - Working Group 6A
(Definitions)

Friday, 11 September 1959, at 15.00 hours

Reference: Agenda of 9 September 1959, Document No. DT-1111. (a) Summary Record of the Third Meeting, Document No. 198

Under item 1 of Document No. 198, the Chairman recalled that some delegates had reserved approval of Document No. 153 (Summary Record of the Second Meeting) because it had been received just before the meeting and more time was desired to study it. No delegates, however, indicated a wish at the third meeting to make changes other than those shown as approved in Document No. 198.

Document No. 198 was approved subject to the following changes:

- (1) On page 2, item 3(2) after "India" insert "and France".
- (2) On page 2, item 3(3) delete "indicating.....No. 35".
- (3) On page 2, item 3(7) was deleted and item 3(8) amended to include the words "Tropospheric Scatter and" before "Ionospheric Scatter".
- (4) On page 3, item 4 was amended by striking out the words "a vote... Sub-Group meeting", and substituting the word "discussion".

(b) Before proceeding to the discussion of item 2 of Document No. DT-111, the Chairman referred to Document No. DT-114, entitled "Provisional List of Terms and Definitions, Part I". This is a redraft of the text of Document No. DT-21, to accompany Part I of the Provisional List, and in addition to describing the List it includes a statement of the priorities established by Working Group 6A for its study of terms and definitions. After approval by Working Group 6A and by Committee 6, it would appear as a Conference Document. Part I of the List will include all terms and definitions approved by Working Group 6A at the time of submitting it to Committee 6. The List will show the reference number in the Radio Regulations in the case of an existing or modified term, or for a new term numbering consistent therewith, in accordance with the proposal or proposals submitting the new term. The term and its accepted definition will be



included in full and the origin will be shown, as to whether it is unchanged from the existing Radio Regulations, or a changed term or a new term. Included also with Part I of the List will be a listing of all terms and definitions under study, as in Document No. DT-21, together with information as to whether the term is being considered directly by Working Group 6A or by one of its Sub-Groups, and the priority which has been assigned to the term and its definition. The wording of Document No. DT-114, is to be discussed further at the next meeting of Working Group 6A.

2. Reports of the Chairman of Sub-Groups 6A2, 6A4 and 6A6.

- (a) The Chairman of Sub-Group 6A2 (Mr. Ryan, U.S.A.) reported that agreement had been reached on all five definitions included under his group (a) Assignment Relating to the Space Service. These are reported in Document No. DT-117. These definitions were accepted by the Working Group with some changes, which resulted in the approval of the five terms and definitions as follows:

6a. Objects in Space: Natural or artificial objects such as the planets, satellites and space vehicles, maintaining sustained motion beyond the major portion of the earth's atmosphere. Objects in space do not include such objects as aircraft, balloons, missiles or rockets intended for flight between points on the earth's surface.

20a. Earth-Space Service: A service of radiocommunication between the earth and objects in space.

20h. Space Service: A service of radiocommunication between objects in space.

39a. Earth Station: A station in the earth-space service located upon the earth's surface, or on objects which are limited to flight between points on the earth's surface.

39b. Space Station: A station in either the earth-space service or the space service, located on an object in space.

- (b) The Chairman of Sub-Group 6A4 (Mr. Starkie, Australia) was not present but had given his written report on the group (a) Radio-location terms, to the Chairman of the Working Group. Copies of this report in English were distributed, but consideration was postponed until the next meeting of the Working Group, when the report will be available in the three working languages.
- (c) The Chairman of Sub-Group 6A6 (Mr. Benton, U.K.) had no written report for distribution, as his group had met on Thursday and Friday morning, 10 and 11 September. However, the terms and

definitions which had been agreed upon were to be found in documents already issued and were ready for discussion. The following were adopted, but complete agreement was not possible on all of them as indicated below:

57. Assigned Frequency: The centre of the frequency band assigned to a station.

57a. Frequency Band Assigned to a Station: The frequency band, the centre of which coincides with the frequency assignment to a station, and the width of which equals the necessary bandwidth, plus twice the absolute value of the frequency tolerance.

These two terms and definitions were taken from C.C.I.R. Recommendation 233 without amendment. The representative of I.F.R.B. felt that consultation should be held with Committees 4 and 5 as the assignment of a band of frequencies departs from the present practice.

57b. Characteristic Frequency: A frequency which can be easily identified and measured in a given emission.

58. Bandwidth Occupied by an Emission: The frequency bandwidth such that, below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers radiated are each equal to one-half percent of the total mean power radiated by the emission. The Argentine Republic and the U.S.A. supported the definition now in RR - 58, or alternatively the inclusion of Note 5 (C.C.I.R. Rec. No. 230).

58d. Spurious Emission: Emission on a frequency or frequencies which are outside the necessary band, and the level of which may be reduced without affecting the corresponding transmission of information. Spurious emissions include harmonic emissions, parasitic emissions and intermodulation products, but exclude emissions in the immediate vicinity of the necessary band, which are a result of the modulation process for the transmission of information.

58e. Harmonic Emission: Spurious emission on frequencies which are whole multiples of those within the bandwidth occupied.

58f. Parasitic Emission: Spurious emission accidentally generated at frequencies which are independent both of the fundamental frequencies and of frequencies appearing in the course of generation of the fundamental frequencies.

3. The list of proposed terms and definitions to be considered by Working Group 6A was not taken up for lack of time. Consideration to these will be given in the following meeting of Working Group 6A.

E. W. Allen
Chairman, Working Group 6A

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No.235-E
14 September, 1959.PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

LIBYA (UNITED KINGDOM OF)

ProposalARTICLE 5

The Libyan Delegation, having followed with great interest the discussions both in Committee 4 and the Working Group 4A about the wording of paragraph 107 of Article 5 following the inclusion of Irak in the European Area, and after having considered the content of Nos.100 to 106 of the Radio Regulations, which make any description of the boundaries of the European Area superfluous, wishes to propose the following abridged wording for No.107:

No. of
proposal5475 107

"§ 4 The European Area is the part of Region 1 West of line 4 and North of parallel 30° N."



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 236-E
15 September 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7B

SUMMARY RECORD

Fourth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7B

(Radiotelegraph and Radiotelephone Procedures in the Mobile Services)

Tuesday, 8 September 1959

Agenda: Document No. DT 93.

The following corrections were made to the Agenda.

Item 3 for "Document No. 136" read "Document No. 147"

Item 4 for "Document No. 136" read "Document No. 147"

Item 5 Against RR 573 delete "1669" and substitute "1668"

Against RR 597 delete "1739" and substitute "1739"

Against RR 600 add "4880 and 4881 - Document No. 25"

1. Summary Record of First Meeting (Document No. 136)

The Summary Record of the First Meeting (Document No. 136) was approved without amendment.

2. Summary Record of Second Meeting (Document No. 147)

The Summary Record of the Second Meeting (Document No. 147) was approved subject to a correction to the French text.

3. Text for RR 683 (See Item 2 on Page 2 of Document No. 147)

The Chairman said the Working Group had submitted the following text combining Proposals Nos. 1893 and 1894 (Pages 462R1 and 463R1):

"The mobile station may call the land station for this purpose only when it comes within a zone, the so-called service area, such that in using an appropriate frequency the mobile station can be heard".

It was agreed to defer consideration of this text until it had been published in this Record.



4. Text for RR 685 (see Item 2 on Page 3 of Document No. 147) contained in Document No. DT 68

There being no opposition, the proposed text to combine Proposals Nos. 4196 (Page 4631) and No. 1753 bis (Document No. 28) as contained in Document No. DT 68 was adopted. It was noted that some alignment of the French and English texts would be necessary.

5. Examination of Article 35 (less Section IV)

RR 835 and 836 - Proposals Nos. 2347 and 2348 (France, French O.P.T.A., Morocco) Page 572

The Delegate of France agreed that in view of the decision taken in Sub-Committee 7D he did not wish to pursue these proposals. However the Delegation of France reserved the right to raise elsewhere the question whether "G.M.T." should be replaced by "U.T."

RR 837 - Proposal No. 2349 (Italy) Page 572

This proposal was supported by the Delegate of India. The Delegate of France supported the principle but thought that some rewording would be needed to produce a satisfactory French text. There being no opposition, the proposal was adopted, noting that the Drafting Group should align the French and English texts.

RR 838 - Proposal No. 2350 (United Kingdom) Page 572

The proposal was supported by the Delegate of India. There being no opposition, it was adopted.

RR 841 - Proposal No. 2351 (United Kingdom) Page 573

This proposal was supported by the Delegates of France and Indonesia. There being no opposition, it was adopted.

6. Examination of Article 28

The Chairman said that although the general proposals had not yet been allocated he thought the Sub-Committee should proceed with its examination of Article 28. Decisions could be taken without prejudice and having dealt thus with the substance, its presentation and any necessary rearrangement could be considered later. He proposed that the examination should proceed on the basis of relating the proposals to the corresponding Atlantic City Regulations, leaving new material to the end. This was agreed.

General Remarks - Proposal No. 1666 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 413.3

These general remarks were noted.

Heading - Proposal No. 1667 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 414

As there was no other proposal the heading remains unchanged.

RR 573 - Proposals Nos. 1668 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 414
4112 (U.S.A.) Page 423R2

No change was proposed in No. 1668 and it was agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of No. 4112.

RR 574 - Proposals Nos. 1669 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 414
4113 (U.S.A.) Page 423R2
4114 (Morocco) Page 423R2
1720 (United Kingdom) Page 423R2
1721 (Czechoslovakia) (U.S.S.R.) Page 423R2

It was agreed that consideration of the proposals for RR 574 should be deferred until Sub-Committee 7C had reached a decision in regard to Class B emissions.

RR 575 - Proposal No. 1670 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 414

As there was no other proposal RR 575 remains unchanged.

RR 576 - Proposal No. 1672 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 414

As there was no other proposal RR 576 remains unchanged.

RR 576a - Proposal No. 4115 (Morocco) Page 423R2

This proposal was supported by the Delegates of France and Portugal. The Delegate of New Zealand proposed that "Administrations shall ensure" or "take steps" would be a preferable wording in the first line. The Delegate of the United Kingdom did not object to the proposal but suggested the text should be aligned with RR 377 and the Delegates of the U.S.A. and India felt the provision would be more appropriate in Chapter 5. It was also pointed out that "electro-accoustic" equipment was not referred to in C.C.I.R. Recommendations 45 and 218 (1956) nor was the term defined in the present regulations. After a short discussion it was agreed that the Delegates of France, Morocco and Portugal would produce a draft text, the Delegate of France would convene this Working Group. When this had been accepted the Sub-Committee would consider whether the Regulation would be more appropriate in Article 28 or elsewhere.

RR 577 - Proposal No. 1673 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 414

As there was no other proposal for RR 577 it remains unchanged.

RR 578 - Proposals Nos. 1674 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 414
1722 (United Kingdom) Page 423.1R1

There was no opposition to Proposal No. 1674 that RR 578 remain unchanged. Proposal No. 1722 was supported by the Delegate of Portugal and was acceptable to the Delegate of France. There being no opposition, Proposal No. 1722 was adopted.

RR 578 - Proposal No. 4116 (Morocco) Page 423.1R1

There being no support for this proposal it was not adopted.

RR 578 - Proposals Nos. 1723 (United Kingdom) Page 423.1R1
4673 (Czechoslovakia) Page 423.1R1

As these proposals are the same in substance it was agreed they should be considered together. The Delegate of France suggested that the proposal should be included in Article 28 only insofar as it applied to mobile stations and RR 809 should remain in Article 34. The Delegate of the United States of America pointed out that Proposal No. 4135 (Article 34) was also related and after further discussion in which the Delegates of Australia and Israel also took part, it was agreed to defer these proposals for consideration with Article 34 RR 809.

RR 579 - Proposal No. 1675 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 414
General Proposal No. 13 (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden) Page 11

Neither of these proposals involved any change in RR 579 but the Delegate of China proposed that the Drafting Group should prepare a wording that would make it clear that the regulation referred to a broadcast service as defined in Article 1. This was supported by the Delegates of the United Kingdom and the United States of America. There being no opposition it was agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of this proposal and that Committee 4 should be requested to take note of this text when published.

RR 580 - Proposal No. 1724 (Japan) Page 423.2R1

As there was no support for this proposal it was not adopted.

RR 580 - Proposal No. 4116 (U.S.A.) Page 423.2R1

It was agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of this proposal.

RR 580 - Proposal No. 1676 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 414
1725 (United Kingdom) Page 423.2R1

General Proposal No. 13 (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden) Page 4

The Delegate of France said that his Delegation could accept Proposal No. 1725 and No. 1676 could therefore be withdrawn. Proposal No. 1725 was supported by the Delegate of Sweden. There was a discussion in which the Delegates of Israel, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States took part. In summarising, the Chairman proposed that the existing RR 580 be amended to read ".....enumerated in the appropriate section of Appendix 8". There being no opposition this was adopted noting that this regulation should be re-examined when proposals for Appendix 8 had been considered.

RR 580a - Proposal No. 4117 (U.S.A.) Page 423.3

This proposal was supported by the Delegate of Italy. The Delegates of Australia, France, the Federal German Republic, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States participated in discussion of this proposal. In the discussion it became clear that some amendment of the wording was needed to clarify the regulation in regard to port operations and public correspondence services. It was agreed that a small working group to be convened by the Delegate of the United States should produce a text for consideration at a later meeting. The Delegations of France, Sweden and the United Kingdom would participate in the Working Group.

Section II Heading - Proposals Nos. 1677 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 414
4118 (Morocco) Page 424R1

In view of the general proposals it was agreed to defer these proposals for consideration at a later date.

RR 581 - Proposal No. 4119 (U.S.A.) Page 424R1

It was agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of this proposal.

RR 581 - Proposals Nos. 1671 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 414
4120 (Morocco) Page 424R1

The Delegate of France said that there was a discrepancy in the English version of the texts of 1671 and 4120. The first sentence should read:

"When the transmitter itself cannot be controlled.....".

He confirmed that it was the intention that the regulation should be applicable to all mobile stations. After a discussion in which the

Delegates of Israel, France, New Zealand and Portugal took part, there being no opposition, Proposals Nos. 1671 and 4120 were adopted noting that the final position of this regulation should be determined when Article 28 was reviewed as a whole.

RR 581a - Proposal No. 4121 (Morocco) Page 424R1

There being no support for this proposal it was not adopted.

RR 582 - Proposal No. 1681 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 415

There being no other proposal RR 582 ~~remaining unchanged~~ .T.A.) Page 415

RR 583 - Proposals Nos. 1682 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 415
1726 (United Kingdom) Page 424.1

Although Proposal No. 1682 was for no change, the Delegate of France had no objection to Proposal No. 1726 which was supported by the Delegate of Portugal. There being no opposition Proposal No. 1726 was adopted.

RR 583 - Proposals Nos. 4122 (United States) page 424R1
4123 (Morocco) Page 424.1

The principle of these proposals was supported by the Delegate of India but the Delegates of France, the United Kingdom and Norway preferred to retain the status quo of RR 583. It was decided by 21 votes to 8 that the status quo should be retained, there being two abstentions. Accordingly, Proposals Nos. 4122 and 4123 were not adopted. It was unanimously agreed to retain RR 583 as amended by Proposal No. 1726.

RR 584 to 588 and 595 to 597 - Working Group 7B3

After a short discussion it was agreed to set up a Working Group, 7B3 to examine RR 584-588 and 595-597. This Working Group would be convened by the Delegate of the Netherlands and would be composed of representatives of the Delegations of France, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America as well as the Observers of the I.C.S. and C.I.R.M. The Chairman gave a preliminary list of the proposals which would comprise the terms of reference of this Working Group. (Note: These have now been published in Document No. DT 125.)

Consideration of the remaining proposals for Article 28 was deferred until the next meeting.

7. Other Business

The Chairman gave advance details of the Agenda for the next meeting.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

Rapporteur :

G.F. Wilson

Chairman :

R.M. Billington

Annex : 1

A N N E X

TEXTS FOR ARTICLES 30, 31, 32 AND 35 OF THE RADIO REGULATIONS
REVISED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DECISIONS OF SUB-COMMITTEE 7B
UP TO, AND INCLUDING THE FOURTH MEETING

ARTICLE 30

Calls

Proposal No. 1891 deferred

- 681 § 1. (1) In the aeronautical mobile service the procedure contemplated in this Article is applicable, except in the case of special arrangements by agreements between the governments concerned. Editorial Proposal No. 4193 (Page 462R1)
- 682 (2) Aircraft stations when communicating with stations of the maritime mobile service must use the procedure laid down in this Article. Editorial Proposal No. 4194 (Page 462R1)
- 683 Deferred pending report of Working Group on proposals 1893 (Page 462R1) and 1894 (Page 463R1).
- 684 Deferred pending report of Working Group on proposal 1895 (Page 463R1)
- 685 (1) In addition, every coast station must, so far as practicable, transmit its calls in the form of "traffic lists" consisting of the call signs in alphabetical order of all mobile stations for which they have traffic on hand. These calls are made at specified times fixed by agreement between the administrations concerned and at intervals of at least two hours and not more than four hours during the working hours of the coast station. No change

- 685a (1a) Continuous or frequent repetitive emissions of its call sign or of enquiry signals to CQ by a coast station should be avoided (see No. 372)
- Proposals Nos. 4196 (Page 463.1) and 1753 bis (Document No. 28) as combined in Document No. DT 68 (Note: This paragraph may more appropriately follow RR 607)
- 686 (2) Coast stations shall transmit their traffic lists on their normal working frequencies in the appropriate bands.
- Modified by Proposal No. 1896 (Page 463.1) as amended at second meeting.
- 687 (3) They may, however, announce this transmission by the following brief preamble sent on a calling frequency:
- Modified by Proposals Nos. 1897 and 4197 (Page 464R1)
- CQ (not more than three times)
 - the word DE
 - call sign of the calling station (not more than three times)
 - QSW followed by the indication of the working frequency or frequencies on which the traffic list is about to be sent.
- Note: Proposals Nos. 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901 (Pages 464R1 and 461.1) deferred, pending discussion of general proposals.
- In no case may this preamble be repeated.
- 688 (4) The provisions of No. 687 are obligatory where the frequency 500 kc/s is involved.
- Proposal No. 4198 (Page 465R1). Editorial.
Note: Proposal No. 1902 (Page 465R1) deferred, pending discussion of general proposals.
- 689 (5) They do not apply to the bands of frequencies between 4,000 and 23,000 kc/s.
- No change.
- 690 (6) The hours at which coast stations transmit their traffic lists and the frequencies and classes of emission which they use for this purpose must be stated in the List of Coast and Ship Stations.
- No change.
Note: Proposal No. 1903. (Page 465R1) deferred, pending Article 20.

- 691 (7) Mobile stations should as far as possible listen to the transmissions of traffic lists, made by coast stations. On hearing their call sign during such a transmission they must reply as soon as they can do so. Modified by Proposals Nos. 1904 and 4199 (Pages 465R1 and 465.1)
- 692 (8) When the traffic cannot be sent immediately, the coast station informs each mobile station concerned of the probable time at which working can begin, and also, if necessary, the frequency and class of emission which will be used for working with it. No change
- 693 § 4. When a land station receives calls from several mobile stations at practically the same time it decides the order in which these stations may transmit their traffic. Its decision shall be based on the priority of the radiotelegrams or radiotelephone calls mobile stations have on hand and on the need for allowing each calling station to clear the greatest number possible (see No. 950). Modified by Proposals Nos. 1905, 1906 and 1907 (Pages 465.1 and 466) as amended at third meeting.
- 694 - 697 Texts for these Regulations await the decision of the Sub-Committee on Document No. DT 119. Proposals Nos. 1908, 1909, 1910, 4200, 1911 and 1912 (Pages 466, 467R1 and 467.1)
- 697a A new paragraph may be required when proposal 1913 (page 467.1) has been considered. See Document No. DT 119.
- 697b A new paragraph may be required after proposals concerning RR 618 have been considered. Proposal No. 1914 (Page 467.1) deferred.
- 697c Mobile stations shall not radiate a carrier wave in the interval between calls. New. Proposal No. 1914 bis (Page 468).
- 698 Deleted. Proposal No. 1915 (Page 468).
- 699 § 6. (2) When the name and address of the administration or private operating agency controlling a mobile station are not given in the list of stations or are no longer in agreement with the particulars given therein, it is the duty of the mobile station to furnish as a matter of regular procedure, to the land station to which it transmits traffic, all the necessary information in this respect. Modified by Proposal No. 1916 (Page 468).

- 700 § 7. (1) The land station may, by means of the abbreviation TR, ask the mobile station to furnish it with the following information: Modified by Proposal No. 1919 (Page 469).
- 701 Draft text to be produced by Working Group set up at third meeting. Proposals Nos. 1920 and 1921 (Page 469)
- 702 b) Next place of call. No change.
- 702a (1) The information referred to in Nos. 700-702, preceded by the abbreviation TR, should be furnished without request by mobile stations whenever such a measure seems appropriate. New. Proposal No. 1922 (Page 470R1) as amended at third meeting.
- 703 (2) The information referred to in Nos. 700 and 702a is furnished on the authority of the master or the person responsible for ship, aircraft or other vehicle carrying the mobile station. Modified by Proposals Nos. 4201, 1923 and 1924 (Page 470R1).
- Note: May have to be revised after RR 565 has been examined.

ARTICLE 31

- General Call "To all Stations" Proposal No. 1925 deferred.
- 704 § 1. Two types of calling signal "To all stations" are recognized: No change
- 705 a) Call CQ followed by the letter K (see 707 and 708); No change
- 706 b) Call CQ not followed by the letter K (see 709). No change
- 707 § 2. Stations desiring to enter into communication with stations of the mobile service, without, however, knowing the names of any such stations within their range of action, may use the enquiry signal CQ, in place of the call sign of the station called in the calling formula, the call being followed by the letter K (general call to all stations in the mobile service with request for reply). No change

- 708 Deferred pending consideration of Proposals Nos. 2562 and 2565 and proposals for Articles 29 and 33 related to Proposals Nos. 1941 and 4687. Proposals Nos. 1940, 1941 and 4687 (Pages 472 and 473R1).
- 709 § 4. The call CQ not followed by the letter K (general call to all stations without request for reply) is used before the transmission of information of any kind intended to be read or used by anyone who can intercept it. No change

ARTICLE 32

Call to Several Stations without
Request for Reply

No change

Proposal No. 1943 (Page 473.1) deferred.

- 710 The call CP followed by two or more call signs or by a code word (call to certain receiving stations without request for reply) is used only for the transmission of information of any nature intended to be read or used by the persons authorized. No change

ARTICLE 35

Working Hours of Stations in the
Maritime and Aeronautical Mobile
Services

Section I. Preamble

- 835 § 1. In order to permit the application of the following rules on the subject of hours of watch, every station of the maritime and aeronautical mobile services must have an accurate clock and the necessary steps must be taken to keep it correctly regulated to Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.). No change

- 836 § 2. Greenwich mean time (G.M.T.) No change
(reckoned from 0000 to 2400 hours beginning at
midnight) must be used for all entries in the
radiocommunication service log and in all
similar documents of ships compulsorily equipped
with radiocommunication apparatus in compliance
with an international agreement; the same will
apply, as far as possible, to other ships.

Section II. Coast Stations

- 837 § 3. The service of coast stations is, as Modified by Proposal
far as possible, continuous (day and night). No. 2349 (Page 572) as
Certain coast stations, however, may have a amended at fourth meeting.
service of limited duration. Each adminis-
tration or recognized private operating
agency duly authorized to that effect, fixes
the hours of service for coast stations under
its jurisdiction.

The I.T.U. General Secretariat shall receive
notification of these hours of service and
publish them in the List of Coast and Ship
Stations.

Note: Reconsider after
examination of Article 20
(List of Coast and Ship
Stations)

- 838 § 4. Coast Stations whose service English text only.
is not continuous may not close before: Proposal No. 2350 (Page
572).

- 839 a) finishing all operations No change.
resulting from a distress
call, urgency or safety signals;

- 840 b) exchanging all traffic No change
originating in or destined for
mobile stations which are
situated within their range and
have indicated their presence
before the actual cessation of
work.

Section III. Aeronautical Stations

- 841 § 5. The service of an aeronautical Modified by Proposal
station shall be continuous throughout No. 2351 (Page 573)
the period during which it bears
responsibility for the radiocommunication
service to aircraft in flight.

Section IV. Ship Stations

842-858 Being examined by Sub-Committee 7A.

Section V. Aircraft Stations

859	§ 13. For the international service of public correspondence, aircraft stations constitute a single category. The duration of the service of such stations is not fixed by these Regulations.	No change.
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ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 237-E
15 September 1959COMMITTEE 6

REPORT

By Working Group 6C to Committee 6

After examination of the proposals for the revision of Article 13 RR, Working Group 6C proposes to delete Section V of Article 13 (Nos. 383, 384, 385, Identification of Emissions) and to include the provisions of Nos. 384 and 385 in the text of Article 19. Reference to these provisions is made in the proposed revised text of No. 372 RR, which reads as follows:

"372, paragraph 1. All stations are forbidden to carry out:

- unnecessary transmissions;
- the transmission of superfluous signals and correspondence;
- the transmission of signals without identification, to which Article 19 applies".

The attention of Committee 7 should, therefore, be drawn to:

- the need to include in the text of Article 19, the provisions of Nos. 384 and 385, which should be inserted at the beginning of the article;
- the need to consider in this connection also proposal No. 5110 (Document No. 63), E.A.R.C. Recommendation No. 12 and C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 323;
- the need to take these proposals into account.

A. Heilmann
Chairman
Working Group 6C



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 238-E
15 September 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

FRANCE

Proposal

ARTICLE 5

Number of
Proposal

Frequency Allocation Table

(1,605 to 2,850 kc/s)

5490

For all the bands between 1,605 kc/s and 2,850 kc/s,
add a reference to footnote 32 b).

Add the following footnote after No. 144:

32 b) The intermittent world-wide use of hydrographic recording systems of very low power shall be authorized in the bands between 1,605 kc/s and 2,850 kc/s, provided that no harmful interference is caused to other services authorized in these bands.



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 239-E
15 September, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7

FEDERAL GERMAN REPUBLIC

Proposal

ARTICLE 19

Number of
Proposal

5491 419 Table of Allocation of Call Signs

Change: Germany DAA - DTZ

Reason

To meet the requirements for the increasing
number of radio stations.

Note 1: According to the present Table of Allocation of
Call Signs (No. 419 RR) the call-signs DNA - DQZ
are allocated to Belgian Congo. The Administration
of Belgian Congo has, by correspondence, agreed to
the allocation of the call-signs DNA - DQZ to
Germany if an equivalent number of call-signs would
be allocated to Belgian Congo.

Note 2: According to the present Table of Allocation of
Call Signs (No. 419 RR) the call-signs DRA - DTZ are
allocated to the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist
Republic. The Bielorussian Administration would
agree to the allocation of the call-signs DRA - DTZ
to Germany as indicated in the Notification No. 825
of the Secretary-General dated 1 September, 1959.



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 240-E
17 September, 1959.

COMMITTEE 4

I N D I A

Proposal

ARTICLE 5

Number of
Proposal

5496

Radio Regulation

Proposal

Table of frequency
allocations

7,000-7,075 kc/s. - Worldwide - Amateur
7,075-7,300 kc/s. - Region 3 - Broadcasting

7,000-7,300 kc/s

Reason: Shortage of channels for the Broadcasting Service.

Note:

1. Footnote 159 to be modified accordingly.
2. The Indian proposal 652 (page 201 of the first volume of proposals) is withdrawn.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 241-E
CORRIGENDUM No. 1
16 September 1959.

COMMITTEE 7

CORRIGENDUM

SUMMARY RECORD

4th meeting - Committee 7 (operation)

11 September, 1959, at 1500 hrs.

In Document No. 241, page 3, point 3 "other business", para. (iii),
read:

"(iii) The Chairman announced that the next plenary meeting
of the Conference will be at 3.0 p.m. on 23 September,
1959."



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 241-E
15 September, 1959COMMITTEE 7MINUTES
OF THE
FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7
(Operations Committee)

11 September, 1959 at 3 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. A.J. EHNLE (Netherlands)Agenda: Document No. DT 109

In referring to the Agenda (Document No. DT 109) the Chairman said that the Secretariat had omitted an item "Minutes of Third Meeting (if available)". The Minutes of the Third Meeting (Document No. 188) had been distributed, and he therefore asked that this be inserted as Item 1 on the Agenda and the other two items re-numbered accordingly. This was agreed.

1. Minutes of Third Meeting of Committee 7 (Document No. 188).

The Minutes of the Third Meeting (Document No. 188) were accepted.

2. Reports of Chairmen of Sub-Committees 7A, 7B, 7C and 7D.Sub-Committee 7A

Mr. Bouchier, Chairman of Sub-Committee 7A reported that his Sub-Committee had met twice since the last plenary meeting of Committee 7. At the first of these meetings, on 7 September, 1959, the Sub-Committee had examined Proposal No. 1507 concerning Article 22 and had decided this would be more appropriate as a Recommendation to the Conference. Accordingly, a Working Group, 7A1, had been set up to draft a suitable text. Mr. Chen, of the Chinese Delegation was Chairman of this Working Group and the other participants were representatives of the Delegations of France, Israel, Poland, Sweden and the United Kingdom as well as I.C.A.O. and C.I.R.M. This meeting also examined Proposals No. 1515 (Australia) in regard to Article 22 and No. 1520 (Italy) which concerned Article 23.



At its second meeting on 9 September, 1959 the Sub-Committee completed its first reading of proposals in regard to Article 26 with the exception of Proposal No. 4101 which had to be deferred until Article 24 had been examined. Proposals for Article 43 had been practically completed, but the Sub-Committee awaited a new proposal from the Delegation of Israel concerning coast station radiotelephony. In consideration of Article 45 two proposals by Belgium had been put aside to await the outcome of discussions in Sub-Committee 7C and of the general proposals.

Sub-Committee 7B

The Delegate of the United Kingdom apologized for the absence of Mr. Billington who had found it essential to attend a simultaneous meeting of Working Group 5B3. He read the report of the Chairman of Sub-Committee 7B. During the week there had been two meetings of this Sub-Committee and the initial examination of Articles 35 (less Section IV) and 28 had been completed. A third Working Group 7B3 had been set up to examine proposals concerning RR 584 to 588 and 595 to 597. There are proposals to provide regulations in Article 28 to cater for VHF radiotelephony and those proposals that concern VHF technical characteristics have been set aside for consideration with similar proposals when Article 34 is examined. The two Working Groups 7B1 and 7B2 continue to make satisfactory progress.

Sub-Committee 7C

Capt. Graves, Chairman of Sub-Committee 7C reported that there had been no plenary session of his Sub-Committee since the last report. This was necessary to enable the Working Groups to meet and under the chairmanship of Mr. Bes (France) and Mr. Embe (Sweden) 7C1 and 7C2 continued to progress satisfactorily.

Sub-Committee 7D

Mr. Caruso, Chairman of Sub-Committee 7D reported that, for the reasons given in his last report, the Sub-Committee had not met during the week. Working Group 7D2 (Radiotelephony) under the excellent chairmanship of Mr. Petrich (Germany) had completed its task with only one meeting. 7D1 (Accounts) was making good progress and to enable this to be maintained he proposed to call no meeting of the Sub-Committee in the forthcoming week. The next plenary session of the Sub-Committee would probably be at the beginning of the third week of September.

The Reports of the Chairmen of Sub-Committees 7A, 7B, 7C and 7D were accepted.

3. Other Business.

- (i) Mr. Ehnle said that his official duties made it necessary for him to return to The Hague from the 12th to 23rd September. During this period the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Nomura (Japan) would preside.
- (ii) Mr. Flisak (Poland) Vice-Chairman of Sub-Committee 7D had to return temporarily to Poland. During his absence he offered the services of Mr. Wesolowski as Vice-Chairman. This was accepted.
- (iii) The Chairman announced that the next Plenary Meeting of the Conference would be on the evening of 23 September, 1959.
- (iv) He also said that the Steering Committee had asked that in view of the accommodation that would be needed for the Plenipotentiary Conference, all Sub-Committees and Working Groups should complete their tasks before the 14th October. He asked the Chairmen of Sub-Committees and Working Groups of Committee 7 to bring forward their work accordingly.
- (v) The Delegate of the United Kingdom asked Delegates to note that the Chairman of Sub-Committee 7B had asked that "Article 29" be deleted from the Agenda for the next meeting of Sub-Committee 7B and be replaced by "Article 33". The Delegate of Israel asked that the numbers and page references of the proposals should be published and it was agreed that the Chairman of Sub-Committee 7B would be asked to do so.
- (vi) Advance details were given of the schedule of meetings of Committee 7, its Sub-Committees and Working Groups during the coming week.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

Rapporteur:
G.F. Wilson

Chairman of the Meeting:
A.J. Ehnle

Approved in absence
of Chairman:
Y. Nomura
Vice-Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 242-E (Rev.)

CORRIGENDUM No. 3

12 October, 1959

COMMITTEE 4

CORRIGENDUM No. 3

to Report by Working Group 4F to Committee 4

At its meeting on Monday, 12 October 1959, Working Group 4F agreed to recommend to Committee 4 the following paragraph to cancel and replace paragraph 8 of Document No. 242(Rev.).

8. Where footnotes are required as a result of the recommendations in 7(A), (B) and (C) above, it is the recommendation of Working Group 4F that the following wording be adopted as standard for such footnotes, in the interest of minimizing possible ambiguity:

- i) "In (area or country), the frequency band
is (also) allocated { on a secondary (non-priority) basis ..7(A)..
(on a permitted basis ..7(B)..)
to the service."
- ii) "In (area or country), the frequency band
is allocated { additionally ..7(C) } to the service."
(alternatively ..7(C))

Where in example i) above, the allocation in the area or country is in place of the allocation appearing in the Table, the word "also" would be omitted, hence the note would read:

- "In (area or country), the frequency band
is allocated { on a secondary (non-priority) basis ..7(A)..
(on a permitted basis ..7(B))
to the service."

Where in example ii) above, the allocation in the Table is to the Aeronautical Radionavigation service, and in the same band the Aeronautical Mobile service is allocated on a secondary basis 7(A), the Maritime Radionavigation service may be allocated additionally in certain countries less than a Region. The footnote to cover this latter allocation would then read as follows:

- "In (area or country) the frequency band
is allocated (additionally ..7(C)..) to the Maritime
Radionavigation service."



Document No. 242-E (Rev.)

CORRICENDUM No. 3

Page 2.

In these circumstances, the Maritime Radionavigation service in these countries enjoys equal status with the generally allocated service, i.e. the Aeronautical Radionavigation service; as defined in paragraph 7(C).

It is expected that the wording proposed above will satisfy the great majority of cases encountered in the construction of the draft new Table of Frequency Allocations, excluding those complex footnotes which cannot be standardized. Adoption of the proposed standard format will obviate the need for any reference to harmful interference in a footnote because of the criteria relating to harmful interference set forth in the subparagraphs 7(A) and 7(B) above.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 242-E (Rev.)

CORRIGENDUM No. 2

8 October, 1959

COMMITTEE 4REPORTBY WORKING GROUP 4F TO COMMITTEE 4

Replace present paragraph 10 by a new paragraph 10 to read as follows:

10. The application of these concepts to already-adopted frequency assignment Plans and Lists has been considered by the Working Group in the light of the situation to which attention has been drawn in para. 3.7.12 of Section III of the I.F.R.B. report to the Administrative Radio Conference (Doc. No. 20). While recognizing that this is a matter which is outside its terms of reference, Working Group 4F also recognizes that the application of the concepts, as now recommended, to already-adopted frequency assignment Plans and Lists, may well affect the status of certain assignments contained therein. Therefore, Working Group 4F recommends that Committee 4 invite the attention of Committee 5 to this matter in relation both to existing and future frequency assignment Plans and Lists.



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 242-E (Rev.)

CORRIGENDUM No. 1

8 October, 1959

COMMITTEE 4

CORRIGENDUM

Paragraphs containing amendments or additions to material previously incorporated in Document No. 242 are listed hereunder :

Page 1 : (Note)

Page 2 : paragraph 5 "In Committee 4, greater significance."
paragraph 5 d), e), f)

Page 3 : paragraph 7 (A) up to ".... by a footnote."
paragraph 7 (B) up to ".... by a footnote."

Page 4 paragraph 7 (C)
paragraphs 8 and 9

All of pages 5, 6, 7 and 8.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCEDocument No. 242-E (Rev.)
7 October, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE 4

REPORTBY WORKING GROUP 4F TO COMMITTEE 4

(Note: This Report amplifies, amends and is intended to replace Document No. 242 (First Report of Working Group 4F to Committee 4) which was adopted on a provisional basis by Committee 4 at its Fifteenth Meeting on 17 September, 1959. Amendments to material previously incorporated in Document No. 242 are indicated by a line in the margin. These amendments are now suggested by Working Group 4F with a view to obviating difficulties which have arisen in other Working Groups of Committee 4.)

1. Working Group 4F was set up with the following terms of reference:
 - (a) to consider the possibility of dispensing with some footnotes which might be covered by other provisions of the Radio Regulations.
 - (b) to consider possible clarification and standardization of terminology used in such footnotes which may continue to be appended to the Table of Frequency Allocations.
2. The Working Group has held six meetings (on Thursday 3rd., Tuesday 8th., Thursday 10th., Wednesday 16th. and Monday 29th September, and Friday 2nd October. Delegates from the following countries took part in the meetings:

Argentina	Morocco
Australia	Mexico
Austria	Norway
Belgium	Pakistan
Bolivia	Paraguay
Canada	Netherlands
Cambodia	Portuguese Oversea Provinces
China	Federal German Republic
Colombia	Federal People's Republic of
Korea	Yugoslavia
Denmark	United Kingdom
Spain	Sweden
United States of America	Switzerland
Finland	Tunisia
France	Turkey
India	Union of South Africa
Italy	Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
Japan	Venezuela



3. At the first meeting and upon the Chairman's invitation, the Delegation of the U.S.A., nominated Mrs. Ann Mooney to serve as reporter for the Working Group; and the Delegations of Spain and France kindly offered to provide assistance on language questions. Mr. John A. Gracie, Vice-Chairman of the I.F.R.B. and Mr. A.A. Matthey of the I.F.R.B. Secretariat, were invited to assist the Working Group.
4. The Working Group constituted a small Working Party (4F1) under the Chairmanship of Mr. S.M. Myers, U.S.A., to draft specific recommendations.
5. In Committee 4, it was suggested that a starting-point for the Group's work, in particular with respect to point b) of its terms of reference (paragraph 1 above), might be to sort the existing footnotes appended to the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations into a number of broad categories and by this means lead to a standardization of terminology for possible use in the new Table. A detailed study accordingly was made by the I.F.R.B. and published in Document No. DT 63 (Rev.) which proved most helpful to the Group. For ease of reference, a descriptive title was given to some of the broad categories suggested; however these titles were not intended to have any greater significance. These categories comprise:
 - a) Footnotes relating to "Priority" services

Such footnotes provide for the priority of one type of service over another type of service. (Sometimes the non-priority service may be specified in the Table and sometimes the non-priority service may be provided for only in a footnote).
 - b) Footnotes relating to "Permitted" services

Such footnotes provide for the operation of a service in a prescribed area, provided it does not cause harmful interference to another type of service.
 - c) Footnotes relating to "Additional" or "Alternative" services

Such footnotes provide for the operation, in parts of the world, of services which are not allocated in the Table but in regard to which no restriction, other than the area of use of the service, is imposed.
 - d) Footnotes relating to specific frequencies or bands

Such footnotes prescribe the use of individual frequencies, or bands of frequencies, for specific purposes within the type of service to which the frequency band is allocated.
 - e) Footnotes relating to specific stations

Such footnotes usually provide for the operation of individual stations, as distinct from the operation of services, under prescribed conditions.
 - f) Miscellaneous notes

Such footnotes provide for services which do not fall readily into the above categories, either because of their exceptional character or the complexity of the conditions of operation.

6. The Group considered it necessary to deal first of all with the interpretation to be given to the first three of the above categories of footnotes, so that the resulting definitions could be passed, as quickly as possible, to Committee 4 for approval and for the use of the other Working Groups of that Committee. In this connection, the Group concluded that it would be preferable to adopt the concepts which are given in paragraph 7 below. The Group wishes to stress the fact that the concepts set forth below do not necessarily represent the intent of the existing footnotes to the Table of Frequency Allocations and may require changes in the designation of services in many instances.

7. Working Group 4F now recommends to Committee 4 that provisions on the following lines should be inserted in the preamble to the Table of Frequency Allocations:

"(A) When a service is authorized to operate on a World-wide or Regional basis in a band allocated to another service (designated the primary service) to which priority is afforded, the secondary (non-priority) service is designated (by an appropriate symbol) in the Table. For areas smaller than a Region, the secondary (non-priority) service is designated by a footnote.

Stations of the secondary (non-priority) service:

- 1) shall not cause harmful interference to stations of the service which is designated as having priority which are already in operation or may be brought into operation at a later date;
- 2) cannot claim protection from harmful interference from stations of the service which is designated as having priority which are already in operation or may be brought into operation at a later date; but
- 3) can claim protection from harmful interference from stations of a non-priority service which may be brought into operation at a later date.

"(B) When a service is permitted to operate on a World-wide or Regional basis in a band allocated to another service (designated as the main service) the permitted service is designated (by an appropriate symbol) in the Table. For areas smaller than a Region, the permitted service is designated by a footnote.

The stations of the permitted service:

- 1) shall not cause harmful interference to stations of the main service which are already in operation. In the drawing up of frequency plans, the main service shall have prior choice of assignments and, subsequently, should simultaneous requests for a frequency occur, the main service shall have prior right to the use of this frequency;

- 2) can claim protection from harmful interference from stations of the main service which may be brought into operation at a later date;
- 3) shall not be required to afford protection from harmful interference to stations of the main service which may be brought into operation at a later date; and
- 4) can claim protection from harmful interference from other stations of the permitted service which may be brought into operation at a later date.

"(C) When an additional or alternative service is allocated in an area or country, in a band generally allocated to another service or services, and no restriction is imposed on the additional or alternative service apart from the restriction to operate in a particular area or country, stations of the additional or alternative service shall have an equality of right to operate with stations of the other service or services to which the band is allocated in other areas or countries. For areas smaller than a Region, the additional or alternative service is designated by a footnote".

8. Where footnotes are required as a result of the recommendations in 7(A), (B) and (C) above, it is the recommendation of Working Group 4F that the following wording be adopted as standard for such footnotes, in the interest of minimizing possible ambiguity:

"In (area or country) the frequency band
is allocated {
 (additionally
 (alternatively
 (on a secondary basis
 (on a permitted basis
 } to the service."

This proposed standard footnote could be readily adapted to deviations from the specific cases considered above. For example, if an additional service is authorized on a basis of non-priority, the phrase "on a secondary basis" could be added at the end of the standard footnote.

9. If these recommendations are adopted by Committee 4, the Working Group considers that they would permit the complete deletion of a number of footnotes relating to "priority" and "permitted" services and would more clearly define the status of stations in the "additional" or "alternative" service category.

Examination of the notes mentioned in 5d), 5e) and 5f) above indicates that these groupings do not readily lend themselves to precise categories such as "priority", "permitted" and "additional" or "alternative" footnotes. There are, however, a number of footnotes which, by minor changes in wording, would fall in the "priority" or "additional" or "alternative" categories and could then be dealt with accordingly. Examples of such notes are Nos. 119, 133, 134, 144, 154, 160, 163, 167,

169, 179, 180, 186, 203 and 218. It is the recommendation of Working Group 4F that the frequency allocation working groups concerned take this factor into account when constructing their portions of the Table.

The remaining notes relating to prescribed frequencies or bands and miscellaneous notes may be sub-divided, by subject matter, as follows:

(A) <u>Standard Frequencies</u>	(B) <u>I.S.M.</u>	(C) <u>Maritime Fobile</u>	(D) <u>Racons</u>
Nos. 152	Nos. 164	Nos. 110	Nos. 223
156	171	114	226
161	176	115	230
166	212	139	
168	220	140	
170	228	148	
		198	
(E) <u>Shipborne Radars</u>	(F) <u>Special Arrangements</u>	(G) <u>Aero. Mobile</u>	
Nos. 224	Nos. 117	Nos. 130	
227	120	149	
231	121	195	
	122		
	151		
	153		
(H) <u>Aero. Radio- navigation</u>	(I) <u>Long Distance Radionavigation</u>	(J) <u>Tropical Broadcasting</u>	
Nos. 177	Nos. 112	No. 150	
184	146		
207			
211			
216			

Because of the complexity of the notes and the fact that there is no explanatory article in the Radio Regulations to which the reader of the Table could be referred, it seems improbable that any standard method could be readily devised for dealing with the footnotes listed in columns (B), (F) and (I) above. In many other instances, however, the material now contained in the footnotes could be inserted in the Table in the form of brief descriptive terms such as (ship telegraph), (A1 only), (altimeters only), etc. Additionally, if an article or numbered paragraph of the Radio Regulations contains specific instructions on the

usage of a frequency or band of frequencies, the article or paragraph number could be inserted in parenthesis in the Table as a replacement for the footnote.

Working Group 4F therefore recommends that, to the extent practicable, the following procedures be adopted by the frequency allocation working groups and any other working groups concerned therewith:

- (1) Delete the standard frequency footnotes in favour of an insert in the Table.

Example:

9,995-10,005	Standard frequency (10,000 kc/s)	
--------------	-------------------------------------	--

- (2) Delete, insofar as practicable, all footnotes which can be covered adequately by inserting in the Table article or paragraph numbers or descriptive phrases.

Examples (combined):

14 - 70	a) Fixed b) Mobile (coast telegraph)	
---------	--	--

130 - 150		Maritime mobile (ship telegraph) (No. 740)	a) Fixed b) Mobile (No. 740)	a) Fixed b) Mobile (No. 740)
-----------	--	--	------------------------------------	------------------------------------

415 - 490	Maritime mobile (telegraphy)	
490 - 510	Mobile (distress and calling) (500 kc/s) (Art. 33)	

This particular application would permit the deletion of most, if not all, of the existing footnotes under (C), (H) and (J) above.

- (3) Consider all footnotes not specifically dealt with in (1) and (2) above in the light of current requirements and proposals to determine if they should be retained, modified or deleted.

Working Group 4F recommends that Committee 6 be requested to include definitions of the terms "aeronautical R" and "aeronautical OR" in Article 1. This would permit the deletion of footnote 35) (Radio Regulation number 149).

The only remaining category of footnotes consists of notes relating to specific stations: for example Nos. 123, 131, 132 and 138. It is the recommendation of Working Group 4F that these footnotes be retained in their present form or in such modified form as meets the present requirement.

10. The application of these concepts to already-adopted frequency assignment Plans and Lists is still under study by the Working Group and will be the subject of an Addendum to the present Report.
11. In addition to matters falling within its terms of reference as described in paragraph 1 above, Committee 4, at its 12th Meeting on 7 September 1959 decided:

"that the question of the deletion of Section III of Article 9 should be referred to Working Group 4F to determine the nature of any footnotes to the Table of Frequency Allocations which might in consequence be required."

Working Group 4F recommends that, if Nos. 259, 260 and 261 of Section III of Article 9 were deleted, the relevant frequency bands should be shown in the Table of Frequency Allocations itself as follows:

328.6-335.4 Mc/s:	Aeronautical Radionavigation (Instrument Landing System - glide path)
-------------------	---

4200-4400 Mc/s	: Aeronautical Radionavigation (Radio altimeters)
----------------	---

5000-5250 Mc/s	: Aeronautical Radionavigation (Instrument Landing Systems).
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If this were done, the deletion of Nos. 259, 260 and 261 of the Radio Regulations would not require, as a consequence, the appending of any footnotes to the Table.

The foregoing would not appear to be immediately applicable to No. 258 in its present form, and if it were deleted from Article 9, the provisions of this Regulation could only be retained by adding a special footnote embodying the substance of this Regulation.

12. Although beyond the terms of reference of Working Group 4F, it is recommended that the width of each allocated band, now shown in

parenthesis in column 1 of the Table of Frequency Allocations, be deleted since it is considered that their inclusion serves no useful purpose and may in fact be confused with footnote numbers.

13. Working Group 4F invites the attention of Committee 4 to the need for a firm recommendation to all of its Working Groups that, in preparing the draft new Table of Frequency Allocations, new allocations and existing allocations, as well as new footnotes and existing footnotes the substance of which is to be retained, should be dealt with in the manner proposed in the present report.

Chairman of Working Group 4F

Sven Gejer

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 242-E
16 September, 1959

COMMITTEE 4FIRST REPORT BY WORKING GROUP 4F TO COMMITTEE 4

1. Working Group 4F was set up with the following terms of reference:
 - (a) to consider the possibility of dispensing with some footnotes which might be covered by other provisions of the Radio Regulations.
 - (b) to consider possible clarification and standardization of terminology used in such footnotes which may continue to be appended to the Table of Frequency Allocations.
2. The Working Group has held four meetings (on Thursday 3rd., Tuesday 8th., Thursday 10th. and Wednesday 16th. September). Delegates from the following countries took part in the meetings:

Australia	Tunisia
Austria	Denmark
China	Morocco
Colombia	United States of America
France	Switzerland
Korea	Finland
Italy	Netherlands
Argentina	India
United Kingdom	Portuguese Oversea Provinces
Belgium	Turkey
Pakistan	Federal German Republic
Cambodia	Mexico
Paraguay	Sweden
Spain	Venezuela
Union of South Africa	U.S.S.R.
Japan	Norway
3. At the first meeting and upon the Chairman's invitation, the Delegation of the U.S.A., nominated Mrs. Ann Mooney to serve as reporter for the Working Group; and the Delegations of Spain and France kindly offered to provide assistance on language questions. Mr. John A. Gracie, Vice-Chairman of the I.F.R.B. and Mr. A.A. Mathey of the I.F.R.B. Secretariat, were invited to assist the Working Group.
4. The Working Group constituted a small Working Party (4F1), under the Chairmanship of Mr. S.M. Myers, U.S.A., to draft specific recommendations.

5. The Group based its discussions on a paper prepared by the I.F.R.B. (Document No. DT 63 Rev.) which suggested that the footnotes appended to the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations might be divided into a number of broad categories. Three of these categories comprised:

a) Footnotes relating to "Priority" services

Such footnotes provide for the priority of one type of service over another type of service. (Sometimes the non-priority service may be specified in the Table and sometimes the non-priority service may be provided for only in a footnote).

b) Footnotes relating to "Permitted" services

Such footnotes provide for the operation of a service, in a prescribed area, provided it does not cause harmful interference to another type of service.

c) Footnotes relating to "Additional" services

Such footnotes provide for services in parts of the world which are not allocated in the Table but in regard to which no restriction, other than the area of use of the service, is imposed.

6. The Group considered it necessary to deal first of all with the interpretation to be given to the above categories of footnotes, so that the resulting definitions could be passed, as quickly as possible, to Committee 4 for approval and for the use of the other Working Groups of that Committee. In this connection, the Group concluded that it would be preferable to adopt the concepts which are given in paragraph 7 below. The Group wishes to stress the fact that the concepts set forth below do not necessarily represent the intent of the existing footnotes to the Table of Frequency Allocations and may require changes in the designation of services in many instances.

7. Working Group 4F now recommends to Committee 4 that provisions on the following lines should be inserted in the preamble of the Table of Frequency Allocations:

"(A) When a service is afforded priority in a given band, this service is designated by (an asterisk, block letters, italics, etc.) in the Table. The stations of a secondary (non-priority) service to which the band is also allocated:

- 1) shall not cause harmful interference to stations of the service which is designated as having priority which are already in operation or may be brought into operation at a later date;

- 2) cannot claim protection from harmful interference from stations of the service which is designated as having priority which are already in operation or may be brought into operation at a later date; but
- 3) can claim protection from harmful interference from stations of a non-priority service which may be brought into operation at a later date.

"(B) When a service is permitted to operate in a band allocated to another service (designated as the main service) the permitted service is designated by (an appropriate symbol) in the Table. The stations of the permitted service:

- 1) shall not cause harmful interference to stations of the main service which are already in operation. In the drawing up of frequency plans, the main service shall have prior choice of assignments and, subsequently, should simultaneous requests for a frequency occur, the main service shall have prior right to the use of this frequency;
- 2) can claim protection from harmful interference from stations of the main service which may be brought into operation at a later date;
- 3) shall not be required to afford protection from harmful interference to stations of the main service which may be brought into operation at a later date; and
- 4) can claim protection from harmful interference from other stations of the permitted service which may be brought into operation at a later date.

"(C)*When an additional service is authorized in an area, or country, without restriction other than the size of the area, stations of the additional service shall operate on a basis of equality (analogous to the provisions of No. 90 of the Radio Regulations) with the stations of other services to which the band is allocated in other areas.

8. If these recommendations are adopted by Committee 4, the Working Group considers that they would permit the complete deletion of a number of footnotes relating to "priority" and "permitted" services and would more clearly define the status of stations in the "additional" service category. The application of these concepts to already-adopted frequency assignment Plans and Lists is still under study by the Working Group).

* With respect to this paragraph, the Delegate of the Federal German Republic requested that his statement contained in the Annex 1, which was supported by the Delegate of Belgium, should be appended to this report.

9. A further report will be submitted in the near future on remaining points covered by the terms of reference.

S. Gejer
Chairman, Working Group 4F

Annex: 1

A N N E X

STATEMENT OF THE DELEGATE OF THE FEDERAL
GERMAN REPUBLIC RELATIVE TO PARAGRAPH 7 (o).

Without commenting on the drafting of this provision, the German delegation wants to state the following with regard to the essence of this provision:

1. This provision would authorise a single country to operate a Service in derogation of the Frequency Allocation Table. Therefore, as far as a single country is concerned, there seems to be an analogy to No. 88 RR rather than to No. 90 which stipulates the equality between regions (as defined in Nos. 100 - 107 RR) and sub-regions (as not defined in the RR) in case of regionally different allocations.
2. Each country, member of the Union, has the right to operate a Service in derogation of the Frequency Allocation Table according to the Preamble of the Convention and to No. 88 RR under the condition, however, that no harmful interference is caused to Services that are operated in accordance with the RR. Therefore, the above wording under consideration, it seems to be in contradiction to the principle laid down in No. 88 RR insofar as such wording would stipulate equality of right to operate a Service in derogation.
3. The wording under consideration undoubtedly and especially in higher frequency ranges would lead to an enormous increase of footnotes or, in case of disagreement, to reservations which are considered undesirable. Furthermore, it would render meaningless a world-wide or region-wide allocation in Art. 5 RR.
4. These considerations are based on the assumption that an "Additional Service" in question really operates in derogation of the Frequency Allocation Table. If, however, all administrations explicitly agree to the said Additional Service of a single country the Service may be considered not in derogation of the RR and may, if not otherwise stipulated, have equality of right with the Service indicated in the Frequency Allocation Table. In such a case this "Additional Service" could and should be indicated in the Frequency Allocation Table as a second (or, if necessary, as a secondary) service.

Therefore, it is the view of the German Delegation that the category "Additional Services" is not necessary because such service is either a permitted service or a secondary service or a service in derogation according to 88 RR.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 243 E
14 September, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Proposal

ARTICLE 5

Number of
Proposal

5492

Band 510 - 525 kc/s

Add the following new footnote:

26 bis): In Czechoslovakia, the band 510 - 525 kc/s may also be used for the aeronautic radionavigation provided it does not interfere with the Maritime Mobile Service.



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 244-E
15 September, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7

UNITED KINGDOM

Proposal

ARTICLE 33

Number of
Proposal

2004
(Revised)

Delete proposal 2004 on page 489 Revision 1 of the 'Yellow' Volume and replace by the following :

752. Replace the present text by the following :

§ 16.(1) Mobile radiotelegraph stations equipped to operate in the calling bands, and in the passenger and cargo ship station working bands, of the maritime mobile service between 4,000 and 23,000 kc/s must employ only class A1 emission. However, other classes of emission are not precluded provided that such emission can be contained within the normal working channels indicated in Appendix 10 and survival craft stations (see 600) may use class A2 emissions in these bands.

Reason.

Clarification and consequential on proposal for a band allocated for wideband emissions.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 245-E
15 September, 1959SUB-COMMITTEE 7ASUMMARY RECORDFifth Meeting - Sub-Committee 7A (General operating conditions)

Monday, 7 September, 1959 at 9.30 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. P. Bouchier (Belgium)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. Martin Flores Cantero (Mexico)

The Chairman thanked Mr. Martin Flores Cantero, who had taken his place as Chairman at the two previous meetings. Since the agenda had not yet been distributed in English and Spanish, it was read out for the approval of the Sub-Committee.

Continuing the study of proposals relating to Article 22 (Licences) of the Radio Regulations, the Chairman opened the discussion of Proposal 1507, by Poland, in Document No. 131. This document contained a draft standard licence form for ship and aircraft stations temporarily in a country other than that in which they were registered. The Delegate of Poland introduced Document No. 131, and said that he would be prepared to accept amendments, either to improve the drafting, or to include land mobile stations (see Proposal 1514 by Switzerland, which has been adopted by the Sub-Committee).

In the course of the discussion, the Delegates of the Philippines and China supported the principle of establishing a standard licence form, while the Delegates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States, India, Canada, and the Union of South Africa opposed the proposal. In some countries licences were typed out in accordance with standard forms. An international standard would not be compatible with certain national laws and regulations.

The Chairman put to the vote the question of whether a standard licence form should be included in the Radio Regulations. The proposal was rejected by 15 votes to 3 with 10 abstentions.

The Chairman then asked the Sub-Committee to decide whether a recommendation might be made that licence forms should be standardized. It was so decided by 22 votes to 6 with 2 abstentions.

The Delegate of France proposed that the drafting of the licence form to be recommended should be entrusted to a small working group.



The Chairman asked whether the Delegate of China would agree to preside over the working group, which would be known as Working Group 7A1.

The Delegate of China asked the Delegates of Poland, France, the United Kingdom, Israel and Sweden to take part in the work of Working Group 7A1.

After a discussion in which the Delegates of Israel, France, China, the United Kingdom, Poland, Switzerland, Italy, and Portugal took part, the terms of reference of Working Group 7A1 were defined by the Chairman. Working Group 7A1 was to attempt to find a standard licence form for maritime and aeronautical mobile services. Land mobile stations would not be taken into consideration.

The Chairman opened the discussion of Proposal 1515, by Australia amended by a proposal by Japan, which appeared in its new form in Working Document No. 67. It concerned the addition of a paragraph after No. 492 of Article 22 of the RR.

In the course of the discussion, two amendments proposed by the Delegates of the United Kingdom and Pakistan were adopted, which amended the last paragraph on page 1 of Working Document No. 67 as follows : The certificate shall be valid for the voyage or flight from the country in which it is issued to the country in which the ship or aircraft has, or is to be, registered, or until the country of registration is able to issue and deliver a licence.

The Chairman noted that the text was approved, and said that it would be referred to the trilingual drafting party for final drafting. It would be submitted for a second reading as an annex to the Summary Record of the fifth meeting.

The Chairman opened the discussion of Proposal 1520 by Italy concerning No. 495, Article 23 of the RR, Inspection of Mobile Stations. The Delegates of Poland, Argentina and Australia supported the proposal. The Delegates of the Belgian Congo, the United States of America, Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland were opposed to any amendment of No. 495, Article 23 of the RR.

The Chairman put the proposal to the vote. Proposal 1520 by Italy was rejected by 21 votes to 5 with 5 abstentions.

The Delegate of Portugal recalled that it had supported Proposal 1520 by Italy, but with the amendment that the words : "When the licence cannot be produced" should be retained in No. 495. As there was no support for this proposal, it was not discussed.

The Chairman said that the next meeting would be devoted to the study of Proposals 1653, 1654, 1655, and 4101, and to the consideration of

the Summary Records of the first and second meetings. The agenda would also include the second reading of the text of Article 22, (Licences) of the RR, as amended by the Sub-Committee, and the study of proposals concerning Articles 24, 43 and 45 of the RR.

The Delegate of China asked delegates who would be taking part in the work of Working Group 7A1 to send their names and the numbers of their pigeon-holes to pigeon-hole 17/6; he also asked I.C.A.O. and the C.I.R.M. to collaborate in the Group's work. Delegates who wished to submit standard licence forms were also asked to place them in pigeon-hole 17/6.

The meeting rose at 12.15 p.m.

Rapporteur :

R. Monnat

Chairman :

P. Bouchier

Annex : 1

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A N N E X

492

a) When there is a new registration or change of registration of a ship or aircraft, in circumstances which preclude the grant of a licence by the administration of the country in which it has, or is to be, registered, the administration of the country from which the registration is changed, or in which the ship or aircraft has just been built must, on application from the operating enterprise concerned, issue a certificate indicating whether the station complies with these regulations. The certificate, which may be in a form determined by the administration which issues it, must include the particulars mentioned in 492. It must be replaced as soon as possible by a licence from the administration of the country of registration.

The administration which issues the certificate must send an appropriate advice to the administration responsible for the grant of the licence. The holder of the certificate must comply with the regulations which apply to the holder of a licence.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 246-E
15 September, 1959SUB-COMMITTEE 7ASUMMARY RECORDSixth Meeting - Sub-Committee 7A (General)

Wednesday, 9 September 1959 at 09.30 h.

Chairman : Mr. P. Bouchier (Belgium)Vice-Chairman: Mr. Martín Flores Cantero (Mexico)

The Chairman submitted the Agenda (Document No. DT 99), which was thereupon adopted.

The Sub-Committee adopted Document No. 112 (Minutes of the First Meeting), without amendment.

The Chairman submitted Document No. 129 (Minutes of the Second Meeting), which was adopted, too, without amendment.

The Delegate of Israel proposed a change in the Annex to Document No. 129, new version of No. 492 of the Radio Regulations (at the beginning, read: "shall mention" instead of "mentions"). The Annex, thus amended, was adopted.

The Chairman said he intended to submit a report to Committee 7 whenever consideration of an article was completed. If at all possible, he would submit, at the Sub-Committee's next meeting, the report intended for perusal at Committee 7's next full meeting.

He thereupon submitted Finnish proposal 1653 for discussion (Article 26, authority of the Master). There was no seconder.

He then submitted Finnish proposal 1654. Since the Finnish Delegation was not represented, discussion thereon was postponed.

The Sub-Committee then considered proposal 1655, by Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, concerning No. 566. The Delegations of Indonesia, New Zealand, South Africa, Australia and the United States, together with Colombia, were against the inclusion of references to the rules applied by agencies and Administrations in the Regulations.



The Delegations of Sweden and Norway did not insist and the Chairman considered that proposal 1655 had been withdrawn.

The Sub-Committee thereupon turned to United States proposal 4101, dealing with No. 566. The Delegation of Israel seconded. The Delegation of the United States called for postponement of the discussion until United States proposal 4074, about Article 24, had been considered. The Delegation of Spain demanded an intelligible translation of the proposal for its guidance when the proposal came up for discussion. The Delegation of the United Kingdom could agree to postponement until Article 24 came up for discussion, but felt that the existing wording met all requirements. The Delegations of Spain and Israel said that drafting changes could suitably be made in Article 26.

The Chairman thereupon turned to Article 43, and submitted United Kingdom proposal 2667 and Czechoslovak proposal 4704, dealing with No. 1010. The Delegation of the United States supported proposal 2667. There was a lengthy discussion (speakers: Delegates of France, Italy, China, Portugal, Pakistan, Canada, Norway, Israel, Denmark, Indonesia and the United States), and proposals 2667 and 4704 were both rejected. It was decided to keep No. 1010 as it stood. The Delegation of Israel suggested that certain telephone rules should be mentioned. The Delegation of Pakistan pointed out that the spelling table would have to be known by radiotelephone station staff. The Delegation of Italy supported the Israeli suggestion, and so did the Delegation of Colombia. It was agreed that the Delegation of Israel should prepare a written proposal.

The Chairman then submitted proposal 2668 (of the United Kingdom) and Czechoslovak proposal 4705 which was closely similar. They were supported by the Delegations of Norway, Canada and Iceland. The Delegation of Israel proposed a small drafting improvement to the English text of No. 1012 ("shall" to be used). The Delegation of China suggested that the two conditions in No. 1012 according to the United Kingdom proposal should be inverted, and that the aim be mentioned first, and, thereafter, the conditions. The Delegation of the United Kingdom could accept the suggestion. The Sub-Committee approved the changes thus proposed in No. 1012, unanimously. The trilingual working party was asked to draft a new text for a second reading. The Sub-Committee then turned to Article 45, Section 1 (meteorology). The French proposal 2676, dealing with No. 1048, was supported by the Delegations of the United Kingdom and India. There was much discussion (in which the Delegations of Sweden, Norway, Belgium, France, Italy, South Africa, the United States,

Pakistan, the Belgian Congo, Indonesia and the United Kingdom took part). The Chairman called for a vote. Should the text be left unchanged, or should the French proposal be amended to read either "shall not exceed" or "should not exceed"? In the end it was unanimously decided in favour of "shall not exceed".

The Chairman announced a Belgian communication about proposals 2678 and 2679 (Belgium), dealing with No. 1055. The Delegation of Belgium pointed out that those proposals could be considered only when Sub-Committee 7C had come to a decision on the United Kingdom proposals 4518 and 4519.

The Delegation of France reminded the meeting of its proposal 2677, dealing with No. 1050 and put on one side. The proposal was tacitly adopted by the Sub-Committee.

The Sub-Committee then turned to United Kingdom proposals 2680 and 2681. The Delegation of Italy, represented by Mr. A. Caruso, Chairman of Sub-Committee 7D, said the Sub-Committee felt that the two proposals had to be considered, and recommended them, subject to a discussion of the problem of rates. The Delegation of China wanted mention made of aeronautical land stations too. The Delegation of the United Kingdom accepted the change. The Delegations of the Belgian Congo, Norway and Indonesia did not believe that aeronautical stations could handle medical advice. Finally, the Chairman called for a vote on the proposal and amendment suggested. The United Kingdom proposal with the Chinese amendment, was adopted by eighteen votes to nine with four abstentions, and referred to the trilingual drafting party.

The Chairman read out the schedule for the next week. Agenda for the next meeting : Article 24, adoption of a set of minutes, if available, and further consideration of the items shown on page 2 of Document No. 112.

The meeting rose at 12.15 p.m.

Reporter
R. Monnat

Chairman
P. Bouchier

Annex : 1

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A N N E X

NEW VERSIONS PROPOSED FOR THE RR

CHAPTER X

Article 22

Licences

492 § 4.

The government which issues a licence to a mobile station shall clearly mention therein the particulars of the station, including its name call sign and public correspondence category, as well as the general characteristics of the installations. (Amendment concerning the English text only).

CHAPTER XVI

Article 43

Experimental Stations

1012 § 3.

The Administrations concerned fix the maximum power of experimental stations, having regard to the purpose for which their establishment has been authorized and the conditions under which they are to work.

Article 45

Special Services

1048 § 4.

(1) Meteorological messages specially intended for all ship stations shall in principle be sent in accordance with a definite timetable, and, as far as possible, at times when they can be received by ship stations with only one operator. In radiotelegraphy the transmission speed shall not exceed sixteen (16) words a minute.

1050 §

(3) Meteorological warning messages for the maritime mobile service shall be transmitted without delay. They must be repeated at the end of the first silence period which follows (see 733 and 827) as well as at the end of the first silence period which occurs in the working hours of a ship station having a single operator. They shall be preceded by the safety signal and sent on the frequencies laid down in 946.

Section III

Medical Advice

1057 b)

§ 8 b) Mobile stations requiring medical advice may obtain it through any of the land stations shown as providing this service in the List of Special Service Stations.

§ 8 c) Radiotelegrams and radiotelephone calls concerning medical advice may be prefixed by the urgency signal (see 932-942).

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 247-E
15 September, 1959PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7

ISRAEL (STATE OF)

ProposalsARTICLE 37Number of
proposal

- 5493 866 Replace the present text by the following:
- reg 3 (1) In cases of distress, urgency and safety the speed of messages shall not exceed
- a) in radiotelegraphy 16 words per minute,
 - b) in radiotelephony ordinary dictation speed spoken distinctly and using a clear language.
- 5494 868 Replace the present text by the following:
- (1) In distress the international distress frequencies to be used shall be
- a) for radiotelegraph stations working in the authorized band between 405 and 535 kHz the frequency of 500 kHz (see 714) preferably with class A2 emission,
 - b) for radiotelephony stations working in the authorized band between 1605 and 2850 kHz the frequency of 2182 kHz (see 813) preferably with class A3 emission.
- 5495 869 Replace the present text by the following:
- (2) Stations equipped for VHF telephony in the band between 156 and 162 MHz may in distress use the frequency of 156.8 MHz.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 248-E
16 September 1959SUB-COMMITTEE 7ASUMMARY RECORDSeventh Meeting of Sub-Committee 7A
(General Operating Conditions)

Monday, 14 September 1959, 10.00 hours

Chairman: Mr. P. Bouchier (Belgium)Vice-Chairman: Mr. Martin Flores Cantero (Mexico)

The Chairman, opening the meeting, congratulated the Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the great scientific feat achieved by that country in landing a rocket on the moon on 13 September 1959 (rousing applause).

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics thanked the Sub-Committee. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was anxious to further the cause of peace and to increase the sum of man's knowledge.

The Sub-Committee then turned to the proposals relating to Article 24. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Proposal 1533, supported by the Federal German Republic, was submitted for discussion. Ireland was also in favour of a licence for operators. Perhaps a working party could be set up to draw up a specimen document? The United States, France, Italy, China, Indonesia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Belgium felt that the problems connected with the right to operate came within the province of national legislations or of other international organizations. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said it was above all else thinking of the introduction of some degree of standardization in existing practices. Canada and China could support the principle involved, since in the long run an operator might well decline in skill. In the end, the Chairman called for a vote. The proposal was rejected by 24 votes to 11, with one single abstention. India inquired whether there were proposals which concerned land mobile stations too.

The Chairman: no proposals related to such stations.



The Sub-Committee turned to Section I (general provisions of Article 24). United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Proposals 1534 and 1535 came up for discussion. They were supported by France, subject to a drafting amendment. The United States said that the question of the use of radiotelephone equipment by third parties was the subject of its Proposal 4074 too. Perhaps the matter might be referred to a working party? Portugal thought it should be made clear that radiotelephone equipment could not be used by just anybody. Italy and Indonesia supported this remark, and pointed out that in any event No. 500 would require amendment. China emphasized that with aeroplanes it was necessary to be authorized to open a public service if the station was to be used by third parties.

The Chairman observed that there seemed to be general agreement on the principle involved, and proposed, in accordance with the United States suggestion, the setting-up of a little working party with a United States chairman. Portugal, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Indonesia, and China were invited to attend. Italy inquired whether the proposal would enable the public to use radiotelephony on board a boat. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that it did, in fact, envisage the possibility of allowing passengers and crew to use such equipment. Whereupon Italy pointed out that the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations were mute on that point. France had been under the impression that the use of radiotelephone equipment on the bridge by any ship's officer was to be authorized, and did not believe that the proposal went any further. Israel said that nobody should be allowed to enter the wireless operator's cabin, so that secrecy might be preserved. Portugal thought that provided the operator remained responsible, there was no call to amend the Radio Regulations to allow a ship's officer to use radiotelephony when the ship entered harbour. The United States felt that all that had been said would be useful to the working party. Proposal 4074 might be adapted to the views expressed. The Chairman asked whether the United States would explain exactly what its Proposal 4074 implied. The United States then commented on its proposal. The first six lines dealt with the use of the teleprinter and radiotelephone equipment by third parties, under the eye of a certified operator.

The Sub-Committee thereupon turned to the proposals dealing with No. 501. Norway thought that United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Proposal 1542 should be considered at the same time, while France felt that if No. 501 was to be deleted, as suggested in United States

Proposal 4062, then there would surely be no call to discuss other proposals dealing with that same number. Israel and Brazil backed United States Proposal 4062. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics endorsed United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Proposal 1542, subject to certain amendments. Italy and the United States supported the Dutch proposal, 1538. Indonesia, too, felt able to support 1538 but felt that the text should apply, in a general way, to all stations capable of causing harmful interference. There was a lengthy discussion. Finally, it was decided that No. 501 should be amended on the lines of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposal, as supplemented by Indonesia. The United States then gave its attitude to No. 501; it would depend on the qualifications required for the operator's certificate.

The Chairman, for the time being, felt unable to begin a discussion on such qualifications. Australia inquired whether, as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understood it, every crew member would have to hold the certificate. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Netherlands said their proposals would take care of that point. Israel observed that were No. 501 to be dropped, the conditions prescribed by the certificate would apply to frequencies above 30 Mc/s, and supported the United States Proposal 4062. China thought that all domestic services using frequencies above 30 Mc/s should be protected; allowance should be made for that, with an eye to very high-flying aircraft. Canada pointed out that the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland were in fact pursuing the same end by different means, i.e., to delete the 30 Mc/s limit in No. 501 and to provide for all possible interference. Argentina wanted to know whether, when speaking of the requirements set forth in Nos. 500, 501 and 502, delegations had in mind the person using the station. Was the certificate compulsory for the pilot and other members of the crew? When the certificate was held by either pilot or co-pilot, it might well be that there was no operator on board.

The Chairman called for a vote on United States Proposal 4062, to the effect that No. 501 should be dropped. The proposal was rejected by 24 votes to 12, with 2 abstentions.

After some discussion, it was agreed to refer the study of amendments to Nos. 500, 501, and 502 to Working Group 7A2, set up under Mr. Orr (United States). Italy would take part.

The Chairman said the Steering Committee had asked the working groups to press on with all possible speed. Documents Nos. 178 and 179 would be on the agenda for the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 12.40.

Rapporteur:

R. Monnat

Chairman:

P. Bouchier

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 249-E
16 September 1959COMMITTEE 4

LIBYA (U.K. of)

Explanation of Doc. 105 - 25 August 1959

The Copenhagen Plan, having been drawn up some years before Libya gained its independence, and before a broadcasting service for Libya was conceived, no consideration was given to the real needs of the country and the problems of coverage it might have to face. Only two frequencies were allocated, one a shared frequency and one in the common band of 1,484 kc/s. Only the first could have any success in covering the coastal belt which it was intended the frequencies should serve, and it was limited to that part of the coast in the region of the transmitter, namely the coastal zone of Tripolitania.

Even though the highest population density is found in the coastal belt there still remains, in this new kingdom, the need to reach those scattered communities spread over the 1,000,000 square kilometres of Libya, and which have no alternative but radio by which to keep close contact with their fellow countrymen and to receive information of events of national and international significance.

Because of these difficulties the Libyan Government feels that the method most suited to the solving of these coverage problems may be through the use of vertical incident transmission. During periods of medium and minimum sunspot activity, however, this would require the use of frequencies in the tropical broadcast bands. Furthermore, there are technical and administrative reasons which demand that the transmitters are located on the coast north of parallel 30°N. We are thus obliged to ask that the northern limit of the zone be raised to 35°N - which would also achieve a symmetry with the 35° of the southern limit. This extension would serve other countries of North Africa which have similar coverage problems to ours and which suffer from the status quo of the Copenhagen Plan.

The Libyan delegation, in advancing this proposal, does not consider any action the Conference may take favourable to this request, as providing the ultimate answer to the needs of North African countries in respect of more medium wave frequencies, nor should there be any prejudice to requests for further M.F. assignments should other countries follow our recommendation (vide 5289 bis - Doc. No. 105) in the relinquishing of those frequencies which become redundant through the development of V.H.F. coverage. (Such action would be in the spirit of Resolution No. 3, request (1) of the E.A.R.C. final acts.) When this takes place, we can really see the I.T.U. Members as relatives in a "happy family".

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

Document No 250-E
7 October 1959

GENEVA, 1959

LIST OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE CONFERENCE

Nos 201 - 250

Document No.	Origin	Destination	Title
201	British East Africa	Committee 4	Proposal - Article 5
202	Republic of Korea	Committee 4	Proposal - Article 19
203	Republic of Korea	Committee 4	Proposal - Article 5
204	Federal Republic of Germany	Committee 4	Proposal - Article 5
205	Working Party 4F-1	Working Group 4F	Report of Working Party 4F-1 to Working Group 4F
205	(Rev) Working Party 4F1	Working Group 4F	Report of Working Party 4F-1 to Working Group 4F
206	Committee 3	Committee 3	Summary record - First meeting of Committee 3 2 September 1959 at 10 a.m.
206	Corr No. 1	Committee 3	Summary record - First meeting of Committee 3 2 September 1959 at 10 a.m.
207	Working Group 5B	Working Group 5B	Report - First Meeting of Working Group 5B 8 September 1959 at 3 p.m.
207	Corr No. 1		Amendment (submitted by the Delegation of Spain)
208	Working Group 7D2	Sub-Committee 7D	Report of Working Group 7D2 to Sub-committee 7D
209	Committee 4	Committee 4	Summary record - 11th meeting of Committee 4 4 September 1959 at 1500
210	Sub-Committee 7C	Sub-Committee 7C	Summary record - 4th Meeting - Sub-Committee 7C 4 September 1959 at 10 a.m.



Document No.	Origin	Destination	Title
211	Sub-Committee 7B	Sub-Committee 7B	Summary record - Third meeting of sub-committee 7B. 3 September 1959 at 10 am
212	Working Group 6C	Working Group 6C	Summary record - 4th meeting - 8 September, 1959 at 10.00 am
213	Committee 5	Committee 5	Summary record - 6th meeting of Committee 5. 2 September 1959 at 10 am
214	Committee 5	Committee 5	Summary record of the 7th meeting of Committee 5
215	Working Group 7C1	Working Group 7C1	Summary record - Working Group 7C1 9 September 1959
216	Portuguese overseas Provinces	Committee 4	Proposal - Article 5
217	Finland	Committee 4	Proposal - Article - concerning Broadcasting in the Frequency Band 415-490 Kc/s
218	United States of America	Committee 7	Amendment to proposal 4101
219	Working Group 6B	Working Group 6B	Summary Record - Second
220	State of Israel	Committee 7	Proposals - Article 43
221	State of Israel	Committee 7	Proposals - Article 44
222	Committee 4	Committee 4	Summary record - 12th meeting of Committee 4 7 September 1959 at 1500
223	Committee 8	Committee 8	Summary record - First meeting - 25 August 1959 at 3 pm
223	Corr No. 1	Committee 8	Summary record - First meeting - 25 August 1959 at 3 pm

Document No.	Origin	Destination	Title
224	Secretariat		Schedule of meetings from 14 to 20 September 1959
225	Mexico	Committee 5	Application of No. 110 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement
226	State of Israel	Committee 7	Proposal - Article 29
227	State of Israel	Committee 7	Proposal - Article 30
228	Committee 5	Committee 5	Summary record - 8th meeting - Committee 5 7 September 1959 at 10 a.m.
229	Committee 4	Committee 4	Summary record - Thirteenth meeting of Committee 4 8 September 1959 at 1500
230	Committee 4	Committee 4	Summary record - 14th meeting of Committee 4 9 September 1959 at 1500
231	Denmark, Finland Iceland, Norway Sweden	Committee 4, 5 and 7	Proposal - Article 9 and 33 and Appendix 10
232	Federation of Malaya	Committee 7	Proposal - Article 34
233	Ceylon, Ethiopia Ghana, Libya, Malaya, Morocco, Pakistan, Tunisia	Committees 4 and 5	Article 5 Table of Frequency Allocation 4 - 27.5 Mc/s
234	Working Group 6A	Working Group 6A	Summary record - Fourth meeting - 11 September 1959 at 1500.
235	Libya (U.K. of)	Committee 4	Proposal - Article 5
236	Sub-Committee 7B	Sub-Committee 7B	Summary record - Fourth meeting of Sub-Committee 7B 8 September 1959
237	Working Group 6C	Committee 6	Report by Working Group 6C to Committee 6
238	France	Committee 4	Proposal - Article 5
239	Federal German Republic	Committee 7	Proposal - Article 19

Document No.	Origin	Destination	Title
240	India	Committee 4	Proposal - Article 5
241	Committee 7	Committee 7	Summary record - Fourth meeting of Committee 7 11 September 1959 at 3 pm
241	Corr No. 1	Committee 7	Summary record - Fourth meeting of Committee 7 11 September 1959 at 3 pm
242	Working Group 4F	Committee 4	First report by Working Group 4F to Committee 4
243	Czechoslovakia	Committee 4	Proposal - Article 5
244	United Kingdom	Committee 7	Proposal - Article 33
245	Sub-Committee 7A	Sub-Committee 7A	Summary record - Fifth meeting 7 September 1959 at 0930
246	Sub-Committee 7A	Sub-Committee 7A	Summary record - Sixth meeting 9 September 1959 at 0930
247	State of Israel	Committee 7	Proposals - Article 37
248	Sub-Committee 7A	Sub-Committee 7A	Summary record - Seventh meeting 14th September 1959 at 1000
249	Libya (U.K. of)	Committee 4	Explanation of doc 105 - 25 August 1959
250	Secretariat		List of documents published by the Conference, 201 to 250

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 251-E
16 September, 1959PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 5

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

ProposalReference: Proposal No. 4884 in Doc. No. 27

When the procedure for the notification of frequencies was under study withing the Administration of the Federal Republic of Germany it was realized that due to the complexity of the problem it was difficult and even inexpedient to formulate a complete new wording for Art. 11 RR that would seem satisfactory in each respect. Therefore, the German delegation restricted itself to submit a general proposal (No. 4884) which is contained in Doc. 27 and which, in general terms, indicates some of the principles that in the view of this delegation should be followed in revising Art. 11 RR with the aim to achieve the so-called usage-list.

In the course of this Conference many well-elaborated proposals referring to this matter have been presented before the Committee 5, and this delegation is glad to state that in a certain number of these proposals those elements may be recognized that come near to the principles advocated in the general proposal No. 4884. Therefore, and in order to facilitate the work of Committee 5 this delegation sees no need for retaining the general proposal No. 4884 in Doc. 27 which herewith shall be withdrawn.

Nevertheless, this delegation will continue to cooperate in the relevant working-groups established for the purpose of revising Art. 11.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 252-E
17 September, 1959.COMMITTEE 5

C H I N A

. Explanation of Proposal No. 1275 (p. 302.1 Rev.1)

Generally speaking the Chinese Delegation would like to see the Art. 11 procedure of Radio Regulation substantially unchanged. Consequently we have only one proposal to submit for the consideration of this Working Group.

The fundamental objective of our proposal No. 1275 is to have a frequency list reflecting the actual usage of in-band frequencies only. We consider that the present RR No. 339, which permits the registration of out-of-band frequencies in column 2b on a non-interference basis is unnecessary; because such an assignment, based upon No. 88 of the Regulation, is not entitled to protection, and such an entry will serve no purpose for technical examination.

RR No. 339 may produce a wrong impression that international recognition could be obtained to some extent by means of such notification and thus have an undesirable result of encouraging the use of out-of-band frequencies.

The treatment given to the out-of-band frequencies by RR No. 339 gives confusion to RR No. 335 (findings unfavorable to 328). This matter has been fully dealt with in pars. 3.7.6.2 and 3.7.6.3 of the I.F.R.B. Report.

For these reasons as stated above, we propose that RR No. 339 be deleted. This will not affect the use of out-of-band frequencies in accordance with RR No. 88, but has the advantage of simplifying the registration work and keeping a clear record of in-band frequencies, which only is useful to the Administrations as well as to the I.F.R.B.

As a result of this deletion, there may be some editorial modifications which should be made in the related provisions for the sake of clarity. We will trust the Editorial Group to do so if necessary.



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 253-E (Rev.)
17 September, 1959

COMMITTEE 5

MEXICO

DRAFT RESOLUTION

The International Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959,

having noted:

the general inacceptability of the draft high-frequency broadcasting plans prepared by the I.F.R.B., with technical standards lower than those adopted at the Mexico City International High-frequency Broadcasting Conference;

being convinced:

that the extraordinary quantity of requirements submitted by Administrations to the I.F.R.B. when requested to bring them up to date can only be accommodated by appreciably lowering technical standards;

realizing:

that the application of reduced standards has not given the desired general satisfaction and that the use of higher standards such as those proposed by the International Radio Consultative Committee would also give rise to dissatisfaction, because of the necessary decrease in assignments for the various Administrations over those contained in the Mexico City Basic Plan;

aware:

that in the absence of a draft plan generally accepted, or likely to be applied, extension of the high-frequency broadcasting exclusive bands would mean the immediate occupation thereof, with the result that the present unsatisfactory state of affairs would be speedily reproduced;

acknowledging nevertheless

that countries

- a) recently created;
- b) which have not had an opportunity of submitting their requirements to the high-frequency broadcasting conferences;
- c) which cannot yet do so;

should be given reasonable consideration in whatever plan might be capable of being put into force,



hereby resolves:

1. Not for the time being to extend any of the high-frequency broadcasting bands;
2. to examine the requirements submitted by the delegations of the following countries : Spain, Ghana, Israel..... and to attempt to engineer them down to a minimum compatible with the facilities that can be obtained in the Mexico City Basic Plan, applying the technical standards and principles laid down in the International High-Frequency Broadcasting Agreement, (Mexico City, 1949);
3. to reserve a number considered adequate to cope with tentative assignments for additional requirements before the Plan is put into operation;
4. to make a proportional reduction in the number of frequency-hours for the countries included in the Mexico City Basic Plan, in the corresponding bands and in consultation with their delegations;

instructs the I.F.R.B

- a) to make the necessary alterations in the Mexico City Basic Plan so as to accommodate the agreed requirements with the countries that have recently acceded to it;
- b) to draw up a draft Mexico City Basic Plan, revised, and send it to Administrations for study and comment;
- c) to endeavour to include therein such feasible amendments as may be suggested by Administrations and to send the new draft to them for consideration and possibly approval;
- d) that, should it be accepted by the majority, a draft should be made of the new edition of the Mexico City Basic Plan for equinox and December 70 and for June, equinox and December, 12 and 125; the drafts should be sent to Administrations for their comments and suggestions for possible amendments which should be incorporated to the greatest possible extent, with a view to making them generally acceptable;

instructs the Administrative Council:

to observe the progress made in the preparation of these draft plans and, when it thinks the time has come, to convene a High-Frequency Broadcasting Conference to examine, review and possibly approve these drafts for implementation at a date and with a procedure which it shall establish to that effect.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No.253-E
17 September, 1959

COMMITTEE 5

MEXICO

DRAFT RESOLUTION

The International Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959,
having noted

the general inacceptability of the draft high-frequency
broadcasting plans prepared by the I.F.R.B., with technical standards
lower than those adopted at the Mexico City International High-frequency
Broadcasting Conference,

being convinced

that the extraordinary quantity of requirements submitted by
Administrations to the I.F.R.B when requested to bring them up to date
can only be accommodated by appreciably lowering technical standards,

realising

that the application of reduced standards has not given the
desired general satisfaction and that the use of higher standards such
as those proposed by the C.C.I.R. would also give rise to dissatisfaction,
because of the necessary decrease in assignments for the various
Administrations over those contained in the Mexico City Basic Plan,

acknowledging nevertheless

that countries

- a) recently created,
- b) which have not had an opportunity of submitting their
requirements to the high-frequency broadcasting conferences,
- c) which cannot yet do so should be given reasonable consideration
in whatever plan might be capable of being put into force,

resolves

1. to examine the requirements submitted by the delegations of the following countries : Spain, Ghana, Israel..... and to attempt to engineer them down to a minimum compatible with the facilities that can be obtained in the Mexico City Basic Plan, applying the technical standards and principles established in the International High-frequency Broadcasting Agreement, (Mexico City, 1949);
2. to reserve a number considered adequate to cope with tentative assignments for additional requirements before the Plan is put into operation,
3. to make a proportional reduction in the number of frequency-hours for the countries included in the Mexico City Basic Plan, in the corresponding bands and in consultation with their delegations,

instructs the I.F.R.B

- a) to make the necessary alterations in the Mexico City Basic Plan so as to accommodate the agreed requirements with the countries that have recently acceded to it.
- b) to draw up a draft Mexico City Basic Plan, revised, and send it to Administrations for study and comment,
- c) to endeavour to insert in this draft the feasible amendments suggested by Administrations and to send the new draft to them for consideration and possibly approval,
- d) that, should it be accepted by the majority, a draft should be made of the new edition of the Mexico City Basic Plan for equinox and December 70 and for June, equinox and December, 12 and 125; the drafts should be sent to Administrations for their comments and suggestions for possible amendments which should be incorporated to the greatest possible extent, with a view to making them generally acceptable,

instructs the Administrative Council

to observe the progress made in the preparation of these draft plans and, when it thinks the time has come, to convene a High-frequency Broadcasting Conference to examine, review and possibly approve these drafts for implementation at a date and with a procedure which it shall establish to that effect.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 254-E
17 September 1959PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

ProposalARTICLE 5Number of
proposal

5497

Frequency Band and (Bandwidth) kc/s	Allocation to Services
415 - 490 (:75:)	Maritime mobile 24 (.c.) 25
510 - 525 (:15:)	Maritime mobile 24 (.c.) 25

138. After this number, add the following note:

24(.c.)

In Hungary, the bands 415 - 490 kc/s and 510 - 525 kc/s will be used for the aeronautical radionavigation service on condition that interference is not thereby caused to the maritime mobile service.



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 255-E
18 September 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

Proposal

ARTICLE 5

Amateur service in the band 1.715 - 2,000 kc/s

Number of the
proposal

5499

145 In footnote 31, add YUGOSLAVIA to the list of countries mentioned.

Reasons:

The number of amateurs has increased considerably in our country in recent years. At their regional and general meetings, the Yugoslav amateurs have asked for the same rights as their fellow amateurs in the countries listed in 145.



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 256-E
17 September 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

Proposal

ARTICLE 5

Broadcasting in the band 510 - 525 kc/s

Number of
proposal

5498

138 In footnote 24), add at the end the name of the town
TITOVO UZICE.

Reasons :

The Yugoslav broadcasting system has been unable to find, within the framework of the frequencies allocated to Yugoslavia under the Copenhagen plan, a reasonably economic solution for the coverage by a single programme of the region of which TITOVO UZICE (44° N, 20° E), is the cultural centre.

The use of common international frequencies does not give satisfactory results.

As the transmitter is situated far from the sea (the minimum distance from the Adriatic is more than 130 miles in a straight line), it will not cause harmful interference to the maritime mobile service in view of the considerable attenuation involved.



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 257-E
18 September 1959

PLENARY MEETING

SITUATION OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES WITH RESPECT TO THE CONVENTION

I take pleasure in informing the Conference that an instrument of ratification of the International Telecommunication Convention by the Republic of Colombia has today been deposited with the General Secretariat.

for the Secretary of the Conference

C. Stead
Deputy Secretary



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 258-E
18 September 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7B

REPORT

by Drafting Group Composed of
Representatives of France, the United Kingdom,
Sweden, Federal Republic of Germany, and the United States
to Sub-Committee 7B

Section 580 (Proposal No. 4117)

Except for maritime radiotelephone service on frequencies above
23 Mc/s, a ship station shall not be used for communication under conditions
where such communications can be handled effectively by any established
land telecommunication system.

The Group was agreed on the above draft.

M. S. Orr
United States Delegation



CONFERENCE ADMINISTRATIVE
DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

GENEVE, 1959

PROGRAMME DES SEANCES DU 21 AU 27 SEPTEMBRE 1959

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FROM 21 TO 27 SEPTEMBER 1959

PROGRAMA DE SESIONES DEL 21 AL 27 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1959

Document N° 259-FES
18 septembre 1959

	21 Lundi Monday Lunes		22 Mardi Tuesday Martes		23 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles		24 Jeudi Thursday Jueves			25 Vendredi Friday Viernes	
	0930-1230	1500-1800	0930-1230	1500-1800	0930-1230	1500-1800	0930-1230	1500-1800	1800	0930-1230	1500-1800
PLENIERE-PLenary-PLenARIA						A					
Com. 1									E		
Com. 3											A
G.T. 3 A			F								
G.T. 3 B		F									
Com. 4							A				
G.T. 4 B			E							E	
S.G.T. 4 B 3	E										
S.G.T. 4 B 4					A						E
G.T. 4 C								H			
G.T. 4 D								E			
S.G.T. 4 D 1	I										
S.G.T. 4 D 2				I							
G.T. 4 E		E								A	
G.T. 4 F				E							
G.T. 4 G	A				E						
G.T. 5 A	F		A		F					F	



	21		22		23		24			25	
	Lundi Monday Lunes		Mardi Tuesday Martes		Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles		Jeudi Thursday Jueves			Vendredi Friday Viernes	
	0930-1230	1500-1800	0930-1230	1500-1800	0930-1230	1500-1800	0930-1230	1500-1800	1800	0930-1230	1500-1800
S.G.T. 5 B 1				*)							
S.G.T. 5 B 2											F
S.G.T. 5 B 3								F			
S.G.T. 5 B 4							F				K
S.G.T. 5 B 5		A									
Com. 6			C					A			
G.T. 6 A			C								
S.G.T. 6 A 3											G
S.G.T. 6 A 4				G							
S.G.T. 6 A 5	G										
S.G.T. 6 A 7										G	
S.G.T. 6 B 1				B 113							
S.G.T. 6 B 2					K						
S.G.T. 6 B 3	H										H
G.T. 6 C		C					C				
S.G.T. 6 C 3					B 115					B 115	

*) Au lieu de la séance du SG 5 B 1, auront lieu les séances suivantes des Sous-groupes régionaux créés au sein du Sous-groupe 5 B 1 :
Région 1, Salle F - Région 2, Bureau H - Région 3, Salle K.

The meeting of S.G. 5 B 1 is hereby cancelled and the following regional Sub-Groups set up by S.G. 5 B 1 will meet instead :
Region 1, Room F - Region 2, Room H - Region 3, Room K.

En lugar de la sesión del Subgrupo 5 B 1 se celebrarán las siguientes sesiones de Subgrupos regionales constituidos en el 5 B 1 :
Región 1, en la Sala F - Región 2, en la sala H - Región 3, en la Sala K.

	21		22		23		24			25					
	Lundi	Monday	Lunes	Mardi	Tuesday	Martes	Mercredi	Wednesday	Miércoles	Jeudi	Thursday	Jueves	Vendredi	Friday	Viernes
	0930-1230	1500-1800	0930-1230	1500-1800	0930-1230	1500-1800	0930-1230	1500-1800	1800	0930-1230	1500-1800				
Com. 7															D
S. Com. 7 A	D						D								
G.T. 7 A 1											K				
G.T. 7 A 2													K		
S. Com. 7 B						D				D					
G.T. 7 B 1															D *)
G.T. 7 B 2						I									
G.T. 7 B 3			I												
G.T. 7 B 4						G									
S. Com. 7 C														D	
G.T. 7 C 2			D												C *)
S. Com. 7 D											D				
G.T. 7 D 1 (Comptab. Accounts. Contab.)						H									

*) Après la séance de la Com. 7 - After the meeting of Com. 7. - Después de la Sesión de la Com. 7.

Note : Les Présidents des groupes ou sous-groupes de travail qui ne sont pas mentionnés explicitement dans ce programme convoqueront directement leurs groupes ou sous-groupes respectifs au moment opportun.

Note : The Chairman of Working Groups and Sub-Groups not mentioned specifically in this programme will convene meetings of their groups or sub-groups directly as and when necessary.

Nota : Con independencia de este programa, los Presidentes de Comisiones, Subcomisiones, Grupos de trabajo y Subgrupos de trabajo podrán convocar las sesiones que estimen necesario, incluso en horas distintas del horario normal.

G.T. = Groupe de travail - Working Group - Grupo de trabajo

S. Com. = Sous-Commission - Sub-Committee - Subcomisión

S.G.T. = Sous-Groupe de travail - Sub-Working Group - Subgrupo de trabajo

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 260-E
18 September, 1959COMMITTEE 6

REPORT

of Working Group 6C to Committee 6

In its 6th meeting Working Group 6C has accomplished the revision of Article 13 RR and prepared a revised text, which is attached in the Annex. The Sub-Groups 6C1 and 6C2, charged with the examination and re-drafting of Nos. RR 372, 374, 375, and 383-385, have terminated their work.

The main modifications of the existing text, which appeared necessary besides minor changes, are enumerated below:

- rev. RR 372 : The substance of RR No. 383 and a reference to Article 19 were included;
- rev. RR 374 : Reference to receiving sites and antennae and to the choice and use of transmitters and receivers according to RR Nos. 396 and 398 has been added;
- rev. RR 375 : For the selection of the class of emission regard has been given to the capability of interference rejection and the optimum spectrum utilization;
- rev. RR 378/379 The text has been expanded to cover also interference caused by aircraft stations communicating between themselves;

Section V (Identification of emissions) has been deleted with the view to include Nos. 384 and 385 in Article 19 as reported in Doc. No. 237.

All modifications have been accepted by the Working Group.

A. Heilmann
Chairman, Working Group 6C

Annex: 1



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A N N E X

ARTICLE 13

Interference and Tests

Section I. General Interference

- 372 § 1. All stations are forbidden to carry out:
- unnecessary transmissions;
 - the transmission of superfluous signals and correspondence;
 - the transmission of signals without identification, to which Article 19 applies.
- 373 § 2. All stations shall radiate only as much power as is necessary to ensure a satisfactory service.
- 374 § 3. In order to avoid interference:
- locations of transmitting stations and, where the nature of the service permits, locations of receiving stations must be selected with particular care;
 - radiation in and reception from unnecessary directions shall be minimized, where the nature of the service permits, by taking the maximum practical advantage of the properties of directional antennas;
 - the choice and use of transmitters and receivers shall be in accordance with the provisions of Regulations Nos. 396 and 398.
- 375 § 4. The class of emission to be employed by a station should be such as to achieve minimum interference and efficient spectrum utilization. In selecting the class of emission to meet these objectives every effort shall be made to minimize the bandwidth occupied, taking into account the practical and technical considerations of the service to be performed.
- 376 § 5. If, while complying with the provisions of Article 17, a station causes harmful interference through its spurious emissions, special measures must be taken to eliminate such interference.

Section II. Industrial Interference

- 377 § 6. Administrations shall take all practicable and necessary steps to ensure that the operation of electrical apparatus or installations of any kind including networks does not cause harmful interference to a radio service operating in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

Section III. Special Cases of Interference

378/379 § 7. Except in cases of distress, communications between ship stations or between ship and aircraft stations or between aircraft stations must not interfere with the work of coast or aircraft stations. When such interference is produced, the ship or aircraft station which causes it must stop transmitting or change frequency upon the first request of the land station concerned.

Section IV. Tests

380 § 8. (1) Before authorizing tests and experiments in any station each administration, in order to avoid harmful interference, shall prescribe the taking of all possible precautions such as the choice of frequency and of time and the reduction or, if possible, the suppression of radiation. Any harmful interference resulting from tests and experiments shall be eliminated with the least possible delay.

(2) Signals for testing and adjustment must be chosen in such a manner that no confusion will arise with a signal, abbreviation, etc., having a special meaning defined by these Regulations or by the International Code of Signals.

(3) For testing in mobile stations see Nos. 679 and 680.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 261-E
CORRIGENDUM No. 1
22 September, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

CORRIGENDUM

FIRST REPORT OF COMMITTEE 2 - CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

On page 4 replace paragraph 5 by the following:

"Noting the action taken by the Regular and Special Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly from 1956 to the present, the Committee decided to take no decision regarding the credentials submitted on behalf of the representatives of Hungary. This did not preclude the Hungarian Delegation from participating in the work of the Conference and voting."



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 261-E
18 September, 1959PLENARY MEETING

FIRST REPORT OF COMMITTEE 2 - CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

1. Committee 2 has held four meetings on 20, 24 and 28 August and 18 September respectively. The summary records of the first three meetings will be found in Documents Nos. 82, 108 and 176; the summary record of the fourth meeting will be distributed in the near future.
2. Acting within the framework of the provisions of Chapter 5 of the General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, Buenos Aires 1952, the Committee decided that -
 - a) since credentials must be signed by the appropriate authority, credentials submitted by telegram are not acceptable;
 - b) credentials which did not explicitly mention the power to sign the Final Acts would require to be completed prior to the signing ceremony;
 - c) the unreserved expression "full powers" covered the right to sign the Final Acts.
3. The Committee, following a preliminary examination of credentials which had been submitted, set up a Working Group composed of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Committee and representatives of the Delegations of the Argentine Republic, Spain, and Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Territories of the United States of America and assisted by the Deputy Secretary of the Conference. This Working Group was entrusted with the task of scrutinising the credentials which had been submitted. It held five meetings on 25 and 26 August and 4, 16 and 18 September respectively, during which credentials submitted were carefully examined by each member of the Working Group.
4. Having examined the reports of the Working Group, Committee 2 reached the following conclusions:
 - 1) The delegations of the following countries are duly accredited to exercise their right to vote and are furnished with the necessary powers for the signing of the Final Acts:

Australia
Austria
Belgium
The Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Burma
Brazil
Cambodia (Kingdom of)



Ceylon
China
Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories
and Territories under Mandate or Trustee-
ship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda Urundi
Korea (Republic of)
Cuba
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Group of the Different Territories represented
by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommuni-
cation Agency
United States of America
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Greece
India (Republic of)
Indonesia (Republic of)
Iran
Iceland
Italy
Japan
Kuwait
Luxembourg
Malaya (Federation of)
Morocco (Kingdom of)
Monaco
Norway
New Zealand
Pakistan
Paraguay
Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles,
New Guinea
Peru
Philippines (Republic of the)
Poland (People's Republic of)
Portugal
Portuguese Overseas Provinces
United Arab Republic
Federal German Republic
Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Roumanian People's Republic
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland
Sweden
Swiss Confederation
Czechoslovakia
Thailand
Tunisia

Union of South Africa and Territory of
South-West Africa
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Vatican City State

- 2) The delegations of the following countries are duly accredited to exercise their right to vote but so far are not furnished with the necessary powers for the signing of the Final Acts:

Albania (People's Republic of)
Argentine Republic
Bolivia
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)
Canada
Costa Rica
Spain
Ghana
Guatemala
Ireland
Israel (State of)
Libya (United Kingdom of)
Nicaragua
Territories of the United States of America
Venezuela (Republic of)

- 3) The delegations of the following countries are provisionally accredited in accordance with Chapter 5, paragraph 2(1)b) of the General Regulations:

Columbia (Republic of)
Mexico
Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)

- 4) The delegations of the following countries are duly accredited to participate as Observers:

Ecuador
Liberia

- 5) The delegations of the following Associate Members are duly accredited to participate in accordance with the terms of Article 1, paragraph 6, of the Convention:

British West Africa
British East Africa

5. Noting the action taken by the Regular and Special Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly from 1956 to the present, the Committee decided to take no decision regarding the credentials submitted on behalf of the representatives of Hungary.
6. The Plenary Assembly specified at its third meeting (Document No. 110, item 8, page 8) that Committee 2 should reach its conclusions within a period of one month, i.e. by 16 September. By 18 September no valid credentials had been submitted in respect of the following delegations present at the conference:

Iraq (Republic of)
Turkey
7. Since further delegations are still expected, Committee 2 suggests that the Plenary Assembly might authorize it to examine the credentials of such delegations on their arrival and submit a further report.
8. The Committee also suggests that it should re-examine the question of delegations which are still not authorized to sign the Final Acts, at an appropriate time prior to the signing ceremony. In this connection it proposes that the Plenary Assembly should set a deadline for the submission of credentials indicating that the delegations concerned are furnished with the necessary powers for the signing of the Final Acts.

F. Micotera
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 262-E
18 September, 1959

WORKING GROUP 6C

SUMMARY RECORD

Fifth Meeting of Working Group 6C (Interference, Monitoring)

Thursday, 10 September 1959 at 15.00 hours

Reference : Agenda of 8 September 1959, Document No. Dt 106

1. Summary Record of 2nd and 3rd Meetings (Documents Nos. 180 and 181)

The Delegate of France proposed the following amendment to the Record of the Second Meeting (Document No. 180) :

Item 1 2nd line: replace the existing text by:

'Item 3.2 RR 374 add at the beginning "The Delegate of France said that, during their second meeting, when examining Proposals Nos. 3256 and 3983, Committee 4 had felt that proposals relating to receivers should be the subject of a Recommendation".'

This amendment was agreed and the amended Record of the 2nd Meeting accepted.

The Record of the 3rd Meeting was accepted without comment.

2. Draft Proposal for Article 13, RR 374 and RR 375 submitted by Sub-Group 6C1 (Documents Nos. DT 104 and 103)

2.1 It was agreed to amend the proposal for RR 374 in Document No. DT 104 as follows:

Para 1. line 2 for "location" read, "locations"

Para 2. line 1 to read "-radiation in and reception from unnecessary directions ..."

Para 3. line 1 to read "the choice and use ..."

It was also agreed that the attention of Working Group 6B should be drawn to the final paragraph of the revised RR 374 and to the need to consider Proposals Nos. 3526 and 3983, Document No. 89 Corrigendum and I.T.U. Radio Circular No. 775.

The Delegate of France pointed out that receiver characteristics could not be measured at a distance and that it was weakening the Regulations to put in the imperative mood texts which could not be applied in practice.

2.2. In considering Document No. DT 103, the text submitted by Sub-Group 6C1 to replace the present text of Radio Regulations 375, the Delegate of India observed that the text is in no way an improvement over the present provision of RR 375. Chapter V of Radio Regulations deals with Interference and Measures against interference. The different paragraphs of Article 13 point to various measures to be taken to avoid interference and RR 375 indicates one such measure, namely the employment of class of emissions making use of the narrowest frequency bands, taking into account practical and technical considerations as well as the service to be performed, but the text presented in Document No. DT 103 unfortunately does not indicate any particular measure against interference.

As has been expressed by some delegations, there is no doubt that it is not always possible to choose a class of emission requiring the narrowest frequency band, considering various other important factors. The existing RR 375 covers all such problems. If the practical and technical considerations and the service to be performed demand that an emission of larger bandwidth is required, RR 375 does not prohibit use of such larger bandwidth. Hence the Delegate of India felt that the text of present RR 375 might be retained.

After further discussion it was agreed to defer consideration of RR 375 to the next meeting.

3. Draft Proposal for Article 14, RR 386-390 submitted by Sub-Group 6C3
(Document No. DT 115)

The Delegate of Israel said that there had not been time to examine the document before the meeting and that he was not prepared to discuss it in detail.

After some discussion it was agreed to defer further consideration of Article 14 to the next meeting.

4. Other Business

It was agreed that Proposals Nos. 1327, 1328, 1333-7, 1340, 1342, 3985 - 3990 and 5075 were not technical but more relevant to the work of Committee 5. Committee 5 should be asked to take these into consideration, with RR 398, when considering Articles 10 and 11 and give advice to Committee 6 on them.

It was also agreed that Sub-Group 6C3 should prepare a text of Article 14 and that the Chairman should prepare a draft report, both for submission to Committee 6.

A. Heilmann
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 263-E
18 September, 1959

PLENARY MEETINGPROPOSALS OF A GENERAL NATURE

Proposal No. (Yellow book)	Country, etc.	Subject	Committee to consider			
			4	5	6	7
1 (Page 2)	I.T.U. General Secretariat	Bringing the Radio Regulations into line with the RTg				x
2 (Page 2)	I.T.U. General Secretariat	Recommendations by the Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference (Goteborg, 1955) (B.N.R.C.)				x
3 (Page 3)	International Electro-technical Commission (I.E.C.)	Name of the frequency Unit			x	
5 (Page 4)	Australia (Commonwealth of)	Annexes 5, 6 and 7 to the Final Acts of the E.A.R.C. (Geneva, 1951)	x	x		
6 (Page 4)	Australia (Commonwealth of)	Annexes 8 and 9 to the Final Acts of the E.A.R.C. (Geneva, 1951)	x	x		
7 (Page 4)	Australia (Commonwealth of)	I.S.M. Frequency bands	x			
8 (Page 4)	Australia (Commonwealth of)	I.T.U. and I.C.A.O. employ standard symbols in documents				x
9 (Page 5)	Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden	Coordination of functions of Aeronautical and Maritime Mobile Services in Search and Rescue Activities. Use of Automatic Distress Radio Transmitter				x

ES
I.T.U.
GENEVE

Proposal No. (Yellow Book)	Country etc.	Subject	Committee to consider			
			4	5	6	7
10 (Page 6)	Denmark, Finland Iceland, Norway, Sweden	With a view to coordinating the functions of the aeronautical and maritime mobile services in case of distress the radiotelephony distress frequency 2182 kc/s should be used internationally for alarming and communication purposes.	x			x
11 (Page 6)	" " " "	The frequency 243 Mc/s should be used internationally for the purpose of locating in case of distress.	x			x
12 (Page 6)	" " " "	The emergency frequency 121.5 Mc/s should be internationally used in the aeronautical mobile service for radio liaison in case of distress in addition to the radiotelephony distress frequency 2182 kc/s.	x			x
13 (pages 6-25)	" " " "	Editorial Revision of Chapter XIII, XIV and XV of the RR (Atlantic City, 1947)				x
14 (pages 26-27)	France, French O.P.T.A.	1. Table of Frequency Allocations 2. Articles 10 and 11 3. Chapter XIII. Conditions Governing Operation of the Mobile Services 4. Chapters XIV. Distress, Alarm, Urgency and Safety	x	x		x x

Proposal No. (Yellow Book)	Country etc.	Subject	Committee to consider			
			4	5	6	7
14 (pages 26-27)	France, French O.P.T.A (Contd)	5. Appendix 9 bis. International code for Maritime Mobile Radiotelephony.				x
		6. Appendix 11				x
		7. Miscellaneous comments	x			x
15 (page 28)	Japan	Proposal to transfer certain provisions of the RR, and the provisions of the RA to the RTg				x
16 (page 28)	"	Alignment of certain provisions concerning the handling of Radiotelegrams with the provisions of the RTg. (See also Proposal No. 1.)				x
16 bis (pages 29-32)	Netherlands	Proposal for re-classification of the Radio Regulations concerning the Mobile Services	x (Annex 1)			x
17-29 (pages 33-38)	Sweden	Extension for application on a universal scale of the safety system for Radiotelephony on 2,182 kc/s, agreed upon at the Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference (B.N.R.C.), held in Göteborg in 1955	x (Proposal No.27)			x

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 264-E
19 September 1959PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 6

ISRAEL (STATE OF)

ProposalARTICLE 2Number of
Proposal

- 5500

85. Replace the present table by the following :

Band		Frequency Range	Designation
Group	Number		
hHz	1	3 - 30	Myriametric
	2	30 - 300	Kilometric
	3	300 - 3000	Hectometric
MHz	4	3 - 30	Decametric
	5	30 - 300	Metric
	6	300 - 3000	Decimetric
GHz	7	3 - 30	Centimetric
	8	30 - 300	Millimetric
	9	300 - 3000	Decimillimetric

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 265-E
19 September, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7B

REPORT

OF THE SPECIAL WORKING PARTY (No. 721 OF RADIO REGULATIONS)

TO

SUB-COMMITTEE 7B

At the meeting of Sub-Committee 7B on September 17, a small working party was designated with participation from Finland, France, Israel, Norway, U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom to consider Proposals Nos. 1966 and 1966 bis to RR 721, (Yellow Book, page 478 Revision 1).

The working party met on September 18, and agreed upon the following new text of RR 721 :

721 (2) However, in order to reduce interference in regions of heavy traffic, Administrations may consider the requirements of 720 as satisfied when the calling frequencies assigned to coast stations open to public correspondence are not separated by more than 3 kc/s from the general calling frequency 500 kc/s.

Odd J. Sandvei
Norwegian Delegation
Convenor

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 266-E
19 September 1959WORKING GROUP 6C

SUMMARY RECORD

Sixth Meeting of Working Group 6C
(Interference, Monitoring)

Tuesday, 15 September 1959, at 15.00 hours

Reference: Agenda of 12 September 1959, Document No. DT 1501. Summary Record of 4th Meeting (Document No. 212)

The summary record was adopted without comment.

2. Draft Proposal for Article 13, RR 345 Submitted by Sub-Group 6C1
(Documents Nos. DT 143 and 144)

None of the proposals in the two documents was completely satisfactory because of the emphasis on "spectrum utilization" rather than on "interference", and after discussion a proposal by the Delegate of the U.S.A. modified by the Delegate of Canada was accepted:

"375. The class of emissions to be employed by a station should be such as to achieve minimum interference and efficient spectrum utilization. In selecting the class of emissions to meet these objectives, every effort shall be made to minimize the bandwidth occupied taking into account the practical and technical considerations of the service to be performed."

The Chairman said that consideration of Article 13 was now complete and asked Sub-Group 6C1 to prepare a draft for submission to Committee 6 with the report from Working Group 6C. In preparing the draft the sub-group should take into account Documents Nos. DT 34, 103, 104, 120, 180 and 181 and the relevant paragraphs of the Summary Records of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Meetings.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Benton and the members of the Sub-Group for the work they had done.

3. Draft Proposal for Article 14, RR 386 - 390 Submitted by Sub-Group 6C3
(Document No. DT 115)

There was considerable discussion on this proposal which was not satisfactory to all delegations. It was agreed that Sub-Group 6C3 enlarged



to include U.S.A., France, U.K., India, Portugal, Canada, Australia, Netherlands, and South Africa should prepare a revised draft.

The points to be considered were:

1. The transmitting station interfered with was responsible for taking action to defend its frequency assignment.
2. In some cases the receiving station might communicate with the interfering station with prior agreement of the transmitting station.
3. The special positions of mobile stations and broadcast receiving stations should be borne in mind.
4. The normal sequence of events would be:
 - (a) The receiving station reports interference to the transmitting station.
 - (b) The source and characteristics of the interference are determined.
 - (c) The transmitting station informs the interfering station.
5. The provisions of RR 388 should be retained.
6. The sentence in parenthesis at the beginning of Document No. DT 115 should be retained.
7. The receiving station might not be in a technical position to identify the interference source and characteristics.

Rapporteur:

C. H. Secker

Chairman:

A. Heilmann

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCEDocument No. 267-E
21 September 1959

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE 5

SUMMARY RECORDNinth Meeting of Committee 5

Friday, 11 September 1959 at 9.30 a.m. - Room A

Reference : The Agenda Document No. DT 126, dated 10 September 1959The Chairman called the meeting to order and had the Agenda adopted.1. Summary Record of the Fourth Meeting (Document No. 167) :

Document No. 167 was adopted without corrections.

2. A general discussion on International Frequency List problems in the bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s allocated exclusively to the fixed services :The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was offered the floor. He expressed himself thus :

" The production of a frequency list for the fixed, land mobile, and tropical broadcasting services is of fundamental importance in the definitive settlement of the problem of spectrum usage.

" There are several ways in which such a list might be produced :

- by the use of 'technical principles';
- by the 'evolutionary' method;
- by basing the list on the frequency usage of Administrations, as revealed in the Master Radio Frequency Record.

" In the past, attempts have been made to draw up a list, whether based on 'technical principles' (the Provisional Frequency Board), or the 'evolutionary' method (work of the I.F.R.B. in implementation of the E.A.R.C. decisions). Both of these methods have proved impossible of application, and there is still no fixed-service list.

" The Delegation of the U.S.S.R., keenly interested in the problem of drawing up a frequency list for the fixed, land mobile, and tropical broadcasting services, considering that :

" - no list based on 'technical principles' can in present circumstances be produced;



" - use of the "evolutionary" method would unjustifiably hold up the production of an international frequency list;

" - in recent years, I.T.U. Member-countries have made strenuous efforts to transfer their assignments into the Atlantic City bands;

" - the fixed, land mobile, and tropical broadcasting assignments now lie, with but few exceptions, within the bands allocated to these services by the Atlantic City Table;

" considers it advisable to propose the following procedure for production of an International Frequency List for the fixed, land mobile, and tropical broadcasting services :

" 1) The frequency list for these services, together with the International Frequency List as a whole, should be drawn up and approved by this Conference;

" 2) The frequency list should be based on the fixed, land mobile and tropical broadcasting assignments shown in the Master Record on the date when the Conference began.

" 3) The list should continue to make a distinction between assignments 'registered' and assignments 'notified'. Assignments made in accordance with the Atlantic City Table and the other provisions of the Radio Regulations should be considered as 'registered'. Assignments which in any way run counter to the Regulations or the International Telecommunication Convention should be considered as 'notified'.

" 4) In the new frequency list, all assignments should bear the same date, whether they appear in the 'registration' or the 'notification' column; the date might be that of the signature of the Final Acts of this Conference.

" The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. considers that a list so produced would form a sound basis for regulation of the frequency spectrum, founded on the cooperation and mutual respect of all I.T.U. Member-countries."

The Delegate of Spain said that - as was shown, incidentally, by the I.F.R.B.'s report - the existing Master Record was unrealistic, and hence could hardly be used for production of a list. Furthermore, were the technical examination to be done away with, as proposed by certain delegations, the result would be a list which would be of no assistance at all to Administrations when they came to look for frequencies.

The Union should concentrate on producing a realistic list. Only an impartial body like the I.F.R.B. could tackle such a task.

He agreed with the I.F.R.B. that a "technical examination" of assignments was essential. But that in itself was not enough. The I.F.R.B. had to be armed with certain powers. Suggestions to that end had in fact been made, and would be considered by Sub-Committee 5A.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia would limit himself to the practical aspects of the matter. The I.F.R.B.'s "technical examination" (based, in itself, on highly questionable standards) might well result in a finding favourable to an assignment. That meant that the assignment would cause no interference, but gave no indication whatsoever as to whether the assignment was likely to suffer interference or not. Hence an assignment accepted by the I.F.R.B. might well prove to be unusable. And the other way round - when the I.F.R.B. issued an "unfavourable" finding, the Administration concerned was frequently obliged to use the "resubmission" procedure, monitoring in the reception area having shown that the assignment was in fact perfectly usable. Those two examples showed that the Atlantic City procedure was ineffective, costly, and useless; useless, because in the last resort it was Administrations which settled frequency usage problems between themselves. It would be a good deal better to leave Administrations free to choose frequencies for themselves, with an eye to the C.C.I.R. recommendations and such monitoring data as might be available. Entries would be made by the I.T.U. In such a fashion there was every prospect of a list vastly more practical than the existing Master Record, garnished as it was with a host of different "observations" in Column 13 as a result of the existing complicated registration procedure.

The Delegate of Greece, thereupon :

" At the time the first International Frequency List was produced, Greece had but one fixed station working in the band 4 to 27.5 Mc/s. Consequently few frequencies had to be entered in the list.

" In the last few years our Administration has installed some other fixed stations and we asked the Board to register the necessary frequencies. The findings of the Board were unfavourable, because of the congestion in the high-frequency fixed-service bands.

" On our insistence, some frequencies were entered in the list, but remarks indicating harmful interference were entered in the relevant column.

" We are at present faced with grave difficulties in the efficient running of our services and are getting many complaints from other

Administrations about harmful interference to their services. We are also suffering serious interference ourselves.

" We consider that other small, developing countries are in the same position as Greece, and hence we propose that the question be examined by the Conference, with a view to finding some means of meeting the essential frequency requirements for the good operation of their fixed services."

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland did not consider that the fixed-service problem was insoluble. A good many recorded frequencies were not in fact used. And, with the exception of the newer countries, the requirements of Administrations had become stable. More international cables were coming into service, which should lead to a decrease in frequency requirements.

The list might be produced in the following fashion :

- 1) frequencies might be transferred from the Master Record to the new list;
- 2) the information given might be supplemented by technical data;
- 3) the information might be supplemented by data relating to hours of use.

The list thus evolved would show actual requirements and usage, and would give satisfaction to the younger countries.

The Delegate of Israel felt that the Conference ought to provide the wherewithal and the procedures for the list to show how in fact the spectrum was being used.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic said that call it what one might, there was a list for the fixed service and it was the only valid working document. It would suffice if the Conference made the requisite corrections therein. The problem would be solved.

The Delegate of Mexico explained how a list showing actual frequency usage might be evolved.

First of all, every assignment should be accompanied by an indication of the reception area and the times of use. Administrations should be required to attach a sheet to their requirement setting forth the calculations which had led them to consider using the frequency for a certain definite period during a particular phase of the solar cycle. Such calculations would be done in accordance with standards devised by the I.F.R.B., and the latter would merely have to check that they were accurate. A review of all assignments in accordance with that procedure might well be long, but the list so evolved would at least be closer to reality.

Notwithstanding, there would always remain assignments unused for technical or other reasons. Hence the I.F.R.B. ought to have an international monitoring network to show it what the situation really was.

The Delegate of Pakistan was no advocate of procedures whereby all supervision by the I.F.R.B. would be done away with. On the contrary, if the I.F.R.B. was to be able to strike out the frequencies unused, and to prune the Master Record of dead wood, it needed such powers of supervision. It seemed that certain Administrations, fearing lest they might lack frequencies when the time came, notified a good many more frequencies than they really required. Hence the I.F.R.B.'s supervisory powers should be reinforced. His Administration had made proposals under which Administrations would supply very full frequency usage information.

The Delegate of Colombia said that it was no easy matter to draw up an international frequency list. But a factor which made things easier was that solar activity was at a maximum.

It would be a grave mistake to try to produce a list from an unrealistic Master Record. The monitoring system contemplated would not elicit adequate data, and should be replaced by one which would identify stations and the new techniques used. He was no advocate of proposals that interference problems should be settled by direct contacts between Administrations. Such proposals were unrealistic because of the difficulties which their application would involve (difficulty of identification, delay in making contact, etc.). Only the I.F.R.B. could carry out effective coordination in that field.

It would be unrealistic to try to entrust the production of a fixed-service plan to the I.F.R.B. The plan should be worked out by the Administrations on technical principles.

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia considered that, since it had been possible to produce a plan for the maritime mobile service, it should be possible to do so for the fixed service. The Conference should therefore :

- 1) convene an international conference to settle the problems which arose in the fixed service, taking into account the requirements of the new countries;
- 2) provide that conference with all necessary guidance and recommendations.

The production of such a plan, in view of the experience gained should not be beyond the bounds of possibility, if Administrations proved willing to cooperate.

The Delegate of India said that all the members of the Conference, together with the I.F.R.B., were unanimous in recognizing that the present Record did not reflect the true situation, and gave no indication of the effective utilization of frequencies. It was urgent to produce a realistic list. Any delay in so doing would only serve to increase the existing muddle. The list should be produced by making a technical investigation for which concrete information would have to be provided, and also by checking by means of a network of monitoring stations.

A simplified procedure would have to be adopted to achieve that result without complicating the work of the I.F.R.B.

The Delegate of Bolivia considered that the I.F.R.B. should possess the legal and technical facilities to enable it to carry out its task. It should be in a position to carry out a thorough technical study, and to give to the young countries or those which lacked the necessary technicians, the help they needed in the search for frequencies. The existing frequency record could serve as the basis for the production of a list, and there should be frank cooperation between the Administrations.

The Delegate of Japan said that the preceding discussion had been most interesting, and reflected a desire to clarify the situation in regard to the International Frequency List. Better results could be achieved by the more active participation of the I.F.R.B. The fixed-service list should be produced by means of the so-called "evolutionary" method.

The Delegate of the United States thought it impossible to produce plans for the fixed service. It might have been possible to do so in 1948, but that possibility no longer existed. The sole method of producing a list valid for all countries was the so-called "evolutionary" method. He agreed with the I.F.R.B. when it said that it was impossible to produce a plan for the fixed services. The Conference should concentrate all its efforts on the action to be taken by the Administrations and by the I.F.R.B. to produce a realistic list.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. :

" It will be academic to ask how far the Master Radio Frequency Record shows present frequency usage unless we bear in mind how the document was produced.

" The Master Radio Frequency Record is of course based on the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference Agreement. Under No. 272 thereof, Administrations were to submit frequency usage information, while - to use E.A.R.C. terminology - information about changes in assignments were to be additionally entered in the Record.

" Thus it is that Administrations, i.e., we, are responsible for the quality of entries in the Record. We do not doubt that each Administration registered those assignments essential to the proper running of its radio services. How is it, then, that the frequency usage information assembled in the Record does not shew how the radio spectrum is really being used?

" Hence, when we hear it said that the entries in the Record are unrealistic, we are naturally led to propose that Administrations themselves should be responsible for supplying further details about the frequencies they use, and that they should register, or leave in the master Record, only those assignments which they really require. Many, however, object to this procedure, on the grounds that another authority - the International Frequency Registration Board - is required to watch over us and regulate spectrum usage.

" But have not such powers already been conferred on the I.F.R.B.? Has it not already used the 'technical examination' procedure? Has it not obtained monitoring data?

" The answer must be that the I.F.R.B. has had all these resources, including 'technical examination' and monitoring data. There was even the 'evolutionary' method. Notwithstanding, there is still no fixed-service list, although the I.F.R.B. was asked to produce one.

" In Section VII of its Report (Document 20), the I.F.R.B. reassures us by saying that as early as 1953 it became aware that no list could be produced. We owe a debt of gratitude to the I.F.R.B. for its heroic silence about this fact over six long years, in an effort, obviously, not to disappoint Administrations. We are obliged to inquire what the I.F.R.B. has done to produce a fixed-service list. It would be hard to find an answer in its report.

" A number of delegations are again proposing that the I.F.R.B. should be asked to produce a draft frequency list. The I.F.R.B. is once more being offered the same tools - the 'technical examination' and monitoring data.

" No matter how the members of this body (and even the whole of its staff) be disguised, we venture to think that its efforts to produce a draft list will come to nothing.

" This is a problem which Administrations themselves will have to solve. There can be no evasion of this issue, especially since the Master Record will provide a basis for a solution of the spectrum utilization problem."

The Delegate of Cuba said that a number of proposals had been put forward for the production of a realistic List. The really important thing was to have accurate idea of how frequencies were really being used. All relevant factors, including economic and demographic ones, had to be known.

Referring to a statement by a previous speaker, to the effect that the I.F.R.B. had awaited the opening of the Conference before explaining the state of the Master Radio Frequency Record to Administrations. Mr. R. Petit (a member of the I.F.R.B.) said that ever since 1952 the I.F.R.B. had been drawing the attention of Administrations to that very point, in its Annual Reports. Paragraph 7.6 of Section VII in the I.F.R.B. Report to the Conference described the action taken by the Board and demonstrated that the latter had lost no opportunity of seeking the co-operation of Administrations in making the information recorded in the Master Record conform more closely to reality.

The Chairman said that it was for the Conference to assess the activities of the I.F.R.B. As the list of speakers was not exhausted, the discussion would be continued at the following meeting.

The meeting rose at 12.30 p.m.

M. Joachim
Chairman.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 268-E
21 September, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

A G E N D A

Fourth Plenary Meeting

Wednesday, 23 September, 1959 at 15.00 hrs.

1. Approval of the Minutes of the Opening Plenary Meeting
(Document Nos. 55 and 111)
2. Approval of the Minutes of the Second Plenary Meeting
(Document No. 107: Corr. Nos. 1 & 2)
3. Approval of the Minutes of the Third Plenary Meeting
(Document No. 110)
4. Situation of certain countries with respect to the Convention
(Document Nos. 92 & 257)
5. First Report of Committee 2 (Credentials Committee)
(Document No. 261)
6. First Report of Committee 4 (Frequency Allocation Committee)
(Document No. 120)
7. Questions raised by Committee 3 (Drafting Committee)
(Document No. 223)
8. Allocation of proposals to Committees (Document No. 193: Add. No. 1)
9. Telecommunications and the use of outer space (Document No. 58)
10. Miscellaneous.



ADMINISTRATIVE
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21 September, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7CSUMMARY RECORDFifth Meeting - Sub-Committee 7C (Safety and Distress)

Wednesday, 16 September 1959 at 3 p.m.

Reference : Agenda of 10 September 1959, Document No. DT 134.

- 1.. Approval of summary records of second, third and fourth meetings
(Document Nos. 148, 171 and 210).

Document No. 148 - The Delegate of the U.K. desired the following statement to be added after the second paragraph of Item 2:

"The Delegate of the United Kingdom considered that type Class B emissions was outdated, and in certain circumstances could be harmful. It was not infrequent for several distress calls to be handled simultaneously by United Kingdom coast stations. In such conditions a ship in distress using Class B could render completely unreadable A2 signals from other ships in distress."

The Delegate of the U.S.A. desired to add Regulations 574 and 908 to those listed in the third line of the second paragraph, Item 2, and to change the words "provided for" to "prohibit the" in the sixth line of the same paragraph.

There being no objections, Document No. 148 was approved with the above-mentioned additions and correction.

Document No. 171 - The Delegate of the U.K. desired the last paragraph on page 1 to be changed to read:

"The Delegate of the U.K. opposed the proposal to make the transmission of the alarm signal compulsory, on the grounds that a sudden disaster to a ship could lead to only one minute being available to transmit information. In such a case it would be better if the ship sent as much of the distress message as possible. The viewpoint of the U.K. was supported by the Delegates of France, U.S.A., and Canada, who preferred the Atlantic City wording, 'is, as a general rule, preceded by the alarm signal'"



The Delegate of the U.K. desired his statement on page 2, fourth line, to read:

"The Delegate of the United Kingdom said there might well be occasions when the two-minute interval was unnecessary. However, if a ship was in distress, say, in mid-Atlantic, and sent the alarm signal outside a single-operator watchkeeping period, it would be essential to apply the two-minute interval. It might be better to alter 'when circumstances permit' to 'when considered necessary' in No. 877 of the Regulations."

There being no objection, Document No. 171 was approved with the above-mentioned additions.

Document No. 210 - The Delegate of Sweden stated that it was not his understanding that proposal 4407, mentioned on page 2 of the Minutes, and proposals 2451, 2459, mentioned on page 3, were within the terms of reference of 7C2.

The Chairman stated it was his intention to request 7C2 to consider Radio Regulation 881 within its terms of reference, as well as proposal 5118 in Document No. 65. The Delegate of the U.S.A. said that his notes showed proposal 2451 was referred to the Drafting Group and 2459 was to be stricken. The Delegate of Sweden stated that, if Radio Regulation 881 was to be considered in 7C2, he would like to have the language from the Drafting Group. The Chairman said he intended to defer consideration of 2459 until Regulation 901 was considered. It was generally agreed that 2451 is referred to the Drafting Group and 2459 would be deleted from the Minutes. With the above corrections, Document No. 210 was approved.

2. Report of Sub-Working Group 7C1 - Document No. 215;

Mr. Bes, Chairman of Working Group 7C1, stated that the Working Group 7C1 had held two meetings, and, as a result, he prepared Document No. 215. He stated that the Committee was unable to reach a decision on paragraph 4 of the proposed change in Regulation No. 232, which was to state the date paragraph 2 was to end; part of the Group wanted the date "January 1965", and others recommended that the next Administrative Radio Conference fix the date. He stated he had studied the Atlantic City Regulations and there were no specific regulations stating Class B emissions for distress would be prohibited; therefore, some Administrations may have been misled.

The Delegate of Canada said it was his recollection that the Sub-Committee had given considerable support to the Moroccan proposal 1007: "Class B emissions shall be forbidden in all stations, but

such emergency equipment as may be carried by ships on 1 January, 1960 shall be authorized to use them as laid down in Article 33 (see 712) until 1 January, 1965."

The Delegates of Denmark and Sweden were in agreement that spark equipment should be used for distress purposes only and that no new spark transmitters should be installed; this problem would solve itself. He said replacement should take place as soon as possible, and proposed to insert in paragraph 2 the words "shall be tolerated temporarily", and that the last paragraph be combined with paragraph 3 to read: "No new Class B transmitters shall be put into service, existing transmitters to be replaced as soon as possible, it being left to the next Administrative Radio Conference to set the date!" There is a whole fleet of vessels that will have to exchange spark for more modern transmitters such as transistors, and it is not possible to name the year this can be accomplished.

The Delegate of the U.K. replied to a statement that the problem was being based on theoretical instead of practical considerations, that this Conference was to draw regulations based on practical experience, and that it was not infrequent to handle five distress cases at one time. He said that no ship can pass from the North Sea to the Atlantic without going into British waters. He recommended the cut-off date for use of Class B for distress to be established as 1965. At this point, a recess was declared, following which the Chairman offered the following compromise:

"Radio Regulation 232 - The use of Class B emissions is forbidden in all stations except that such emissions may be allowed by existing installations until 1 January 1965 for distress calls and distress traffic only." A note would be appended to this, reading: "It is recognized that certain Administrations may have difficulty in meeting this date in all cases but these Administrations will make every effort to discontinue Class B transmissions as soon as practicable."

The Delegates of Sweden and The Netherlands supported; the Delegate of the U.K. supported, but suggested that the words "by existing installations" be deleted.

The Delegates of Denmark and Norway preferred not to have the note appended and would agree if the date were changed to 1967. The Delegate of Sweden also agreed to this.

The Delegate of Argentina questioned whether the U.K. suggestion to delete "by existing installations" might not mean that new installations could be continued. The Delegate of the U.K.

suggested a compromise date of 1966 if the note is to be deleted. It was agreed to change "installations" to "stations", and the date to 1966. This was accepted by all Delegates.

Radio Regulation 240 - Document No. 215 - was then taken up for discussions.

The Delegate of South Africa questioned the use of the word "emergency" and stated the present wording of Regulation 240 was "urgency".

The Delegate of the U.K. suggested making the word "frequency" plural.

The Delegate of Israel suggested that the wording be changed to "safety and urgency" and not "or".

The Delegate of Sweden suggested the word "alarm" should precede the word "distress".

The Delegate of Belgium referred to paragraph 950 using the language, "Distress, alarm, urgency or safety".

The proposed Regulation 240 was accepted and the wording was left to the Drafting Group.

3. Report of Sub-Working Group 7C2.

Mr. Embe stated that Working Group 7C2 held two meetings at which agreement was reached on the distress call procedure for telegraph, and that the text would be written up for consideration for their next meeting. He said he would prefer not to give a written report until the work is completed.

4. Consideration of Drafting Group Report.

The Chairman stated that Document No. DT 84 was not complete and had been amended. He stated he would prefer to wait and consider the amended document after it is issued. He also stated that Document No. 187 - Proposal 5453 - will be considered by the Drafting Committee.

5. Consideration of Article 37 (Continued).

Proposal 5422 (Document 166) by Brazil was taken up for discussion as the first item. The Delegate of Brazil stated that if the frequency 121.5 Mc/s were made available for ships to use with aircraft in safety operations, there was no thought of making it compulsory. The proposal was supported by the Delegates of China and Argentina.

The Delegate of Portugal did not think it practical for ships to be equipped with 121.5 Mc/s. The Delegate of the U.K. questioned the intention and stated that few ships were equipped with 121.5 Mc/s; further, he could not see the need and referred to Regulation 865 as sufficient to cover the problem. The Delegate of the U.S.A. stated the U.S. ocean station vessels were equipped with 121.5 Mc/s, and questioned whether the intention of the proposal was for distress or for routine air-sea rescue communications. The Delegate of China supported the proposal and was in agreement with the remarks of the Delegate of the U.S.A. The Delegate of the U.K. questioned whether the matter should be discussed in this Committee as it is a frequency assigned to aeronautical services; considered that the proper place for discussion is I.C.A.O., and I.M.C.P., for decision, and suggested the proposal be deferred, because 121.5 Mc/s may not be the frequency finally decided upon, as other frequencies had been proposed.

After some further discussion, it was agreed to defer decision until the Chairman discusses the proposal with representatives of I.C.A.O.

At 18.00 further discussion of Article 37 was discontinued until the next meeting.

6. Other business.

The Delegate of Sweden stated that he believed the terms of reference for 7C2 included the following Radio Regulations: 876, 877, 878, 882 and 886 to 889, and 913 so far as they relate to distress procedures.

He said that radiotelephony will be considered at the next meeting with all proposals on 886-889 being in the terms of reference. He further recommended proposals 2484 and 2485 (listed on page 3) be included in the terms of reference which relate to Regulation 897.

The Chairman stated that proposals 2459, 4436, 4488, 4437, and 2491 may also be considered to be in the terms of reference of 7C2.

The Delegate of the U.K. mentioned proposal 2490, page 3 of the Agenda, had been withdrawn and should be deleted from the Agenda.

The Chairman stated that 7C1 had completed the task presently assigned to them. He said a new agenda for the next meeting would not be issued, but he would put out a notice stating he would start with proposals on Section V.

The meeting adjourned at 6 p.m.

R.T. Brown
Rapporteur

G. Van A. Graves
Chairman



Documents of the Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1959)

Document No. 270 (Rev.) – available only in French and Spanish

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 270-E
21 September, 1959COMMITTEE 4REPORT OF THE AD HOC GROUP OF COMMITTEE 4

1. The Ad Hoc Group set up at the 12th Meeting of Committee 4 *) to study the practicability of increasing the allocation to the broadcasting service in the bands 4 to 27.5 Mc/s reports as follows on the result of its efforts.

The Group was constituted by one representative of each of the four categories shown in Document No. DT 86 drawn from the Delegations of the U.S.A., Ethiopia, Netherlands and U.S.S.R., together with Messrs. Gayer and Iastrebov of the I.F.R.B., and Mr. Hayes of the C.C.I.R., who participated in the work of the Group in an advisory capacity.

The Group met from 7th to 12th September under the Chairman of Committee 4, and from 14th to 21st September under the Vice-Chairman of Committee 4.

2. The terms of reference of the Ad Hoc Group are set forth in paragraph 6 of Document No. 222 and are repeated here for convenience :

"Taking into consideration the opinions expressed at the 10th Meeting of Committee 4 and other available information, the Group shall consider, subject to the proviso that the general structure of the Table of Frequency Allocations be not upset, the following :

- (i) whether any extension of the frequency space available to broadcasting in the band 4 - 27 Mc/s is practicable; and
- (ii) if so, by what means and to what extent, this extension could be met."

3. The Ad Hoc Group called upon the International Frequency Registration Board to furnish it with various information and statistical analyses in reference to the present use of the bands under consideration, which it found most helpful.

4. The Group, after careful study, concluded that certain expansions for broadcasting were practicable, as follows :

- A. providing for an exclusive allocation in the 7 Mc/s band of 7,100 - 7,300 kc/s to the Broadcasting Service in Regions 1 and 3 (Annex 1).

*) See Document No. 222



- B. enlarging the areas in which the frequency bands specified in No. 244 of the RR (Tropical Zone) may be used by the Broadcasting Service (Annex 2).

5. As to the possibility of introducing a form of operation based upon the principles proposed by Iceland *) for the Fixed and Broadcasting Service, the Group discussed this with the Head of the Iceland Delegation who suggested the addition of a suitable paragraph to cover such form of operation rather than operating pursuant to No. 83 of the RR. The suggestion was examined in some detail and advantages which it offers as well as objections to its adoption were considered. The Delegates of the U.S.A., Ethiopia and the Netherlands concluded that the suggestion was a form of sharing, albeit limited, and because of the inevitable impact of such sharing on the Fixed Service, could not find it to be practicable, except as permitted under No. 83. The U.S.S.R. Delegate supported the proposal made by Iceland and considered that this proposal would enable a more efficient utilization of certain parts of the frequency bands.

6. The Group considered whether in principle some reduction of the band now available for the Amateur Service at 14 Mc/s (Proposals Nos. 653 and 654) would be acceptable on a World-Wide exclusive basis, in order to provide for an extension to the 15 Mc/s broadcasting band. Because of the disadvantages that would result from the implementation of these particular proposals, the Group could not reach agreement that it was technically sound from the point of view of the Fixed Service.

7. The Group considered at great length and in considerable detail all of the proposals issued by the Conference up to the date of this Report for expanding the Broadcasting Allocations generally including proposals enumerated in Document No. DT 90 Addendum No. 2.

8. A procedure was first foreseen as to how any extended bands would have to be made available. In this respect, it was decided by the Ad Hoc Group, in case it is found absolutely necessary to increase the exclusive bands available to the High Frequency Broadcasting Service, any new frequency bands available to the Broadcasting Service could be on a planned basis, in fact would have to be if the requirements of new and developing countries are to be met to the general satisfaction of these countries. The previous existence of out-of-band broadcasting stations and assignments on frequencies in any new broadcasting bands, or elsewhere, up to the effective date of the Revised Radio Regulations, should not be taken into account in obtaining frequency assignments in the new broadcasting bands. The requirements of such stations and assignments should be considered on an equal basis with other requirements in obtaining frequency assignments in any new broadcasting bands.

*) See page 5, Document No. 189

9. Within its terms of reference and taking into account the opinions expressed in Committee 4, the Ad Hoc Group explored various possible courses of action which might lead to a practicable implementation of the aforementioned proposals and was unable to reach unanimous agreement that any extension of the broadcasting bands is practicable.

10. The view of the Delegate of Netherlands, supported by the Delegate of the U.S.A., upon the problem before the Ad Hoc Group is as follows :

Taking into account the various points of view expressed during the general discussion in Committee 5 on the High Frequency Broadcasting Plans, it is to be doubted very much whether any extension of the present High Frequency Broadcasting bands by itself will prove to be satisfactory, for the following reasons :

- i) If the requirements of new and developing countries and the existing out-of-band stations should be so large that they can only be met by applying decreased technical standards, the situation in the extended bands will be the same as, or even worse than, in the present Draft Plans or bands and consequently unacceptable to a large number of Administrations. For instance, if these requirements of the new and developing countries could be accommodated in the extended bands with reasonable technical standards, other countries would insist that their requirements, which have not been allocated in the present Draft Plans, should be accommodated in the extended bands. Thus, the demands for use of the extended bands will only provide a further overload of the bands.
- ii) In order to find a solution to the broadcasting problem, the following steps are necessary :
 - a) Committee 5 must thoroughly consider the possibility of reducing requirements to the actual needs.
 - b) Committee 5 must also investigate how the requirements of new and developing countries are to be accommodated in the Plan or by any other means considered.

Further discussion on the extension of the High Frequency Broadcasting bands will be fruitless until these matters have been decided.

11. The view of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. on the problem before the Ad Hoc Group is as follows :

The analysis carried out concerning the bands adjacent to the High Frequency Broadcasting bands showed that the

adjacent bands are practically used on a shared basis between the Fixed and Broadcasting Services. Taking into account that the frequency band occupied by a broadcasting station exceeds by six to eight times that of the bandwidth of a telegraph station, one might consider that the bands that are expected to be extended for broadcasting are, in fact, utilized by the Broadcasting stations.

Having in mind that after the Atlantic City Conference, Fixed Services started utilising to a great extent single sideband transmissions multiplex systems and some other new developments enabling them to provide on one channel, several telephone and telegraph communications, means that the utilisation of Fixed Service channels has become more effective. Furthermore, there appeared new means of radio communication utilising ionospheric, meteoric and tropospheric scatter systems.

Taking into account the existing situation and the fact that it is impracticable to remove broadcasting stations from adjacent bands and the necessity to allocate broadcasting frequencies to new and developing countries, and taking into account the desires expressed by eight countries, such as Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Libya, Malaya, Morocco, Pakistan and Tunisia, laid down in Document No. 233, it is suggested :

- (i) to leave the adjacent bands in shared use for Broadcasting and FX Services in certain parts of the Frequency Allocation Table according to proposals submitted to the Conference;
- (ii) to fix the period of three years, from the effective date of coming into force of the revised Radio Regulations, for the gradual clearing of the Fixed Services from the adjacent band;
- (iii) to allocate the cleared bands for the extension of High Frequency Broadcasting bands and to meet the new requirements.

12. The Delegate of the U.S.A., supported by the Delegate of the Netherlands, expressed the following view :

In essence, the situation which appears to confront Administrations at the present time, is that the Fixed Service bands were reduced by the Atlantic City (1947) Conference, in order that broadcasting could be brought in-band, and it was only some years later that the Fixed Service, for all practical purposes, was able to accommodate itself within the reduced spectrum space made available to it at Atlantic City. He considered that in view of the ever-increasing requirements for expansion and adjustment in the Fixed Service, it has become abundantly clear that the Fixed Service is not in any position to suffer any further reduction in its spectrum allocations. This situation prevails despite :

- a) the greatly improved techniques which have been adopted, by the Fixed Service (e.g. transmission of much more intelligence in shorter time and with reduced bandwidth), and
- b) the installation of alternate facilities (telephone cables, scatter circuits, etc.).

These facilities only partially satisfy the constantly increasing growth in requirements. Moreover, he considered that no means has been discovered in Committee 4 by which Administrations could be assured that out-of-band broadcasting would cease even if the Atlantic City broadcasting bands were expanded.

13. In considering the requirements of new and developing countries, and the opinions recorded in Document No. 233, the Ad Hoc Group concluded that it could not give specific consideration to the needs of these countries until such needs were known.

It was agreed that any proposal for extending the broadcast bands, in order to accommodate the requirements of this group of countries, could only be considered when the exact requirements are known and after Committee 5 had considered how the requirements could be accommodated. The Delegate of Ethiopia desires, and the Ad Hoc Group agrees, that some means be found to ensure that Committee 4 will further consider this matter if Committee 5 concludes that there is no other way of meeting the requirements of the countries which he represents.

14. The Ad Hoc Group agreed to suggest that Committee 4, at a later stage of its work, might consider the drafting of a document for the consideration of the Plenary Assembly which would bring to the attention of all Administrations the necessity of adopting new policies with respect to the services using frequencies between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s, if the situation confronting this Conference is to be changed materially before future Conferences again take up the question which has been referred to the Ad Hoc Group. Such policies, if considered appropriate for adoption by this Conference, would presumably have to suggest to Administrations that the spectrum between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s may not always be able to satisfy the ever-increasing requirements of all Administrations for frequency assignments to the several radio services now allocated space in this part of the spectrum. In other words, it is well-known that there are other means available today for the satisfaction of certain of these requirements. The fact that the use of such alternate facilities and techniques may be inconvenient and much more costly, must be weighed against the ever-increasing congestion now confronting all Administrations in the spectrum between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s and the consequent degradation of this precious international commodity.

15. The Ad Hoc Group recommends to Committee 4 that:
- a) Annex No. 1 be adopted.
 - b) Annex No. 2 be adopted.
 - c) This Report be accepted for discussion.
 - d) This Report be drawn to the attention of Committee 5.

E.J. Stewart
Acting Chairman

A N N E X 1

BAND : 7,000 - 7,300 kc/s

The Ad Hoc Group carefully considered the proposals for the modifications of allocations to the bands in the frequencies 7,000 kc/s to 7,300 kc/s, and observed :

- 1) that the sharing of the frequency bands between amateur, fixed and broadcasting services is undesirable and should be avoided;
- 2) that while it is desirable to have a World-wide allocation in these frequencies, it was not found possible within the Ad Hoc Group to attain such an agreement for the band 7,100 to 7,300 kc/s;
- 3) that a general agreement would best be obtained, therefore, through allocations as follows :
 - a) World-wide: 7,000 to 7,100 kc/s for Amateur Service
 - b) Regions 1 and 3 : 7,100 to 7,300 kc/s for Broadcasting Service
 - c) Region 2 : 7,100 to 7,300 kc/s for the Amateur Service
- 4) that a Resolution should be drawn up emphasizing :
 - a) that the band 7,000 to 7,100 kc/s is allocated on a World-wide basis exclusively to the Amateur Service and therefore that the Broadcasting Service should be prohibited from this band, and broadcasting stations operating on frequencies in this band should cease such operations;
 - b) that inter-regional Amateur contacts should be only in the band 7,000 - 7,100 kc/s and that the Broadcasting Service in the band 7,100 kc/s to 7,300 kc/s, in Regions 1 and 3, should make similar efforts so as not to interfere with the Amateur Service in Region 2; such being consistent with the provisions of No. 90 of the Radio Regulations.

This would improve the allocations available to Broadcasting in Regions 1 and 3 in the band 7,100 to 7,150 kc/s, and would at the same time improve the situation resulting from the different allocations within the regions. It would make available to the Amateur Service exclusively, on a World-wide basis, without infringements, the band 7,000 to 7,100 kc/s, therein resulting in an improvement of its allocation.

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A N N E X 2

BROADCASTING IN THE TROPICAL ZONE

The Ad Hoc Committee considered the proposals of Libya (No. 5289 as amended) and the U.S.S.R. (No.1058) in which an extension of the areas specified in No. 252 of the Radio Regulations (Tropical Zone) was foreseen. The Committee found the extension was practicable but the provisions of No.253 of the Radio Regulations should not apply. The revised text of the Radio Regulations incorporating this recommendation to Committee 4 is as follows:

No.252 (b) :

The whole of that area in Regions 1 and 3 contained between the parallels 30° North and 35° South with the addition of:

- 1) the area contained between the meridians 40° East and 80° East of Greenwich and the parallels 30° North and 40° North;
- 2) that part of Libya north of parallel 30° North
- 3) that part of the U.S.S.R. contained between the meridians 40° East and 80° East of Greenwich and the parallels 40° North and 43° North

However, the Broadcasting Service, in the following areas:

- a) that part of Libya north of parallel 30° North.
- b) that part of the U.S.S.R contained between the meridians 40° East to 80° East of Greenwich and the parallels 40° North and 43° North;

for the bands listed in No. 244, of the Radio Regulations has equal rights to operate with all services in the Tropical Zone with which it shares these bands.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 271-E
21 September, 1959.SUB-COMMITTEE 7BSUMMARY RECORDFifth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7B(Radiotelegraph and Radiotelephone Procedures
in the Mobile Services)

Thursday, 10 September, 1959

Agenda: Document No. DT 110

1. Continuation of Examination of Article 28 (Proposals detailed in
Document No. DT 93)R.R. 588 - Proposal No. 1730 (Japan) Page 425R1

It was agreed that this proposal be deferred for consideration when Article 33, Section IV was discussed.

R.R. 590 - Proposal No. 1687 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 416

There being no other proposal R.R. 590 remains unchanged.

R.R. 591 - Proposal No. 1688 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 416

There being no opposition this proposal was adopted, noting that the references might have to be changed when Article 28 was reviewed as a whole and also that "Nos." should be added.

R.R. 592 - Proposal No. 1689 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 416

There being no other proposal R.R. 592 remains unchanged.

R.R. 593 - Proposal No. 4143 (Morocco) Page 427R2

There being no support for this proposal it was not adopted.

R.R. 593 - Proposals Nos. 1690 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 416
1735 (United Kingdom) Page 427R2
4675 (Czechoslovakia) Page 427R2

Although Proposal No. 1690 was for no change, the Delegate of France said he could accept Proposals Nos. 1735 and 4675 which were the same in substance. There being no opposition, these proposals were adopted.



R.R. 594 - Proposals Nos. 1691 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 416
1736 (U. .A., Japan, Morocco, Nether-
lands, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R.)
Page 427 1R1

There being no opposition, these proposals to delete R.R. 694 were adopted.

R.R. 598 - Proposals No. 1743 (United Kingdom) Page 429R1
1713 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 421
1741 (Japan) Page 429R1
4165 (Morocco) Page 429R1
1742 (Poland - People's Republic)
Page 429R1

Proposal No. 1743 was that R.R. 598 be deleted - Proposals Nos. 1713, 1741, 4165 and 1742 were the same in substance - Proposal No. 1743 was supported by the Delegates of Indonesia and Portugal but the deletion of R.R. 598 was opposed by the Delegates of France, Japan, Morocco and New Zealand. The Delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out that it was the intention of his Delegation that the use of 2,182 Mc/s should be provided for elsewhere in the Regulation. He, and the other sponsors of Proposal No. 1743, were agreeable that R.R. 598 should be retained for the present with the addition of "or class A3 emissions on 2,182 Mc/s". The need for R.R. 598 should, however, be reviewed in the light of later decisions. There being no opposition, this was agreed.

R.R. 599 - Proposals Nos. 1714 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 421
4166 (U.S.A.) Page 429R1

Proposal No. 1714 was for no change but it was agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of Proposal No. 4166, which was purely editorial.

Section II bis - Proposal No. 4147 (Morocco) Page 428-1
Section III - Proposal No. 1694 (France, French O.P.T.A.)
Page 417
Section IV - Proposal No. 1715 (France, French O.P.T.A.)
Page 422

It was agreed to defer these editorial proposals until a revised text had been produced for this Article.

C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 100 - Proposal No. 4148 (Morocco)
Page 428-2

As this proposal impinged on those for Article 34 it was agreed to defer consideration until that Article had been examined.

R.R. 600 - Proposal Nos. 1716 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 422
1717 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 422
1744 (India) Page 429R1
4167 (Morocco) Page 429-1
4168 (Morocco) Page 429-1
4880 (United Kingdom) Doc. No. 25
and R.R. 601 - Proposals Nos. 1718 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 422
1719 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 422
1745 (United Kingdom) Page 429-1
1746 (United Kingdom) Page 429-1
4881 (United Kingdom) Doc. No. 25

The Delegates of the Argentine, France, the Federal German Republic, India, Indonesia, New Zealand, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States took part in a lengthy discussion that hinged mainly on which of the frequencies specified in R.R. 600-601 should be mandatory and which optional. It was agreed to set up an ad hoc Working Party to examine these proposals. (Since numbered Working Group 7B4). This Working Party would be convened by the Delegate of France and would consist of representatives of the Delegations of the Argentine, Brazil, France, Federal German Republic, India, Indonesia, Malaya, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America as well as Observers of the I.C.S., I.C.A.O., and I.A.T.A.

R.R. 825 (Proposed transfer to Article 28) - Proposals Nos.
1697 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 417
4151 (Morocco) Page 428-2

It was agreed to defer consideration of these proposals until Article 34 was examined.

Proposals No. 1698 and 1699 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 418

The Chairman announced that it had been agreed that Appendices 10 and 12 of the R.R. should first be examined by Committee 7B and that it would, therefore, not be necessary to await the outcome of any deliberations of Committee 5 before examining this proposal.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom asked whether the intention of this proposal was to eliminate two-frequency working and replace this by a system of working similar to that used in radiotelegraphy. The Delegate of France replied that the underlying need was to obtain a more flexible method of working which would remove the need for ship stations to carry possibly as many as 96 crystals. After a short discussion it was agreed to defer further consideration of these proposals, until Appendix 12 was examined.

Proposals Relating to VHF Radiotelephony

- a) Proposals Nos. 1702 - 1711 (Pages 419-421) and 4154 - 4163
(Pages 428-3 - 428-4)

The Chairman suggested that these proposals which dealt with VHF technical characteristics should be deferred and considered with related proposals for Article 34. This was agreed.

- b) Proposals Nos. 1700, 1701 (Page 419), 1737 (Page 427-1R1),
4130, 4131 (Page 424-3), 4152, 4153 (Pages 428-2 and 428-3)

f The Chairman said that those proposals concerned the frequencies to be provided on ship stations. They differed in respect of the limits of the Frequency Band specified and whether or not certain specific frequencies should be mentioned. He suggested that the meeting should agree the substance to be included in the regulations leaving the Frequency Band to be inserted when the Frequency Table had been decided. This was agreed and it was decided that the following should be specified in the regulations.

- (a) the calling and safety frequency 156.80 Mc/s.
- (b) the primary intership frequency 156.30 Mc/s.
- (c) all the frequencies necessary for their service.

It was also agreed that in respect of (c) there should be a suitable reference to the Appendix containing the Frequency Table.

Proposals Nos. 1712 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 421
4164 (Morocco) Page 428-4

There being no opposition these identical proposals were adopted.

Other business

- (i) The Delegate of India asked to be included in those participating in Working Group 7B2. The Chairman agreed.
- (ii) The Delegate of Portugal asked whether representatives of smaller Delegations who could not undertake full service on Working Groups might attend when circumstances permitted and The Chairman confirmed that they were free to do so at any time.
- (iii) The Chairman gave advance details of the Agenda for the next meeting.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

G.F. Wilson
Rapporteur

R.M. Billington
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 272-E
21 September, 1959

WORKING GROUP 4F

ADDITIONAL TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR WORKING GROUP 4F

(Footnotes in the Table of Frequency Allocations)

At its Twelfth Meeting on 7 September, 1959, Committee 4 referred the following matter to Working Group 4F (Document No. 222, first paragraph on page 6 and Document No. 145 (Rev.) refer):

"It was agreed that the question of the deletion of Section III of Article 9 should be referred to Working Group 4F to determine the nature of any footnotes to the Table of Frequency Allocations which might in consequence be required".

Sven Gejer
Chairman, Working Group 4F

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 273-E (Rev.)
25 September, 1959.

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 6

S P A I N

Proposal

ARTICLE 1

To avoid the prevalent confusion in the use of the terms "distribution", "allocation", "assignment", etc., of frequencies or frequency bands, it is proposed that the following be inserted in the Radio Regulations, ARTICLE 1, between Sections IV and V.

Number of
proposal

5503 SECTION IV-bis. DEFINITIONS FOR THE REGULATION OF FREQUENCY USAGE

5504 DISTRIBUTION OF FREQUENCY BANDS:

Division of the spectrum established by the Radio Regulations, into bands allocated for use by one or more specified services throughout the world or in an area or country as the case may be.

5505 ALLOCATION OF A BAND (OR FREQUENCY) TO A SERVICE:

A ruling, special agreement, or national arrangement which does not contravene the Radio Regulations, for the assignment of a given band or of a specific frequency for use by a specified service, throughout the world or in a given area or country.

5506 ALLOTMENT OF FREQUENCIES TO A COUNTRY OR AREA:

A ruling, special agreement, or national arrangement which does not contravene the Radio Regulations, for the assignment of one or more frequencies allotted to a specified service intended for use in a given country or part of a given area (within the area of the assignment).

Number of
proposal

5507 ASSIGNMENT OF A FREQUENCY TO A STATION:

Action by an administration whereby a specific frequency is allotted for use, for a definite purpose, by a radio station possessing specified technical characteristics which, as a whole, define the purpose for which that frequency is to be used. By extension, the set of data required for notification to the I.F.R.B. of a frequency assignment to be recorded in the Master International Frequency Register in accordance with the procedure in force.

Use of a frequency, in accordance with an adopted agreement, by a station possessing specified technical characteristics shall not constitute an assignment as specified above until the purpose for which it is to be used has been confirmed by action on the part of the Administration concerned. Pending such action, the frequency shall be referred to as a "provisional assignment".

CONFÉRENCE ADMINISTRATIVE DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

GENÈVE, 1959

Document N° 273-F
22 septembre 1959SEANCE PLENIERE
COMMISSION 6

ESPAGNE

PropositionsARTICLE 1

Afin d'éviter des confusions, trop souvent répétées, dans l'utilisation des termes "répartition", "attribution", "assignation", etc., de fréquences ou de bandes de fréquences, nous proposons d'inclure les définitions qui suivent dans le Règlement des radiocommunications entre les sections IV et V de l'Article 1 :

Numéro de la
proposition

5503 SECTION IV bis. DEFINITIONS RELATIVES A LA REGLEMENTATION DE
L'UTILISATION DES FREQUENCES

5504 Répartition des bandes de fréquences :

Division du spectre en bandes de fréquences qui sont attribuées dans le monde entier, dans une zone ou dans un pays, selon le cas, à un ou plusieurs services déterminés. Cette division est fixée par le Règlement des radiocommunications, par des accords particuliers ou par la réglementation intérieure d'un pays.

5505 Attribution d'une bande (ou d'une fréquence) à un service :

Disposition réglementaire, accord particulier ou disposition intérieure d'un pays en vertu desquels s'effectue l'assignation des fréquences d'une bande donnée (ou l'assignation d'une fréquence donnée) aux stations d'un service déterminé, soit dans le monde entier, soit dans une zone, soit dans un pays déterminé, selon le cas.

5506 Allotissement d'une fréquence à un pays ou à une zone

Disposition réglementaire, accord particulier ou disposition intérieure d'un pays en vertu desquels s'effectue l'assignation d'une fréquence à des stations d'un service donné situées dans un pays déterminé ou dans une zone bien définie.



Numéro de la
proposition

5507 Assignation d'une fréquence à une station :

Disposition réglementaire, accord particulier ou disposition intérieure d'un pays en vertu desquels est fixée la fréquence assignée à une station (voir le numéro...). Cette disposition doit comprendre l'ensemble des caractéristiques techniques qui déterminent les conditions dans lesquelles est autorisée l'utilisation de cette fréquence par la station en question.

La disposition intérieure du pays dont dépend la station est déterminante pour l'assignation. Par conséquent, pour autant qu'une disposition réglementaire ou qu'un accord particulier prévoit une fréquence à assigner à une station et les conditions de son utilisation, sans que l'assignation soit confirmée par une disposition du pays dont dépend la station, on dit qu'il s'agit d'une "assignation prévue".

Par extension, on appelle assignation l'ensemble des données qui doivent être notifiées à l'I.F.R.B.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 274-E
22 September, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

NETHERLANDS

Proposal

ARTICLE 5

1. Delete proposals 542, 545 (page 185, Rev.1) and 549 (page 186, Rev.1).

2. New proposals

<u>Number of Proposal</u>	<u>Frequency Band</u>	<u>Allocation Region 1</u>	<u>Observation</u>
5501	420 - 450 Mc/s	a) Fixed b) Mobile c) Radiopositioning 96 bis) 96 ter)	It would be desirable to introduce one or more sub-bands contained in the band 406-470 Mc/s which would be allocated to the maritime mobile service for "multiplex" radio-telephony with liners.
96 ter) In the Netherlands, amateurs may use the band 430 - 440 Mc/s, subject to special authorization by the Netherlands Administration.			
5502	450 - 460 Mc/s	a) Fixed b) Mobile 96 bis)	It would be desirable to introduce one or more sub-bands contained in the band 406 - 470 Mc/s which would be allocated to the maritime mobile service for "multiplex" radiotelephony with liners.



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 275-E
22 September, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

CHINA

Amendment to a Proposal

ARTICLE 5

Frequency Bands for Industrial, Scientific
and Medical Purposes

Number of
Proposal

601
(Revised)

2203 Replace the text of present proposal 601 (page 194) by the following:

106 bis) In China the following frequency bands are designated
for industrial, scientific and medical purposes:

2,435 - 2,465 Mc/s
4,870 - 4,930 Mc/s
9,740 - 9,860 Mc/s
19,480 - 19,720 Mc/s

Reasons:

These frequency bands are harmonically related and the width of
the bands permits economical design of equipments.



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 276-E
21 September, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7

THE BELGIAN CONGO AND TERRITORY OF RUANDA-URUNDI

Proposals

ARTICLE 19

Number of the
proposal:

5508

419

Opposite the call-sign series ONA-OTZ, read: Belgium
Add: Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi 9TA-9ZZ
Strike out: Belgian Congo DNA-DQZ
Cancel the Congolese proposals 1409 and 1410.

Reasons:

To meet the growing needs of Belgium, the Belgian Congo, and the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, and to assemble their call signs into continuous series.

These four proposals form an integral, indissoluble whole.



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 277-E
22 September, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

FINLAND

Cancellation of a Proposal

ARTICLE 3

The Delegation of Finland have the honour to request that the Proposal No. 373 (page 124, Rev. 1) should please be withdrawn.



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 278-E
19 September, 1959COMMITTEE 3

REPORT

of Working Party 3A to Committee 3

1. Working Party 3A held three meetings, and carried out the task entrusted to it, as set out in Document No. 206. In particular, it considered:

- a) the organization of the Secretariat,
- b) the accommodation available in the two buildings used by the Conference,
- c) the facilities available to delegates.

The following countries were represented:

Argentina	Japan
Brazil	Federal German Republic
Denmark	United Kingdom
Territories of the	Sweden
United States	Switzerland
France	
Ireland	
Italy	

In addition, the Working Party had the assistance of Mr. C. Stead, Deputy Secretary of the Conference, Mr. R. C. Chatelain, General Secretariat of I.T.U. and Dr. G. Monti, Secretariat of I.F.R.B.

2. At the request of the Delegation of Argentina, the Deputy Secretary of the Conference supplied the Working Group with information on the following points:

- a) measures adopted by the General Secretariat to obtain a single building for the Administrative Radio Conference and the reasons why they were unable to.
- b) the number and character of contracts given to persons outside the permanent Secretariat of the I.T.U. for the higher posts at the Conference. Details of the expenditure thereon will be given in Working Group 3B which is responsible for the question.
- c) the nature of the duties assigned to the Staff Control Officer. Details of the expenditure involved in this appointment will also be given in Working Group 3B which is responsible for the question.

3. At the suggestion of the Argentine Delegation, the Working Group asked the Secretariat to increase facilities for delegates, in response to which the Secretariat has provided typewriters in Rooms 111 and 112 and it was reported that these facilities were being used extensively.
4. At its second meeting, the Working Group decided to make a direct inspection of the facilities in the Bâtiment Electoral and the Palais des Expositions, and found them to be satisfactory.
5. The Deputy Secretary of the Conference informed the Working Group of the measures being taken with a view to the simultaneous functioning of the Administrative and Plenipotentiary Conferences in the two buildings mentioned in the preceding paragraph.
6. The Working Group recognized that appropriate arrangements had been made by the Secretariat, and concluded unanimously that the organization and accommodation of the Conference and facilities available to delegates are as satisfactory as circumstances permit.

S. Hase
Chairman, Working Party 3A

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 279-E
22 September, 1959COMMITTEE 4SUMMARY RECORD15th Meeting of Committee 4

Thursday, 17 September 1959 at 15.00 hours - Room A

1. The Vice-Chairman of Committee 4, Mr. Stewart of Australia explained that Mr. Pedersen had returned to Denmark for a short time; in his absence he, Mr. Stewart, as acting Chairman, hoped for the help and cooperation of the Delegates.
2. The Chairman drew attention to the Agenda (Document No. DT 171), and the meeting proceeded with the first item, namely, consideration of the reports of the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th meetings.
3. Document No. 177, the Summary Record of the 9th Meeting, was adopted, without comment.
4. The following amendments were required to Document No. 189, the Summary Record of the 10th Meeting:

In the third-last line on page 10, transfer the words "in the near future" to the second-last line, inserting them after "implementation".

An amendment to the Spanish text only of the Mexican delegate's statement on page 6.

On the first page, after "Tenth Meeting of Committee 4", delete "(Frequency Allocation)".

On page 15 in the second-last line change "compact" to "intact".

As so amended, the Record was adopted.

5. In the Summary Record of the 11th Meeting, Document No. 209 the following amendment was required.



On page 5 delete the first paragraph and replace by the following:

"The delegate of Italy stressed the great difficulties confronting his administration in the television and broadcasting services due to the mountainous nature of his country, especially with regard to the 88 - 100 Mc/s band. 600 broadcasting stations and 1,000 television relay stations were needed; hence the necessity for wider bands".

As so amended, the Record was adopted.

6. In Document No. 222, the Summary Record of the 12th Meeting the following amendment was required:

On page 5 after "registration in" in the 11th line insert a new line "that country was cancelled and registration in".

As so amended the Record was adopted.

7. Item 2 of the Agenda dealt with reports upon the progress of the working groups. It was stated that Monsieur Loyer, Chairman of Working Group 4A was temporarily absent from Geneva, but was expected to return during the next week; it was agreed that there was no need to convene Working Group 4A before his return.

Mr. Sastry, Chairman of Working Group 4B reported that three meetings had been held and that three sub-groups had been set up, 4B1 under Mr. Sowton of the United Kingdom, 4B2 under Mr. Williams of Australia, 4B3 under Senor Sigler of Mexico and that a fourth would be starting shortly; he took the opportunity to draw attention to the need of his Group for clarification in regard to "Footnotes".

It was recalled that Working Group 4C would not meet until the Chairman's ad hoc Group had made progress.

Mr. Sowton, Chairman of Working Group 4D reported that two meetings had been held and that two Working Groups had been established, the first under Mlle Huet of France and the second under Mr. Shinkawa of Japan; he expected to make more rapid progress with increase in the radio frequency order.

Colonel Braga, Chairman of Working Group 4E reported that two meetings had been held and that his Group was also holding certain footnotes in abeyance pending receipt of material on that subject.

Mr. Myers, Chairman of Working Group 4G reported that two meetings had been held and that substantial progress was being made in obtaining agreement to world-wide allocations; he expected no serious difficulties.

The Chairman reported on the ad-hoc Group which had met every working day since 7 September; a most thorough study had been made. If the present rate of progress could be maintained it might be possible to complete soon the drafting of a report; in the meantime Delegates were urged to be patient.

8. Item 3 of the Agenda referred to the Report by Working Group 4F on the use of footnotes and in introducing Document No. 242, the first report of Working Group 4F, the Chairman of that Group, Mr. Gejer, who had already reported progress on one half of the duties of the Group, expressed his thanks to sub-working group 4F1 and to its Chairman Mr. Myers for their progress and excellent work; he also expressed his indebtedness for the excellent help given by Mr. Gracie and Mr. Matthey, notably in the Document No. DT 63 Rev, and for the valuable contributions by the rapporteurs Mrs. Mooney, Monsieur Thué and Senor Cubero.

After a lengthy discussion it was agreed to send the recommendations in paragraph 7 of Document No. 242 to the Working Groups on a trial basis. If the groups found that revision was necessary the material would be re-examined on a later occasion.

9. Under Item 4 of the Agenda, "Any other business", attention was drawn by the Chairman to the terms of reference of Working Group 4A as shown in Document No. DT 131. These should also include consideration of Articles 6, 7 and 9 of the Radio Regulations.
10. The following new proposals for reference to appropriate Working Groups were noted:

Document No.	Proposal No.	Administration	Appropriate Working Group
165	5421 bis	Brazil	4D
183	5448	United Kingdom	4D, 4E, 4G
184	5449	United Kingdom	
199	5445	Brazil	4D
201	5456	British East Africa	4B
203	5457-8	Korea (Republic of)	4B
	5459-67		4D
204	5469	Federal Republic of Germany	4D
216	5476	Portuguese Oversea Provinces	4B
217	5477	Finland	4B
233	5489	Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Libya, Malaya, Morocco, Pakistan, Tunisia	4C
235	5475	Libya (United Kingdom of)	4A
238	5490	France	4B
243	5492	Czechoslovakia	4B
DT 116 Doc 231	5470-74	Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden	4A

The meeting was then adjourned.

A. James Bourne
Rapporteur

E.J. Stewart
Acting Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 280-E

22 September, 1959

COMMITTEE 7SUMMARY RECORDFifth Meeting of Committee 7

(Operations Committee)

18 September, 1959 at 3.0 p.m.

Chairman: In the absence of Mr. Ehnle, the Vice-Chairman
Mr. Y. NOMURA (Japan) presided.

Agenda : Document No. DT 177

1. Minutes of Fourth Meeting (Document No. 241)

The Minutes of the Fourth Meeting were adopted subject to the following comments which were accepted by the Meeting:

The Chairman of Sub-Committee 7B requested that the penultimate sentence of the Report of Sub-Committee 7B (page 2) be amended to read ".....those proposals that concern the technical characteristics of VHF equipment shave been set aside ... etc."

The Chairman of Sub-Committee 7D amended the last sentence of his report (page 2) to read " the next plenary session of the Sub-Committee would probably be at the beginning of the fourth week of September."

2. Reports of the Chairmen of Sub-Committees 7A, 7B, 7C and 7D.Sub-Committee 7A

The Chairman of Sub-Committee 7A, Mr. Bouchier, reported that the Sub-Committee had met twice since the last Plenary Session of Committee 7. At the first of these meetings, on 16 September the Sub-Committee examined Article 24 and, in particular, the proposals relating to RR 500, 501 and 502 were studied. At the second meeting, on 16 September, the minutes of the third and fourth meetings of the Sub-Committee were approved and the texts annexed to these minutes were given a second reading. RR 493 and 494 as well as 498 and 499 had been dealt with. In the second half of this meeting the study of Article 24 was taken as far as RR 506.



Sub-Committee 7B

Mr. Billington, Chairman of Sub-Committee 7B, reported that the Sub-Committee had met only once in the past week so that all Working Groups of 7B could meet. The meeting had approved texts for the regulations in Article 7 that are of concern also to Committee 4 and he hoped it might be possible to have these texts available for the next meeting of Committee 7. This meeting had also commenced the examination of Article 33. The three Working Groups 7-B-1, 7-B-2, and 7-B-3 continued to make satisfactory progress and a fourth Working Group 7-B-4 had been set up to examine the proposals concerning RR 600 and 601.

At its next meeting the Sub-Committee would continue its examination of Article 33 as well as the proposed texts annexed to the Summary Record of its Fourth Meeting (Document No. 236).

Sub-Committee 7C

The Chairman of Sub-Committee 7C, Capt. Graves, said he had little of general interest to report. The Sub-Committee had met once to consider the report of Working Group 7-C-1 and he was happy to say that this Working Group under the Chairmanship of Mr. Bes had completed its task of dealing with the proposals in regard to Class B emission and the guardbands for 500 and 2182 Kc/s. Working Group 7-C-2 continued to make satisfactory progress.

Sub-Committee 7D

Mr. Caruso, Chairman of Sub-Committee 7D, said that, as in the previous week, the Sub-Committee had given up its meeting periods to enable the Working Group to progress. He was glad to say that Working Group 7-D-1 had nearly completed its task. He foresaw only one more meeting of the Working Group which would be on Tuesday morning of the next week when a reading would be given to the texts which had already been adopted. After this the Sub-Committee would resume its plenary meetings and he hoped to complete the work of Sub-Committee 7D in three or four meetings.

The Reports of the Chairmen of Sub-Committees 7A, 7B, 7C and 7D were accepted but the Delegate of Venezuela wished it to be recorded in the Minutes that his Delegation at the meeting of Sub-Committee 7A on 16 September opposed the adoption of Proposal No. 1546 relating to RR 506. The Delegation of Venezuela preferred the status quo for this Regulation and reserved its right to raise the question again at a later stage.

3. Other Business

(i) It was announced that in the meeting of the Steering Committee the Chairman of the Conference had emphasized the need for Sub-Committees and Working Groups to increase their rate of progress. In particular it was desirable that Working Groups should meet simultaneously whenever possible. Otherwise in the following weeks it might be necessary to extend the working hours of Conference either by working in the evenings or over the week-end.

(ii) Advance details were given of the schedule of Sub-Committee and Working Group meetings in the ensuing week.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

Rapporteur:
G.F. Wilson

Chairman of the Meeting
Y. Nomura.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 281-E
23 September, 1959COMMITTEE 3

FIRST REPORT OF WORKING PARTY 3-B TO COMMITTEE 3

1. Working Party 3-B held its first meeting on 14 September, 1959 and organized its work in accordance with its terms of reference (see Document No. 206 and Corrigendum No. 1). At this meeting it was agreed that the Conference Secretariat would provide a statement of expenditures and estimated expenditures as of 10 September, 1959.

It was also agreed that a small sub-group (3-B-1) would be established to satisfy itself by means of sample checks that all payments made were properly sanctioned and vouched and related to items relevant for the purposes of the Conference.

2. Working Group 3-B held its second meeting on 21 September, 1959.
 - a) The Group examined the expenditure as of 10 September, 1959, and approximate estimated expenditure for the International Telecommunication Conference. This information is contained in Annex 1 of this document. The Group examined this Annex in detail and numerous questions were raised which were satisfactorily answered by the Conference Secretariat.
 - b) Attention is called to the fact that the estimated expenditure is based on the assumption that the text of the Final Acts will be prepared as roneo documents and that if printed documents are desired there will be an increase in expenditure. The amount of this increase will be covered in a separate document prepared by the Conference Secretariat for direct submission to Committee 3.
 - c) The Group noted that there was an increase of some 98,000 frs. in the expenditure on the publication and distribution of the Book of Proposals over that shown in the budget (see Section I item VI, Annex I). The Conference Secretary explained this over-expenditure as follows:

There are two main reasons. The first is the fact - which we could not possibly foresee - that on 15 December, 1958 when the deadline of four months fixed by the General Regulations was reached, proposals had been received from only eight countries and it was not until the end of January that it was reasonable to "close the books". In order to meet our deadline for distribution of the main volume to Administrations three months before the opening of the Conference (which we did) it was necessary not only to increase the number of translators but the printers themselves had to work much faster than expected, which involved considerable overtime.



The second unforeseen was the enormous number of Proposals which were received even later. Whereas the main volume contained 869 pages plus 18 pages of preface, the Second Series contained a further 647 pages and the Third Series a further 180 pages. The total number of Proposals thus distributed before the opening of the Conference was 4,725.

With these facts before you, I think you will realize how this over-expenditure occurred.

- d) Resulting from a question raised at the first meeting of the Group, the Conference Secretariat prepared a document indicating the cost of producing the "Morning Electron". This information is contained in Annex 2 of this document. The Conference Secretariat when introducing Annex 2 indicated that the preparation of the "Morning Electron" is only one of the manifold tasks of the Information and Public Relations services of the Conferences. A question was raised as to whether the production of the "Morning Electron" should continue, but it was felt that this matter did not come within the terms of reference of the Working Group.
- e) The Conference Secretariat in response to a question raised at the first meeting had prepared a document showing the composition of the Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Conference as of 15 September, 1959, but it was felt that the Group would require additional time to study this document and it was agreed to take it up at the next meeting.
- f) The Group examined the first report of Sub-Working Group 3-B-1 which had audited documents of the Finance Service of the Conference Secretariat relating to expenses incurred for the preparatory work for the Administrative Radio Conference.

The procedures followed for contracting printers for the volumes of proposals and other requirements of the Conference were given special attention.

The documents examined were found to be in order and gave rise to no comments.

The sub-Working Group has been requested to continue the sampling checks and to report periodically to Working Group 3-B.

- g) Some discussion took place regarding item 3,b), page 3, Document No. 206 and it was felt by the Group that the main Committee should be asked to amend the first sentence by inserting "twenty-day intervals" instead of "ten-day intervals".

Carl B. Nielsen
Chairman
Working Group 3-B

ANNEX 11. Administrative Radio Conference - Preparatory Work by the General Secretariat

	<u>Budget</u> 1958 - 1959	<u>Expenditure</u> at 10 September, 1959
<u>I. Staff expenses</u>		
.1 Administration	-	-
.2 Languages	-	-
.3 Roneo	-	-
.4 Insurance	-	-
<u>II. Premises and equipment</u>		
.5 Premises, furniture, machines	-	-
.6 Document production	-	-
.7 Office supplies and overheads	780.35	780.35
.8 Simultaneous interpretation and other technical equipment	-	-
.9 Unforeseen	-	-
<u>III. Financial management expenses</u>		
.10 Interest on advances	132.30\$	132.30
<u>Expenses of an exceptional nature</u>		
<u>VI. Preparatory work</u>		
.13 Publication and distribution of reports (Book of proposals)	328,882.85	426,418.94
	<u>329,795.50</u>	<u>427,331.59</u>

2. Administrative Radio Conference - Preparatory Work by the I.F.R.B.

I. Staff expenses

- .1 Administration
- .2 Languages
- .3 Roneo
- .4 Insurance

II. Premises and equipment

- .5 Premises, furniture, machines
- .6 Document production
- .7 Office supplies and overheads
- .8 Simult. interpret. and other tech. equip.
- .9 Unforeseen

III. Financial management expenses

- .10 Interest on advances

Expenses of an exceptional nature

VI. Preparatory work

- .13 Publication and distribution of reports

<u>Budget</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1955 - 1959	at 10 September, 1959
300,899.20	284,537.30 *)
-	-
-	-
30,218.35	37,447.50 **)
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
16,286.05	16,286.05
66,781.79	70,559.19
<u>414,185.39</u>	<u>408,830.04</u>

*) For six months only (January to June, 1959)

**) Excess expenditure covered by credit transfer from Item 1.

3. International Telecommunication Conferences

Subheads and items	B U D G E T	Expenditure at 10.9.59	Estimated Expenditure	Provision for future contracts	T O T A L	Transfers from one item to another	B A L A N C E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>Art. I Staff expenses</u>							
.1 <u>Administrative Services</u>							
Secretariat		5,786.90	34,310.--)				
Administration		2,507.85	12,560.--)				
Delegates' service		6,893.45	30,722.--)				
Document service		6,325.65	52,160.--)				
Messengers	289,000.--	5,388.90	40,450.--)	20,000.--			
Public relations		2,485.--	50,800.--)				
Sundry staff		1,934.15	12,630.--)				
Travel expenses (Recruiting)		845.30	5,380.--)				
Overtime		2,508.55	17,400.--)				
Compensation for extra expenses		122.30	4,000.--)				
Sundry		--	1,789.95)				
	289,000.--	34,798.05	262,201.95	20,000.--	317,000.--	+28,000.--	--
.2 <u>Language services</u>							
Interpreters' service and for the order of the day.)		52,437.70	491,144.--)				
Translators		46,465.--	244,726.--)				
Shorthand-typists & typists.)		24,967.25	175,050.--)				
Technical operators	1,442,000.--	3,378.45	36,970.--)	230,000.--			
Travel expenses (Recruiting)		10,979.75	10,300.--)				
Overtime		805.55	22,500.--)				
Compensation for extra expenses		230.--	5,000.--)				
Sundry		--	2,046.30)				
	1,442,000.--	139,263.70	987,736.30	230,000.--	1,357,000.--	-28,000.--	57,000.--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>.3 Document Reproduction</u>							
Roneo		8,344.85	69,720.--)				
Draftsmen		1,908.35	10,530.--)				
Travel expenses (Recruiting)	133,750.--	---	---	18,000.--			
Overtime		241.10	16,500.--)				
Compens. for extra exp. ...)		---	5,000.--)				
Sundry		---	1,755.70)				
	133,750.--	10,494.30	103,505.70	18,000.--	132,000.--	---	1,750.--
<u>.4 Insurance</u>							
Contrib. to S.S. and B. Funds)	18,000.--	1,862.90	6,000.--		7,862.90		
Other insurance		192.60	8,944.50		9,137.10		
	18,000.--	2,055.50	14,944.50	---	17,000.--	---	1,000.--
<u>Art. II. Premises and supplies</u>							
<u>.5 Premises, furniture, machines</u>							
Premises - rents		---	221,000.--				
Premises - rearrangement .	265,000.--	3,233.--	15,078.--				
Furniture		1,170.80	4,276.20				
Machines		2,457.25	25,784.75				
	265,000.--	6,861.05	266,138.95	---	273,000.--	+8,000.--	---
<u>.6 Document Production</u>							
Cyclostyle paper		57,001.10	84,800.--		141,801.10		
Stencils		2,272.50	19,700.--		21,972.50		
Ink, other roneo requirements)	250,000.--	8,467.35	12,000.--		20,467.35		
Printing		186.15	35,572.90		35,759.05		
Sundry		---	30,000.--		30,000.--		
	250,000.-- 1)	67,927.10	182,072.90	---	250,000.--	---	---

- 1) If the Conference decides to have the various readings of the Final Acts of the Conference printed, the sum required for this purpose should be added to the budget, as no provision has been made for this in the budget approved by the Administrative Council.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
.7 Office supplies and overheads							
Office supplies		18,370.95	6,950.45		25,321.40		
Local transportation		659.30	2,200.--		2,859.30		
Transport of supplies.....		--	7,000.--		7,000.--		
idem - I.T.U. car		311.60	8,600.--		8,911.60		
Postal charges	60,000.--	90.70	1,400.--		1,490.70		
Telegrams		839.35	700.--		1,539.35		
Telephones		20.70	12,000.--		12,020.70		
Medical		--	939.25		939.25		
Sundry		1,394.45	13,523.25		14,917.70		
	60,000.--	21,687.05	53,312.95	--	75,000.--	+15,000.--	--
.8 Simultaneous interpretation and other technical installations							
S.I. - I.T.U.		--	84,200.70		84,200.70		
S.I. - others	140,000.--	--	11,300.--		11,300.--		
Sundry		121.50	2,377.80		2,499.30		
	140,000.--	121.50	97,878.50	--	98,000.--	23,000.--	19,000.--
.9 Unforeseen	20,000.--	2,603.60	17,396.40	--	20,000.--	--	--
III. Financial management expenses							
.10 Interest on advances	50,000.--	6.15	44,993.85	--	45,000.--	--	5,000.--
	2,667,750.--	285,818.--	2,030,182.--	268,000.--	2,584,000.--	--	83,750.--
of which 2/3 to the A.R.C.	1,778,500.--				1,722,666.--		55,834.--
Special Expenses							
Assistance for technical work..... (Radio Conference only)	150,000.--	18,774.30	38,225.70	50,000.--	107,000.--		

RECAPITULATION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Expenditure and estimated expenditure</u>
Preliminary work (Book of proposals) ..	329,795.50	427,331.59
Preliminary work of the I.F.R.B. (preparation of plans and reports) ...	414,185.39	408,830.04
International Telecommunication Conferences of which 2/3 to the Administrative Radio Conference	1,778,500.--	1,722,666.--
Assistance for technical work (Radio Conference only)	150,000.--	107,000.--
	<u>2,672,480.89</u>	<u>2,665,827.63</u>

A N N E X 2COST OF THE MORNING ELECTRONDrafting and editing

On the basis that 50% of the time of the Public Relations Service is devoted to preparing the Morning Electron, the amount involved under this head would be 20,250.-- Sw. frs.

ProductionLabour:

Expenses for the translation, typing and mimeographing of the Morning Electron come under the head of the ordinary work of the documents service

Material:

The paper and stencils used for the publication of the Morning Electron can be estimated at 35.60 Sw. frs. per issue, i.e., for 85 issues, at. 3,026.-- Sw. frs.

23,276.-- Sw. frs.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 282-E
23 September, 1959COMMITTEE 3

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY OF THE CONFERENCE

An estimate of expenditure on the assumption
that the Conference ends sooner than expected

At the first meeting of Committee 3 (budget supervision Committee), on 2 September, 1959 (see Document No. 206, page 3, item 4, third paragraph), the Secretariat was told to calculate by how much expenses would drop if the Radio Conference were to end on 1 December instead of 17 December, 1959, as scheduled, and what change, if any, should be made in the ratio governing the apportionment of expenses between the Radio and the Plenipotentiary Conferences (two-thirds to be paid by the Radio, one-third by the Plenipotentiary Conference). The following are the conclusions I have reached:

1. Supposing the Radio Conference to end on 1 December next, it is impossible to say what staff cuts could be made in the Secretariat until we know how the Plenipotentiary Conference is proceeding.

2. Assuming that both Conferences finished before their time the total reduction in the expenses of both Conferences works out at between ten and thirteen thousand Swiss francs a day. This figure covers salaries and other common staff expenses, rent of premises, and rent of simultaneous interpretation equipment. I am assuming that document production costs would remain unaffected if the Conferences finished one or two weeks earlier.

3. A reduction of a week or a fortnight in the length of the Conferences would not, I consider, justify any change in the ratio (two-thirds to one-third) approved by the Administrative Council.

Gerald C. Gross
Secretary, Radio Conference

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 283-E
23 September 1959COMMITTEE 3

COST OF PRINTING THE TEXTS OF THE FINAL ACTS OF THE CONFERENCE BY TYPOGRAPHICAL METHODS

According to the General Regulations the texts of the Radio Regulations are considered final when they have been approved at the Second Reading in Plenary Assembly.

It has become traditional for the texts submitted for first reading to be published on blue paper and those submitted for second reading on pink paper. Any modifications made during the second reading are then introduced and normally a third printing is done on white paper for the signing ceremony.

The blue, pink and white texts can be printed either by "rhoneo" or by typographical methods, the main advantage of the former being cheapness.

The typographical method is undoubtedly more expensive but offers the following important advantages:

- (a) speedier publication;
- (b) better presentation;
- (c) greater accuracy;
- (d) the possibility of distributing the Regulations in bound form to Administrations at a very early date after the end of the Conference.

In accordance with the Financial Regulations, the Final Acts of Conferences are, in principle, published with the minimum of cost, and for this reason the budget was established on the assumption that the texts of the Final Acts would be printed by "rhoneo".

It is extremely difficult at this stage to estimate with accuracy the cost of using typographical methods since this cost is influenced by (a) the rapidity with which the printer has to work and (b) the number of modifications introduced by the Conference itself during the first and second readings.

As far as (a) is concerned, the cost can be reduced if an early start is made on the preparation of blue and pink texts in which case it is only the white text which might have to be printed extremely rapidly.

Based on previous experience we estimate that the cost of type-setting of the blue, pink and white texts would be of the order of 60,000 francs to which must be added approximately 120,000 francs for printing.



The Conference is free to decide its contribution to the cost of type-setting. If it agreed to contribute one third, the cost of printing the texts of the Final Acts chargeable to the Conference would therefore be $120,000 + 20,000 = 140,000$ francs; if it contributed one half, it would be $120,000 + 30,000 = 150,000$ francs. These figures would be offset by a reduction in the expenses foreseen for stencils, paper, etc. and possibly in salaries of typists and roneo operators.

Finally, it must not be overlooked that, owing to the fact that a proportion of the type-setting costs would have been already paid for by the Conference, the selling price of the bound copies of the Regulations would be correspondingly reduced, which would of course be in the general interest of the Union.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 284-E
22 September 1959COMMITTEE 2

SUMMARY RECORD

Fourth Meeting of Committee 2 (Credentials)

18 September at 9.30 a.m. in Room F

Chairman : Dr. F. Nicotera, Head of the Italian Delegation.Vice-Chairmen : Dr. Libero Oswaldo de Miranda (Brazil)
Mr. I.M. TrifonovAgenda : Document No. DT dated 17 september

1. Approval of the minutes of the Third Meeting of Committee 2 (Document No. 176)
2. Second Report of the Working Group (Document No. DT 137-E)
3. Draft First Report of Committee 2 to the Plenary Meeting (Document No. DT 136)
4. Miscellaneous.

The Chairman opened the meeting by introducing the Agenda contained in Document No. DT 138. The Agenda was adopted.

Items 1 to 4 were then examined.

1. Summary record of the third meeting (Document No. 176 of 4 September).

Adopted without comment.

Before examining items 2 and 3 of the Agenda, the Chairman said that there would be a short break in order to enable the delegates present to peruse Documents Nos DT 136 and DT 137 distributed at the beginning of the meeting.

The meeting was suspended from 9.45 to 9.55 a.m.

2. Second Report of the Working Group (Document No. DT 137)

The Chairman stated that the Working Group had met on 16 September to deal with the task entrusted to it, and had met again that morning at 9.0 a.m. in order to examine the new credentials which had been deposited with the General Secretariat. Therefore, Document No. DT 137 should be amended as follows :



- COLOMBIA (The diplomatic representative of Colombia in Switzerland has deposited provisional credentials)
- Page 2, paragraph 4, delete: COLOMBIA
- Page 2, paragraph 3, add: COLOMBIA
- INDONESIA (has just deposited full credentials):
- Page 2, paragraph 3, delete: INDONESIA (Republic of)
- Page 1, paragraph 1, add: INDONESIA (Republic of)
- CAMBODIA (Kingdom of) (has just deposited full credentials):
- Page 2, Item 4, delete: CAMBODIA (Kingdom of)
- Page 1, paragraph 1, add: CAMBODIA (Kingdom of)
- CUBA (has just deposited full credentials):
- Page 2, paragraph 2, delete: CUBA
- Page 1, paragraph 1, add: CUBA

The Chairman, summarizing the position at 18 September as regards the credentials deposited by the various delegations, said that Iraq and Turkey were the only countries which had not submitted valid credentials.

3. Draft First Report of Committee 2 to the Plenary Meeting
(Document No. DT 136)

Before examining the document, the Chairman stated that Mr. Stead would read out the amendments to be incorporated in the draft first report to the Plenary meeting:

- Page 1, paragraph 3, the last sentence to read: "It held five meetings on 25 and 26 August and 4, 16 and 18 September respectively ..."
- Page 2, paragraph 4.1) insert in the appropriate alphabetical order:
CAMBODIA, CUBA, INDONESIA (Republic of)
- Page 3, paragraph 2, delete: CUBA
- Page 3, paragraph 3, delete: INDONESIA (Republic of) and
add: COLOMBIA
- Page 4, paragraph 5, delete: CAMBODIA (Kingdom of)

Paragraphs 1 to 7 of Document No. DT 136 were then examined.

1. The delegate of France pointed out an error in the date in the French text.
2. No objection.
3. No objection.
4. Paragraph 2)

The Delegate of the United States of America proposed that no decision should be taken with regard to the credentials of the Hungarian People's Republic. He explained that he made this proposal because on several occasions since 1956 the General Assembly of the United Nations in its ordinary and extraordinary sessions had decided against taking a decision with regard to the credentials of the representatives of the Hungarian People's Republic. The Delegate of the United States was careful to point out that this would in no way prevent the Hungarian delegation from taking part in the Conference and voting therein.

The Delegate of Australia supported the proposal of the United States delegation.

The Delegate of Hungary stated:

" That it was not for an Administrative Radio Conference like the Geneva Conference to deal with this question;

" That the Hungarian People's Republic appeared in Document 3 which contained the list of countries invited to take part in the Conference;

" That in the present case there were not several governments claiming to represent Hungary, which for a long time had been a member of the I.T.U.;

" That Committee 2 according to its terms of reference should deal only with the examination of credentials;

" That the proposal of the United States of America was simply direct interference in a country's domestic affairs and was just another sign of the cold war."

He added that two delegates of the Hungarian People's Republic had taken part in the work of the C.C.I.T.T. in 1958 and there had been no doubt as to the validity of their credentials.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was surprised that a question of this kind was put in such a way and stated that the proposal of the United States of America formed part of a campaign of provocation and libel and interference in the affairs of Hungary.

He added that he was vigorously opposed to this discussion which had been brought up by artificial means and which could only serve to undermine the spirit of co-operation which had prevailed up to that point in the course of the important technical work which remained to be carried out.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic stated that in accordance with Article I, Annex 6 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Buenos Aires, 1952, the United Nations recognized the International Telecommunication Union as one of its specialized agencies and therefore the discussion on this point should be closed.

He raised the matter as a point of order.

The Delegate of the Territories of the United States of America seconded this point of order, which was put to the vote with the following result:

For: 18 votes;

Against: 3 votes;

The Chairman took a roll-call vote on the United States proposal, which was phrased as follows:

" In view of the action taken since 1956 by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its ordinary and extraordinary sessions, the Committee agrees not to take any decision with regard to the credentials of the representatives of Hungary."

The United States proposal was adopted by 20 votes to 4 with one abstention.

The Delegate of Canada announced that in a short time the necessary documents would be forwarded to the Secretariat so that the Canadian Delegation could sign the Final Acts of the Conference.

5. Following on an observation by the Delegate of France relating to drafting and another by the Delegate of Spain, the Chairman pointed out that the last sentence of this item would appear as follows in the Report to the Plenary Assembly of the Conference:

.....

Up till 18 September valid credentials had not been received for the following delegations which were present at the Conference:

Iraq (Republic of)
Turkey.

6. No objections.

7. No objections.

4. Miscellaneous.

As there was no more business, the meeting rose at 10.45 a.m.

The Rapporteur
J.F. Martinez

The Chairman
F. Nicotera

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 285-E
22 September, 1959.

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7

BIELORUSSIAN S.S.R.

ProposalsARTICLE 19

Number of
proposal

5509

419. Table of Allocation of Call Signs.

1. Amend as follows: Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. EUA-EWZ

Reason:

The call signs DTA-DTZ and DRA-DSZ in the existing Table of Allocation of Call Signs are being transferred to the German Democratic Republic and the Federal German Republic respectively at their request (see General Secretary's Notification No. 825 dated 1 September, 1959).

The U.S.S.R. Administration agrees to the transfer to the Bielorussian S.S.R. of the call signs EUA-EWZ allotted to it.

5510

2. Insert a note: Germany¹⁾ DAA -

1) The following call signs are allotted to the German Democratic Republic and the Federal German Republic:

G.D.R.

.....
.....

F.G.R.

.....
.....

Reasons:

- a) At the present the call series DAA-DMZ allotted to Germany are used partly by the German Democratic Republic and partly by the Federal German Republic.
- b) In order to make it easier to establish whether a certain station belongs to the German Democratic Republic or the Federal German Republic, this information should be incorporated in the Radio Regulations.



- c) If additional call signs within the international series beginning with the letter D are allotted to Germany, they should be shared out between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal German Republic in conformity with the legitimate requirements of these States, so as to avoid the same call signals being used in future both by the German Democratic Republic and the Federal German Republic.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 286-E
22 September 1959WORKING GROUP 6CSUMMARY RECORDSeventh Meeting of Working Group 6C (Interference, Monitoring)

Friday, 18 September, 1959 at 15.00 hours

Reference: Agenda of 16 September, 1959, Document No. DT 180

1. Revised Proposal for Article 14. RR 386 - 390 submitted by Sub-Group 6C3 (Document No. DT 184)

The Chairman of Sub-Group 6C3 introducing the paper asked for the following errors to be corrected:

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| <u>Para. 2, line 2</u> | delete the words "to a transmitting station interfered with" and add at the end of paragraph "to the transmitting station interfered with". |
| <u>Para. 10 at end</u> | replace 'in the form indicated in Appendix 2' by 'in accordance with Article 15'. |
| <u>Appendix</u> | G should read 'Name or call sign and class of station' |
| | K delete 'measured' |
| | L delete 'measured' |

He explained that paragraphs 1 and 3 were two paragraphs that had been agreed at a previous meeting, but that the words 'As a first measure' had been deleted from the second of these paragraphs. Paragraph 2 covered the initial report of interference by a receiving station to its transmitting station. Paragraph 4 was the first stage in an approach at administration level. Paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 were revised versions of RR 386 - 388. Paragraphs 8 and 9 were new and dealt with communication of information. Paragraphs 10 and 11 were similar to RR 389 - 390.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Browne and the members of the sub-group for the excellent work they had done.

After discussion of the various paragraphs the following were agreed;



- Para. 1 As in Document No. DT 184.
- Para. 2 "When a case of such interference is reported by a receiving station, all possible information which will assist in determining the source and characteristics of the interference shall be given to the transmitting station interfered with."
- Para. 3 "Where practicable and subject to agreement by administrations of the countries concerned, such interference may be dealt with by direct co-ordination between their operating organizations."
- Para. 4 As in Document No. DT 184.
- Para. 5 "If further observations and measurements are necessary for the determination of the source and characteristics of, and the establishment of the responsibility for, the interference, the administration of the country having jurisdiction over the transmitting station interfered with may seek the co-operation of other administrations, particularly of the administration of the country having jurisdiction over the receiving station experiencing the interference, or other organizations."
- Para. 6 "Having determined the source and characteristics of the interference the administration of the country having jurisdiction over the transmitting station interfered with shall inform"
- Para. 7 As in Document No. DT 184.
- Para. 8 As in Document No. DT 184.
- Para. 9 As in Document No. DT 184.
- Para. 10 Delete at end "in the form indicated in Appendix 2" and add "in accordance with Article 15".
- Para. 11 As in Document No. DT 184.
- Appendix. Delete "an" from title.
- G - "Name or call sign and class of station"
 - K - Delete "measured"
 - L - Delete "measured"
 - O - "Dates and times of occurrence of harmful interference."

RR 391 is deferred awaiting advice from Committee 5.

Heading to be reconsidered when Working Group 6A has defined "harmful interference".

2. Consideration of:

2.1. Section X of I.F.R.B. Report on International Monitoring and Addendum No. 1 to Document No. 20

Mr. Roberts introducing the I.F.R.B. report on monitoring said that the suggestions in paragraph 10.18 would be relevant whatever the future status of the Board.

The international monitoring system was instituted for checking frequencies and the quality of emissions, but in 1950 Administrative Council Resolution No. 200 asked for information on spectrum occupancy. Addendum No. 1 to Document No. 20 shows that the bulk of the monitoring data is obtained from a small part of the world and he suggested that the Radio Conference might wish to alter the regulations to obtain more even coverage. The summary of monitoring information now excludes unidentified stations as not adding to our knowledge and to reduce the cost. The large amount of information rejected for this reason indicates the necessity for solving the identification problem.

In the past the Board had tried to form general coordinated monitoring programmes but they had not been successful. He thought that programmes with a definite aim, such as the clearance of bands, would yield better co-operation and hence better results.

The Delegate of Belgium referred to paragraph 10.16.4 and said that he was surprised to find that any given station was monitored only once a week or once a fortnight. He pointed out that C.C.I.R. had recommended the use of automatic recorders.

The Delegate of Canada said that Canada would welcome proposals for world coverage which should be studied carefully by Committee 7. He thought that summaries were of little use owing to the paucity of information and, noting in paragraph 10.16.8 that the Board made little use of them, suggested that they should be discontinued in view of their great cost.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. wanted the summaries to be retained.

Mr. Roberts agreed that automatic monitoring was useful if identification of the stations was available. He promised to obtain information on the cost of the summaries for a later meeting.

The Chairman suggested noting the report and considering the suggestion (a) in paragraph 10.18 when discussing proposals for Article 18. 10.18 (b) was proper to Committee 7.

This was agreed.

2.2. E.A.R.C. Agreement - Recommendation No. 11

The Chairman suggested that No. 1 might be considered for inclusion in the Regulations but that No. 2 could not be discussed until the status of the I.F.R.B. had been established. With regard to the notes, No. 1 was covered by a C.C.I.R. Recommendation and Nos. 2 - 4 would have to await the decisions of the I.F.R.B.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. said that in his country there were many monitoring stations owned by private organizations working to the tolerance given in Note 1.

Mr. Roberts agreed that these low tolerance stations could give useful information for occupancy investigations.

2.3. C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 19, Paragraph 5

The Chairman said that this was covered by proposals for Article 18 and would be considered with them.

2.4. C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 22

The Delegate of India suggested that the substance of Recommendation No. 22 could be examined after Article 18 with a view to forming a new appendix to the Regulations.

The Delegate of Canada suggested also the consideration of Recommendations Nos. 322, 323, 181 and 182 and the inclusion of a Recommendation in the Regulations.

The Chairman replied that these referred to technical standards and thought it might be better to mention "relevant C.C.I.R. Recommendations".

Mr. Roberts agreed to reproduce the reporting forms as a Conference Document.

C.E. Secker
Rapporteur

A. Heilmann
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 287-E
24 September, 1959SUB-COMMITTEE 7BSUMMARY RECORDSixth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7B

(Radiotelephone and Radiotelegraph Procedures in the Mobile Services)

Thursday, 17 September 1959 at 9.30 a.m.

Agenda : Document No. DT 166-E

The following amendments were made to the Agenda :

Insert : "Item 4a : Reports of Chairmen of Working Groups 7B1, 7B2 and 7B3".Page 3 : Last column, against 2004 delete "489R1" and substitute "Document No. 244".1. Summary Record of Third Meeting (Document No. 211).

The Summary Record of the Third Meeting (Document No. 211) was adopted with the following amendment :

Page 4, RR 701 amend to read "the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he did think "course and speed" should be specified in the Regulation."2. Approval of Texts in Annex to Document No. 211Article 7RR 236-239

With the exception of RR 236a the texts as they appear in the Annex to Document No. 211 were adopted noting that RR 238 might have to be amended when RR 730 had been considered.

RR 236aIn discussion of RR 236a the Delegate of Indonesia said he might have to enter a reservation if the phrase "in case of extreme necessity" were adopted. The Delegate of the United Arab Republic proposed that the

text be amended to read ".... a land station may communicate with any station of another category" and a small ad hoc Working Group consisting of the Delegates of the United Arab Republic, the Republic of Ireland, Indonesia, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States of America was set up to produce an acceptable text. This Working Group recommended that the text should remain in substance as in the Annex to Document No. 211 but that the Drafting Group should endeavour to overcome the difficulty introduced by use of the phrase "in case of extreme necessity".

Article 9

RR 262

The text in the Annex to Document No. 211 was adopted, continuing to note that the frequency band specified should be confirmed when the decisions of Committee 4 were known.

Article 27

RR 568

The Delegate of Israel suggested that the word "governments" should be replaced by "Members and Associate Members of the Union". It was agreed to note his opinion and pass it to Committee 8.

RR 569

The Delegate of Israel proposed that the Regulation be amended to read, "In the absence of special arrangements the provisions of these regulations shall be applicable to the exchanging etc." There being no support for this proposal, it was not adopted. There was no opposition to the text in Document No. 211 and it was therefore adopted.

RR 570

There being no opposition to the text in Document No. 211, it was adopted.

RR 571

The Delegate of the Netherlands said that after further study his Delegation had come to the conclusion that in view of the widespread interference that could be caused in the VHF bands by aircraft flying at high altitudes, they should not be permitted to use maritime mobile frequencies above 30 Mc/s. He proposed that the second sentence of RR 571 be replaced by :

"However, maritime mobile frequencies above 30 Mc/s should not be used by aircraft stations."

This proposal was supported by the Delegates of Sweden, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium. The Delegate of the United Kingdom opposed the proposal of the Netherlands Delegation because it would inhibit the development of an air-to-ground public correspondence service. He felt that with exploitation of VHF new techniques would be forthcoming which would make it possible to operate such a service without causing interference with maritime mobile communication. The Delegate of China supported this view. The Delegate of the United States of America pointed out that apart from public correspondence VHF communication between aircraft and stations of the maritime mobile service was needed for air-sea-rescue and similar operations. He supported the text as it appeared in Document No. 211.

After further discussion the Delegate of Sweden suggested that the text as proposed by the Delegation of the Netherlands might be amended to read "However, in Region 1 maritime mobile frequencies etc." The Delegate of the Netherlands said this would be acceptable only if the wider proposal were not adopted.

The proposal of the Netherlands as amended by the Delegate of Sweden was defeated by 11 votes to 8 with 8 abstentions. The unamended proposal of the Netherlands was defeated by 21 votes to 9 with one abstention. The text as contained in Document No. 211 was therefore adopted, noting that the Delegate of the Netherlands reserved the right to raise the question again at a later stage.

3. Report of Drafting Group in Document No. DT 119

RR 694, 695, 696, 697, 697a

There being no opposition, the text as contained in Document No. DT 119 was adopted.

RR 697b - Proposal No. 1913 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 467.1

There was a discussion in which the Delegates of the United States of America, India and Israel were of the opinion that this proposal was unnecessary in view of the Provisions of RR 685. The Delegate of France said that, in the light of this discussion, his Delegation did not wish to press Proposal No. 1913. Accordingly it was withdrawn.

4. Report of Drafting Group in Document No. DT 159

RR 701

There being no opposition, the text as contained in Document No. DT 159 was adopted.

4a. Reports of Chairmen of Working Groups 7B1, 7B2 and 7B3

Working Group 7B1

Mr. Bes, Chairman of Working Group 7B1 was sorry to report that progress was not as rapid as he had hoped. However, a Sub-Working Group had been set up to study certain difficult questions and he hoped their effort would enable 7B1 to make good progress at its next meeting.

Working Group 7B2

The Chairman of Working Group 7B2, Mr. Fontaine reported that his Working Group had met three times. The general comment on the proposals for Appendix 9 bis had been studied : a table of radiotelephone distress signals had been agreed which was suitable for affixing to the transmitter of small craft radiotelephone stations : and the Working Group had also agreed in principle on the general vocabulary for an international radio-telephone code. He hoped the practical work of the Group would be concluded at the next meeting and that one further meeting after this would be able to agree a final report.

Working Group 7B3

Mr. Van Geel, Chairman of Working Group 7B3 reported good progress at the Group's first meeting on Tuesday, 15 September. Proposed texts had been drafted for RR 584-588; RR 595, 596 and 597 were being examined and it was hoped that a draft text for RR 597 could be produced at the next meeting.

Working Group 7B4

Capt. Graves (U.S.A.) said that the interest in this Group, whose task was to examine RR 600 and 601, was much greater than had originally been visualized. He suggested that this Group should be given the number 7B4 so that it would automatically be included in the official weekly assignment of meeting rooms. This was agreed.

5. Examination of Article 33 (Including Proposals Nos. 4104-4107, page 413R1)

RR 711-712 and Footnote 711.1 - Proposals Nos. 1945-1949, Page 474R2, 1950-51, Page 474.1R1 and 4202, 1952, 1954, Page 475R1

The Delegate of the Netherlands said that in the light of the decisions reached by Working Group 7C1 in regard to Class B emissions Proposal No. 1945 should be withdrawn. It was agreed that the remaining proposals concerning RR 711, 712 and 711.1 should be deferred until the report of Working Group 7C1 had been published.

Section 11 Heading Proposal No. 1955 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 475R1

It was agreed that Proposal No. 1955 should be noted by the Drafting Group.

RR 713 - Proposal No. 4203 (U.S.A.) Page 476R1

It was agreed that Proposal No. 4203 should be noted by the Drafting Group.

RR 714 - Proposal No. 1956 (Japan) Page 476R1

It was agreed that Proposal No. 1956 should be deferred until Proposals Nos. 2562 and 2565 had been considered.

RR 714 - Proposal No. 1957 (United Kingdom) Page 476R1

Proposal No. 1957 was supported by the Delegates of France and the United States of America. There being no opposition, it was adopted but it was also agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of a suggestion by the Delegate of Israel that "It is used" should perhaps be replaced by "shall be used".

RR 715 - Proposals Nos. 4204 (U.S.A.) Page 476R1 and 1959 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 476R1

It was agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of these proposals.

RR 715-716 - Proposals Nos. 1958 (Belgium) Page 476R1, 4688 (Netherlands) Page 476.1 and 1960 (Belgium) Page 477R1

It was agreed to defer consideration of these proposals until No. 1806 (Article 29) was examined.

RR 716 - Proposal No. 4205 (U.S.A.) Page 477R1

It was agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of this proposal.

RR 717 - Proposals Nos. 1961 (U.S.A., France, French O.P.T.A., Morocco) Page 477R1, 1962 (United Kingdom) Page 477R1 and 1963 (U.S.S.R.) Page 477.1

It was agreed to defer consideration of these proposals until RR 727, 728 and 729 had been examined.

RR 718 - Proposal No. 4206 (U.S.A.) Page 478R1

It was agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of this proposal.

RR 719 - Proposal No. 4207 - first part - (Morocco) Page 478R1

It was agreed that the first part of Proposal No. 4207 (which deals with the use of A1 emission) should be deferred until the report of Working Group 7B3 had been received.

RR 719 - Proposals Nos. 1964 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 478R1, 4207 - second part - (Morocco) Page 478R1 and 1965 (United Kingdom) Page 478R1

The Delegates of the United States of America and the U.S.S.R. thought the present wording of RR 719 was adequate. However after a discussion in which the Delegates of France, Portugal and the United Arab Republic took part it was agreed to adopt Proposal No. 1965 and subject to the outcome of examination of RR 676 to add either "(see 676)" or at the end "not exceeding three minutes."

RR 721 - Proposal No. 4208 (U.S.A.) Page 478R1

It was agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of this proposal.

RR 721 - Proposals Nos. 1966 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 478R1 and 1966 bis (United Kingdom)

In discussion of these proposals the Delegates of France, the U.S.S.R. and Norway favoured retention of a variation of up to ± 5 kc/s. Proposal No. 1966 bis was supported by the Delegates of the Netherlands, the Federal German Republic and the United States of America. There were 18 votes in favour of reducing the permissible variation to ± 2 Mc/s, 10 in favour of 5 kc/s and 5 abstentions. In view of this difference of opinion an ad hoc Working Group was set up to examine these proposals. It would be convened by the Delegate of Norway and would consist of Delegates of France, Israel, the U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom.

RR 722 - Proposals Nos. 1967 (Belgium) Page 479R2 and 4689 (Netherlands) Page 479R2

It was agreed to defer these proposals until No. 1806 had been examined.

RR 722 - Proposal No. 4209 (U.S.A.) Page 479R2

It was agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of this proposal.

RR 722 - Proposal No. 1698 (United Kingdom) Page 479R2

This proposal was supported by the Delegates of France and the United States of America. There being no opposition it was adopted subject to any revision that might be needed in the light of the outcome of the deferred proposals concerning the use of 512 kc/s.

RR 722a - Proposal No. 4690 (Netherlands) Page 479.1R1

It was agreed to defer consideration of this proposal until the report of the Working Group dealing with Proposals Nos. 1966 and 1966 bis was available as well as the outcome of proposals for the use of 512 kc/s.

RR 723 - Proposal No. 1969 (Belgium) Page 479.1R1

There being no support for this proposal it was not adopted.

RR 723 - Proposal No. 4210 (U.S.A.) Page 479.1R1

It was agreed that this proposal should be noted by the Drafting Group.

RR 723 - Proposals Nos. 1970 (Federal German Republic) Page 480 and 1971 (United Kingdom) Page 480

The Delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out that there was a difference in substance between these proposals and he felt that No. 1970 would weaken the distress watch in regions of low traffic density. The Delegates of France, Portugal and the U.S.A. supported this view. On the other hand the Delegate of Sweden supported Proposal No. 1970. In view of this difference of opinion it was agreed that these proposals should be examined by a small Working Group to be convened by the Delegate of Portugal. The Delegations of France, the Federal German Republic, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States would participate.

6. Other Business

The Chairman said that in its next meeting the Sub-Committee would continue the study of Article 33 as detailed in Document No. DT 166.

The meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.

G. F. Wilson
Rapporteur

R. M. Billington
Chairman

Annex : 1

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A N N E X

TEXTS FOR ARTICLES 28 AND 30 REVISED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE DECISIONS OF SUB-COMMITTEE 7 UP TO AND
INCLUDING THE SIXTH MEETING

ARTICLE 28

Conditions to be observed by mobile stations

Section I General Provisions

- | | | |
|------|--|---|
| 573 | § 1. (1) Mobile stations must be established in such a way as to conform as regards frequencies and class of emission to the provisions of Chapter III. | Editorial Proposal
No. 4112, (Page 423 R2)
No change |
| 574 | Deferred pending decision of Sub-Committee 7C in regard to class B emissions. See Document No. 236, page 3. | Proposals Nos. 1669, (page 414), 4113, 4114, (page 423 R2), 1720, 1721, (page 423 R2) |
| 575 | § 2. The frequencies of emission of mobile stations shall be checked as often as possible by the inspection service to which these stations are subject. | No change |
| 576 | § 3. The energy radiated by receiving apparatus must be reduced to the lowest possible value and must not cause harmful interference to other stations. | No change |
| 576a | Awaits report of Working Group, see Document No. 236, page 3. | Proposal No. 4115, (page 423 R2) |
| 577 | § 4. (1) Changes of frequency in the sending and receiving apparatus of any mobile station must be capable of being made as rapidly as possible. | No change |
| 578 | Deferred until RR 809, Article 34 is considered, see Document No. 236, page 3. | Proposals Nos. 1723 and 4673, (page 423 1R1) |

579 § 5. The performance of a broadcasting service (see Nos. 21 and 22) by mobile stations at sea and over the sea is prohibited.

580 § 6. Mobile stations must be provided with the documents enumerated in the appropriate Section of Appendix 8.

580a Awaits report of Working Group (see Document No. 236, page 5).

Section II Ship Stations

581 § 7. When the transmitter itself cannot be controlled in such a way that its frequency satisfies the tolerance laid down, mobile stations must be provided with a device, having a precision at least equal to one-half of this tolerance, for measuring the frequency of emission.

582 § 8. In ship stations all apparatus installed for the use of class A1 emissions on frequencies in the authorized bands between 110 and 160 kc/s must provide, in addition to the frequency 143 kc/s, at least two frequencies selected within these bands.

583 § 9. (1) Sending apparatus used in ship stations working in the authorized bands between 405 and 535 kc/s must be provided with devices readily permitting of a material reduction of power.

Modified by Drafting Group in accordance with decisions of Fourth Meeting (Document No. 236, page 4). Committee 4 to be notified.

Editorial Proposal No. 4116 bis, (page 423 2R1) and modified Proposals Nos. 1676, (page 414) and 1725, (page 423 2R1) as amended at Fourth Meeting (see Document No. 236, page 5). May require revision when Appendix 8 examined.

Proposal No. 4117, (page 423-3).

Proposals Nos. 1677, (page 414) and 4118, (page 424 R1) deferred.

Modified Proposals Nos. 1671, (page 414) and 4120 (page 424 R1). Final position to be determined when revised Article 28 is complete. (Note Proposal No. 4119, page 424 R1 no longer applicable)

No change.

Modified Proposal No. 1726, (page 424~~1~~).

- 584-589 Deferred pending study by Working Group 7-B-3 (Document No. 236, page 6) For proposal Nos. see Document No. DT 125.
- 588a Deferred until Article 33 is examined. Proposal No. 1730 (page 425 R1).
- 590 § 12. In ship stations, all apparatus installed for the use of class A1 emission on frequencies in the authorized bands between 4,000 and 23,000 kc/s must satisfy the following conditions : No change.
- 591 a) In each of the bands necessary to carry on their service, they must be equipped with at least two working frequencies in addition to one frequency in the calling band (see Nos. 789 and 795) Modified. Proposal No. 1688 (page 416) Note: The references may have to be changed when Article 33 is examined.
- 592 b) Changes of frequency in transmitting apparatus must be effected within 5 (five) seconds if the frequencies are in the same band and within 15 (fifteen) seconds if the frequencies are in different bands. No change.
- 593 c) In the matter of frequency changing, receiving apparatus must be capable of a performance equal to that of the transmitting apparatus. Modified. Proposals Nos. 1735 (page 427 R2) and 4675 (page 427 R2).
- 594 Delete. Proposals Nos. 1691 (page 416) and 1736 (page 427 LR1).
- 595-597 Deferred pending study of Working Group 7B3 (Document No. 236, page 6). For proposal Nos. see Document No. DT 125.

598. § 14.(1) Any aircraft following a maritime course and required by national or international regulations to communicate, for safety purposes, with stations of the maritime mobile service, must be capable of transmitting and receiving on the frequency 500 kc/s, preferably class A2 emission or otherwise class A3 emissions on 2,182 kc/s.

Proposals Nos. 1713 (page 421), 1741 (page 429 R1), 4165 (page 429 R1), and 1742 (page 429 R1) Note: The need for RR 598 is to be reviewed in the light of later decisions.

599. (2) Aircraft stations when communicating with stations of the maritime mobile service on frequencies allocated to the maritime mobile service shall comply as far as possible with the provisions of this Article.

Editorial. Proposal No. 4166 (page 429 R1).

600-601. Await the outcome of the study by Working Group 7B4.

For proposals see Minutes of Fifth Meeting.

ARTICLE 30

Calls

- 694 § 5.(1) When a station called does not reply to a call sent three times at intervals of two minutes, the calling must cease and must not be renewed until after an interval of fifteen minutes. No change.
- 695 (2) However, in the case of a communication between a station of the maritime mobile service and an aircraft station, calling may be renewed after an interval of five minutes. No change.
- 696 (3) Before renewing the call, the calling station must ascertain that the station called is not in communication with another station. No change.
- 697 (4) If there is no reason to believe that harmful interference will be caused to other communications the provisions of Nos. 694 and 695 need not apply. In such cases the call, sent three times at intervals of two minutes, may be repeated after an interval of less than fifteen minutes but not less than three minutes. Modified composite proposal based on Nos. 1908, 1909, 1910 (page 466) 4200, 1911 (page 467 R1) and 1912 (page 467.1).
- 701 a) Position and, whenever possible, course and speed. Proposal No. 1920 (page 469) and proposal No. 1921 (page 469).

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 288-E
CORRIGENDUM No. 1
7 october 1959

WORKING GROUP 5B

CORRIGENDUM

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 2740/59/RSummary Report by the I.F.R.B.Comments of Administrations on the Draft Plans for the High
Frequency Broadcasting Service-Sunspot Numbers 70 and 125

Working Group 5B4 has requested that the annex to circular letter 2740/59/R be revised to incorporate changes mentioned by Delegations.

A complete revision of the Annex would involve considerable expense, and it is suggested that the following modifications be included in the copies of the original annex distributed under the Document No. 288.

<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Country Designator</u>	<u>Modification</u>
3	AFS	Delete X in Column 3 and insert X Column 5.
4	CGO	Delete X in Column 3 and insert X Column 7.
4	CTO	Insert X in Column 7 and delete Note Col.11.
4	CUB	Delete X in Column 4 and insert X Column 7.
4	E	Insert X in Column 7 and Delete Note Col.11.
5	F	Delete X in Column 10, Insert X in Column 7, and Delete Note in Column 11.
6	IND	Delete X in Column 3, Insert X in Column 4, Delete Note in Column 11.
6	IRN	Insert X in Column 4, Delete Note Column 11,
6	IRO	Delete X in Column 9, Insert X in Column 7.
7	MEX	Delete X in Column 4, Insert X in Column 6.
7	MLA	Delete X in Column 3, Insert X in Column 7.
9	Total	Replace present figures by: 3-36-29-23-6



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 288-E
23 September, 1959

WORKING GROUP 5B

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 2740/59/R

Summary Report by the I.F.R.B.:

Comments of Administrations on the Draft Plans for the High
Frequency Broadcasting Service - Sunspot Numbers 70 and 125.

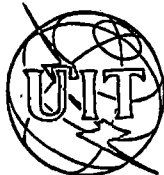
In accordance with the request made during the Second Meeting
of Sub-Working Group 5B4, Circular Letter No. 2740/59/R is distributed
herewith.

Gerald C. Gross
Secretary of the Conference

Annex : 1



INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION



UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL
DE TELECOMUNICACIONES

SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL

UNION INTERNATIONALE
DES TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS

ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE : BURINTERNA GENÈVE
TÉLÉPHONE 32 67 10

Référence à rappeler dans la réponse :
When replying, please quote :
Indíquese en la respuesta esta referencia :

Circular-letter

Nº 2740/59/R

GENÈVE, 1st June 1959

PALAIS WILSON

Subject : Summary Report by the I.F.R.B. : Comments of Administrations on the
Draft Plans for the High Frequency
Broadcasting Service - Sunspot Numbers
70 and 125

To the Director General

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of a Summary Report
by the I.F.R.B. on comments of Administrations on the Draft Plans for the
High Frequency Broadcasting Service - Sunspot Numbers 70 and 125.

This report has been prepared by the I.F.R.B. pursuant to the
request of the Administrative Council at its 12th Session (Resolution
No. 365) that such a report should be prepared for the Council during its
annual session in 1959.

Yours faithfully,

Gerald C. GROSS
Acting Secretary-General

Annex : 1

SUMMARY REPORT BY THE I.F.R.B.
ON COMMENTS OF ADMINISTRATIONS ON THE DRAFT PLANS
FOR THE HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING SERVICE -
SUNSPOT NUMBERS 70 AND 125

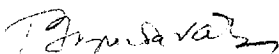
As the Council was advised in Document No. 2199/CA14, the set of nine draft plans for the High Frequency Broadcasting Service, covering the Sunspot Numbers 12, 70 and 125, was completed in the early part of this year.

In conformity with Article 28 of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference Agreement, the I.F.R.B. invited Administrations to comment on the draft plans. This report presents a summary of such comments by Administrations on the draft plans for Sunspot Numbers 70 and 125 as had been received by the Board up to 15th May 1959. The draft plans for Sunspot Number 12 were despatched only this year and Administrations have not yet had time to comment on them. The summary of comments on the draft plans for Sunspot Number 12, as well as an analysis of the detailed comments on the draft plans for all phases will therefore be presented directly to the forthcoming Administrative Radio Conference.

Since the comments of any one Administration with respect to all the six draft plans are usually of the same general character, the annexed summary provides for only a single category for each Administration, any exceptions being indicated in the "Remarks" Column.

It must be stressed that very few Administrations commented on the draft plans in a manner which could simply be interpreted in a simple form such as "acceptable" or "not acceptable". However, the Board has done its best to present the comments in a form which can be easily considered.

On behalf of the I.F.R.B.



P.S.M. Sundaram
Chairman

Annex

ANNEXE

ANNEX

ANEXO

Résumé des commentaires formulés par les administrations à l'égard des projets de plans établis pour le service de radiodiffusion à hautes fréquences - Indices d'activité solaire 70 et 125

Summary of comments from Administrations on High Frequency Broadcasting Draft Plans - Sunspot Numbers 70 and 125

Resumen de los comentarios formulados por las administraciones sobre los proyectos de planes para el servicio de radiodifusión por altas frecuencias - Indices de actividad solar 70 y 125

	Sont acceptables - Acceptable - Acceptables			Ne sont pas acceptables - Not acceptable - Inaceptables						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Administration	Sans commentaires détaillés	D'une manière générale, mais avec des commentaires détaillés portant sur certaines allocations considérées comme non satisfaisantes ou sur des demandes supplémentaires	D'une manière générale, comme base de discussion pendant la Conférence (voir la note ci-dessous)	Du point de vue quantitatif (les demandes ne sont pas entièrement satisfaites)	Du point de vue qualitatif (rapport de protection insuffisant, allocations ne convenant pas quant à la propagation, manque de continuité, etc.)	Les demandes ne sont plus à jour	Il n'a pas été tenu compte des demandes de tous les utilisateurs de la radiodiffusion à hautes fréquences	Sans profonds remaniements	Autres commentaires	Observations
Administration	Without detailed comments	In general but with detailed comments on some allocations considered to be unsatisfactory or on additional requirements	Generally as a basis for discussion during Conference (see Note)	Quantitatively, (requirements not met in full)	Qualitatively, (insufficient protection ratio, propagationally undesirable, discontinuity, etc.)	Requirements out-of-date	Needs of all high frequency broadcasting users not included	Without drastic modifications	Other comments	Remarks
Administración	Sin comentarios detallados	En general, pero con comentarios detallados sobre algunas distribuciones que no se consideran satisfactorias, o sobre necesidades adicionales	Generalmente como base de discusión durante la Conferencia (véase la nota)	Cuantitativamente (no se atienden todas las necesidades por completo)	Cualitativamente (relación de protección insuficiente, inadecuadas desde el punto de vista de la propagación, discontinuidad, etc.)	Las necesidades no están al día	No comprenden las necesidades de todos los usuarios de radiodifusión por altas frecuencias	Sin modificaciones radicales	Otros comentarios	Observaciones

Note : On a indiqué dans cette colonne les administrations qui n'ont pas répondu à un message postal de l'I.F.R.B. envoyé le 26 mars 1959 et qui était ainsi conçu:

"IFRB 18622 Référence lettres-circulaires UIT 2501/58/R et 2594/58/R qui sollicitaient vos commentaires sur plans radiodiffusion HF pour SS 70 et 125 établis par IFRB Stop Sans réponse de votre Administration à ce jour Stop Disposant délai très court pour rédiger rapport au Conseil administration session mai virgule vous demande faire connaître télégraphiquement si (A) vous considérez que les plans sont acceptables tels quels (B) vous les accepteriez avec légères modifications de vos assignations ou (C) vous estimez ces plans inacceptables sans remaniements profonds Stop Faute de recevoir votre réponse le 30 avril 1959 au plus tard IFRB admettra que vous n'avez pas de commentaires à formuler et que les projets de plans vous paraissent dans leur ensemble acceptables comme base de discussion au cours Conférence."

En raison de la dernière phrase de ce message, le Comité considère que les administrations dont il s'agit n'ont pas de commentaires à formuler et qu'elles acceptent les projets de plans comme base de discussion.

Il convient de signaler qu'un certain nombre d'entre elles avaient formulé des commentaires favorables à l'égard du projet pour la phase Juin 70 qui leur avait été envoyé le 31 décembre 1955. Ces administrations sont marquées dans cette colonne du symbole XX.

Note : This column shows the Administrations which failed to reply to a mail message sent by I.F.R.B. on 26th March 1959, which read as follows:

"IFRB 18622 Reference ITU Circular-letters 2501/58/R and 2594/58/R which invited your comments regarding HF Broadcasting Plans for SS 70 and 125 prepared by IFRB Stop No reply received from your Administration to date Stop As time is short for formulating report to Administrative Council meeting in May comma you are invited to comment by telegram whether (A) you consider the plans acceptable as they stand (B) you could accept them with slight modifications to your allocations or (C) you consider the plans unacceptable without drastic modifications Stop Failing to receive your reply by 30 April 1959 IFRB will assume that you have no comments and that draft plans are generally acceptable to you as basis for discussion during Conference."

In view of the last sentence of this message, the Board considers that these Administrations have no comments and accept the draft plans as a basis for discussion.

It is worthwhile to note that a number of these Administrations had given favourable replies when the first draft plan for June 70 was despatched on 31st December 1955 and their comments were invited. These Administrations are marked with XX under this column.

Nota : En esta columna se indican las administraciones que no han contestado al mensaje postal enviado por la I.F.R.B. el 26 de marzo de 1959, concebido en los siguientes términos:

"IFRB 18622 Referencia cartas circulares UIT 2501/58/R y 2594/58/R rogando envíe sus comentarios acerca planes radiodifusión HF para índices 70 y 125 preparados IFRB Stop No recibíose hasta hoy respuesta su Administración Stop Dado escaso tiempo queda para preparar informe a Consejo Administración en reunión mayo coma ruégole comunique por telegrama si (A) considera aceptables planes forma actual (B) puede aceptarlos con ligeras modificaciones sus asignaciones o (C) considéralos inacceptables sin modificaciones radicales Stop De no recibirse su respuesta hasta 30 abril 1959 IFRB considerará no tiene que formular ninguna observación y que proyectos planes estímalos generalmente aceptables como base discusión Conferencia."

En vista de la última frase de este mensaje, la Junta considera que estas administraciones no tienen observaciones que formular y que aceptan los proyectos de planes como base de discusión.

Cabe advertir que cierto número de estas administraciones contestaron en sentido favorable cuando se les envió el primer proyecto de plan para Junio 70 el 31 de diciembre de 1955, rogándoles formularan sus comentarios. En esta columna, estas administraciones se indican con XX.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AFG - Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afganistán			X							
AFS - Union de l'Afrique du Sud et territoire de l'Afrique du Sud-Ouest	Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa	Unión Sudafricana y Territorio de Africa del Sudoeste		X								
ALB - Albanie (République populaire d')	Albania (People's Republic of)	Albania (República Popular de)		X								
ARG - Argentine (République)	Argentine Republic	Argentina (República)			XX							
ARS - Arabie Saoudite (Royaume de l')	Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	Arabia Saudita (Reino de)		X								
AUS - Australie (Fédération de l')	Australia (Commonwealth of)	Australia (Federación de)		X								
AUT - Autriche	Austria	Austria		X								
B - Brésil	Brazil	Brasil			X							
BCG - Bermudes-Caraïbes britanniques (Groupe des)	Bermuda-British Caribbean Group	Bermudas y Caribe británicas (Grupo)		X								
BEA - Afrique orientale britannique	British East Africa	Africa Oriental Británica		X								
BEL - Belgique	Belgium	Bélgica		X								
BLR - Biélorussie (République Socialiste Soviétique de)	The Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Bielorrusia (República Socialista Soviética)				X	X	X	X			Commentaires supposés les mêmes que ceux de URS. Assumed to be the same as URS. Supónense iguales que la URS.
BOL - Bolivie	Bolivia	Bolivia			X							
BRM - Birmanie (Union de)	Burma (Union of)	Birmania (Unión de)		X								Phases J 70, E 70 et D 70 acceptables sans commentaires. Commentaires détaillés uniquement sur les phases J 125, E 125 et D 125. Phases J 70, E 70 and D 70 acceptable without comments. Detailed comments limited to phases J 125, E 125 and D 125 only. Fases J 70, E 70 y D 70, aceptables sin comentarios. Comentarios detallados circunscritos a las fases J 125, E 125 y D 125.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BUL - Bulgarie (République populaire de)	Bulgaria (People's Republic of)	Bulgaria (República Popular de)								X		
BWA - Afrique occidentale britannique (sauf Nigéria)	British West Africa (except Nigeria)	Africa Occidental Británica (salvo Nigéria)		X								
CAN - Canada	Canada	Canadá		X								
CBG - Cambodge (Royaume du)	Cambodia (Kingdom of)	Cambodia (Reino de)			X							
CGO - Congo Belge et territoire du Ruanda-Urundi	Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi	Congo Belga y territorio de Ruanda-Urundi		X								
CHL - Chili	Chile	Chile		X								
CHN - Chine	China	China	X									
CLM - Colombie (République de)	Colombia (Republic of)	Colombia (República de)			X							
CLN - Ceylan	Ceylon	Ceilán		X								
CTO - Ghana	Ghana	Ghana										I.F.R.B. attend lettre de CTO annoncée dans récent télégramme. We are awaiting CTO letter announced in a recent telegram. Se espera la carta anunciada por CTO en un telegrama reciente.
CTR - Costa Rica	Costa Rica	Costa Rica			XX							
CUB - Cuba	Cuba	Cuba			X							
CVA - Cité du Vatican (Etat de la)	Vatican City State	Ciudad del Vaticano (Estado de la)		X								
D - République Fédérale d'Allemagne	Federal German Republic	República Federal Alemana		X								
DNK - Danemark	Denmark	Dinamarca		X								
DOM - Dominicaine (République)	Dominican Republic	República Dominicana			X							
E - Espagne	Spain	España										I.F.R.B. attend lettre. We are awaiting their letter. Se espera carta.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EGY - République Arabe Unie (Région égyptienne)	United Arab Republic (Egyptian Region)	República Arabe Unida (Región egipcia)				X	X					
EQA - Equateur	Ecuador	Ecuador			X							
ETH - Ethiopie	Ethiopia	Etiopía		X								
F - France	France	Francia									X	Temps insuffisant pour analyse détaillée des projets de plans; les demandes ne sont pas à jour. Time insufficient for detailed analysis of the draft plans and requirements are not up-to-date. Tiempo insuficiente para un análisis detallado de los proyectos de plan; las necesidades no están al día.
F/ - Ensemble des Terri- toires représentés par l'Office français des postes et télé- communications d'Outre- Mer	Group of the different territories represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommuni- cation agency	Conjunto de territorios representados por la Oficina francesa de Correos y Tele- comunicaciones de Ultramar									X	Une revision complète des demandes est nécessaire. Total revision of requirements necessary. Precisa una revisión completa de las necesidades.
FNL - Finlande	Finland	Finlandia		X								
G - Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte		X								
G/ - Colonies, protectorats, territoires d'outre- mer et territoires sous mandat ou tutelle du Royaume-Uni de la Gran- de-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord	Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Colonias, Protectorados, Territorios de Ultramar y Territorios bajo tutela o mandato del Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte		X								
GRC - Grèce	Greece	Grecia		X								
GTM - Guatemala	Guatemala	Guatemala			XX							
HND - Honduras (République de)	Honduras (Republic of)	Honduras (República de)			X							
HNG - Hongroise (Républi- que Populaire)	Hungarian People's Republic	Húngara (República Popular)			X							"Pas de commentaires" à l'égard du Projet de plan de référence (J 70). Pas de réponse quant aux autres projets. "No comments" on Draft Reference Plan. No answer on others. "Sin comentario" sobre el proyecto de plan de referencia. Ninguna respuesta sobre los demás.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HOL - Pays-Bas, Surinam, Antilles néerlandaises, Nouvelle Guinée	Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea	Países Bajos, Surinam, Antillas Neerlandesas y Nueva Guinea		X								
HTI - Haïti (Républic d')	Haiti (Republic of)	Haiti (República de)			X							
I - Italie	Italy	Italia								X		Demande au moins 2 voies simultanées pour chaque émission. Demanding at least 2 simultaneous channels for each emission. Pide 2 canales simultáneos, por lo menos, para cada emisión.
IND - Inde (Républic de l')	India (Republic of)	India (República de)		X								En attendant confirmation de l'Inde. Pending confirmation from India. En espera de confirmación por India.
INS - Indonésie (République d')	Indonesia (Republic of)	Indonesia (República de)		X								
IRL - Irlande	Ireland	Irlanda			XX							
IRN - Iran	Iran	Irán										Télégramme a été envoyé récemment à IRN pour demander une réponse précise. Telegram has been recently sent to IRN to ask them for definite answer. Recientemente se envió un telegrama a IRN pidiendo una respuesta concreta.
IRQ - Iraq	Iraq	Iraq								X		
ISL - Islande	Iceland	Islandia	X									
ISR - Israël (Etat d')	Israel (State of)	Israel (Estado de)								X		
J - Japon	Japan	Japón		X								
JOR - Jordanie (Royaume Hachémite de)	Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	Jordania (Reino Hachemita de)		X								Commentaires formulés uniquement sur Projet de plan de référence (J 70). Comments on Draft Reference Plan only. Comentarios sobre el proyecto de plan de referencia únicamente.
KOR - Corée (République de)	Korea (Republic of)	Corea (República de)									X	A présenté des demandes entièrement nouvelles. Sent entirely new requirements. Ha enviado solicitudes totalmente nuevas.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
LAO - Laos (Royaume du)	Laos (Kingdom of)	Laos (Reino de)	X									
LBN - Liban	Lebanon	Líbano			X							
LBR - Libéria	Liberia	Liberia			X							
LBY - Libye (Royaume-Uni de)	Libya (United Kingdom of)	Libia (Reino Unido de)			XX							
LUX - Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Luxemburgo			XX							
MCO - Monaco	Monaco	Mónaco		X								
MEX - Mexique	México	México			X							
MLA - Malaisie (Fédération de)	Malaya (Federation of)	Malaya (Federación)		X								
MRF - Maroc (Royaume du)	Morocco (Kingdom of)	Marruecos (Reino de)		X								
NCG - Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Nicaragua			XX							
NOR - Norvège	Norway	Noruega		X								
NPL - Népal	Nepal	Nepal			XX							
NZL - Nouvelle-Zélande	New Zealand	Nueva Zelandia		X								
PAK - Pakistan	Pakistan	Pakistán		X								
PHL - Philippines (République des)	Philippines (Republic of the)	Filipinas (República de)								X		
PNR - Panama	Panama	Panamá			XX							
POL - Pologne (République Populaire de)	Poland (People's Republic of)	Polonia (República Popular de)				X	X		X	X		
POR - Portugal	Portugal	Portugal		X								Commentaires détaillés pas encore reçus. Detailed comments not yet received. No se han recibido todavía los co- mentarios detallados.
POR/- Provinces portugaises d'outre-mer	Portuguese Oversea Provinces	Provincias portuguesas de Ultramar			XX							
PRG - Paraguay	Paraguay	Paraguay		X								

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PRU - Pérou	Peru	Perú			X							
RHO/- Rhodesia et Nyasaland NYA (Fédération)	Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of)	Rhodesia y Nyasaland (Federación de)									X	Une revision complète des demandes est nécessaire. Total revision of requirements necessary. Precisa una revisión completa de las necesidades.
ROU - Roumaine (République Populaire)	Roumanian People's Republic	República Popular Rumana								X		
S - Suède	Sweden	Suecia		X								
SDN - Soudan (République du)	Sudan (Republic of)	Sudán (República del)									X	SDN ne figure pas dans les projets de plans. Demandes présentées pour la première fois après achèvement des plans. SDN is not in the draft plans. Requirements submitted for the first time after plans completed. SDN no figura en los proyectos de plan. Solicitudes sometidas por primera vez después de establecidos los planes.
SLV - El Salvador (République de)	El Salvador (Republic of)	El Salvador (República de)			X							
SNG/- Groupe Singapore-BRN Bornéo britannique	Singapore-British Borneo Group	Grupo Singapur-Borneo británico		X								
SOM - Territoire sous tutelle de la Somalie sous Administration italienne	Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration	Territorio en fideicomiso de Somalia bajo administración italiana			X							
SUI - Suisse (Confédération)	Switzerland (Confederation)	Suiza (Confederación)		X								
SYR - République Arabe Unie (Région syrienne)	United Arab Republic (Syrian region)	República Arabe Unida (Región siria)			X							
TCH - Tchécoslovaquie	Czechoslovakia	Checoslovaquia					X	X	X			TCH considère en outre que les plans devraient être établis par une conférence. TCH also considers HF BC Plans should be prepared by a conference. TCH considera también que los planes HF BC debe prepararlos una conferencia.
THA - Thaïlande	Thailand	Tailandia			XX							

- 9 -										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TUN - Tunisie Tunisia Túnez						X		X		
TUR - Turquie Turkey Turquía		X								
UKR - République Socialiste Soviétique de l'Ukraine Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic República Socialista Soviética de Ucrania				X	X	X	X			Commentaires supposés les mêmes que ceux de URS. Assumed to be same as URS. Supónense iguales que la URS.
URG - Uruguay (République Orientale de l') Uruguay (Oriental Republic of) Uruguay (República Oriental del)									X	Maintient ses demandes originales. Original requirements maintained. Mantiene las solicitudes primitivas.
URS - Union des Républiques Socialistes Soviétiques Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Unión de Repúblicas Socialis- tas Soviéticas				X	X	X	X			
USA - Etats-Unis d'Amérique United States of America Estados Unidos de América									X	Suggère une manière nouvelle d'aborder les problèmes relatifs à la radiodiffusion à hautes fré- quences. Suggesting new approach to HF BC problems. Sugiere que los problemas de HF BC se enfoquen de otro modo.
VEN - Vénézuéla (République de) Venezuela (Republic of) Venezuela (República de)								X		
VTN - Viêt-Nam (République du) Viet-Nam (Republic of) Viet-Nam (República de)								X		
YUG - République fédérative populaire de Yougoslavie Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia República Federativa Popular de Yugoslavia		X								
T O T A L	3	40	29	15					7	

Non-Membres de l'U.I.T.
(Non compris dans les totaux précédents)

Non Members I.T.U.
(Not included in totals)

No Miembros de la U.I.T.
(No incluidos en los totales)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AND - Vallées d'Andorre Andorra Valle de Andorra										
MNG - République populaire de Mongolie Mongolian People's Republic República Popular de Mongolia										
ONU - Organisation des Nations Unies United Nations Organization Organización de las Naciones Unidas	X									
Sikkim Sikkim Sikkim									X	<p>Sikkim re figure pas dans le projet de plan. Demandes présentées pour la première fois par l'Inde après achèvement des plans.</p> <p>Sikkim is not in the draft plan. Requirements submitted by India for the first time after plans completed.</p> <p>Sikkim no figura en el proyecto de plan. Solicitudes sometidas por primera vez por India después de establecidos los planes.</p>

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 289-E
23 September, 1959WORKING GROUP 6BSUMMARY RECORDFourth Meeting of Working Group 6B (Technical Characteristics)

Thursday, 17 September 1959, at 15.00 hours

Reference: Agenda of 15 September 1959 Document No. DT 1671. Summary Record of the Third Meeting, 14 September 1959.

The Chairman said that the Summary Record of this meeting was not yet available and consideration must be deferred until the next meeting.

2. Report from the Chairman of Sub-Group 6B-1.

Mr. Strohfelddt, Chairman of Sub-Group 6B-1 stated that no further meeting had taken place. A draft copy of the decisions taken at the second meeting of Sub-Group 6B-1 should, however, be available at the next meeting of Committee 6B.

3. Report from the Chairman of Sub-Group 6B-2.

Mr. Skrivereth, Chairman of Sub-Group 6B-2 referred to a working paper DT 179 prepared by the Indian Delegate.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Basu for his work in connection with the preparation of this working paper.

4. Report from the Chairman of Sub-Group 6B-3.

Mr. Secker, Chairman of Sub-Group 6B-3, stated that the Sub-Group had not yet met.

5. Introduction of the Draft of a new Article 16.

The Chairman introduced Document No. DT 175 which was a draft of the proposed text for a new Article 16. He added that most of the paragraphs in Document No. DT 175 had already been agreed in Working Group 6B but paragraph 398 in particular had only been agreed in substance at the third meeting and the precise wording was thus before the meeting for the first time. The reference to Appendices 4 and 5 in particular would need to be reviewed when the Sub-Group 6B-3 had completed its work. The Chairman

said that he did not wish to ask for detailed agreement immediately, but he wished in particular to know, whether there was general support for the suggested combining of Articles 16 and 17 in this way.

This suggestion was agreed by the meeting.

Detailed comments as follows were also made.

Title :

It was agreed that the title should be slightly altered to read :
Technical Provisions Concerning Equipment and Characteristics of Emissions.

Proposed RR 396

The Delegate of India referred again to his objection to the second sentence of the proposed RR 396 as he had indicated in his statement at the Third Meeting.

RR 396 A.

The Delegate of France said he agreed with the proposed R.R. 396 but considered that R.R. 396A was superfluous, and should be reconsidered when the advice from the Working Group 6C was in the hands of the Working Group 6B.

The Chairman took note of the point made by the Delegate of France and said that he would prepare for the next meeting of the Working Group 6B a statement including the letter he had received from Mr. Heilmann Chairman of Working Group 6C on this point, together with the proposals 3256, 3983 and the Corrigendum to Document No. 89.

RR 400

The Delegate of Japan expressed the view that the reference to interference in RR 400 might have to be reviewed following an agreement on the definitions in Working Group 6A and this matter was noted.

Following the discussion the Chairman said that the comments made would be taken into account in the preparation of the final draft of a new Article 16 for the next meeting of Working Group 6B. (After the meeting the Delegate for the Federal Republic of Germany reminded the Chairman that part (b) of his country's proposal 1361 had been agreed for addition to RR 398 at the third meeting. The Chairman undertook to have this proposal inserted in the final draft.)

6. Radio Regulations Appendix 5

The Chairman referred to the proposals made under Appendix 5 and said that they fell into three groups viz :

- a) Amendments to the main heading : proposals 4544, 2718, 2720, 2727, and 2730.
- b) Amendments to the text of the preamble to the table : proposals 4545, 4546, 2719, 2721, 2727 and 2730.
- c) Amendments to the table itself : proposals 4547, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2728, 2730, 5124 (Document No. 70) and C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 230.

He thought that the great majority of these proposals involved no major amendments and asked Mr. Secker if he would agree to add the revision of Appendix 5 to the work of his Sub-Group 6B-3. There was some discussion about the first and last columns of Appendix 5, and the suggestion was made that Appendix 5 might be more appropriate to Sub-Group 6B1. It was finally agreed that Appendix 5 was proper to Sub-Group 6B-3 and Mr. Secker agreed to include this in his work. His Sub-Group would, however, await the report of Sub-Group 6B-1 before drafting the first and last columns of the new Appendix 5.

7. Examination of Proposed Additional Appendices.

Proposal 4548 U.S.A.

At the Chairman's request the Delegate of U.S.A. introduced a new American proposal 4548 on the determination and notification of reference frequencies, the proposal was supported by the Delegate of Portugal. The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that it would be appropriate first to obtain the views of Committee 5 on this subject and this suggestion was accepted by the Delegate of the U.S.A. It was finally agreed :

- a) that Committee 5 be asked to say whether an Appendix would be needed to cover the latter part of the U.S.A. proposal, and
- b) whether further study of the first part of the proposal should be deferred in any case until agreement had been reached on the associated definitions.

Proposals 2731, 2732 India

The Delegate of India introduced proposals 2731 and 2732 covering Standard Frequency Broadcasting and Four Frequency Diplex Systems. There was some discussion in which the Chairman of Committee 6 explained that he had already written to the Chairman of Committee 7 asking if Appendix B, which related to the subject of Student Frequency Broadcasts should be transferred from Committee 7 to Committee 6.

It was agreed that if this general subject was accepted by Committee 6 the Indian proposal 2731 should also be considered in this Committee.

There was some discussion of proposal 2732 on four frequency duplex systems and it was generally thought inappropriate to include this proposal in the Radio Regulations, however, it was agreed that it was more related to operating considerations and that Committee 7 should be invited to take the final decision in this matter.

8. E.A.R.C. paragraphs 294-300

The Chairman dealt with each paragraph in turn and it was agreed that in all cases the dates of implementation were long since passed and thus there was no need to reconsider these paragraphs. It was agreed that the Chairman should write to the Chairman of Committee 6 expressing the views put forward in respect of E.A.R.C. paragraphs 294-300.

9. E.A.R.C. Recommendation No. 5

The Chairman pointed out that this recommendation referred to dates that had passed but suggested that Sub-Group 6B-2 should take due note of this Recommendation insofar as it might apply to their work. The Chairman of Sub-Group 6B-2 took note of E.A.R.C. Recommendation No. 5.

10. I.F.R.B. Report on Technical Standards Document No. 20

Chapter IX

Mr. Roberts of the I.F.R.B. introduced the report saying he would comment in general terms only but if more detailed information was required he would be glad to make it available. He traced the history of the present Technical Standards explaining how they were under constant review by the I.F.R.B. In the main any changes which had been made to the standards had been as a result of the replies to certain questions posed by the I.F.R.B. to the C.C.I.R. asking for further information.

After some discussion in which the delegates of Australia, India, Pakistan, Canada and Israel took part, it was decided to ask the I.F.R.B. how the Conference could best help the Board to obtain the additional information still required in connection with the Technical Standards.

It was agreed that Mr. Roberts of the I.F.R.B. should prepare a detailed recommendation that the Conference might address to the C.C.I.R. and to Administrations laying stress on the directions in which more precise technical data was needed to improve still further the present Technical Standards.

Rapporteur :

C.E. Secker

Chairman :

J.K.S. Jowett

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 290-E
25 September, 1959WORKING GROUP 6ASUMMARY RECORDFifth Meeting of Working Group 6A (Definitions)

Friday, 18 September, 1959 at 09.30 hours

Reference: Agenda of 17 September 1959, Document No. DT-161 (Rev.)1. Reports of the Chairmen of Sub-Groups

a) Sub-Group 6A4

The Chairman of Sub-Group 6A4 (Mr. Starkie, Australia) reported that his Sub-Group had reached agreement on the six definitions set forth in Document No. DT-153. Subject to an agreement to include the opposing views of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R., supported by the Delegation of Bielorussia, as an attachment to Document No. DT-153 and to this Summary Record of Working Group 6A, these definitions were accepted by the Working Group with some changes. The approved six definitions are as follows:

11 Radiodetermination: The determination of position, or the obtaining of information relating to position, by means of the properties of Herzian waves.

(It was noted that the term "Hertzian" might be changed to "radio", depending on the future work of Sub-Working Group 6A1).

* 12 Radionavigation: Radiodetermination used for the purpose of navigation, including obstruction warning.

* 12a Radiolocation: Radiodetermination used for purposes other than those of radionavigation.

27 Radiodetermination Service: A service involving the use of radiodetermination.



28. Radionavigation Service: A radiodetermination service involving the use of radionavigation.

28.a. Radiolocation Service: A radiodetermination service involving the use of radiolocation.

It was agreed that in forwarding these definitions to other committees, it should be stressed that the definitions are provisional, and that the fact that these terms have been defined in no way prejudices the rights of other Committees to request modification to facilitate their use by other Committees, nor the eventual need to include them in the Radio Regulations.

b) Sub-Group 6A9

The Chairman of Sub-Group 6A9 (Mr. Shimbori, Japan) next raised for consideration certain problems concerning the Nomenclature of Frequencies, referring to Document No.DT-33, Document No. 122 (C.C.I.R. Rec. 324) and Proposals 361-369 and 4614. A lengthy discussion of these documents resulted in a decision to defer action thereon until the next meeting of Working Group 6A.

2. The meeting adjourned at 11.00 hours..

Rapporteur :

A. Mooney

E. W. Allen

Chairman, Working Group 6A

Annex: 1

A N N E X

THE VIEWS OF THE U.S.S.R.

1. Because of the general shortage of frequencies the utilized frequency spectrum must be shared in a very economical way between the various services which are constantly increasing in number.
2. Under the proposals of two countries, many bands are to be set aside in the Table of Frequency Allocations for the service known in the proposals as "radiopositioning".
3. Detailed and thorough examination of these proposals by the conference has shown that there is no need to introduce a new definition, since the conference does not have at its disposal a document which would make it clear to the delegates which services are meant by the term "radiopositioning" (subsequently renamed "radio-location") and therefore no decision can be taken as to whether this service can possibly be combined with other services, as has been done in the proposals contained in the yellow book.
4. Discussion has revealed that the various services, i.e., the meteorological, scientific and research and so on, are clearly defined and have specific frequency bands allotted to them in the table.
5. The clarifying statements made by the delegates submitting the proposals for band allocation to this service have revealed that this definition fits the installations and services provided for in Article 48 of the Telecommunication Convention.
6. For these reasons the Soviet Delegation cannot see any need to include this definition in the Regulations.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 291-E
23 September 1959PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 6

ISRAEL (STATE OF)

ProposalARTICLE 2

In the light of the discussion which took place in Committee 6A we feel that a replacement of the present Nomenclature of Frequencies, not along the lines of C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 225 of Warsaw, would be appropriate.

Number of
proposal

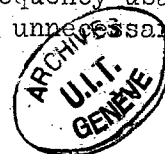
5511

85. Replace the present table by the following:

Band		Frequency Range in c/s
Group	Sub-Group	(Lower limit not to be included)
X	1	3 - 30
	2	30 - 300
	3	300 - 3,000
Y	1	3 - 30
	2	30 - 300
	3	300 - 3,000
Z	1	3 - 30
	2	30 - 300
	3	300 - 3,000

Reasons:

The presentation of the bands and frequency ranges is rather cumbersome, the evaluation of the frequency ranges by the formula given though mathematically attractive is time consuming. The band designations cannot compete with the ease enabled by the "Frequency Subdivisions" (such as VHF, UHF, etc.). The table is intended to overcome these difficulties. Also, we have omitted the Metric Subdivision of waves because it seems to us to contradict the spirit of the RR which deals with frequencies and frequency usage and not with waves and wave usage; it appears therefore to be unnecessary.



Document No. 292-E
24 September, 1959

COMMITTEE 4

WORKING GROUP 4 E

Agenda: Working Document No. 160

With reference to the first item on the Agenda, the Chairman summarized the position assembling the trends revealed in the statements made at the previous meeting. The delegates of the following countries took part in the subsequent discussion: the Soviet Union, South Africa, United States, Italy, United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Argentine Republic, Japan, Norway and the Netherlands.

WORLD-WIDE: 1,215 - 1,300 Mc/s a) amateurs
 b) radiolocation

- a) amateurs
- b) fixed service
- c) television networks

Remark: Note 101 also to include Japan in respect of the following services: amateur, radiolocation, fixed and mobile.

101 c) In France, the 1,215 - 1,300 Mc/s band is likewise used for radionavigation.



The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked that point c) of Note 101 should be deleted and the following words added: "the radiolocation services of other countries must not cause harmful interference to the fixed and amateur services of the U.S.S.R." He also asked that the fact that the U.S.S.R. was opposed to the inclusion of radiolocation in that band should be recorded in the Report.

The Netherlands wished to be included in the provision of Note 101 c).

The subsequent discussion was centred on the addition to Note 101 proposed by the U.S.S.R.; the Chairman suggested that the matter be left in abeyance pending the findings of Group 4F regarding "Footnotes" and adopting the procedure proposed. Note 101 c) was likewise subject to that criterion.

Remark: Italy withdrew its proposal No. 561 and supported proposal No. 3373 submitted by the United States.

The Union of South Africa withdrew its proposal No. 5173 for the 1,215 - 1,300 Mc/s band.

1,300 - 1,700 Mc/s band

The Chairman proposed that discussion on that band be postponed until the following meeting.

The Netherlands referred to its proposal No. 4616 on radio astronomy. The Chairman said that it would be discussed at the coming meeting.

Italy stated that its proposals were:

569	Fixed Service
572	Fixed Radionavigation
561	Withdrawn

France explained that, in the light of the decision taken, its proposals Nos. 560, 564 and 568 should read:

1,300 - 1,350 Mc/s aeronautical navigation, including
Note 104 b)

China withdrew its proposal No. 600, page 3 of the Add., and supported proposal No. 3580 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

Since there was no other business, the meeting rose at 12.15 p.m.

Rapporteur:

Walter Garcia Rios

Chairman:

G. C. Braga

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 293-E
24 September, 1959COMMITTEE 4REPORTWorking Group 4E

1st Meeting, Monday, 14 September, 1959

Agenda: Working Document No. 145

The Chairman welcomed the delegations present at the meeting and submitted the Agenda; he then proceeded to make some general remarks on the need to speed up the work in view of the Plenipotentiary Conference which would soon begin. Representatives of the I.F.R.B., the International Radio Consultative Committee and C.O.S.P.A.R., which as specialized agencies had to collaborate in the work of the Group for some requirements, were present.

Before adopting the Agenda, the Chairman went on to deal with the appointment of a rapporteur. This work fell to Mr. Walter Garcia Rios, the Delegate of Paraguay, who agreed to help the Chairman whenever the meetings of the Group did not coincide with those of other Groups of Committee 4.

Turning to Item 2 of the Agenda, the Chairman submitted Addendum 2 of Document No. 96 and Addendum 1 of Document No. 123. He suggested using the second document as a basis, which had been drawn up by the I.F.R.B. for the range of frequencies which were allocated to the Group for analysis, and also that the proposals should be analyzed band by band; this was adopted.

Band 960-1,215 Mc/s

After statements by the Delegates of France, the United States, Australia, Italy, the Soviet Union, China, Argentina, Canada, the United Kingdom, Portugal, New Zealand and India, the discussion on the band was closed and the following decisions were made:

- a) The 960-1,215 Mc/s band would be allocated on a WORLD-WIDE basis to aeronautical radionavigation;
- b) the inclusion of a Note similar to the 100 b) and 99 d) ones was adopted; its final drafting would be entrusted to the Delegates of the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Observation: The Australian delegation withdrew Proposal 449 (page 170)



Band 1,215-1,300 Mc/s

In the discussion on this subject statements were made by the following delegations: The Federal German Republic, Italy, France, China, Argentina, the Soviet Union, India, the United States, Japan, Australia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece and the Union of South Africa.

Some delegations remarked that the amateur service could share the radiopositioning band, although it was pointed out that there were difficulties in sharing in tropical regions due to super-refraction; for this reason the idea of dividing the band between both services was supported. The Soviet Union considered that it could not accept the inclusion of radiopositioning because its features were unknown. The discussion then centred on this question until it was decided to wait for the definitions of Working Group 6A4.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.

Walter Garcia Rios
Rapporteur

C.G. Braga
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 294-E
23 September, 1959

WORKING GROUP 6C

SUMMARY RECORD

Eighth Meeting of Working Group 6C

(Interference, Monitoring)

Monday, 21 September, 1959 at 15.00 hours

Reference: Agenda of 16 September, 1959 (Document No. DT 180) Item No. 3

Examination of Article 18, RR 401 to 411

The Chairman said that RR 403, 406 and 409 referred to the I.F.R.B. and could not, therefore, be considered at present.

1. Heading to Article 18

There was general agreement that Article 18 should refer only to international monitoring and that domestic monitoring should not be included. Further it was decided not to refer to international monitoring as a service.

It was agreed to retain the heading "International Monitoring".

2. RR 401 and 402

Mr. Roberts said that the first sentence of RR 401 was a statement of fact and should be deleted as not proper to regulations.

It was suggested that Proposal No. 4646 be modified to read: "Members and Associate Members agree to continue, where practicable, the establishment and operation of an international monitoring system to assist in the implementation by administrations of the applicable provisions of these Regulations. Such stations may be operated by an administration or by a public or private enterprise recognized by its administration or by a common monitoring service established by two or more administrations or by some international organization."

It was agreed that Committee 6 should be asked to obtain a decision from the Plenary Assembly as to whether "administrations" or "members and associate members" would be appropriate.

There was some support for omitting RR 401 and commencing the Article with the first paragraph of Proposal No. 1340.



The Delegate of Canada stated that his administration was not opposed to international monitoring, and thought it important for efficient use of the spectrum. Proposal No. 4646 required administrations to set up monitoring stations for national monitoring and Proposal No. 4647 would set up an international monitoring system.

The Chairman set up Sub-Group 6C4 to establish a draft text, taking into account Proposals Nos. 4646 and 4647 and Proposals Nos. 1370, 3998 and 3999. The Sub-Group to consist of:

Belgium (Chairman: M. Marique)
United Arab Republic
Canada
U.S.A.
Netherlands
India
Japan
Federal German Republic
I.F.R.B.

3. RR 404

The Chairman said that the first part of this regulation dealt with centralizing offices and could be dealt with but that the second part, dealing with the I.F.R.B. would have to await the decisions of Committee 5.

There was general agreement that it was desirable for countries to have centralizing offices for international monitoring and that the establishment of a centralizing office should be compulsory for administrations participating in international monitoring.

The first sentence of Proposal No. 1342 was agreed.

4. RR 405

As there were no proposals to change this regulation it was agreed to retain it unchanged

5. RR 407

Proposal No. 4003 is purely editorial and was agreed.

6. RR 408

Proposal No. 4004 to delete was accepted and the Chairman agreed to ask Committee 6 to convey this information to Committee 7 and recommend that provision should be made in Article 20 for the publication of a "List of Monitoring Stations" after further discussion on the format in the Working Group.

Rapporteur:
C.E. Secker

A. Heilmann
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 295-E
23 September, 1959WORKING GROUP 6BSUMMARY RECORDThird Meeting of Working Group 6B (Technical Characteristics)

Monday, 14 September, 1959 at 15.00 hours

Reference: Agenda of 11 September, 1959, Document No. DT 141.1. Summary Record of Second Meeting (Document No. 219)

Item 4.1 At the end of the first sentence of the second paragraph, "Proposal 294 which had not been accepted by the Working Group" should be replaced by "Proposal 294 which the Delegate of France had agreed to withdraw".

Subject to this amendment the summary record of the second meeting was accepted.

The Delegate of India suggested that RR 395 as amended by Proposal No. 1347 should commence "The choice and performance....." This was agreed.

2. Report from Chairman of Sub-Group 6B1

In the absence of Mr. Stohfeldt, who was unwell, Mr. Benton gave a resumé of the progress made by Sub-Group 6B1.

3. Examination of Radio Regulations (Documents Nos. 67, 68, 70, 125, 122, DT 65 and DT 104)

RR 232 The Chairman said that the subject of Class 3 emission was still being discussed in Committee 7, although agreement was now in sight. He proposed therefore to defer further discussion of RR 232 for a period of at least a fortnight.

3.1 RR 396

Proposal 1349 was accepted.



During discussion on Proposal 1348 and the C.C.I.R. Study Group II Proposal on page 2 of Radio Division Circular No. 775, the Delegate of India observed that the present regulation referred to C.C.I.R. Recommendations for all apparatus and he did not think that undue prominence should be given to receivers, particularly as no firm C.C.I.R. recommendation has so far been made.

Other delegates and the representatives of C.C.I.R. and I.F.R.B. thought that there should be some mention of the C.C.I.R. Recommendations on receivers on the grounds that transmitter characteristics were dealt with specifically in the Radio Regulations whereas receiver characteristics were not.

It was agreed to reword RR 396:

"Also, as far as is compatible with practical considerations, the choice of transmitting, receiving and measuring equipment should be based on the most recent advances in the art as indicated, inter alia, in the C.C.I.R. Recommendations. As regards the choice of receivers particular attention is drawn to the tables which are annexed to the Recommendations and which give the values of the various receiver characteristics."

The Delegate of India stated that he could not support the introduction of the second sentence and asked for his views to be recorded.

The Chairman then read a letter from the Chairman of Working Group 6C suggesting that Proposals 3983 and 3256 were more appropriate to Articles 16 and 17 and that RR 374 should contain a reference to RR 396 and 398.

It was agreed to note this letter and to defer consideration of it to a later meeting.

3.2 RR 397

Proposal 1351 was a drafting proposal and was accepted.

The Delegate of France indicated that, as paragraph 1 of Proposal 1364 had previously been agreed. Proposal 1352 made no change to RR 397.

3.3 RR 398

There was a general agreement that the term "spurious emissions" should be used. The Delegate of Australia withdrew Proposal 1354 in favour of Proposal 1362. It was noted that the final wording of this paragraph would depend on the final form of Appendices 4 and 5. Agreement was reached to make use of the substance of Proposals 1355, 1358, 1359, 1362, 1363 and 1365 and the Chairman agreed to prepare a revised proposal for later consideration.

Paragraph (b) of Proposal 1361 was agreed for inclusion in RR 398.

3.4 RR 399

Proposal 1366 was accepted.

3.5 RR 400

Proposal 1367 was accepted.

3.6 Appendix 3

It was agreed to delete the existing paragraphs 1 and 2. The following modification to Proposal 4540 was suggested but left for later consideration.

"The following Table shows Tolerances applicable to various categories of stations in the various frequency bands."

As no long term recommendations had been made at Los Angeles, Proposal 4541 was withdrawn.

The Chairman set up Sub-Group 6B2 to prepare a draft table for Appendix 5, consisting of U.S.A. (Mr. A.G.Skrivseth, Chairman), Czechoslovakia, Japan, United Kingdom, India, Morocco and Argentina.

There was general agreement to adopt the figures for frequency **tolerances** given in C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 233 but the Delegate of India said that he would like to see certain of **these** figures altered.

The Delegate of U.S.A. pointed out an error in Recommendation 233. In the frequency range 29.4 - 100 Mc/s. for broadcasting stations with powers above 50 watts the figure in column 3 should be 20 parts in 10^6 , not 20 c/s.

There **was** agreement to quote tolerances as parts in 10^6 and exceptionally, in cycles per second.

Sub-Group 6B2 was requested to:

- a) Advise frequency tolerances.
- b) Advise on dates of coming into force.
- c) Prepare its decisions in the format **used by C.C.I.R.**
- d) Prepare a sample page using a format similar to that in Proposal 4542.
- e) Examine Proposals 4540 and the suggested modification given above and Proposal 4710.

3.7 Appendix 4

The Chairman set up Sub-Group 6B3 consisting of United Kingdom (Mr. C.E. Secker, Chairman), India and U.S.A. to examine the C.C.I.R. Recommendations Nos. 232, 254 and 255 and the second paragraph of Proposal 5123.

Rapporteur:
C.E. Secker

Chairman:
J.K.S. Jowett

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 296-E
24 September, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

A U S T R I A

Proposal

ARTICLE 5

Number of
proposal

5512

In the shared band 255 - 285 kc/s in Region 1 a clearly stated priority should be given to the Aeronautical Radionavigation Service as defined in paragraph 7A of Document No. 242 E.

Reason:

To secure more efficient protection to the Aeronautical Radionavigation Service from harmful interference from broadcasting stations. These stations are due to their higher power particularly liable to cause harmful interference to Radiobeacons, which represent a safety service as defined in RR 69.1. This character of the Radionavigation Service makes the fullest possible protection a vital requirement.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 297-E
24 September, 1959SUB-COMMITTEE 7DREPORTWorking Group 7D1 (Accounts)

1. Working Group 7D1 composed of Delegates of :

Australia, Belgium, Canada, Columbia, Federal German Republic, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom and the United States of America,

held five meetings under the chairmanship of Mr. W. Swanson (United Kingdom). The Group was assisted by Mr. Jean Kunz of the General Secretariat; and Mr. Albornoz of Columbia, Mr. Guy of France, and Mr. Murray of the United Kingdom acted as language advisers.
2. The Terms of Reference of the Group were to consider all proposals relating to Article 41 and Appendix 14 of the Radio Regulations, and Article 4 of the Additional Radio Regulations (excluding Nos. 3128, 3131 Yellow Book and 5129-5163 Document No. 74), and taking into account the principles agreed at the 3rd and 4th meetings of Sub-Committee 7D (Document No. 170 refers).
3. The Group submits for the consideration of Sub-Committee 7D :
 - i) A revised text for Article 41 (Annex 1).
 - ii) A revised format for Appendix 14 (Annex 2).
 - iii) A new Appendix 14A (Annex 3).
 - iv) A revised text for Article 4 of the Additional Radio Regulations (Annex 4).
4. The Group was unable to reach agreement on proposal 4607 (page 842 R.1 Yellow Book). It considered three alternatives :
 - a) MEDRAD radiotelegrams about medical advice exchanged in the mobile service (Proposal 4607).
 - b) MEDRAD radiotelegrams addressed to the appropriate authority, as indicated in the list of stations performing special services, about medical advice exchanged in the mobile service.



c) The text contained in § 12 of the Annex to Document No. 208, and agreed that it would be desirable for the same principle to be adopted in the radiotelegraph and radiotelephone services. The Group thought this question could therefore best be decided by Sub-Committee 7D.

5. The Group agreed in principle with proposal 3127 (page 847 Yellow Book) but considered it was more appropriate to be included in Article 45, and should therefore be referred to Sub-Committee 7A.

6. The Delegates of Columbia and the United States of America could not agree entirely with the Working Group's recommendations, and asked that the following statements be included in our Report :

"The Delegations of the Republics of Columbia and Venezuela are unable to accept any obligation in respect of the fourteen word minimum for press radiotelegrams and reserve the right to establish a minimum lower than that mentioned. (Article 41, No. 967)".

"The Delegation of the Republic of Columbia cannot accept any obligation regarding the parity of rates in the two directions (Article 4, No. 2021a of the Additional Radio Regulations.)"

"The Delegation of the United States of America could not agree to the adoption of a number of proposals for Article 41 of the Radio Regulations and for the Additional Radio Regulations which relate to specific rates, and other proposals which are similar to certain provisions of the Telegraph Regulations on which the United States of America reserved at the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Geneva 1958. The non-agreement to proposals for the Additional Radio Regulations includes Nos. 3074, 3101, 3106, 3107, 3110 and parts of 3125 which are similar to paragraphs 65, 67 and 68 of the Telegraph Regulations, Geneva 1958."

"The Delegation of the United States of America also could not for other reasons agree to the adoption of proposal No. 3091 for the Additional Radio Regulations."

7. Summaries of the decisions reached by the Working Group on all proposals considered are given in Annexes 5 and 6.

W. Swanson
Chairman, Working Group 7D1.

A N N E X 1ARTICLE 41

Title MOD ACCOUNTING FOR RADIOTELEGRAMS AND RADIOTELEPHONE CALLS.

Title MOD Section 1. General.

959. MOD § 1. In principle, land station and ship and aircraft charges relative to radiotelegrams and radiotelephone calls shall not be entered in the international telegraph and telephone accounts.
960. MOD § 2. Administrations reserve to themselves the right to make, between themselves and with the recognized private operating agencies concerned, different arrangements with a view to the adoption of other accounting systems, more specifically the adoption, as far as practicable, of the system by which the land station and ship and aircraft charges follow the radiotelegrams and radiotelephone calls from country to country through the medium of the telegraph and telephone accounts. Such arrangements are subject to previous agreement between the administrations concerned.
961. MOD § 3. In the absence of a different arrangement in accordance with the provisions of No. 960, the accounts relating to these charges are prepared monthly by the administrations to which the land stations are subject and are forwarded by them to the administrations concerned.
962. MOD § 4. (1) Where the enterprise operating the land station is not the administration of the country, this enterprise may replace the administration of that country as far as accounts are concerned. In this event, the provisions of Nos. 964 to 999 bis shall apply to such enterprise in the same manner as to an administration.
963. MOD (2) When the provisions of No. 699 are not carried out, and the operating enterprise controlling the mobile station is not known, accounts should be sent to the administration to which the mobile station is subject, for forwarding to the appropriate accounting authority for settlement.

-
- 960.1 NOC 1). The United States and Canada request that this system should be adopted to the greatest possible extent in relations between themselves and other countries.

Title MOD

Section II. Establishment of Accounts for Radiotelegrams.

964. MOD § 5. (1) In the case of radiotelegrams originating in ship and aircraft stations, the administration to which the land station is subject debits the administration to which the mobile station of origin is subject, (or, if appropriate, the administration to which the operating enterprise of the mobile station of origin is subject, or the operating enterprise direct) with :
- the land station charges,
 - the charges relating to transmission over the general telecommunication network, which will hereafter be called telegraph charges,
 - the total charges collected for prepaid replies, land station and telegraph charges made for collation,
 - charges collected for delivery by express, by post or by air mail, and the charges fixed by the Telegraph Regulations for copies of multiple telegrams.
965. MOD (2) So far as concerns transmission over the general telecommunication network, radiotelegrams are treated, from the point of view of accounting, in conformity with the Telegraph Regulations.
966. MOD § 6. (1) For radiotelegrams to a country beyond that to which the land station belongs, the telegraph charges to be settled in accordance with the above provisions are the charges shown in the table of rates relating to international telegraph correspondence, or those fixed by special arrangements between the administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies of adjacent countries and published by those administrations or recognized private operating agencies.
967. MOD (2) However, account must be taken of the fact that a seven-word minimum charge is levied for every radiotelegram; for press radiotelegrams this minimum is fourteen words.
968. MOD § 7. (1) In the case of radiotelegrams addressed to ship and aircraft stations, the administration to which the office of origin is subject is debited direct by the administration to which the land station is subject, with the land station and ship or aircraft charges plus the land station and ship or aircraft charges applicable to collation and for copies of multiple telegrams, but only where the radiotelegram has been transmitted to the ship or aircraft station. In the case provided for in No. 2109, however, the administration to which the office of origin is subject is debited with the land station charge by the administration to which the land station is subject.

969. MOD (2) The administration to which the office of origin is subject is always debited through the medium of the telegraph accounts, from country to country if necessary, by the administration to which the land station is subject, with the telegraph charges and the total charges for prepaid replies.
970. MOD (3) When the radiotelegram has been transmitted, the administration to which the land station is subject credits the administration to which the mobile station of destination is subject (or, if appropriate, the administration to which the operating enterprise of the mobile station of destination is subject, or the operating enterprise direct) :
971. NOC (a) with the ship or aircraft charge;
972. MOD (b) if occasion arises, with
- the charges due to intermediate ship or aircraft stations,
 - the total charge collected for prepaid replies,
 - the ship or aircraft charge for collation,
 - the charges fixed by the Telegraph Regulations for copies of multiple telegrams.
973. MOD § 8. When the charge for a radiotelegram is paid for wholly or partly by means of a reply-paid voucher, the radiotelegram shall be treated for accounting purposes as if the charge had been paid in cash.
974. NOC § 9. Radiotelegrams exchanged between stations in ships or aircraft.
975. NOC § (a) without the intervention of land stations :
except when other arrangements have been made, the enterprise to which the station of destination is subject debits the enterprise to which the station of origin is subject with all the charges collected, less the charges due to this latter station;
976. MOD (b) through the medium of a single land station :
the administration to which the land station is subject debits the administration to which the mobile station of origin is subject (or, if appropriate, the administration to which the operating enterprise of the mobile station of origin is subject, or the operating enterprise direct) with all the charges collected, less the charges due to that mobile station, in accordance with the provisions of Nos. 964 and 965. Thereafter the provisions of Nos. 968 to 972 are applied.

977. MOD (c) through the medium of two land stations :
the administration to which the first land station is subject debits the administration to which the mobile station of origin is subject (or, if appropriate, the administration to which the operating enterprise of the mobile station of origin is subject, or the enterprise direct) with all the charges collected, less the charges due to that mobile station, in accordance with the provisions of Nos. 964 and 965. The provisions of Nos. 968 to 972 are then applied, the first land station being regarded as the office of origin as far as the accounts are concerned.

978. NOC § 10. In the case of radiotelegrams which, at the request of the sender, are forwarded through one or two intermediate ship or aircraft stations, each such intermediate station debits with the charge accruing to it for transit :

979. MOD (a) the ship or aircraft station of destination, in the case of a radiotelegram originating on land and destined for a ship or aircraft station, or in the cases contemplated in Nos. 976 and 977 (second radiotelegraph transmission);

980. MOD (b) the ship or aircraft station of origin, in the case of a radiotelegram originating on a ship or aircraft station and destined for the land, or in the cases contemplated in No. 975 and in Nos. 976 and 977 (first radiotelegraph transmission).

Title MOD Section III. Establishment of Accounts for Radiotelephone Calls.

980a.ADD § 1. In the case of radiotelephone calls originating in ship or aircraft stations, the administration to which the land station is subject :

- debits the administration to which the mobile station of origin is subject (or, if appropriate, the administration to which the operating enterprise of the mobile station of origin is subject, or the operating enterprise direct) with the land station charges, the charges relating to transmission over the telephone system of the country of the land station, and, where appropriate, with the charges relating to transmission over the international telephone system :

- credits, where appropriate, through the international telephone accounts, the administration or recognized private operating agency of the country of destination, and the administrations or recognized private operating agencies of intermediate countries, if any, with the charges relating to transmission over the international telephone system.

980b ADD § 2. (1) In the case of radiotelephone calls destined for ship or aircraft stations originating in the country to which the land station belongs, the administration to which the land station is subject credits the administration to which the mobile station of destination is subject (or, if appropriate, the administration to which the operating enterprise of the mobile station of destination is subject, or the operating enterprise direct) with the ship or aircraft charges.

980c ADD (2) In the case of radiotelephone calls destined for ship or aircraft stations originating in a country beyond that to which the land station belongs:

980d ADD (a) The administration to which the land station is subject:

- debits the administration or recognized private operating agency of the country of origin with the land station and ship or aircraft station charges,
- credits the administration to which the mobile station of destination is subject (or, if appropriate, the administration to which the operating enterprise of the mobile station of destination is subject, or the operating enterprise direct) with the ship or aircraft station charges.

980e ADD (b) The administration or recognized private operating agency of the country in which the calls originate credits, through the international telephone accounts, the administration of the country to which the land station is subject, and the administrations or recognized private operating agencies of intermediate countries, if any, with the charges relating to transmission over the international telephone system.

980f ADD § 3. The rules prescribed in Nos. 974 to 977 as regards accounting for radiotelegrams exchanged between stations in ships or aircraft shall be followed in the case of radiotelephone calls exchanged between stations in ships or aircraft.

980g ADD For accounting purposes, collect radiotelephone calls shall be regarded as originating in the country or mobile station of destination.

Section IV. Exchange and Verification of Accounts. Payment of Balances.

981.MOD § 11. In principle, radiotelegrams and radiotelephone calls are entered individually, with all necessary particulars, in the monthly accounts which serve as a basis for the accounting mentioned in this Article. A specimen statement is given in Appendix 14. The accounts, in duplicate, are forwarded before the end of the third month following that to which the accounts relate.

981aADD (2) However, when by special agreement, the accounts cover a period of more than one month, these accounts shall be forwarded before the end of the third month following the last month of the period to which the accounts in question relate.

982.MOD § 12. The acceptance of an account is notified or observations thereon are made within a period of six months from the date of its despatch. An administration or recognized private operating agency which has not received any observations in this period shall be entitled to regard the account as admitted by right.

983.MOD § 13. The periods mentioned in Nos. 981 and 982 may be exceeded when exceptional difficulties occur in the transmission of the documents by post between the land stations and the administrations to which they are subject. However, the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency may refuse the settlement and adjustment of accounts presented more than eighteen months after the date of handing-in of the radiotelegrams or the date of establishment of the radiotelephone calls to which the accounts relate.

984.MOD § 14. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the following provisions are applicable to the radiotelegraph and radiotelephone accounts referred to in the present Article.

985.MOD § 15 (1) When there are differences between the accounts prepared by the two administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies, the accounts shall be admitted without revision in the following cases:

Amount of the account of the creditor.

Difference not exceeding.

- (a) less than 1,000 francs
- (b) from 1,000 to 100,000 francs
- (c) more than 100,000 francs

- (a) 10 francs
- (b) 1% of the amount of the creditor's account
- (c) 1% of the first 100,000 gold francs, and 0.5% of the remainder of the creditor's account.

- 986.MOD (2) A revision which has been begun shall be stopped following the exchange of observations between the two administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned, as soon as the difference is brought down to a sum not exceeding the maximum fixed by No. 985.
- 987.MOD § 16. (1) Immediately after the acceptance of the accounts proper to the last month of the quarter, a quarterly account showing the balance for the whole of the three months of the quarter shall, unless otherwise arranged between the two administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned, be prepared by the creditor administration or recognized private operating agency and forwarded in duplicate to the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency, which, after verification, shall return one of the copies endorsed with its acceptance.
- 988.MOD (2) In default of acceptance of one or other of the monthly accounts of a given quarter before the expiration of the sixth month following the quarter to which the accounts relate, the quarterly account may, nevertheless, be prepared by the creditor administration or recognized private operating agency with a view to a provisional settlement which shall become obligatory for the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency under the conditions fixed by No. 989.
- 988.ADD (3) Adjustments later agreed upon shall be included in a subsequent quarterly settlement.
- 989.MOD § 17. The quarterly account must be verified and the amount must be paid within a period of six weeks dating from the day on which it is received by the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency. Beyond this period, the creditor administration or recognized private operating agency shall have the right to charge interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, reckoned from the day following the date of expiration of the said period.
- 990.MOD § 18. (1) The balance of the quarterly account in gold francs shall be paid by the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency to the creditor administration or recognized private operating agency by a sum equivalent to its value, in conformity with the provision of these Regulations and of such special monetary agreements as may exist between the countries of the administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned.
- 990aADD (2) This payment must be effected, without cost, to the creditor administration or recognized private operating agency¹⁾ by one of the following methods:
- 991.MOD a) at the choice of the debtor administration or recognized

1) Taxes, clearing expenses, impositions and commissions which may be levied on the creditor administration or recognized private operating agency by the country in which they operate shall not be considered as expenses to be borne by the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency.

private operating agency, in gold or by means of cheques or drafts payable on demand in the capital or in a commercial centre of the creditor country, or by transfer on a bank of this capital or of a commercial centre of the creditor country; cheques, drafts or transfers shall be made out in one of the currencies specified under A of Appendix No. 14A to these Regulations;

992.MOD b) by agreement between the two administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies, through the intermediary of a bank clearing through the Bank of International Settlements at Bâle;

993.MOD c) by any other means agreed upon between the parties concerned.

994.MOD (3) The currencies used for payment, and the rules for converting the balances expressed in gold francs into the currency of payment, shall be those shown in Appendix No. 14A to these Regulations.

995.MOD (4) Any loss or gain resulting from the settlement of balances by cheque or draft shall be treated according to the following rules:

996.MOD a) any loss or gain arising from an unforeseen rise or fall affecting the gold par rate of one of the currencies specified in A1 to A3 of Appendix 14A to these Regulations and occurring up to and including the day on which the cheque or draft is received, shall be divided equally between the two administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned;

997.MOD b) when a considerable variation occurs in the gold par rate or in the rate upon which conversion was based, the rules indicated in No. 996 shall be applied, except when a rise or fall is caused by a revaluation or devaluation of the currency of the creditor country:

998.MOD c) in the case of delay in the despatch of a cheque or draft which has been delivered, or in the transmission to a bank of a transfer order, the debtor administration and/or recognized private operating agency shall bear any loss incurred as a result of such delay; any unreasonable period¹⁾ which may have elapsed between delivery by the bank and forwarding of the cheque or draft shall be considered as a delay; if any gain is incurred as a result of such delay, one-half must be made good to the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency;

1) A delay greater than four working days counted from the day of issue of the cheque or draft (but not including that day) until the day of forwarding of this cheque or draft.

- 998 a ADD d) in any case provided for in Nos. 996 to 998, differences not exceeding 5 per cent shall be ignored;
- 998 b ADD e) the provisions of Nos. 990A to 994 shall be observed for the settlement of differences; and the period of settlement shall begin from the date of receipt of the cheque or draft.
- 998 c ADD (5) When the amount of the balance is more than five thousand (5,000) gold francs, the date of the despatch of a cheque or a draft, the date of its purchase and its amount, or else the date of the transfer order and its amount, must, upon a request by the creditor administration or recognized private operating agency, be notified by the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency by means of a service telegram.
- Title ADD Section V. Period of Retention of Accounting Records.
- 999 MOD § 19.(1) The originals of radiotelegrams and documents relating to radiotelegrams and radiotelephone calls retained by the administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies are held, with all necessary precautions from the point of view of secrecy, until the settlement of the relative accounts and, in any case, for at least six months counting from the month in which the accounts were sent.
- 999 a ADD (2) However, should an administration or recognized private operating agency deem it desirable to destroy such documents before the above-mentioned period, and hence is not in a position to carry out an inquiry in respect of the services for which it is responsible, such administration or recognized private operating agency shall bear all the consequences both as regards refund of charges and any difference in the accounts in question which might otherwise have been observed.
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A N N E X 2

MOD.

APPENDIX 14

SPECIMEN FORM OF STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT
FOR RADIOTELEGRAMS AND RADIOTELEPHONE

CALLS

(See Article 41)

Account between COUNTRY.A and COUNTRY.B in respect of
radiotelegraph/radiotelephone traffic exchanged via
COUNTRY.A's coast stations during the months of

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A N N E X 3

ADD.

APPENDIX 14 A

Payment of Balances of Accounts

The currencies used for payment, as well as the rules for conversion of the balances expressed in gold francs into the currency of payment, referred to in No. 994 of the Radio Regulations, shall be the following :

A. Currencies of payment

The currencies used for the payment of the gold franc balances of international radiotelegraph and radiotelephone accounts shall be the following :

- a) If the country to which the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency belongs has made a special monetary agreement with the country to which the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency belongs, the currency designated by that agreement;
- b) If no special monetary agreement exists between these countries, the creditor country may request that this payment be made :
 1. in the money of a country where the central bank of issue or other official institution freely buys and sells gold or gold currency for the national money at fixed rates determined by law or by virtue of an agreement with the Government (money referred to hereinafter as "gold currency");
 2. or in the money of a country with a free rate of exchange (money referred to hereinafter as "free currency"), the gold parity of which is fixed by the International Monetary Fund;
 3. or in the money of a country with a free rate of exchange (free currency), the gold parity of which is determined by domestic law or by an arrangement between the Government and an official issuing house of that country;

4. or in its own money, which may not necessarily fulfil the conditions laid down in Ab1, Ab2 or Ab3; in this case, the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned must be in agreement;
- c) If the currencies of several countries fulfil the conditions in Ab1, Ab2 or Ab3, the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency shall indicate the currency of payment which is convenient to it.

B. Rules for Conversion

Conversion into the currency of payment of the balances in gold francs shall be effected according to the following rules :

- a) If the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies belong to countries between which special monetary agreements exist, conversion shall be made :
 1. at the choice of the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency either directly into the currency of the creditor country at the gold parity fixed for such currency by the International Monetary Fund; or through the currency of the debtor country on the basis of the gold parity approved for this currency by the International Monetary Fund; the result obtained in the currency of the creditor country or of the debtor country shall, if necessary, be converted into the currency of payment in conformity with special monetary agreements between the two countries;
 2. in the absence of a gold parity approved by the International Monetary Fund for both the currency of the creditor country and the currency of the debtor country : at the gold parity of a currency fulfilling the conditions prescribed in Ab1, Ab2 or Ab3; the result obtained shall then be converted into the currency of the debtor country at the current official rate of exchange for such currency in that country, and thence, if necessary, into the currency of payment, in conformity with the special monetary agreements;
 3. at the choice of the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency either directly into the currency of the creditor country and at the gold parity fixed for that currency by a law of the country, or by an arrangement between the Government and an official issuing house, or through the currency of the debtor country and at the gold parity determined for that currency by a law of the country

or by an arrangement between the Government and an official issuing house; the result obtained in the currency of the creditor country or in the currency of the debtor country shall, if necessary, be converted into the currency of payment in conformity with the special monetary agreements between the two countries;

- b) If the Administrations or recognised private operating agencies belong to countries which have not made any special monetary agreement, conversion shall be made as follows :
1. if the currency in which payment is made is a gold currency : at the gold par rate of such currency;
 2. if the currency in which payment is made is a free currency for which a gold parity has been fixed by the International Monetary Fund : at the gold parity approved by the Fund, or at the gold par rate determined by domestic law or by an arrangement between the Government and an official issuing house;
 3. if the currency in which payment is made is a free currency for which the International Monetary Fund has not fixed any gold parity : either at the gold par rate determined by domestic law or by an arrangement between the Government and an official issuing house, or through another free currency with a gold parity fixed by the Fund; the result obtained shall be converted into the currency in which payment is made at the official rate in force in the debtor country the day or the day before the transfer is effected or the cheque or draft is purchased;
- c) If, by agreement between the two Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned, the currency in which payment is made is that specified in Ab4, the balance in gold francs shall be converted into any gold currency or free currency; the result obtained shall be converted into the currency of the debtor country, and thence into the currency of the creditor country at the official rate of exchange in force in the debtor country on the day or the day before the transfer is effected or the cheque or draft is purchased.

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A N N E X 4

ARTICLE 4

TITLE	NOC	Charges for Radiotelegrams
TITLE	NOC	Section 1. General. Full-rate radiotelegrams
2016	NOC	§ 1. The charge for a radiotelegram originating in and/or intended for a mobile station comprises, according to circumstances :
2017	NOC	a) the ship or aircraft charge or charges accruing to the mobile station of origin or destination, or to both of these stations;
2018	NOC	b) the land station charge (see 2026) accruing to the land station or stations which participate in the transmission;
2019	NOC	c) the charge for transmission over the general telecommunication network, reckoned in accordance with the ordinary rules;
2020	NOC	d) the charges for accessory services requested by the sender.
2021	MOD	§ 2 (1) The land station charge and the ship or aircraft charge, as well as the charge for transmission over the general telecommunication network are fixed on the basis of a word rate; for each full-rate radiotelegram, however, a minimum charge for seven words shall be made.
2021a	ADD	(2) In conformity with Article 40 of the Convention the rate shall be expressed in gold francs. The rate shall be the same in the two directions for radiotelegrams transmitted over the same route.
2022	NOC	(2) The maximum land station charge is sixty centimes (0 fr. 60) per word; the maximum ship or aircraft charge is forty centimes (0 fr. 40) per word. Administrations shall notify to the Secretary General of the Union the rates fixed by them.
2023	NOC	(3) Each administration, however, reserves to itself the right to fix and authorize land station or aircraft station charges higher than the maximum charges indicated in 2022 in the case of land or aircraft stations which are exceptionally costly on account of their installation or working.
2024	SUP	

- 2025 MOD § 3 (1) When a single land station is used as an intermediary between mobile stations, only one land station charge is collected. If the land station charge applicable to traffic with the mobile station of origin is different from that applicable to traffic with the mobile station of destination, the higher of these two charges is collected. In addition, a land telegraph charge may be collected equal to that indicated in 2028 as applicable to transmission over the telecommunication network.
- 2026 NOC (2) When, at the request of the sender, two land stations are used as intermediaries between two mobile stations, the land station charge of each station is collected and also the telegraph charge for the section between the two stations.
- 2027 NOC § 4. The retransmission service and charges are governed by article 9 of these Regulations.
- 2028 MOD In the case of radiotelegrams originating in or destined for a country which pass through land stations of that country, the telegraph charge per word applicable to the transmission over the internal telecommunication system of that country is notified in gold francs to the Secretary General of the Union by the Administration to which the land stations are subject.
- 2029 SUP
- 2030 MOD § 6. Additional charges collected by offices of origin or mobile stations for multiple radiotelegrams (see No. 2091) and radiotelegrams to be delivered by post (direction ship or aircraft to land, see No. 2092) are the charges fixed by the Telegraph Regulations.
- 2031 NOC § 7. The country on whose territory is established a land station serving as intermediary for the exchange of radiotelegrams between a mobile station and another country, is considered, as far as the application of telegraph charges is concerned, as the country of origin or destination of the radiotelegrams, and not as a transit country.
- 2032 NOC § 8. (1) For the purpose both of transmission and of international accounting, the word count of the office of origin is decisive in the case of radiotelegrams destined for mobile stations, and that of the mobile station of origin is decisive in the case of radiotelegrams originating in mobile stations.
- 2033 NOC (2) Nevertheless, when a radiotelegram is expressed wholly or partly either :
- in one of the languages of the country of destination (in the case of radiotelegrams originating in mobile stations),
or

- in one of the languages of the country to which the mobile station is subject (in the case of radiotelegrams destined for mobile stations),

and when the radiotelegram contains combinations or alterations of words contrary to the usage of that language, the office or the mobile station of destination, as the case may be, has the right to recover from the addressee the amount of the charge not collected. Where payment is refused, the radiotelegram may be withheld.

- 2034 NOC § 9. The total charge for radiotelegrams is collected from the sender, with the exception of :
- 2035 MOD a) express charges to be collected on delivery (see No. 576 of the Telegraph Regulations, Geneva Revision, 1958);
- 2036 NOC b) the charges applicable to inadmissible combinations or alterations of words, observed by the office or mobile station of destination (see 2033) which are collected from the addressee.
- 2037 NOC § 10. Mobile stations must be acquainted with the tariffs necessary for charging for radiotelegrams. However, they are authorized, where necessary, to obtain such information from land stations; rates furnished by land stations are expressed in gold francs.
- 2038 NOC § 11. The land station or ship or aircraft charges for radiotelegrams concerning stations not yet included in the appropriate list of stations are fixed, as part of its duties, by the office which collects the charge. The ship or aircraft charges pertaining to radiotelegrams intended for mobile stations the names or call signs of which are replaced by the indication of the route followed or by any other equivalent indication (see 2009), are also fixed, as part of its duties, by the office which collects the charge. They are the normal rates notified by the administration in question or, in the absence of such notification, they are the maximum charges prescribed in 2022.
- 2039 MOD § 12 (1) No new rate and no modification, either general or of detail, relative to the tariff shall be effective for countries other than those which establish the new rate or rate modification until fifteen days after its notification by the Secretary General of the Union, excluding the day of despatch, and it shall not be applied until the first of the month following the expiration of this period.
- 2039a ADD (2) If there are several notifications, the date of the first only is to be considered in reckoning the interval.

- 2039b ADD (3) The interval of fifteen days shall be reduced to ten days for modifications intended to equalize rates with those already notified for competing routes.
- 2040 NOC (2) Nevertheless, for radiotelegrams originating in mobile stations, modifications of tariffs are not applicable until a month after the periods laid down in 2039.
- 2041 NOC (3) The provisions of 2039 and 2040 admit of no exception.
- 2042 NOC § 13. No charge for radio transmission in the mobile service is made for radiotelegrams of immediate general interest, which fall within the following classes :
- 2043 NOC a) distress messages and replies thereto;
- 2044 MOD b) messages originating in mobile stations notifying the presence of icebergs, derelicts, mines and other dangers to navigation, or announcing cyclones and storms;
- 2045 NOC c) messages announcing unexpected phenomena threatening air navigation or the sudden occurrence of obstacles at airports;
- 2046 NOC d) messages originating in mobile stations notifying sudden changes in the position of buoys, the working of light-houses, devices connected with buoyage, etc.;
- 2047 NOC e) service messages relating to the mobile service.
- 2048 NOC § 14. (1) The term "meteorological radiotelegram" denotes a radiotelegram consisting solely of meteorological observations or meteorological forecasts, which is sent by an official meteorological service or by a station in official relation with such a service, and addressed to such a service or to such a station.
- 2049 NOC (2) Meteorological radiotelegrams must bear the paid service indication = OBS = before the address. This paid service indication is the only one admitted.
- 2050 NOC (3) If requested, the sender must affirm that the text of his radiotelegram complies with the above conditions.
- 2051 NOC § 15. (1) Land station and ship or aircraft charges applicable to meteorological radiotelegrams are reduced by at least 50 per cent in all relations.

2052 NOC (2) For land stations, the date on which this provision is put into force is fixed by agreement between the administrations and operating companies on the one hand, and the official meteorological services concerned on the other hand.

TITLE SUP C. CDE Radiotelegrams

2053 SUP

2054 SUP

2055 SUP

2056 SUP

TITLE MOD C. Press Radiotelegrams.

2057 MOD § 18. (1) The land station and ship or aircraft charges are reduced by 50 per cent for press radiotelegrams originating in a ship or aircraft station and destined for places on land. These radiotelegrams are subject to the conditions of acceptance laid down in articles 65, 66, 67, 68 and 69 of the Telegraph Regulations (Geneva Revision, 1958). For those which are addressed to a destination in the country of the land station, the telegraph charge to be collected is one-half of the telegraph charge applicable to an ordinary radiotelegram. The minimum number of chargeable words for press radiotelegrams shall be fixed at fourteen.

2058 NOC (2) Press radiotelegrams destined for a country other than that of the land station are subject to the press rate in force between the country of the land station and the country of destination.

TITLE ADD D. Radiotelegrams concerning persons protected in time of war by the Geneva Convention of 12 August, 1949.

2058a ADD Radiotelegrams concerning persons protected in time of war by the Geneva Convention of 12 August, 1949, are accepted under the conditions specified in Article 64 of the Telegraph Regulations (Geneva Revision, 1958) and shall bear the paid service indication = RCT = placed before the address.

2058b ADD The land station charge and the ship or aircraft charge for radiotelegrams bearing the paid service indication = RCT = shall be decreased in the same proportion as the charge for transmission on the general telecommunication network (Nos. 646 and 647 of the Telegraph Regulations, Geneva Revision 1958).

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A N N E X 5

SUMMARY OF DECISIONS REACHED ON PROPOSALS AFFECTING ARTICLE 41
AND APPENDIX 14 OF RADIO REGULATIONS

<u>Para. of Radio Regulations concerned</u>	<u>Proposal No.</u>	<u>Decision</u>
Article 41		
Heading	2579	Accepted in principle. Referred to Language Group.
Heading, Section I	2580, 2581) 2582, 2583) 2584)	" " "
General	4702	Accepted in principle.
959	2585 2586	Not adopted. Adopted.
960	2587 2589, 2590	Not adopted. Accepted in principle. Referred to Language Group.
960.1	2588	Not adopted.
961	2591	Adopted.
962	2592 2593	Adopted. Withdrawn.
963	2594 2595	Withdrawn. Adopted.
Heading, Section II	2596	Accepted in principle. Referred to Language Group.
964	2597 2598 2599, 2600	" " " Adopted subject to deletion of word "maximum". Withdrawn.
966	2601 2602	Agreed to delete all after "administrations" in line 8. Withdrawn.

<u>Para. of Radio Regulations concerned</u>	<u>Proposal No.</u>	<u>Decision</u>
967	2603, 2604) 2605, 2606,) 2608 2607	Not adopted. Adopted subject to deletion of reference to letter-radiotelegrams and to replacement of words "shall be" by "is" Withdrawn.
	5423	Withdrawn.
968	2609 2610	Not adopted. Withdrawn.
969	2611 5424, 2612,) 2613)	Not adopted. Withdrawn.
970	2614	Accepted in principle. Referred to Language Group.
972	2615	Withdrawn.
973	2616	Adopted subject to slight modification in wording.
976	2617 2618	Adopted. Accepted in principle. Referred to Language Group.
977	2619 2620	Adopted. Accepted in principle. Referred to Language Group.
979	2621	Adopted.
980	2622	Adopted.
-	2623 to 2626;) 2628 to 2636)	2629 to 2632 and 2634 withdrawn. Remainder accepted in principle and referred to Language Group.
Heading, Section IV	2627, 5425	Accepted in principle and referred to Language Group.
981	2637, 2639 2638 2640	Adopted. Agreed that accounts should be forwarded in duplicate. Remainder not adopted. Adopted subject to replacement of "fourth" by "third".

<u>Para. of Radio Regulations concerned</u>	<u>Proposal No.</u>	<u>Decision</u>
982	2641 2642	Not adopted. Adopted subject to slight modification in wording.
983	2643, 2644	Adopted.
984	2645, 2646	Adopted.
985	4525, 2647 5426	Not adopted. Adopted subject to slight modi- fication in wording.
986	2648	Adopted.
987 to 998	4525,) 5427 to 5440) 5121) 2650, 2655,) 2656) 2649, 2651) to 2654)	Accepted in principle. Referred to Language Group. Adopted. Withdrawn.
999	4526 2657 2658	Not adopted. Adopted. Agreed that reference should be made to radiotelephone calls.
-	2659	Adopted.
Appendix 14	3028 to 3033 5127	Accepted in principle. Not adopted.
Appendix 14 bis	4595) 5441) 5128)	Adopted.

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A N N E X 6

SUMMARY OF DECISIONS REACHED ON PROPOSALS

AFFECTING ARTICLE 4 OF ADDITIONAL RADIO REGULATIONS

<u>Para. of Article 4 Concerned</u>	<u>Proposal No.</u>	<u>Decision</u>
2017	3070	Rejected by Sub-Committee 7D
2021	3071 }	Accepted in principle -
	3072 }	Referred to
	3073 }	Language Group
	3074	Adopted. Referred to Language Group
2022	3075 }	Rejected by
	3076 }	Sub-Committee 7D
	3077	Not adopted
2023	3078	Not adopted
	3079	Withdrawn
2024	3080)	
	3081)	
	3082)	Not adopted
	3084)	
	3083	Adopted
2025	3085	Withdrawn
2026	3086	Withdrawn

2028	3083) Not adopted, but revised text of para. 2028 agreed
	3087	
	3088	
2029	3083) Adopted
	3089	
	3090	
2030	3091	Adopted subject to slight amendment in wording
	3092	Adopted
2032	3093	Withdrawn
2033	3094) Not adopted
	3095	
	3096	
	3097	
	3098	
	3099	
2035	3100) Adopted
	3101	
	3102	
	3103	
2036	3104	Not adopted
2039	3105) Adopted. Wording To be that used in pars. 60 and 61 of Telegraph Regulations (Geneva Revision, 1958)
	3106	
	3107	
	3108	
	3109	
	3110	

2044	3111	Adopted
Section II A	4067	<u>No decision</u>
2048 to 2052	3112	Not adopted
2051	3113	Withdrawn
	3114	Not adopted
Section II C }	3115 }	Adopted
2053 to 2056 }	3116 }	
Section II	3117 to 3122 as replaced in Document No. 149	Adopted
Section II D	3122 bis	Adopted
2057	3123 }	Not adopted
	3124 }	
	3125	Not adopted. Also agreed that sentence should be added to para. 2057 to cover minimum charge applicable for press radiotelegrams
2057	3126	Withdrawn
2058	3127	Not adopted. <u>Considered more appropriate for inclusion in Article 45 or Radio Regulations</u>
--	3128 to 3131 }	Not considered - dealt with by Working Group 7 D2
	5129 to 5163 }	

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 298-E

ADDENDUM No. 2.

6 October, 1959

WORKING GROUP 4B

ADDENDUM

The Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics would add the following comments to Document No. 298:

1. In the Soviet Union, the band 285-315 kc/s will be used for aeronautical radionavigation, as well as for maritime radionavigation, as an additional service, in accordance with paragraph 7C of Document No. 242.
2. The Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics takes the view that No. 126 of the Radio Regulations should be amended in the sense of proposal No. 908 in the Yellow Volume, wherein it is stated that in the Soviet Union, the band 215-325 kc/s may be used for maritime radionavigation also.

The new wording would add accuracy and simplicity to the existing text.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 298-E

ADDENDUM No. 1

28 September, 1959

WORKING GROUP 4B

ADDENDUM

TO REPORT BY WORKING GROUP 4B3 TO WORKING GROUP 4B

On page 2 in amended footnote 10) RR 119 add "and the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi".

On page 3 in amended footnote 11) RR 121 read "European Broadcasting Area".

On page 4 complete 285-315 kc/s and 315-325 kc/s for Region 1 as follows:

<u>Band</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Recommendation</u>
kc/s		
285-315	1	a) Aeronautical radionavigation b) Maritime radionavigation * (radio-beacons)

* Maritime radionavigation (radio-beacons) has priority as defined in Document No. 242, paragraph 7A. The aeronautical radionavigation service will be limited to the following countries:

Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraina and U.S.S.R.

315-325	1	Aeronautical radionavigation 14)
---------	---	-------------------------------------

RR 126 14) unchanged

Replace paragraph 8 of the Report by the following:

"8. In transmitting these recommendations to Working Group 4B, Working Group 4B3 has completed its mandate. The Indian Delegation requested that two notes (reproduced in the Annex hereto) be appended to the report, however it is to be understood that Note 2 has been agreed



among Region 3 countries. All recommendations in this Report were unanimously agreed with the two exceptions that follow: 1) for the band 285-315 kc/s in Region 1, Bulgaria, Ukrania and the U.S.S.R. were unable to agree that priority should be given to maritime radionavigation and propose that aeronautical radionavigation should be accepted as an additional service as defined in paragraph 7C of Document No. 242; and 2) for the band 315-325 kc/s in Region 1, the U.S.S.R. was unable to agree that footnote 14) RR 126 should remain unchanged. In this connection, the Delegations of Bulgaria, Ukrania and the U.S.S.R. reserved the right to bring up these questions in Working Group 4B and requested that their statements should be included in the Report, however, as time has not permitted the full statements of these Delegations to be reproduced in the present Report, they will be presented verbally at the meeting of Working Group 4B for inclusion in the report of that meeting."

L. Sigler (Mexico)

Chairman

Working Group 4B3

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 298-E
24 September, 1959WORKING GROUP 4B

REPORT BY WORKING GROUP 4B3 TO WORKING GROUP 4B

1. The mandate of Working Group 4B3 was to study the proposals concerning the frequency bands between 160 kc/s and 325 kc/s referred to it by Working Group 4B with a view to reaching agreement.
2. The Working Group has held four meetings on 11, 18, 21 and 23 September, 1959.
3. Two special Working Parties were constituted to deal with specific points as follows:

4B3/1 for Region 1 285-325 kc/s Chairman: Mr. P. Mortensen
(Norway)
4B3/2 for Region 3 160-285 kc/s Chairman: Mr. R.K. Starkie
(Australia)
4. The following countries participated in the work of the Group: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaya, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand, Netherlands, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Federal German Republic, Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S.S.R. and Venezuela.
5. At the first meeting, Mr. W. Garcie Rios (Paraguay) was nominated Rapporteur and Mr. Arnold A. Matthey, of the I.F.R.B. Secretariat, was invited to assist the Working Group.
6. The Working Group considered proposals concerning the bands between 160 kc/s and 325 kc/s included in Document No. DT 48 ADDENDA Nos. 1 and 2 and Documents Nos. 91, 126, 172 and 216.
7. Resulting from the detailed consideration, the Working Group recommends to Working Group 4B as follows:



<u>Band</u>	<u>Region</u>
kc/s 160-255	1

Recommendation:

Broadcasting
2 bis) 10)

Amend footnote 10) RR 119 to include Portuguese Overseas Provinces in Region 1 South of the Equator.

Addition of a new footnote 2 bis).

2 bis) The intermittent use of very low-power hydrographic survey systems is authorized in the bands 86-135 kc/s and 170-180 kc/s, provided any harmful interference experienced from other authorized services is accepted and harmful interference is not caused to other services.

Otherwise unchanged.

160-200	2
---------	---

Fixed
2 bis) 12)

Addition of a new footnote 2 bis) (text is given above).

Otherwise unchanged.

160-200	3
---------	---

Fixed*
Aeronautical
radionavigation
2 bis)

* Fixed Service has priority as defined in Document No. 242, paragraph 7A.

Addition of a new footnote 2 bis) (text is given above).

<u>Band</u> kc/s	<u>Region</u>
255-285	1

Recommendation:

- | |
|---|
| a) Aeronautical radionavigation
b) Broadcasting
c) Maritime mobile 9)
10)
11) |
|---|

Table unchanged, but footnote 11) to read as follows:

RR 121. In the Western part of the European Area, the band 255-285 kc/s will be used for the aeronautical radionavigation service. Additionally, the United Kingdom will continue to use the band for its existing maritime mobile services which shall have the status of an "Additional" service (paragraph 7C of Document No. 242).

RR 123. Norwegian stations of the aeronautical fixed service situated in northern areas subject to auroral disturbances are allowed to continue operation on one frequency in the band 255-285 kc/s.

(RR 120 and RR 122 to be deleted.)

200-285	2
---------	---

- | |
|--|
| a) Aeronautical mobile
b) Aeronautical radionavigation*)
13) |
|--|

Table unchanged, but footnote 13) amended to read:

*)13) In Regions 2 and 3 aeronautical radionavigation shall have priority as defined in Document No. 242, paragraph 7A.

200-285	3
---------	---

- | |
|--|
| a) Aeronautical mobile
b) Aeronautical radionavigation*)
13) |
|--|

Table unchanged, but footnote 13) amended to read:

*)13) - as shown above under Region 2.

<u>Band</u> kc/s	<u>Region</u>	<u>Recommendation:</u>
285-315	1	(To be completed by the results obtained in WG 4B3/1.)
315-325	1	(To be completed by the results obtained in WG 4B3/1.)
285-325	2	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"><ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Aeronautical radionavigationb) Maritime radionavigation (radio-beacons)* 15)</div> <p>* 15) Maritime radionavigation (radio-beacons) has priority as defined in Document No. 242, paragraph 7A. (In Mexico both services shall operate on a basis of equality.)</p>
285-325	3	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"><ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Aeronautical radionavigationb) Maritime radionavigation (radio-beacons)*</div> <p>* Maritime radionavigation (radio-beacons) has priority as defined in Document No. 242, paragraph 7A.</p>

8. In transmitting these recommendations to Working Group 4B, Working Group 4B3 has completed its mandate, it being understood that for the band 285-325 kc/s in Region 1, a complementary report will be supplied by Working Group 4B3/1 in due course. The Indian Delegation requested that two notes concerning allocations in Region 3 be appended to the Report. These are reproduced in the Annex hereto.

L. Sigler (Mexico)
Chairman, Working Group 4B3

Annex: 1

A N N E X

Note 1. The band 200 - 285 kc/s is allocated among other services to the broadcasting service in Region 1 and the aeronautical radio navigation service in Region 3. Whereas the assignments to these services are subject to the provisions of 90 of the Radio Regulations, special attention should, however, be given to those assignments covered by the lists annexed to the E.A.R.C. agreements for making such adjustments as are necessary to enable the services concerned to operate without mutual harmful interference.

Note 2. In Region 3, the band 285 to 325 kc/s is allocated to the maritime radio navigation service on priority within the meaning of paragraph 7A of Document No. 242. It is however recognized that there exists a few long established stations of the aeronautical radio navigation service operating in accordance with the agreements reached at the E.A.R.C., Geneva 1951 and for the safety of aviation, it is necessary to ensure that these stations continue to operate without harmful interference within this band. The priority for the maritime service within this band should take into account this requirement.

V.V. Rao
Member, India Delegation.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 299-E
24 September 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7

BELGIAN CONGO

Proposals

ARTICLE 19

Number of Proposal

5513

419.

The Belgian Congo proposes :

10. That the figures ZERO (Ø) and one (1) be admitted as the first figures of call-signs.
20. That the use of abridged figures in call-signs be admitted or at any rate tolerated for countries which find such an arrangement convenient.
30. That the call-sign series ØNA - ØTZ be attributed to the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi. The series 9NA to 9TZ might also be suitable.
40. If 30. above is approved, the second part of Proposal 5508 will be withdrawn.

Reasons :

10. To increase the available number of call-sign series.
20. To shorten calls, as no confusion between abridged figures and letters is possible for previously informed operators.
30. The Belgian Congo is anxious to obtain a continuous call-sign series with second and third letters ranging from NA to TZ, to simplify the procedure of transfer from existing to future call-signs.
40. Logical consequence of 30.



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 300-E
29 October, 1959

LIST OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE CONFERENCE

Nos. 251 to 300

Document No	Origin	Destination	Title
251	Federal Republic of Germany	Committee 5	Proposal
252	China	Committee 5	Explanation of Proposal No. 1275
253 (Rev.)	Mexico	Committee 5	Draft Resolution
254	Hungarian P.R.	Committee 5	Proposal No. 5497 - Art. 5
255	F.P.R. of Yugoslavia	Committee 4	Proposal No. 5499 - Art. 5
256	F.P.R. of Yugoslavia	Committee 4	Proposal No. 5498 - Art. 5
257	Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	Situation of certain countries with respect to the convention
258	Drafting Group 7B	Sub-Committee 7B	Report - (No 580, Proposal No. 4117)
259	Committee 1		Schedule of Meetings from 21 to 27 September 1959
260	Working Group 6C	Committee 6	Report of Working Group 6C
261	Committee 2	Plenary Meeting	First Report of Committee 2
261 Corr. No.1	"	" "	First Report of Committee 2
262	Working Group 6C	Working Group 6C	Summary Record 5th Meeting, 10 September 1959, 3 p.m.



Document No.	Origin	Destination	Title
263	Chairman of the Conference	Plenary Meeting	Proposals of a General Nature
264	Israel	Committee 6	Proposal No.5500 - Art 2
265	Special Working Party	Sub-Committee 7B	Report on RR No. 721
266	Working Group 6C	Working Group 6C	Summary Record 6th Meeting, 15 September, 3 p.m.
267	Committee 5	Committee 5	Summary Record 9th Meeting 11 September 1959, 9.30 a.m.
268	Chairman of the Conference	Plenary Meeting	Agenda 4th Plenary Meeting, 23 September 1959, 3 p.m.
269	Sub-Committee 7C	Sub-Committee 7C	Summary Record 5th Meeting, 16 September 1959, 3 p.m.
270 (Rev.)	Ad Hoc Group Committee 4	Committee 4	Report of the Ad Hoc Group (Allocation to the Broadcasting Service between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s)
271	Sub-Committee 7B	Sub-Committee 7B	Summary Record 5th Meeting, 10 September, 1959.
272	Working Group 4F	Working Group 4F	Additional terms of reference
273 (Rev.)	Spain	Committee 6	Proposals Nos. 5503 to 5507 Art 1.
274	Netherlands	Committee 4	Proposals Nos. 5501, 5502 Art. 5
275	China	Committee 4	Amendment to Proposal No. 601 - Art. 5
276	Belgium, Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi	Committee 7	Proposal No. 5508 - Art.19
277	Finland	Committee 4	Cancellation of Proposal No. 373 - Art. 3

Document No.	Origin	Destination	Title
278	Working Group 3A	Committee 3	Report of Working Party 3A
279	Committee 4	Committee 4	Summary Record - 15th Meeting, 17 September 1959, 15.00 hours
280	Committee 7	Committee 7	Summary Record - 5th Meeting, 18 September 1959, 15.00 hours
281	Working Group 3B	Committee 3	First Report of Working Party 3B
282	Secretariat	Committee 3	An estimate of expenditure on the assumption that the Conference ends sooner than expected
283	Secretariat	Committee 3	Cost of printing the texts of the Final Acts of the Conference
284	Committee 2	Committee 2	Summary Record - 4th Meeting 18 September, 9.30 a.m.
285	Bielorussian S.S.R.	Committee 7	Proposals Nos. 5509 - 5510 Art. 19
286	Working Group 6C	Working Group 6C	Summary Record - 7th Meeting 18 September, 1959, 15.00 hours
287	Sub-Committee 7B	Sub-Committee 7B	Summary Record - 6th Meeting of Sub-Committee 7B
288	Secretariat	Working Group 5B	Circular Letter No. 2740/59/R, Summary Report by the I.F.R.B.
288 Corr. No.1	"	"	" " " "
289	Working Group	Working Group 6B	Summary Record - 4th Meeting 17 September 1959, 15.00 hours
290	Working Group 6A	Working Group 6A	Summary Record - 5th Meeting 18 September, 1959, 09.30 hours
291	Israel	Committee 6	Proposal No. 5511 - Art. 2
292	Working Group 4E	Committee 4	Summary Record - 2nd Meeting, 17 September, 1959

Document No.	Origin	Destination	Title
293	Working Group 4E	Committee 4	Summary Record - 1st Meeting, 14 September, 1959
294	Working Group 6C	Working Group 6C	Summary Record - 8th Meeting, 21 September, 1959, 15.00 hours
295	Working Group 6B	Working Group 6B	Summary Record - 3rd Meeting, 14 September, 1959, 15.00 hours
296	Austria	Committee 4	Proposal No. 5512 - Art. 5
297	Working Group 7D	Sub-Committee 7D	Report of Working Group 7D1
298	Working Group 4B3	Working Group 4B	Report by Working Group 4B3
298 Add. No.1	Working Group 4B3	Working Group 4B	Report by Working Group 4B3
298 Add. No.2	Working Group 4B3	Working Group 4B	Report by Working Group 4B3
299	Belgian Congo	Committee 7	Proposal No. 5513 - Art. 19
300	Secretariat		List of Documents published by the Conference, Nos. 251 to 300