Documents of the Administrative Radio Conference (CAR-59)

(Geneva, 1959)

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 301-E
24 September, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

BELGIAN CONGO

Proposals

ARTICLE 5

Number of proposal		
5514	119	Add ..... "the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi" to the list of countries quoted.

Reason:

So that frequencies between 200 kc/s and 255 kc/s can be assigned to aeronautical radiobeacons.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 302-E
24 September, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 5

ETHIOPIA, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY

Proposal

ARTICLE 11

Our Delegations knowing very well the practical difficulties and the needs of new and developing countries and the apparent goodwill that has been expressed in this Conference to help such countries.

And having studied the various proposals submitted to this Conference and the views expressed have come to the conclusion that concrete proposals on this important problem of special assistance to such countries would be helpful as

(a) A basis for discussion and

(b) Incorporation in the new Radio Regulations.

We accordingly submit as a first step the following proposals for the consideration of Working Group 5(A) in the general discussion on Article 11 of the Radio Regulations.

SECTION V - Review of Findings

Number of proposal		
5515	345	After this number add the following new paragraph :

§ 12 bis. If the reconsideration has been requested by a country as special assistance to meet urgent and essential requirements the Board shall take up the matter immediately with the Administrations who are likely to be affected and suggest suitable amendments to their notifications by which it will be possible for the country asking for assistance to have its assignments transferred to the Registration column.

Reason

To accomodate the essential requirements of new or developing countries by giving their frequencies a status in Registration column.

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SECTION VII - Studies and Recommendations

Number of proposal

5116 354. After this number add the following new paragraph :

§ 17 bis. If a country which has urgent essential requirements requests for special assistance, the Board shall make a study and suggest the most suitable frequencies (assignments) to meet the needs and advise the countries to take suitable steps for their trial and notification.

Reason

To help the countries who have insufficient technical establishments in determining suitable frequencies against their essential requirements and need such assistance in specific cases from the Board. Such cases it is believed would not be many in practice but this is the practical way in which the Board can render valuable help.

5117 355. After this number add the following new paragraph :

§ 18 bis. If any country so requests, the Board shall examine any cases of harmful interference experienced by or caused by the assignments of that country and if in case the country intimates that the frequency is in use for its essential requirements and asks for special assistance the Board shall examine the problem in consultation with all the countries concerned and suggest suitable amendments to the notifications of the countries concerned to accomodate the assignments of the country asking for special assistance.

Reason

To take care of cases where some new or developing countries have some assignments in the Register but they are either causing harmful interference or are being interfered with and to help such countries in such specific cases to have reasonably interference free channels for their essential requirements and with proper status.

5118 Section VIII. Title read :

SECTION VIII - Availability of Records and submission of Special Reports

Number of proposal

5119 360. After this number add the following new paragraph :

§ 20 bis. The Board shall circulate every month in summary form the cases of special assistance they have studied under § 12 bis, § 17 bis and § 18 bis (proposals 5115, 5116 and 5117) indicating the countries asking for special assistance and the countries who have made adjustments to accommodate such special cases. This shall also be included in the annual report of the I.F.R.B.

Reason

To enable all administrations to be informed of the progress being made in the assistance asked for by new or developing countries and help given by countries who are in a more fortunate position.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 303-E
25 September 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

ITALY

Proposal

ARTICLE 5

Number of Proposal	
5520	Band 100 - 108 Mc/s : In the Region 1 column, add : 79 bis. At the foot of the page, add the following new note : 79 bis) In Italy, the band 100 - 104 Mc/s may be used for broadcasting too.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 304-E
24 September 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7

SPAIN

Proposal

APPENDIX 6
(List IV, Part B)

Number of proposal

5521 Proposal on the changes to be introduced in the presentation and contents of particulars of ship stations. (List of Coast and Ship Stations. Volume II. Ship Stations).

The aims of this Proposal are as follows:

1. To eliminate information which is not definitely important for the safeguarding of human life at sea or for radiocommunication from the List of Ship Stations.

2. To give a more logical arrangement and clearer presentation of some information such as the characteristics of transmitters.

3. To introduce new information of especial importance for the safeguarding of human life at sea.

In making the following proposals, importance has been attached chiefly to the fact that particulars of ship stations published in the List of Coast and Ship Stations must contain in an abridged form the greatest possible amount of useful information:

a) for safeguarding human life at sea;

b) in order to permit radiocommunication required for navigation and public correspondence.

In the lefthand column is listed the information relating to ship stations as it is published at present in the List mentioned above. In the righthand column are given changes that are proposed and the reasons for these changes are summarized.

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Present text	Change proposed
First line:	
a) call sign	No change
b) name of the ship	No change
nature of service	In addition to the indications already given, i.e. [ ] , [A] , etc., a special symbol could be adopted like or an international symbol in order to indicate that the ship includes a doctor amongst the members of its crew.

Reasons:

This is a particular of the first importance for safeguarding human life at sea.

Although there are coast stations which offer medical advice, ships do not always find it possible to make contact. They may have short-range radio installations only. However, ships' radiotelegraphists are usually well informed (through intercepted or exchanged signals) as to which ships are on the same route or else crossing their route. If it is necessary to ask for medical advice for a member of the crew or a passenger, it would be useful for them to know which of the ships within reach of their transmitters can send out a call. In practice many ships are obliged to send out a call to CQ which is not always successful, although it is preceded by signal XXX.

New particulars to be inserted:

I) Gross tonnage of the ship

II) The class of ship, indicated by the following abbreviations:

p= passengers / passagers / pasajeros
c= cargo / cargo / carga
m= miscellaneous / mixte / mixto

III) Normal speed in knots.

Present text	Change proposed
	Reasons:
	These are useful particulars for safeguarding human life at sea.
	In fact it is of mutual interest for the ship which has asked for help and for the ship which may go to the former's assistance to know these particulars, which it is not always possible for ships to communicate and which could be found in the List.
c) antenna power, in kW.	This particular should be transfered to the second line.
	Reasons:
	It seems more logical to give all the particulars relating to the same transmitter (power, type of emission and frequency bands) in the same line. The present arrangement is at times ambiguous. In fact for some stations only the power of a transmitter is given in the first line whilst the second and following lines give the types of emission and frequency bands of two or more transmitters.
	In other cases, as a result of the present arrangement, Administrations give notice of one power only for the first line and a single indication which includes frequency bands as different from each other as the w (110 - 150 kc/s) and the z (4 - 23 Mc/s) bands for the second line. It is clear that the same transmitter cannot work on frequencies which differ from each other so widely; nevertheless this is what the present text implies.
d) metre-amperes for frequency 500 kc/s.	This particular should be deleted.
	Reasons:
	It may be assumed that this particular was adopted in the text in order to permit a radiotelegraphist intercepting emergency signals from another ship to find out from the figure given in the List referring to metre-amperes the approximate distance between the receiving station and the station which sent out the SOS signal.

Present text	Change proposed
	In order to solve this problem, which, it may be added, would only give an idea of the distance and in no circumstances of the direction, the radiotelegraphist at the receiving station must be able to measure the field of the signal received and then apply the Austin-Cohen formula. As a rule, and leaving aside all the factors which concern this problem, the radiotelegraphist at the receiving station cannot measure this field. He can only judge the strength of the signal received, which in turn depends on the amplifying power of his receiver, broadcasting conditions and purely personal factors. Without this essential particular (the field strength at the place of reception) it will be of no use to him to know the number of metre-amperes of the transmitter which sent out the signal. Moreover the Regulations of the International Convention for the Safety of Human Life at Sea (Chapter IV, Rule 100, paragraph (h)), determine the minimum range for main and emergency transmitters on board passenger and cargo ships. A table indicates the normal ranges for a transmitter according to the total antenna power and the metre-amperes used. These particulars on the range may be used in application of Rule 10 mentioned above, but there is no justification for the appearance of the number of metre-amperes of a station in the List of Coast and Ship Stations.
e) nature of service	In addition to the present particulars, a note should be inserted specifying the kind of restriction in cases where stations carry out a limited public correspondence service (CR).

Present text	Change proposed
	Reasons: Would be of use to the office called upon to accept correspondence destined for a station carrying on the service. Unless the class of restriction is known, public correspondence cannot be accepted without reservation. (Certain Administrations comply with this requirement although it is not compulsory.)
f) hours of service	No change
2nd and 3rd lines:	
a) the ship charge in gold franc centimes, followed by a note to indicate the body settling the accounts.	No change
b) when two or more ships of the same nationality bear the same name, the name of the shipping line or of the firm to which the ship belongs.	No change
c) country to which the station is subject (abbreviated indication).	No change
d) indication of the classes of emission and the frequency bands	As stated in the remark on section c) the power in kW of each transmitter would be given before the indication of its class of emission and frequency band. Reasons: In addition to those given in section c) (power), the following consideration may be adduced.

Present text

Change proposed

If the data for the transmittors is to be as comprehensive as possible, it will, in addition, be necessary to draw a distinction between the main and the stand-by transmittors (see International Convention on the Safety of Life at Sea, Chapter IV, Rule 10 a) (i), (iv), e), 1m)).

To that end, information relating to the stand-by transmittor, preceded by the letter SOS in heavy type could be inserted after the data referring to the main transmitter

These data may be useful in safeguarding human life at sea, as well as in the establishment of communications in certain circumstances.

An example illustrating the procedure explained and setting forth the presentation of the particulars of a ship station is given below:

EAOT	City of Seville [1]	△	⌒	⌧	6279	p	15	CP	H24
40[1)]	E	0'15	A1,A2	x					
		0'2	A1	Z_p	4,8,12,16				
	SOS	0'015	A2	x^p					
		0'03	A_1,A_2	Z_p	8				

In this example: 6279 indicates the tonnage

p passengers

15 speed

A note below the heading "Spain" might give the following for a specific ship:

"2) Accepts correspondence for the Captain only."

In order to obtain complete and accurate information, the Administrations might be asked to submit it in a form similar to the one given below.

Annex: 1

A N N E X

SHIP STATION

Particulars of the station

Call sign	Name of the station	Abbreviations relating to auxiliary installations ([ ] ([A] (△ (⊖ Doctor on board Warship) ✠ ⚔	Gross tonnage of the ship	Class of ship p = passenger c = cargo m = miscell.	Normal speed in knots	Nature of service. In cases of CR, an explanatory note giving the restriction shall be added	Hours of service

Charge per word in gold franc centimes	Name and address of the body settling	Country	Transmitters supplied by the main power net-work			REMARKS	
			Power in KW	Type of emission	Frequency bands		
			Transmitters supplied by the main power network.				
			Power in kW	Type of emission	Frequency bands		

CONFERENCE ADMINISTRATIVE
DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

GENEVE, 1959

ARCHIVES U.I.T. GENEVE

Document N° 305-FES
25 septembre 1959

PROGRAMME DES SEANCES DU 28 SEPTEMBRE AU 4 OCTOBRE 1959

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FROM 28 SEPTEMBER TO 4 OCTOBER 1959

PROGRAMA DE SESIONES DEL 28 DE SEPTIEMBRE AL 4 DE OCTUBRE DE 1959

	28 Lundi Monday Lunes		29 Mardi Tuesday Martes		30 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles		1 - oct. Jeudi Thursday Jueves			2 Vendredi Friday Viernes	
	0900-1230	1500-1830	0900-1230	1500-1830	0900-1230	1500-1830	0900-1230	1500-1830	1830	0900-1230	1500-1830
Com.1									E		
G.T. 3 A				E							
G.T. 3 B						E					
Com. 4											
G.T. 4 B				B							
S.G.T. 4 B 2						A[3]					
S.G.T. 4 B 4		E					F[1]				
S.G.T. 4 B 5					F			E			A
G.T. 4 C	E						A				
G.T. 4 D			E							A	
S.G.T. 4 D 1	I										
S.G.T. 4 D 3 - 4 D 4					K						
G.T. 4 E				A							E
S.G.T. 4 E 1		H									
S.G.T. 4 E 2					H						
G.T. 4 F		A								E	
S.G.T. 4 F 1							F[2]				
G.T. 4 G						A[4]					
Com. 5			F								
G.T. 5 A	F				E		E				
S.G. 5 B 1				F				F[3]			

	28 Lundi Monday Lunes		29 Mardi Tuesday Martes		30 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles		1 - oct. Jeudi Thursday Jueves			2 Vendredi Friday Viernes	
	0900-1230	1500-1830	0900-1230	1500-1830	0900-1230	1500-1830	0900-1230	1500-1830	1830	0900-1230	1500-1830
S.G.T. 5 B 2											F
S.G.T. 5 B 3										F	
S.G.T. 5 B 4		F						F[4]			
S.G.T. 5 B 5						F					
G.T. 6 A							C				
S.G.T. 6 A 1			K								
S.G.T. 6 A 2	G										
S.G.T. 6 A 3		G									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 A 8	K										
G.T. 6 B					C						
S.G.T. 6 B 1				I (1800)							
S.G.T. 6 B 2						K				L	
S.G.T. 6 B 3		I									I
G.T. 6 C				C				C			
S.G.T. 6 C 4	L					L					
Com. 7											D[3]
S.Com. 7 A	D				D						
G.T. 7 A 1			B. 115								
G.T. 7 A 2		B.115						B.115			
S.C 7 B				D			D				

	28 Lundi Monday Lunes		29 Mardi Tuesday Martes		30 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles		1 - oct. Jeudi Thursday Jueves			2 Vendredi Friday Viernes	
	0900-1230	1500-1830	0900-1230	1500-1830	0900-1230	1500-1830	0900-1230	1500-1830	1830	0900-1230	1500-1830
G.T. 7 B 1		L				H[3]				H	
G.T. 7 B 2		K[3]									
G.T. 7 B 3											H
G.T. 7 B 4			L			H[4]					
G.T. 7 B 5		K[4]						K			
S.Com. 7 C						D				D	
G.T. 7 C 2								D[4]			D[4]
S. Com. 7 D			D					D[3]			

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 opportum, après avoir communiqué à l'Order of the Day Officer leurs besoins de salles et d'interprètes.

Note:: The Chairmen of Working Groups and Sub-Groups not mentioned specifically in this programme will convene meeting of their groups or sub-groups directly as and when necessary, after having told the order of the Day Officer their requirements for rooms and interpreters.

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, comunicando previamente al Order of the Day Officer sus necesidades de salas y de intérpretes

1) De 9h. à 10h.30 - From 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. - De las 9 a las 10 y media
2) De 11h. à 12h.30 - From 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. - De las 11 a las 12 y media
3) De 15h. à 16h.30 - From 3 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. - De las 15 a las 16.30
4) De 17h. à 18h.30 - From 5 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. - De las 17 a las 18.30

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 306-E
25 September, 1959.

WORKING GROUP 6A

SUMMARY RECORD

Sixth Meeting of Working Group 6A (Definitions)

Tuesday, 22 September 1959 at 09.30 hours

Reference: Agenda of 18 September 1959, Document No. 234

1. Summary Record of the Fourth Meeting, Document No. 234

The Summary Record of the Fourth Meeting of Working Group 6A, Document No. 234, was approved subject to the following changes:

1) On page 2, number the definition of "Objects in Space" as "6b" instead of "6a".

2) On page 2, paragraph numbered 39a, 1st line, change "upon" to "on".

3) On page 3, paragraph numbered 57a, line 2, in the English text, change "assignment" to "assigned".

4) On page 3, paragraph numbered 58, start a new paragraph with the second sentence, beginning "The Argentine Republic ..."

2. Summary Record of the Fifth Meeting

The Summary Record of the Fifth Meeting of Working Group 6A was not available for consideration.

3. Provisional List of Terms and Definitions, Document No. DT-114 (Rev.)

Document No. DT-114 (Rev) was adopted subject to the following changes:

1) On page 2, change the first paragraph to read: "The Annex also shows whether each term is being considered by Working Group 6A, or by one of the Sub-Working Groups 6A1 - 6A9."

2) On page 2, change the first line of the second paragraph to read: "Additional parts of the Provisional List..."

3) On page 2, last definition, change "6.10" to read "6a".
In approving this document for forwarding to Committee 6, it was agreed

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that in those cases where "Working Group 6A" appears underlined, it would be appropriate to suggest the substitution of "Committee 6"; that the list of terms to be defined would be the list as shown in Document No. DT-21 with the numbering of new terms changed from the decimal system to alphabetical letters, and including some changes and additions as required by subsequently filed proposals.

4. Reports of the Chairman of Sub-Groups

a) Sub-Group 6A1

The Chairman of Sub-Group 6A1, (Mr. Akerling, Sweden) reported that one meeting had been held on Thursday, 17 September 1959, that 12 delegations were represented, that general agreement had been reached on a definition for radio (or Hertzian) waves (Para. 5 of the Radio Regulations) and that one additional meeting should result in the completion of the three definitions assigned to his group.

b) Sub-Group 6A2

The Chairman of Sub-Group 6A2 (Mr. Ryan, U.S.A.), reported that the work of his group on space definitions was completed and had been acted upon at the fourth meeting of Working Group 6A as reported in Document No. 234, and that no meeting was yet scheduled for the other part (telegraphy) of his group's assignment, due to the priority of other work.

c) Sub-Group 6A3

The Chairman of Sub-Group 6A3 (Mr. Tintant, France) reported that the first meeting of his group is scheduled for next Friday, September 25, and that he hoped to complete the telemetry definitions at that time.

d) Sub-Group 6A4

It was reported for the Chairman of Sub-Group 6A4 (Mr. Starkie, Australia), that there had been no meeting of his group since the last meeting of Working Group 6A, at which time 6A had approved the six definitions concerning radiodetermination. It was further reported that Committee 6 had also approved these definitions.

e) Sub-Group 6A5

The Chairman of Sub-Group 6A5 (Mr. Roberts, I.F.R.B.) reported that his group had held three meetings, and had cleared seven definitions which would be included in a document for the next meeting of Working Group 6A.

f) Sub-Group 6A6

The Chairman of Sub-Group 6A6 (Mr. Benton, U.K.), reported that his group had completed its work, the results of which were

contained in Documents No. DT-176 and No. DT-206. It was noted that the first seven definitions contained in Document No. DT-176 had been accepted by Working Group 6A at its last meeting as set forth in Document No. 234.

Consideration of the other definitions set forth in Documents No. DT-176 and No. DT-206 resulted in their acceptance as follows:

57.c. Reference Frequency: A frequency having a fixed and specified position with respect to the assigned frequency. The displacement of this frequency with respect to the assigned frequency has the same absolute value and sign that the displacement of the characteristic frequency has with respect to the centre of the frequency band occupied by the emission.

58.a. Necessary Bandwidth: For a given class of emission, the minimum value of the bandwidth occupied by an emission sufficient to ensure the transmission of information at the rate and with the quality required for the system employed under specified conditions. Radiation useful for the good functioning of the receiving equipment as, for example, the radiation corresponding to the carrier of reduced carrier systems shall be included in the necessary bandwidth, and not in the out-of-band radiation. (Note 2.)

Note 2.

The formulae for the calculation of the necessary bandwidth are given in Appendix 5.

The adoption of this definition required that the definition of "58. Bandwidth Occupied by an Emission" (Document No. 234) be supplemented by the addition of Note 1, below, corresponding to Note 5, C.C.I.R. Rec. No. 230 (Document No. 122). Japan reserved comment on this definition after Sub-Working Group 6B3 completed its work on Appendix 5.

58.b. Frequency Band Occupied by an Emission: The frequency band in the radio frequency spectrum such that, below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers radiated are each equal to one half per cent of the total mean power radiated by the emission. (Note 1.)

58.c. Out-of-band Radiation of an Emission: The power radiated by an emission outside the necessary bandwidth. The out-of-band radiation does not include emissions on remote frequencies such as spurious emissions.

58.g. Intermodulation Products: Spurious emission at frequencies resulting from intermodulation between the fundamental frequencies or the harmonic frequencies of an emission and the fundamental frequencies or the harmonic frequencies of one or several other emissions originating

from the same or different stations. Also spurious emission at frequencies resulting from intermodulation between several frequencies appearing in the course of generation of the fundamental frequencies of one or several emissions.

59. Frequency Tolerance: The maximum permissible departure, with respect to the frequency assigned to a station, of the centre frequency of the frequency band occupied by the corresponding emission, or with respect to the reference frequency, of the characteristic frequency of the emission. The frequency tolerance is expressed in parts in 10^6 or in cycles per second.

Note 1.

In some cases, (e.g. radiotelephony and frequency division multiplex, especially for microwave systems), the percentage of power of 0.5% chosen may lead to certain difficulties in the practical application of the definitions of occupied and necessary bandwidths. In such cases a different figure may prove useful.

g) Sub-Group 6A7

The Chairman of Sub-Group 6A7 (Mr. Kronjager, Federal German Republic) reported that his group had held two meetings and was in general agreement except with respect to the question of whether to include Annex 228 of the C.C.I.R. (conversion factors between peak powers and mean powers for different types of emissions) in the text of the Radio Regulations. At his request this question was discussed by the Working Group for guidance in his further consideration of this matter.

h) Sub-Group 6A8

The ChairMan of Sub-Group 6A8 (Mr. Basu, India), reported that his group had held one meeting and had accepted several definitions related to radio noise and interference which should be available soon in a document to be considered by the Working Group.

i) Sub-Group 6A9

The Chairman of Sub-Group 6A9 (Mr. Shimbori, Japan) reported that, considering the discussion at the previous meeting of the Working Group, the nomenclature of frequencies contained in C.C.I.R. Rec. No. 324 (Document No. 122) reflected the sense of the group more closely than any new draft he might have prepared. This document was considered, in conjunction with a new proposal No. 5500 (Document No. 264) filed by the State of Israel. It was agreed to adopt the Nomenclature of Frequencies as recommended in the C.C.I.R. document, including the notes appended thereto, subject to the following changes:

1) Change the heading of the third column to read: "corresponding metric subdivision of waves".

2) Delete Note 2.

3) Change "Note 3" to "Note 2".

4) Change "Note 4" to "Note 3".

Decision on a proposal to change the heading of the first column from "band Number" to "range Number" was deferred until the next meeting of the Working Group.

5. The meeting adjourned at 12.15 hours.

Ann Mooney
Reporter

E.W. Allen
Chairman, Working Group 6A

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 307-E
25 September, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

AUSTRIA

Proposal

ARTICLE 5

Number of Proposal

5522 At the band 1,600 - 1,700 Mc/s in Region 1 add a new footnote, 104 bis) reading as follows:

104 bis) In Austria, the band 1,660 - 1,700 Mc/s is allocated to Meteorological Aids (radiosonde).

Reason:

Austria is using this band for Radiosondes at present and is unable to replace the equipment in the near future. Moreover the use of high frequencies complies with the general trend and the technical development.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

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Document No. 308-E
25 September, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7A

SUMMARY RECORD

Eighth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7A
(General Operating Conditions)

Wednesday, 16 September, 1959, at 8.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. Bouchier (Belgium)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. M. Flores Cantero (Mexico)

1. The Chairman read out the proposed schedule of meetings for Sub-Committee 7A and Working Groups 7A1 and 7A2.

2. Mr. N.N. Chen (China), Chairman of Working Group 7A1, had received a great many licence forms, The work of his group would be lengthy and it was unlikely that one meeting would be enough.

3. The Chairman then submitted Document No. 178 (summary record of the third meeting). The Delegation of the United States asked that the third paragraph on page 2 be amended to read:

"The Delegation of the United States had received instructions from the United States Government to speed up the work of the Conference, which work, it considered, could only be complicated and lengthened if proposals of substance, which delegates had had no opportunity to read or consider, were to be discussed. Hence it would request that as far as possible all new proposals of substance be submitted in accordance with the rules of procedure for conferences as shown in the General Regulations annexed to the Convention, and especially, Rule 10, on page Ri/2 of the Yellow Book."

4. Thus amended, Document No. 178 was adopted.

5. The Sub-Committee then turned to Document 179 (summary record of the fourth meeting). The Delegate of China asked that the fourth paragraph be amended to read:

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6. "The Delegation of China wanted the expression 'maritime or air navigation' in the second sentence of No. 499 to read 'maritime or aeronautical service'. This amendment was supported by India and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland."

7. The Delegation of China asked, too, that in paragraph 4 on page 3, all mention of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland should be deleted.

8. Thus amended, Document No. 179 was adopted (and the person shewn as signing at the end should be, not the Chairman, but the Vice-Chairman).

9. The Chairman then submitted the Annex to Document No. 178. There was a long argument about the proposed new version of No. 493. Italy, recalling a statement by Argentina, suggested that "on request" be replaced by "at once". Argentina felt that in Spanish, the text should read "at the time of the request". France considered that the existing French text admitted of no improvement. Portugal approved the Argentine amendment to the Spanish. Australia suggested that the paragraph should say "The Licence shall be produced on request", which suggestion was supported by the Dutch Delegation. Israel felt that if the licence were permanently affixed, it could be considered as produced, and if it was not permanently so affixed, then it should be such as could be produced. India supported Israel, but reminded everybody of the words "as far as possible". China said that in China ships and aircraft generally carried only a photographic copy of the licence, which was displayed. Switzerland suggested: "... this examination, and must be able to produce the licence on request". Indonesia considered there was no contradiction in No. 493, but simply instructions about the various ways to produce the licence. Israel recalled the proposal it had made in Document No. 151. The Belgian Congo supported that Israeli version. India, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Switzerland, and the Union of South Africa felt there was no point in going backwards and to go on with a discussion which had begun with a suggestion to replace "without delay" by "immediately". China, Canada, and Denmark thought that the Israeli proposal arranged the sentences better. The Chairman summed up and wondered whether a vote should be taken. Italy asked for a vote, first of all, on the Israeli proposal, the last words to be replaced by "on request".

10. The Israeli proposal was rejected by 18 votes to 16, with six abstentions.

11. The new version in the Annex to Document No. 178 (RR No. 493) was adopted by 24 votes to 7, with 8 abstentions, provision being made for the amendment to the Spanish version.

12. Argentina asked that the amendments to the Spanish text be recorded in the minutes.

13. The Sub-Committee turned to the new version of No. 494 proposed in the annex to Document No. 178. Israel proposed to read "of the master's deputy". Norway recalled that the text proposed had been adopted at the third meeting by 19 votes to 9, with 1 abstention. The Chairman said that no proposal like that just made by Israel had ever been made.

14. The Annex to Document No. 178 was adopted as amended.

15. The Sub-Committee then turned to the Annex to Document No. 179. Mr. Blow (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), rapporteur for the English tongue, said that the next text in its English version should be amended to make quite clear that written reports would not be required unless a breach of the regulations had been committed. Nor was Argentina satisfied with the Spanish version. China said that in certain circumstances it was difficult to find time to submit inspectors' reports. Portugal observed that in No. 498 there was talk of delegates, while everywhere else they were inspectors. Could not some order be introduced on that point? France suggested that the single sentence in 498 be divided into two. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed that the end read: "... to the responsible person in the ship, the aeroplane, or other vehicle carrying the mobile station". The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland supported France and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Israel inquired whether a vote had been taken on a new proposal for No. 498. The Vice-Chairman recalled that the text had been referred back to the drafting group to get the texts to agree in the three languages and to add the words "in writing".

16. Israel asked that "station" should read "mobile station". Argentina supported the French proposal to cut the paragraph in two.

17. The Chairman proposed that the text be referred back to the drafting party with a request that it bear in mind the French proposal, the Soviet amendment, and the addition suggested by Israel.

18. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics supported the Chairman's suggestion but pointed out that the word "mobile" was quite superfluous in view of the title of the article. Israel withdrew its proposal.

19. Pakistan observed that the same terminology ought to be adopted for Nos. 498 and 494. That was to say, replace "delegates" by "inspectors".

20. The Chairman: does everybody agree?

21. The Belgian Congo observed that one could hardly write: "The inspector who has inspected the station". Portugal suggested "The inspector of the station". France suggested: "The inspector who has checked the station".

22. The French proposal was adopted, and the Chairman asked that the text be read out again for the sake of the English-speaking rapporteur. In response to a remark by Pakistan, the Vice-Chairman recalled that there had been much talk, at the fourth meeting, of making a distinction between long and temporary stays, but that the idea had been abandoned.

23. Israel had submitted a proposal to amend 499 by saying: "shall not impose", but if a formal vote had been taken it would not insist.

24. The Chairman: the vote had indeed been a formal one.

25. The Sub-Committee turned to the proposals dealing with No. 500.

26. Italy recalled that study of Nos. 500, 501, and 502 had been referred to Working Group 7A2.

27. The Chairman felt that French and Overseas French proposal 1536 was a matter of substance. Israel said that the paragraph might be put after No. 504. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, while not dissenting, felt that No. 504 to some extent, and No. 865, covered the same ground.

28. France withdrew proposal 1536.

29. Morocco, too, withdrew proposal 1539 on the same subject (operation of survival craft equipment by unqualified persons).

30. United States proposal No. 4063, relating to No. 501 derived from United States proposal No. 4062, and hence could not be discussed.

31. France and Overseas French proposal No. 1540 was a drafting matter and was referred to Working Group 7A2.

32. The Netherlands withdrew proposal No. 1541, which derived from Dutch proposal No. 1538, which had not been adopted.

33. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposal No. 1542 had been considered at an earlier meeting.

34. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposal No. 1533 having been rejected, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposal No. 1543 was withdrawn too.

35. The United States wanted to know exactly what the terms of reference of Working Group 7A2 were.

36. The Chairman : to consider Nos. 500, 501, and 502 of the Radio Regulations, with an eye to the discussions that had taken place in the full meeting of the Sub-Committee and any decisions on points of principle, to give those paragraphs a clear and intelligible presentation. What about calling that body the "Licence Party" ?

37. The Sub-Committee then turned to proposals dealing with No. 504.

38. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposal No. 1544, a consequence of its proposal 1533, which had been rejected, was withdrawn.

39. United States proposal No. 4064 concerned the English version only. It was referred to the drafting party.

40. United States proposal No. 4065 and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposal No. 1545 (No. 505) were withdrawn, as a result of proposals already rejected.

41. There was much argument about proposal No. 1546 (France, Overseas France and Morocco), which would have made it compulsory to include a photograph in certificates. The proposal was supported by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Indonesia, which inquired whether the last sentence in No. 506 was still necessary, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which asked how long certificates should be valid for.

42. The United States said that to replace half a million operators' certificates would be a huge task. France suggested that it be compulsory

to include a photograph only for certificates delivered after the Regulations had come into force. The last sentence concerned other means of identification and should be kept.

43. Indonesia agreed.

44. Japan agreed with the United States and was against including photographs.

45. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics would be satisfied if the existing certificates could remain unchanged and if the photograph became obligatory only after the new Regulations had come into force.

46. The United States said that certificates were issued for a longish period and that photographs remained a reasonable likeness for a few years only.

47. Venezuela supported the United States. New Zealand asked that No. 506 remain unchanged.

48. At last the Chairman called for a vote. Proposal No. 1546 was adopted by 17 votes to 15, with 3 abstentions, so that photographs became compulsory.

49. The United States was sorry, but it was obliged to make a reservation about that last amendment.

50. The Chairman said that the next meeting would be devoted to consideration of Article 24.

The meeting rose at twenty-three minutes past twelve.

Rapporteur : Chairman :

R. Monnat P. Bouchier

Annex : 1

A N N E X

NEW DRAFTS PROPOSED FOR THE RR

CHAPTER XI

ARTICLE 23

Inspection of mobile stations

493 § 1 (1) The governments or appropriate administrations of countries where a mobile station calls may require the production of the licence for examination. The operator of the mobile station, or the person responsible for the station, must facilitate this examination. The licence must be kept in such a way that it can be produced upon request. As far as possible, the licence, or a copy certified by the authority which has issued it, should be permanently exhibited in the station. (Modification applies only to the Spanish text)

498 (2) The inspector must report the result of his inspection to the master, or the person responsible for the ship, aircraft or other vehicle carrying the mobile station before leaving it. If any breach of the conditions imposed by these regulations is observed, the inspector shall make his report in writing.

ARTICLE 24

506 § 3 (1) Each Administration shall make every effort to prevent the fraudulent use of certificates. For this purpose, such certificates shall bear the holder's signature and photograph and shall be authenticated by the stamp of the issuing Administration. Administrations may employ additional means of authentication if they wish.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

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Document No. 309-E
25 September, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7A

SUMMARY RECORD

Ninth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7A (General Operating Conditions)

Monday, 21 September 1959, at 9.30 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. Bouchier (Belgium)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. Martin Flores Cantero (Mexico)

1. The Sub-Committee pursued its consideration of the proposals relating to Article 24 of the Radio Regulations (ship and aircraft wireless operators' certificates).

2. Four proposals dealt with 507. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposal 1550 was withdrawn, since proposal 1534 (operating permit) had been withdrawn. Proposal 1548 (France, Overseas France, and Morocco) was then discussed. Japan, Australia, the United States, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, together with Colombia, wanted the existing text to be left unchanged. France withdrew proposal 1548. Italian proposal 1549 was discussed. It was seconded by China, India, and France. Italian proposal 1549 (see Annex) was adopted. United States proposal 4066, it was agreed, should be referred to the drafting party.

3. The Sub-Committee then turned to proposals concerning Section II of Article 24 (classes and categories of certificates).

4. Dutch proposal 1551, seconded by Sweden, was then discussed. France felt that 537 and 538 should perhaps be altered, but wanted to keep the special certificate. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland agreed with France, as did Japan and Australia. Finland drew attention to its proposal 1610 (page 399, rev. 1), similar to the Dutch one. Canada, Argentina and the Federal German Republic were against proposal 1551 also, because so many special certificates had been delivered in those countries. The Netherlands would provisionally withdraw proposal 1551, but would revert thereto after 537 and 538 had been considered.

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5. United States proposal 4068 dealt with 509.1 and 510.1, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposal 1552 dealt with 510. They were both referred to the drafting party.

6. The Sub-Committee turned to United States proposal 4067, seconded by Argentina. The Chairman observed that the proposal could not be discussed until proposals 4073 and 4074, relating to 515, had been considered. Portugal observed that proposal 4074 had been referred to Working Group 7A2. The Chairman felt it might nevertheless be worth while discussing the proposals dealing with 515 there and then.

7. The Netherlands withdrew Dutch proposal 1570, as a result of the withdrawal of proposal 1551.

8. The Chairman turned to the Federal German proposal 1571. This was not seconded.

9. The Sub-Committee then turned to United States proposals 4073 and 4074, seconded by Argentina. The United States observed that the Spanish and French versions, indeed, even the English one, were not very clear, and proposed that they be referred to Working Group 7A2. The Chairman agreed but asked for further explanations. Canada and Norway disapproved of "radiocommunication operators". The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland felt that automatic equipment was a matter for a working party. France suggested that classes of certificates should be devised, and that all certificates should be given a single name. Canada thought the French proposal an intriguing one, but difficult of application. It wanted to keep the radiotelegraph operator's certificate. Australia wanted to keep things as they were. India said that the French proposal was like United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposal 1566, relating to 513. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposed that the matter be referred to Working Group 7A2. The Chairman observed that everybody seemed to agree on the principle involved in the United States proposals 4073 and 4074, about the use of automatic equipment. But not everybody agreed about the denominations used. It would be for Working Group 7A2 to find a way out. Hence United States proposals 4073, 4074, and 4067 would be referred to that Working Group.

10. United States proposal 4069 (511) was related to the previous proposals, and could not be there and then considered.

11. The Chairman opened the discussion of the proposals relating to 511. Proposal 1553 by India and proposal 1554 by the Federal German Republic were dismissed for lack of support. Proposal 1555 by the United Kingdom was supported by Italy. Israel proposed that 511 should be retained, with the deletion of the word "radiotelephone", so that the text would read: "the service of any ship or aircraft station". The United Kingdom supported the proposal of Israel, as did the United States which proposed to withdraw proposal 4069. New Zealand asked whether it was wise to allow second class radiotelegraph operators to work in any ship or aircraft station. The United Kingdon said that the responsibilities were defined in other articles. Indonesia pointed out that there should be an addition to 511, at the end: (see 515). China found proposals 1555 of the United Kingdom and 4069 of the United States interesting, but considered that the duties of second-class operators should be defined in 511. The Chairman summarized the situation: the alternative was to adopt either the United Kingdom proposal or the proposal of Israel. China regretted that the trilingual drafting group was not being asked to take its amendment into consideration. The United States, on reflection, wished to retain 511. France wished to add the word "radiotelegraph" to 511. China pointed out that automatic apparatus should be mentioned, and requested that they should await the discussion of the necessary qualifications for an operator who had to deal with automatic apparatus. The Chairman noted the divergence of opinion and proposed that 511 should be referred for study to Working Group 7A2, since he thought that when the question came under discussion, the Sub-Committee would deal with the question of qualifications. After a suspension of the meeting, the United States announced that it withdrew proposal 4069. The United Kingdom also asked that 511 should remain unchanged. The Sub-Committee therefore decided to retain 511 as it stood.

12. The Sub-Committee began its consideration of the proposals relating to 512.

13. United States proposal 4070 was supported by Brazil; Dutch proposal 1560 by Israel; and proposal 1561 of the United Kingdom by Italy and China. The Netherlands gave its support to proposal 1561 of the United Kingdom and withdrew proposal 1560. France submitted proposals 1557 and 1558 of France, Overseas France and Morocco. Following a statement made by the United States, France agreed that the limit of power in 512 should be abolished. The United States was prepared to accept proposal 1561 if mention was included of automatic apparatus. China observed that to include automatic apparatus in the United Kingdom proposal would imply that the proposal should be applied in certain cases in which the radiotelegraph operator's certificate was required. The United Kingdom said it would find some difficulty in introducing automatic devices

into its proposal 1561. The United States proposed to add : "or the service of automatic apparatus". The United Kingdom wished to add further: "of this station". The Chairman pointed out that the word "service" was not practical in that usage. China emphasized that it was necessary to define the required qualifications of the operators. The Belgian Congo supported the view of China. A long discussion ensued on the subject of the frequencies used for automatic apparatus and the nature of such apparatus. After the United States, India, the United Kingdom, Indonesia and the Philippines had spoken, Israel, with the support of Ireland, proposed the provisional adoption, with no addition of the United Kingdom proposal. The Chairman summed up the problem, and pointed out that the Sub-Committee had three possible courses of action: to approve proposal 1561 with no addition; to return to the question after the discussion of the qualifications to be adopted; or to adopt the text with the proposed amendments. China, while favouring proposal 1561, did not consider that it would amend 518 in such a way as to cover the case of automatic apparatus. It was unlikely that channels would be allocated for such apparatus in radiotelephony. The question should, however, be referred to Committee 4, in order to find out if certain parts of the spectrum would be reserved for teleprinters. If so, special provision would have to be made for those operators. Radiotelegraph lines would probably be used, but China could not agree that all operators could be recognized as competent to work with automatic apparatus. The United States thought it impossible to foresee the work of a radiotelephone operator in the future; within a decade all he might have to do would be to press buttons. The question of automatic apparatus could be referred to other committees, but the essential thing was to provide for the future. The Chairman took note of the provisional adoption of proposal 1561, to which the Sub-Committee would return when it had concluded its discussion of the qualifications of operators.

14. The Chairman read out the agenda for the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 12.20 p.m.

R. Monnat
Reporter

P. Bouchier
Chairman

Annex : 1

A N N E X

NEW VERSIONS PROPOSED FOR THE RADIO REGULATIONS

CHAPTER XI

ARTICLE 24

507 (2) To facilitate vertification of certificates, these may carry, if necessary a translation of this text in an I.T.U. working language in addition to the text in the national language.

Text adopted under reserve of the second examination

512 (2) The holder of a general radiotelephone operator's certificate may carry out the radiotelephone service of any ship or aircraft station.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

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Document No. 310-E
25 September, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7A

SUMMARY RECORD

Tenth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7A (General Operating Conditions)

Wednesday, 23 September, 1959, at 9.30 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. P. Bouchier (Belgium)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. M.Flores Cantero (Mexico)

1. The Chairman said that to the agenda in Document No.DT 222 was to be added the Israeli proposal in Document No. 220, concerning No. 1010.

2. Document No. 245 the summary record of the fifth meeting, was finally adopted.

3. Document No. 246 the summary record of the sixth meeting, was adopted without change.

4. The Sub-Committee turned to the Annex to Document No. 245. Portugal explained why it would prefer to leave things as they were. Under the new text it might well occur that a ship would travel for long periods, or even permanently, without a licence. The drafting party had encountered no little difficulty in devising a new wording for No. 492 a). Australia was fully content with the text and thought that the Sub-Committee now had to adopt the annex in question. France pointed out a possible source of ambiguity in the French text. Indonesia supported the contents of the text. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was in favour of some few drafting changes, supported by the United Arab Republic. Argentina said the Spanish text gave every satisfaction. Japan was sorry there was no indication of how long the provisional certificate was valid for. Australia thought that if the inspections were thorough, there was little likelihood that ships would go for long periods, if not for ever, without proper licences. In the end, after Indonesia, Argentina, and Japan had spoken about the limit on validity, the Chairman asked whether all agreed on the text, subject to a few trifling drafting changes by the drafting party. The Annex to

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Document No. 245 was adopted by 27 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions and referred to the drafting party. Portugal reserved the right to revert to the matter and said that in Portugal no licence would ever be delivered without previous inspection.

5. The Chairman submitted the Annex to Document No.246. Israel proposed that in 1012, "fix" be replaced by "shall fix". The amendment was adopted.

6. The Sub-Committee then turned to the Israeli proposal for No.1010 in Document No.220. The proposal was adopted.

7. As regards No. 1048, shewn in the Annex to Document No. 246, Argentina suggested that "specially" be replaced by "exclusively" in the first line. The version shewn in the Annex to Document No. 246 was adopted unchanged, by 33 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.

8. No. 1050 was adopted.

9. The Sub-Committee turned to the proposals for Nos. 1057 b), 8 b), and 8 c) and adopted them all.

10. It then turned to proposals relating to No.513. United States proposal No. 4071 was backed by Argentina. Dutch proposal No. 1565 was supported by the Belgian Congo which proposed to add "or aircraft", and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposal No.1566 was seconded by Ireland. The United States said that power was no longer a criterion with modern radiotelephone equipment. The Netherlands wanted to do away with an indication of power, too, and said that aircraft should be mentioned in its proposal No.1567. France explained that proposals Nos. 1562, 1563, and 1564 (France, Overseas France, and Morocco) were meant to distinguish between certificates. France also wanted to make a distinction between coastal vessels and ships normally plying on the high seas. The Federal German Republic supported Dutch proposal No.1565. There was some discussion about the value of operators' certificates. France, the Netherlands, and Portugal having spoken, the United States observed that proposal No.1565 could not be discussed before Working Group 7A2 had finished considering the provisions to be included in Nos. 500, 501, and 502. The United States explained operators' working conditions in that country. In the future, most sets would be so built that operators would be unable to interfere, which limited the qualifications they could be expected to have. But the general certificate of competence should be kept. France agreed that there was no problem in adjusting frequencies on radiotelephone sets,

but the wireless operator on board a ship which was on the high seas for long periods should be capable of making simple repairs. China observed that the problems to which 513 gave rise were complicated because of the VHF equipment used by high-flying aircraft. Norway supported the United States proposals for Nos. 512 and 513. All wireless operators should remain under the eye of qualified operators possessing the general certificate of competence. New Zealand backed up France and Portugal. New Zealand had hundreds of fishing smacks for which no general certificate was required. The Netherlands drew attention to proposal No. 1515, which called for abolition of the general certificate and creation of a new VHF certificate. France said that the limited certificate was already very simple - how could it be simplified further? In the end, in accordance with the Portuguese and United States proposal, it was decided to resume discussion on that matter when Working Group 7A2 had passed on the outcome of its work on No. 501.

11. The Sub-Committee turned to the proposals relating to No.514

12. The Federal German Republic withdrew proposal No. 1568, arising from proposal No. 1568, which in its turn arose from proposal No. 1554, which had not been adopted.

13. United States proposal No.4072, backed by the Philippines, Dutch proposal No. 1567, supported by Italy, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposal No. 1569, seconded by Indonesia, were then discussed. The United States observed that proposal No. 4072 depended on the adoption of proposal No. 4073. The Netherlands declared that proposal No. 1567 was related to proposal No. 1551, withdrawn with reservations. Qualifications should be considered first of all. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that proposal No.1569 was a matter of drafting only. Italy supported the Dutch suggestion that qualifications should be considered first of all.

14. The Chairman turned to No.518 (Article 24). The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland withdrew proposal No. 1572 and kept proposal No. 1573, which was backed by the United Arab Republic. There was some discussion on the conditions governing the renewal of certificates. Italy asked for three years instead of two, in paragraph b) of Proposal No. 1573. India supported. Sweden and Indonesia were against any change in No. 518. France emphasized how difficult a check would be. Argentina wanted "or aircraft" added in proposal No.1573 The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considered that the matters dealt with in proposal No. 1573 came within the province of Administrations.

15. Israel proposed that in No.518, the phrase beginning "for an operator of the aeronautical mobile service....." should be amended to read : "the completion, as an operator, of a certain period at sea or a

certain number of flying hours" In Proposal No. 1573, read : "No operating permit shall be valid if it is more than two years old." Under a), after "ship", add "aircraft", and for "coast station" read "land station". At the end, instead of "ship station", Israel suggested "mobile station". Japan, Australia, and the Netherlands supported the Soviet proposal to keep No.518 unchanged. The United States wanted the text to be more general. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was ready to accept another wording proposed by the United States. Israel had been mindful of the safety of life at sea in supporting the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposal and in putting forward its amendments. But the question might be settled on the national level. The Chairman asked whether the United States was ready to suggest a wording of a more general kind. The United States : at the next meeting. The Chairman thereupon suspended discussion of No.518.

16. The Chairman announced that work was proceeding too slowly. The following week three meetings would have to be held.

The meeting rose at 12.30

R. Monnat
Reporter

P. Bouchier
Chairman

Annex: 1

A N N E X

NEW VERSIONS PROPOSED FOR THE RADIO REGULATIONS

CHAPTER X

ARTICLE 22

492 b) When there is a new registration or change of registration of a ship or aircraft, in circumstances which forclude the grant of a licence by the Administration of the country in which it has been, or is to be, registered, the Administration of the country in which the ship or aircraft has just been built or in which it was previously registered must, on application from the operating agency 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 issued by the Administration of the country of registration.

The Administration which issues the certificate must send an advice to the Administration responsible for the grant of the licence. The holder of the certificate must comply with the present regulations which apply to the holder of a licence.

CHAPTER XVI

ARTICLE 43

1012 § 3 The Administrations concerned shall 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. (Modification only in the English text.)

1010 § 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, the Morse code and/or international spelling table.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 311-E
25 September, 1959

E

SUB-WORKING GROUP 5B4

REPORT OF THE AD HOC GROUP SET UP BY SUB-WORKING GROUP 5B4

The Ad Hoc Group decided to study the Technical Standards used in the preparation of the Draft Plan by the I.F.R.B. under the four main headings :

1. The frequency band order of the assignments.

2. Number of frequencies assigned per programme :

a) The procedure used for transforming programme hour basic requirements into frequency hour requirements.

b) The number of frequencies assigned for a particular programme to the same area.

3. Protection ratios :

a) Co-channel

b) Adjacent channel

c) Antenna characteristics.

4. The basis for calculation of field strengths.

Discussions, under the above headings, followed :

1. The frequency band order of the assignments

The I.F.R.B. had used the Mexico City FOT curves as the basic reference in accordance with No. 101 of Article 11 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement, on the determination of optimum frequency band order for assignment in the draft plan. The principle contained in paragraph 10.4 of the Preface to the Draft High Frequency Broadcasting Plans is also followed, in the projection of the draft reference plan to other phases. However, in any decision of this kind, the Administration's own desire was considered first.

It was noted that sometimes the frequency assignments in the draft plan were other than those found to be optimum from the Mexico City curves or differed from the frequencies requested by Administrations which, in many cases, had been based on operational experience.

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This situation had developped due to the reasons referred to in the paragraph above, and also as a result of fitting the maximum number of requirements of Administrations into the available spectrum space.

2. The number of frequencies which have been assigned for a particular programme to the same area

It was noted that different principles may have been applied in the allocation of frequencies assigned to a particular programme. In the first place, the I.F.R.B. had attempted to draft the Plan on the basis of one frequency per programme. For those Administrations which submitted programme hour requirements, this principle was maintained. For those Administrations which did not identify their programmes, this principle could not be effectively applied and therefore the Board had no other recourse but to accommodate all such frequency requirements to the extent possible, but only one frequency was necessarily assigned in the bands requested. Furthermore, in many cases when the programmes were identified, some Administrations presented practical evidence on special cases or, insisted that more than one frequency had to be assigned for a transmission to a specific reception area. In such cases, as many frequency requirements as possible were included in the draft plans.

3. Protection ratios

a) Co-channel

As state d in paragraph 9.7 of the Preface to the Draft Plans for the High Frequency Broadcasting Service, the I.F.R.B. provided, in principle, a protection ratio of 40 db to all transmissions. When this protection could not be obtained, the Board endeavoured to ensure satisfactory reception at least in the major reception areas to which the transmission is directed. The Board recognizes that in a number of cases, the protection is less than 40 db but this is considered exceptional if it is below 30 db even in the plans for the low sunspot seasons.

In some cases, the required value of protection was achieved by a reduction of the power of the transmitter and/or a change in the directivity of the antenna (refer to 9.3 and 9.4 of the Preface).

It was apparent that the protection ratios had been reduced to the extent necessary to accommodate the requirements in the Plan, particularly in the low sunspot aeasons. In some cases Administrations found that protection ratios were as low, or lower, than 20 db. The Board was, however, not in a position to supply data on the percentage of total assignments which fell short of 40 db.

The question was raised as to whether or not the protection ratio had been calculated for all assignments. The Board explained that in the preparation of the Draft Reference Plan, the protection ratio had so been calculated, after which it found it had gained sufficient experience that it was only necessary to calculate the protection ratio in apparent doubtful cases.

b) Adjacent channel

As stated in paragraph 9.5 of the Preface to the Draft Plans, the I.F.R.B. had considered that the average receiver used to receive High Frequency Broadcasting transmissions gave an effective receiving discrimination of about 16 db against an interfering transmission on a frequency 5 kc/s away from the required transmission under the conditions when the latter is already considerably stronger than the interfering transmissions. Therefore a desired protection ratio of 40 db was sought through a combination of receiver discrimination of 16 db and a difference of 24 db in the signal strength due to antennae and station characteristics of propagation over the different paths.

It was thought that there was merit in the principle of interlacing and this could generally be accepted for planning purposes. However, members of the Group were of the opinion that the receiver discrimination used by the I.F.R.B. had been too high and this had undoubtedly lead to a considerable degree of dissatisfaction with the Plan as far as adjacent channel protection was concerned. With reference to C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 262, it was generally thought that this standard could not be employed in the planning without some modification if a maximum number of requirements were to be accommodated having regard to the band space then available and the quantity of the requirements.

c) Antenna Characteristics

The I.F.R.B. had used in the preparation of the Draft Plan the specific directivity and gain of the antenna for a particular transmission when given by the Administration. These values were normally carried unchanged as stated in paragraph 9.3 of the Preface. In cases where no antenna directivity or gain was indicated and the use of a directive antenna would not only improve the quality of the required service but would also provide increased protection to the service of other countries, the particulars of such an antenna have been incorporated and the allocation included in the Draft Plan on the condition that such antenna would be used.

It was noted that I.F.R.B. Technical Standard A-4 does not cover all types of antennae and their characteristics used by Administrations nor was such information provided by many Administrations. It was thought that this may have an impact on the protection afforded to certain assignments in the Plan.

4. The basis for calculation of field strengths

It was realized that several new methods of calculating field strengths had been considered by the C.C.I.R. since planning by the I.F.R.B. started in 1954, e.g. those proposed by the U.S.A. (RPU 9), U.S.S.R. and the German Federal Republic.

However, no recommendations had been made regarding the adoption of these methods and the I.F.R.B. had used only the Mexico City curves.

NOTE: The Ad Hoc Group draws attention to Document No. 159 of this Conference containing the relevant C.C.I.R. Reports and Recommendations.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 312-E
25 September, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7

FEDERAL GERMAN REPUBLIC

Proposal

ARTICLE 6

Additional Radio Regulations

Number of proposal		
5523	2098	Add the following paid service indications: = Etat Priorité Nations = = Etat Priorité = = Etat = = Remettre x =

Reasons:

The a.m. paid service indications were not mentioned in the former Telegraph Regulations (Revisions Cairo and Paris) and therefore they could not be included in the Additional Radio Regulations (Atlantic City 1947). As they will be admitted now according to the T elegraph Regulations (Geneva Revision 1958), No. 180, it seems to be necessary to bring the Additional Radio Regulations in line.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 313-E
ADDENDUM No. 1
6 October, 1959

COMMITTEE 5

SUMMARY RECORD

Tenth Meeting of Committee 5

Tuesday, 15 September, 1959, at 9.30 a.m. - Room A

In amplification of the Summary of the statement made by the representative of the I.F.R.B., which is given on page 9 of Document No. 313, the attached Annex, giving the full statement, is issued for the information of the delegates.

M. Joachim
Chairman

Annex: 1

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A N N E X

STATEMENT MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE I.F.R.B.

IN COMMITTEE 5 (MORNING SESSION OF 15 SEPTEMBER, 1959)

Mr. Chairman and Delegates:

To introduce the High Frequency Broadcasting draft plan, I would like, firstly, to give you a brief account of the relevant documents concerning this subject. Of course, the main part is the complete set of nine draft plans which represent the assignments in the seasons June, Equinox and December for sunspot activities 70, 125 and 12. There is also a preface, which was issued separately, and in which the explanations of the draft plans are given. An index of each Administration's assignments in the different plans has also been sent to the individual Administration concerned. During this Conference, the following documents also have been distributed:

Document No. 20 - the I.F.R.B. Report in which Section VI, part 2, deals with the High Frequency Broadcasting planning.

Document No. 21 - which gives, in three booklets, the summary of comments by Administrations, as well as the results of I.F.R.B.'s analysis of these comments relating to the draft plans for SS 70 and 125. An additional booklet D to give an account of the Administrations' general comments on the draft plans for SS 12 will be issued shortly.

The history of the High Frequency Broadcasting Planning work has been briefly given in Document No. 20, Section VI, part 2, and it may be also safely assumed that most of the delegates present here are fully aware of them. However, in order to facilitate the understanding by those delegates who have not been acquainted with the High Frequency Broadcasting problems before, the Board thinks that it may be helpful to make the following observations:

1. The task of drafting a set of High Frequency Broadcasting plans was given to the I.F.R.B. by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference in 1951. The Administrative Council of the Union, afterwards, took a series of Resolutions and Decisions in this respect. The mandate was clearly defined in the E.A.R.C. Agreement and has been strictly followed

by the I.F.R.B. While the Board firmly believes that its draft High Frequency Broadcasting Plan is workable and its implementation would result in more effective high frequency broadcasting services, it is not the intention of the Board to advocate that this plan represents the only, or the best solution to the High Frequency Broadcasting problem. The Board has had only one thing in mind, namely, it had been entrusted with a task, and it had to discharge the task faithfully.

2. Much talk has been heard in this Conference about the degradation of technical standards, or departure from C.C.I.R. Recommendations, by the I.F.R.B. in the High Frequency Broadcasting planning work. In this respect, we wish to invite delegates to refer to Article 11 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement. Number 101 of this Article reads as follows:

> "The I.F.R.B. shall apply the technical principles and standards contained in the Mexico City Agreement and Plan. However, the I.F.R.B. may make changes in those standards to the extent necessary to enable it to produce a plan likely to be generally acceptable".

So, even the E.A.R.C. itself had envisaged that a plan strictly adhering to some ideal standards might not be practicable. The problem facing the I.F.R.B., therefore, in the planning work, was to what extent those standards may be changed, and yet, ensure that the plan produced was generally acceptable.

To this question no answer could be found from any standards or C.C.I.R. Recommendations.

The I.F.R.B. gave, in the C.C.I.R. Plenary Assembly, in Warsaw, a full acount of the principles used in the preparation of the draft plan and the C.C.I.R. Recommendation in respect of 5 kc/s channels separation was not framed until the draft plans for the various phases had been completed. Also one must remember that the C.C.I.R. has always sought to achieve extremely high standards for broadcasting services and its standards, for example, for signal/noise and signal/interference ratios, are considerably higher than those in the Mexico City Agreement. In the view of the I.F.R.B., it is quite impossible for any planning body to apply these C.C.I.R. standards in relation to the volume of requirements for broadcasting services which was submitted to the I.F.R.B.

The Board could only try to get the answer through the following means:

a) to compare with the sharing patterns in any established H.F. B.C. plan which was considered as generally acceptable, for example, the Mexico Basic Plan;

b) to compare with the present situation and sharing patterns in the H.F.B.C. spectrum with a view to improving this situation;

c) to consult with Administrations before the planning work was started and to consider their comments after a first trial plan had been made;

d) to follow the advice of the Administrative Council of the Union.

All efforts in this respect have been explained in the I.F.R.B. Report, Section VI, part 2, and I do not need to repeat them now. It is sufficient to say that the resultant draft plan, in the Board's view, represents a good compromise between two factors, that is, quantity and quality. I repeat, quantity on the one hand and quality on the other. Any delegate, who has seriously examined the Plan, may agree with us that while it would be easy to improve the plan in respect of either of these factors, it would be difficult to improve on the Plan in both of these respects at the same time.

3. Although it is regrettable that since the closing of the E.A.R.C. at the end of 1951, more than seven years have elapsed before the complete set of draft plans has been despatched to Administrations, the Board must point out that the major part of the time was spent in the assembling of requirements, and consultations with the Administrations, steps which occupied more than three years and were necessary before any plan could be attempted. This is clearly illustrated in the fact that the final draft reference plan for Phase J 70 has been accomplished after more than five years have elapsed since the E.A.R.C., while the draft plans for other eight phases have been completed in only two years' time.

The Board, however, recognizes that the problem of revising the plan in order to accommodate up-to-date requirements or admendments cannot be ignored should the draft plans be accepted as basis for discussion.

4. Lastly, we would like to assure the delegates that although the draft H.F.B.C. plan may be far from ideal and perfect, it represents an absolutely impartial consideration by the Board of every Administration's interest. Before taking any steps in the planning, it was the usual practice of the Board to lay down a general principle or policy which was then applied in every case. Members of the Board divided their responsibilities among the various bands of the Plan in the preliminary examination, and then jointly examined the whole Plan in its final shape. In addition, staffs in the planning department represent a wide geographical distribution.

It is, therefore, not surprising to find, in the Summary of Comments published in Document No. 21, a typical or universal complaint of cuts in requirements or inadequate protection from almost every Administration, whether it is in the Eastern Hemisphere or in the Western Hemisphere, in Asia or in Africa, a large country or a small one.

The Administration may feel disappointed at the particular treatment it received when it examines the Plan only with respect to its own assignments. But we hope that the Administration may change its attitude when it sees this Summary of Comments and realises that it was necessary for the I.F.R.B. to apply equal treatment to the assignments of every Administration.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 313-E
29 September, 1959

COMMITTEE 5

SUMMARY RECORD

Tenth Meeting of Committee 5

Tuesday 15 September, 1959, at 9.30 a.m. - in Room A

Reference: Agenda, Document No. DT 156

The Chairman opened the meeting and had the agenda adopted. Had anybody anything to say about the summary records of the fifth and sixth meetings (Documents Nos. 175 and 213)?

Several people called for changes in the statements attributed to them in these documents.

Document No. 175:

The Delegate of Portugal wanted the statement appearing on page 2 to read:

" The Delegate of Portugal said that all Administrations were anxious to cut down Union expenditure. But there seemed to be two schools of thought as regards the part to be played by, and the terms of reference of, the International Frequency Registration Board

- One wanted to cut down those terms of reference and revert to a frequency assignment procedure like that described in the Cairo Regulations;
- The other wanted to keep the I.F.R.B. as it was, or even to increase the part played by it.

" The first course, in his view, would be inadequate. Any savings obtained thereby, in getting rid of the I.F.R.B.'s qualified staff, would be illusory.

" Experience acquired and the increased use of the spectrum should lead to an increase in the resources of the I.F.R.B.

" It was essential that the I.F.R.B. continue its technical examinations in the bands above 30 Mc/s, for ionospheric and tropospheric scatter circuits and possibly for space circuits too.

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" He was convinced that the importance attributed to dates should differ according to the kind of circuit, and that the list must be realistic. The list should be kept up to date, too, but that depended on the good will of Administrations and their willingness to work together."

The Delegate of Spain said that the statement attributed was not entirely faithful, and asked that it be amended to read:

" The Delegate of Spain supported what the Delegate of Portugal had said about keeping the technical examination. It was necessary to consider separate procedures for the various frequency bands, adapted to the position obtaining in each of them, and to the list available for each band. It was impossible to consider the List without bearing in mind the procedure whereby later amendments could be made therein. In those bands for which neither plans nor lists had been adopted, the procedure decided upon should serve to make the list gradually more accurate, always respecting the principle that only the Administration making a notification was entitled to cancel or alter it."

The Delegate of Mexico asked that the Mexican statement read as follows:

" The Delegate of Mexico endorsed the other statements on the need for an accurate list. All seemed to agree on the principle involved, but not on the procedure to be applied. The new list would be realistic only if each entry therein included information about the phase and schedule of use, and only if those assignments only were recorded the operation of which had been previously checked. Normal use of the assignment should depend on a routine check of its assigned characteristics.

" The calculation of phase could be done by the Administration itself, by the use of special forms to be drawn up by the Board, to facilitate the common task. All that would require doing would then be to check the calculations, as a part of the 'technical examination' based on the standards adopted. Certain it was that any attempt to extend those calculations to existing assignments would be excessively laborious, although, divided into a hundred parts - one per Administration - a satisfactory result might be achieved after a few years. The list, thus pruned, would then be of the greatest assistance to those Administrations lacking adequate specialized staff.

" As regards the checking of the use made of the assignment, it would be necessary for the Board to coordinate the existing cooperation between Administrations as regards monitoring, so that they might make measurements and observations which the Board itself would call for over a certain period. Such cooperation would be capped by the use of other monitoring stations run by the I.T.U. itself at appropriate spots, so

that an international monitoring network would be set up under the Board's direction.

" The above views are embodied in the Mexican proposal for a new version of Article 11 and a draft resolution for the setting-up of an international monitoring network (proposal 4605, on pages 825.4 to 825.8 of the Yellow Volume).

" The network in question would be the best means of justifying the maintenance of the Board, since this body could in addition offer Administrations a judgement based on realistic considerations whenever their efforts to discover a useful frequency for some new assignment, or for the transfer of an out-of-band assignment, or in case of harmful interference, might prove fruitless."

Thus amended, Document No. 175 was adopted.

Document No. 213:

The Delegate of Paraguay asked for the following amendment:

" He supported what the Delegate of Portugal, backed up by various delegations, had said. Hence he could not accept any proposal to do away with the International Frequency Registration Board or detract from its terms of reference, especially in the matter of 'technically examining' the frequency assignments requested by Administrations.

" Were the I.F.R.B.'s terms of reference to be thus reduced many countries - of which Paraguay was one - would be obliged to set up equipment similar to that possessed by the Board to do the work in question, if channels were to be found for their requirements which were not less than those of the more advanced countries. That would mean a financial outlay for those countries. Would such expenses be less than what the Union would save by such a step?

" Then, having made such investments to set up their own Board, would the rights of such countries be recognized by those who were asserting that the I.F.R.B.'s 'technical examinations' were ineffective?

" Hence he was convinced of the need for some supranational body to manage that common property of mankind called the radio spectrum in accordance with technical standards, and to advise Administrations on the more effective use thereof, as the Delegate of Mexico had said. That would guarantee a just equilibrium, reached over the years. Provision would then have to be made for some flexible procedure which, supplementing the Atlantic City and

E.A.R.C. provisions, would enable the I.F.R.B. to perform its task in accordance with the latest technical advances, using, to that end, the the experience acquired up to that date."

The Delegate of Ceylon asked for the following change in the last sentence of the statement attributed to that country:

" He thought that, in publishing the List, consideration might perhaps be given to publishing it also in sections - each section being devoted to a particular service or group of services. Details of such matters would no doubt be studied in the appropriate working group."

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland asked for a change in point 4 of the English text of the statement attributed to him, changing the word 'jamming' to 'interfering'.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland called for a change in the last paragraph of the statement attributed to him:

" Part I, paragraph 2: After 'for', in last line, insert 'broadcasting stations and' ...

" Part II, fifth line from top read: "There were a large number of entries which did not accurately reflect actual frequency usage.

" The Delegation of the United Kingdom had drawn up a proposal for dealing with this problem."

The Delegate of Spain asked for confirmation by the representative of the C.C.I.R. that the documents issued by that body would not appear in Spanish.

The Chairman observed that nobody was present to represent the body in question. But it was true that there would be no Spanish edition of C.C.I.R. documents. Orders were too few and costs too high.

The Delegate of Japan asked for a change in paragraph 3 of the statement attributed to him, which should read: "reviewing the list by I.F.R.B. in order to reflect actual frequency usage;".

Mr. Petit, member of the I.F.R.B., called for a change in the English text.

The Delegate of Australia asked that the last sentence of its statement be changed to: "... position of certain countries, the full procedures of examination and registration for assignments above 30 Mc/s is not regarded as essential in respect of assignments made by those countries".

Thus amended, Document No. 213 was adopted.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo said that amendments were numerous. Could not a revised document be issued?

The Chairman said he would look into the matter and endeavour to give satisfaction. He would then turn to agenda item 2. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had the floor.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland agreed with the I.F.R.B. that it would be very difficult to plan the fixed-service bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s. Hence the Master Radio Frequency Record, which gave the characteristics of all assignments should be taken as a basis. The Pakistani suggestions, demanding the elimination of all unused frequencies, were interesting too.

The I.F.R.B. report concerning the investigation of ZZ and ZZZ remarks leads us to believe that useful results can be obtained by Board investigations.

Article 11 should provide for an investigation when the Board's findings were unfavourable but frequencies were actually being used.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic felt that the frequency list should be drawn up by the Conference. What had been said confirmed their belief that everybody wanted a realistic list. The only document on which the list might be based was the Master Record. But the data therein needed supplementing in various ways.

The cooperation of all Administrations would be required. Since all were represented at the Conference, the Conference would be the best body to undertake the task. There could be no confidence in the list if the I.F.R.B. - which had been offered every facility, but had not taken advantage of that fact - was called upon to produce it.

The Chairman thereupon offered the floor to the Delegate of Canada. Canada had followed the discussion with keen interest, mindful of the difficulties encountered in the Provisional Frequency Board. At that time consolidation and correlation were tried. The former had reduced requirements to a certain extent. The latter had insured that both ends of each circuit agreed.

The statistics then available had shown that requirements in the fixed-service bands between 4 and 10 Mc/s were between four and twenty times greater than available spectrum space.

So the Provisional Frequency Board had foundered. What had been done since? Document No. 20 gave percentages, and shewed that the out of band assignments were now quite small. This was a difficult and arduous task. The process of evolution was the best way to produce a more accurate and useful list.

The Delegate of Turkey thereupon said that:

- certain Administrations had notified twenty times as many frequencies as they needed. Only some 23% of the frequencies notified had been checked;
- some Administrations were embarrassed by the sudden appearance of strange private signals;
- new services were handicapped.

That being so, the Master Record could not be turned into the Frequency List.

Frequencies were the subject of a veritable snatch-and-grab raid, and it would be over-optimistic to believe that a new set of rules would suffice.

Frequencies should be equitably apportioned according to needs. The I.F.R.B. should devise a plan in accordance with instructions given by the Conference, and with the assistance of Administrations.

The floor was then offered to the Delegate of China.

" After having listened carefully to the general discussions made by all the honourable delegates concerning the international frequency list in the exclusive fixed service bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s, we are interested to note that most of the debates have been centered upon such subjects as to whether we want to have an international list done at this conference, what is the exact nature of the list, and how are we going to make use of it once it has been established. These are of course very important questions to be dealt with. But, for our part, such problems could best be solved only after a thorough study has been made on all the mejor proposals made by different delegates as to the procedure of notification and registration to be adopted by Members and the I.F.R.B. in the future. Then we shall be able to compare the relative merits of each proposal and arrive at a reasonable conclusion.

" However, there is a fundamental point which should not be overlooked, and which is one of the main causes for not being able to establish a satisfactory list in this band for the past twelve years. The point I am referring to is the enormous demand, both actual and planned, in this HF band. If these ever-increasing requirements could not be diverted into other less congested spectrum or met with some constructive, realistic and forward-looking methods, a satisfactory solution could never be obtained.

Because sooner or later this particular band will be saturated with actual usages so that no more effective means could help to improve the situation.

" To remedy this condition we must take some active measure at this early stage. Thanks to the scientific researches, we are now in a position to envisage in the near future many possible means the application of which could very much alleviate the congestion in the HF band. In this respect I wish to cite as an example the usefulness of the ionospheric scattering circuit which in many cases can take the place of an HF circuit for medium distance communication with a substantial saving of frequencies. During the past two years our Administration has completed successfully a joint test circuit of this type in collaboration with KDD of Japan. The results proved to be very satisfactory. No less than four teletype channels on one single frequency are possible with a reliability of 99% throughout the year. Such a circuit will not be affected by magnetic storms and has no need to change frequencies at different phases of the solar cycle. The use of repeatered submarine cable and tropospheric scattering circuits in place of HF radio telephone circuits has been a well known fact and in the future it is possible to have satellite relay circuits for international communications. Besides, there are many improved techniques such as s.s.b. and multiplex telegraph which can be utilized to increase the efficiency of transmission in the HF band and therefore to economize the frequencies necessary for a given service.

" With these points in view, we suggest that this Committee, based upon the principle of the No. 235 of the Radio Regulations, should draft a resolution for the consideration of the Plenary to encourage all the Administrations to adopt new techniques in all the existing HF circuits as well as to use other means of communications or other bands of the radio frequency spectrum whenever practicable.

" Furthermore, in regard to the requirements of those countries which are less developed in the field of radio communication and which may have more need for frequencies to meet their shortage of wired communication, we are in full sympathy with their difficulties and would like to abide by the Resolution No. 3 of the E.A.R.C. in assisting them for a solution of the problems confronting us.

" In conclusion, I wish to summarize our opinions as follows:

1. The problem of formulating an international frequency list in the band 4-27.5 Mc/s could be considered only after a thorough study has been made of the procedure for notification and registration which is now under the course of discussion in Working Group 5A.

2. As a constructive, realistic and forward-looking measure to improve the situation in this particular band, a resolution should be made to encourage the Administrations to adopt the new techniques and to use as much as possible other bands or means for communication.

3. The demand of the less developed countries should be taken into consideration based upon Resolution No. 3 of E.A.R.C."

The Delegate of New Zealand said how very important the fixed service was. It was in the fixed-service bands that public correspondence, both national and international, was exchanged. The matter was one in which New Zealand was keenly concerned.

New Zealand had much sympathy for the new, under-developed countries. New Zealand was itself a new country, and had been notifying frequencies only over the previous twelve years. The under-developed countries ought to be helped by the others. Fixed service requirements were constantly increasing, and something should be done to introduce order therein.

The Delegate of Ceylon was aware of the difficulties caused by requirements which exceeded the spectrum space available. Administrations renounced their requirements only with extreme reluctance.

But technical progress was being made. He would propose that the wealthy countries used advanced techniques. Also Technical Assistance for the under-developed countries should be provided on a vast scale. Preparation of a frequency list would be a long and difficult business. The problem was a complicated one and called for the cooperation of all Administrations.

The Chairman thanked all speakers for their helpful suggestions. Three methods were feasible:

- the use of technical principles; there had been little support for them;
- the evolutionary method;
- a method based on the Master Radio Frequency Record.

The last two methods had been advocated by several delegations.

It would be for the Working Groups to make investigations and suggestions.

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia asked for the floor to offer a more realistic idea proposed by several delegations: to call a conference to apportion frequencies in the Fixed Services between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s.

The Delegate of Mexico drew the Chairman's attention to the fact that in his summing up he had made no mention of the Mexican proposal.

The Delegate of Colombia said that new circuits should be protected against interference. To that end, circuits should be reorganized, and the fixed-service bands classified in the light of requirements: international, national, and regional circuits. The fixed-service bands, too, might be divided up on the same lines as the aeronautical ones.

The Delegate of Spain thought there was some connection between the two last methods mentioned by the Chairman. The Committee ought to give instructions to Working Groups 5A and 5B.

The Chairman said that all proposals would be considered. The terms of reference of Working Group 5A and 5B were clear enough, and the working groups would obviously bear in mind what had been said.

Item 2 having been exhausted, he would suggest that they proceed to item 3.

The Member of the I.F.R.B., Mr. Wang, then presented the draft plan for the high-frequency exclusive broadcasting bands between 3,950 - 4,000 kc/s and 27.5 Mc/s.

He referred to Docs. 20 and 21 dealing with that matter. Article 11 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement gave instructions to the I.F.R.B., but authorized it to make suitable changes therein. The requirements of Administrations had been such that it had proved impossible to abide by the standards laid down by the C.C.I.R. Those requirements had been considered with meticulous attention and the plan now presented was a compromise between quantity and quality.

The Delegate of Poland called for the floor. The I.F.R.B. plans were not acceptable.

The technical principles were not appropriate. The protection ratio was unsuitable. The plans overlooked the requirements of the German Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of China, the transmitters of which would certainly cause interference. The transmission times were unsuitable. He would propose the following:

1. All Administrations should draw up a plan for the four seasons and send them to the I.F.R.B. three months in advance.

2. After a month, without any technical examination, the I.F.R.B. would send them on to all Administrations.

3. Each Administration could then consider the interference caused by the transmitters transmitting at the same times and in the same areas.

4. Each Administration would be able to discuss bilateral agreements about times and channels.

5. The plan might be prepared twice a year, for 1 April and 1 October, for example.

6. The following information would be supplied to the I.F.R.B.:

a) frequency
b) transmission point
c) reception area
d) time schedule
e) power
f) azimuth and antenna gain
g) antenna diagram.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo thought that national broadcasts were vital for large countries in the equatorial or tropical regions, because no other media were available. If there was no room for all programmes in the broadcasting bands - even without interference - absolute priority should be given to national programmes over international ones, at least in the range 7-9 Mc/s morning and evening, and in the 12 Mc/s band during the day. Otherwise it was to be feared that no agreement would be possible. The I.F.R.B. plans should be reviewed in the light of those considerations.

The changeover to the new frequencies proposed in the plan would be possible only if it was certain that the new frequencies would be satisfactory. That meant a transitional stage, in which two frequencies, the old and the new, would be used at the same time. Hence the Conference should issue a recommendation to settle the changeover (especially as regards timing) by direct agreement between Administrations.

The Delegate of Portugal paid tribute to the I.F.R.B. But Portugal's requirements had not been met. So the plan was not acceptable, although it might perhaps do as a basis for discussion.

The Chairman said that it would be impossible to finish the agenda. Hence he would propose that another meeting be held that afternoon.

Before adjourning, the Delegate of the United States of America asked that the Polish proposal be published.

These proposals having been accepted, the meeting rose at 12.30 p.m.

Rapporteur
J. Barrailler

Chairman
M. Joachim

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 314-E
30 September 1959

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COMMITTEE 5

SUMMARY RECORD

11th Meeting of Committee 5

15 September 1959 at 3 p.m. in Room A

Reference : Agenda, Document No. DT 156.

The Chairman opened the meeting at 3 p.m. and gave the floor to the Delegate of Colombia. The latter stated that the problem of high frequency broadcasting was the most difficult to solve because it was not only technical but also political. For this reason he proposed that they make an appeal to U.N.O.

He was also opposed to the Polish proposal which made the I.F.R.B. and indeed even the I.T.U. quite meaningless, at least insofar as broadcasting was concerned.

The Delegate of Austria said that the plans of the I.F.R.B. did not completely satisfy him.

The Delegate of the United States felt that one of the main responsibilities of the Conference was to improve conditions in the high frequency broadcasting bands. He noted that after 12 years of effort they had reached a deadlock.

The Conference would not have time to draw up a plan.

He proposed that Administrations notify their hours of transmission six months beforehand. The I.F.R.B. would then co-ordinate the schedules and notify Administrations of conflicting frequencies with the greatest possible number of technical details on the possibilities of interference. In this way Administrations would resolve such conflicts before interference had actually occurred.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. then took the floor to state that his Delegation had been the first to propose that frequency allocation be based upon such factors as population, number of languages used, and area.

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The I.F.R.B. had not drawn up a suitable plan, if it had been implemented there would have been considerable interference because the technical standards adopted had not been respected.

Besides this, new countries and countries beginning to develop their broadcasting services had not been taken into account.

One therefore had the impression that this plan was quite arbitrary.

The Delegate felt that the Conference should draw up a new plan, at this Conference making use of all the positive work that had been done and taking account of all proposals.

The Delegate of Australia shared the general view that the plans for the high frequency broadcasting service were not satisfactory. He did however feel that they gave rise to a certain amount of hope, and it would be a pity to examine the proposals of Poland and the U.S.A. without taking account of these plans.

The Delegate of India seconded the statement just made, and said that the plans should be used as a basis for discussion. He thought it was useless for the time being to emphasize the weaknesses of the plan and to embark upon detailed criticism.

The Delegate of China stated: "The Chinese Delegation wishes to pay its tribute to the I.F.R.B. for the work done in the preparation of the draft plans for the High Frequency Broadcast Service. While it might appear to be somewhat incomplete and unsatisfactory in some respect, but let us not forget the difficult prerogatives under which the I.F.R.B. was called upon to work out this plan of an unprecedental characteristic.

" As the representative of I.F.R.B. has made it very clear that both factors, quality and quantity, have to be taken into consideration, the result is necessarily a compromise of the two extremities, that is, either having maximum accommodation with intolerable degradation of technical standards on the one hand, or having high quality of transmission with only a few requirements to be included on the other hand. Neither would be reasonable and practicable.

" I wish to draw your attention to the Report by the Administrative Council to this Conference relating to the implementation of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations (Document No. 1). In Annex 7 there is a statement of the costs incurred by the I.T.U. in respect of H.F. Broadcasting Planning by Conferences and by the I.F.R.B. Considering the comparatively low cost incurred by the I.F.R.B. in completing its

"work which had been attempted but with no result by a series of conferences, I think the I.F.R.B. should be congratulated for its present accomplishment.

" It is only through mutual conciliations that such a plan as H.F. Broadcasting could be put into practice, no matter how perfect it has been prepared. Based upon such spirit our Administration is ready to accept it provided that other delegations would do the same. Otherwise, we are equally willing to consider any process of evolution as suggested in the proposals of the U.S.A., but with due consideration for the requirements of new countries which have not the privilege to claim their assignments at an earlier date.

" Even so we believe that the draft plan made by the I.F.R.B, would still serve as a valuable guide for Administrations to make coordinations in assignments at different seasons during the complete sunspot cycle."

The Delegate of Cuba considered that the plan submitted was the most logical and could not be ignored. He could not, however, accept it because the requirements of his country, which had cultural problems, had not been taken into account sufficiently. Like the Delegate of Australia, he thought it would be a pity to throw away the plans.

The Delegate of Roumania said that the draft submitted was unacceptable. The number of channel-hours could not satisfy the requirements of his country, the times did not suit listeners and there were numerous frequency changes throughout the day. The plan was not realistic because it did not take account of the stations of the People's Republic of China, the German Democratic Republic and other countries.

The technical standards were insufficient and many Administrations had rejected the drafts.

In his opinion, to improve the service, the bandwidths allocated to the high frequency broadcasting service should be made wider and the Polish proposal should be given study.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia made some general comments.

Planning was most necessary in the broadcasting service because listeners had to know beforehand the times and frequencies of transmissions.

Many proposals had been made, but none of them could solve the alternative of quality or quantity.

Furthermore, countries which were not represented at Mexico had requirements.

The only solution was to increase the bandwidths set aside for broadcasting and, also, close co-ordination between Committees 4 and 5.

The Delegate of Mexico recalled that the Mexico City plan had been approved by 75% of the participants. If this plan had not been adopted it was for reasons outside the Conference. Afterwards, however, the grave error of accepting new requirements had been committed, so that the I.F.R.B. had been able to find a solution only by lowering the technical standards with the result that no delegate could accept the plan without reservation.

However, it was not by means of increasing the bandwiths that a solution would be found.

A basic plan acceptable to a majority of countries could not be put into force because of philosophical and ideological conflicts between certain countries.

An appeal to U.N.O. did not seem to be opportune.

They could only wait, but t is did not mean they would have to remain inactive.

The Conference should note the plans drawn up by the I.F.R.B. and create a working group to record the requirements of new countries and submit them in due course to the I.F.R.B. which would then try to draw up a new draft for consideration at a special conference.

The Delegate of Iran paid tribute to the I.F.R.B. but stated that he could not accept the plan since more than one-third of the requirements of his country had not been satisfied.

He supported the Mexican proposal.

The Delegate of Pakistan appreciated the work done by the I.F.R.B. and agreed that it was impossible to have both quality and quantity without increasing the bandwidths.

He felt that the Conference would have taken an important step towards the solution of the problem if they could approach in a realistic manner the question of interference that had previously been mentioned.

He could not accept the plan but felt that it could be made acceptable and that national requirements should have priority over international requirements.

The Delegate of Malaya said : "The Malayan delegation supports the opinions expressed by the delegates of Australia, India and Cuba that the plan should not be discarded lightly.

" Since the original requirements put up in 1953, Malaya has become a fully independent country and a full Member of the Union. In the country great advances, technically, politically and economically have taken place and as far as broadcasting services are concerned a much wider population has now to be catered for and it has become particularly necessary to reach the population in the rural areas, a population which is both multi-racial and multi-lingual. Further being an independent country Malaya wishes her voices to be heard overseas through the broadcasting external services. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, our needs are not only imperative but also immediate.

" Much has been said that the only solution to the problem before us is through mutual cooperation and conciliation. The Malayan delegation feels that there is no better place to demonstrate such gesture other than in this conference itself. Further it has also been said that coordination is also required for the solution of this problem. The Malayan delegation feels the best body for carrying out this coordination is the I.F.R.B. Whatever is the outcome of this plan this conference should take serious consideration to meet the immediate needs of the younger Members."

The Delegate of Ghana thought that they should give the plan a chance even though it in no way covered the requirements of his country.

He felt that fortunate countries should give up some frequencies to disinherited countries. He expressed the fervent hope that something would be done in this respect.

The Delegate of Bulgaria said that the overloading of the bands allocated to high frequency broadcasting was due to the fact that certain countries used broadcasting for purposes other than the culture and education of the people.

Thus Bulgaria was operating, in the Bulgarian language, for only 10 hours per day, whereas certain Western countries were transmitting more than 70 hours per day in the Bulgarian language. If these countries reviewed their assignments and reduced them to correspond to their real needs for national broadcasting the spectrum would be freed to an extent which would enable new countries to obtain more frequencies for their broadcasting services.

He also declared that Bulgaria was not satisfied with the channel-hours which they had been proposed, as they corresponded to times when listeners would be at work.

He supported the proposal of the Soviet delegate to have the Conference draw up a plan.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic was not satisfied with the plan which did not contain some of the essential requirements of his country. Some frequencies had been omitted altogether, others had been changed to another band and the times were not satisfactory.

He was, however of the opinion that some compromise solution could be found.

The Delegate of Burma was dissatisfied with the plan but nevertheless paid tribute to the work accomplished by the I.F.R.B. and proposed that it be considered with the greatest care.

The Delegate of Japan thanked the I.F.R.B. and thought the plan should be examined and studied in a spirit of cooperation and understanding.

The Delegate of Colombia recalled that he had submitted a proposal to draw up a resolution to the U.N.O.

He also recalled that, in his opinion, any technical solution was an illusion until a political solution had been found.

Mr. Petit, Member of the I.F.R.B., had listened with great attention to the comments on the draft plans drawn up by the I.F.R.B. in conformity with the derectives received from the E.A.R.C. in 1951.

In the statement made at the present meeting, the I.F.R.B. representative referred beforehand to criticism of the technical standards used by the I.F.R.B. and point of view of the Board had been explained. Mr. Petit confined himself to recalling that, if the I.F.R.B. had modified the technical standards given in the Mexico Agreement, as they had been authorised to do by the E.A.R.C., it was in order to take into account the enormous volume of requirements sent by Administrations : In Section VI of its Report, the I.F.R.B. pointed out that the number of frequency hours requested for the drawing up of the draft plan for June 70 exceeded by nearly 60% the allocations of the Mexico City Basic Plan, and that the Draft Reference Plan for June 70 prepared by the I.F.R.B. contained 32% more frequency/hours than the Mexico City Basic Plan, this figure being even higher at peak times.

The I.F.R.B. representatives would furnish further information to Working Group 5B4, particularly in respect of the various comments submitted by Administrations. Mr. Petit pointed out, however, that the

Conference would note that it was impossible to draw up a plan if the Administrations' requirements remained unchanged and if the plan was to comply fully with the results of the most recent C.C.I.R. studies, which were were more severe than the standards adopted by the Mexico Conference

The Chairman stated that the majority of delegations found the draft plans for the high frequency broadcasting service unacceptable in their present form.

However, they also felt that they deserved greater study.

Interesting proposals had been made, all of which would be examined by Working Group 5B.

Item 4 of the Agenda was then considered: Miscellaneous.

The Chairman stated that he had received a communication from the Chairman of Committee 7 relating to the work of that Committee regarding the corrections to Appendices 10 - 12, which were linked up with Articles 33 and 34, also under study by Committee 7.

The Chairman then informed the Committee that the delegate of Libya had handed him a proposal relating to changes in the frontiers of the tropical regions, and a draft concerning the possibilities of ceasing operation on medium waves in countries which had already established a broadcasting service on VHF wavebands.

The Chairman of Working Group 5B said that this matter would be included in the Agenda for the next meeting of the group.

The Agenda being exhausted, the meeting rose at 6 p.m.

Dr. Joachim

Chairman

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 315-E
CORRIGENDUM No. 1
7 October, 1959

E

COMMITTEE 6

CORRIGENDUM

Summary Record of the Third Meeting - Committee 6

The Delegate of India has requested that in Document No. 315, the first sentence in the second paragraph of page three should read as:

"In answer to an enquiry made on the floor by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., the Delegate of India said that C.C.I.T.T. had used Hertz (Hz), only in the French version of the C.C.I.T.T. Red Book ".

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 315-E
28 September 1959

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD

Third Meeting - Committee 6

Friday, 18 September 1959, 11.30 hours - Room G

Agenda Document No. DT 178

The Chairman opened the meeting and the agenda was accepted.

1. The Chairman of Working Group 6A referred to Document No. DT 153 and the following definitions were adopted after discussion as indicated below:

Radio Regulation No. 11 - Radiodetermination

The determination of position, or the obtaining of information relating to position, by means of the propagation properties of Hertzian waves.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that whilst agreeing with the definition, he assumed that the use of the word "Hertzian" was subject to possible change later depending upon the decision of the Committee. This was agreed.

Radio Regulation No. 12 - Radionavigation

Radiodetermination used for the purposes of navigation, including obstruction warning.

The Delegates of France and Spain said that they agreed with the definition as given in the English text but pointed out that the French and Spanish texts in Document No. DT 153 were incorrect and would need to be brought into line with the English version. It was agreed that this would be dealt with by the Drafting Committee.

New Regulation - Radiolocation

Radiodetermination used for purposes other than those of radionavigation.

The Delegate of U.S.S.R. made a statement and asked that it should be incorporated in the summary record of the meeting (See Annex 1).

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The Delegate of Bielorussia said that his delegation fully supported the statement made by the Delegate of U.S.S.R., and the Delegation of Ukraine and Poland said that their delegations also wished to be associated with these views.

Radio Regulation No. 27 - Radiodetermination Service

A service involving the use of radiodetermination.

Radio Regulation No. 28 - Radionavigation Service

A service involving the use of radionavigation.

New Regulation - Radiolocation Service

A service involving the use of radiolocation.

The Delegate of Israel proposed that the phrase "involving the use of" should be replaced by the word "using" but agreed not to press for this change after discussion in which the Delegates of India and Argentine and the Chairman of Working Group 6A supported the retention of the text as in Document No. DT 153.

The Delegate of U.S.S.R. indicated that the statement of the U.S.S.R. delegation concerning the definition for Radiolocation also applied to the definition for Radiolocation Service.

The Chairman said that the definitions which were adopted by Committee 6 at this stage would be included in the provisional list of terms and definitions, and a decision as to which ones are to be included in the Radio Regulations would depend upon the need to refer to these definitions in the Regulations.

2. The Chairman of Working Group 6A reported that an urgent request had been received from Committee 5 for a decision on the use of the term Hertz or cycles per second as the unit of frequency. This had been discussed at some length in Working Group 6A but it had not been possible to resolve the matter on a technical basis and the question had been referred to Committee 6 for a decision. He mentioned that the use of the term "Hertzian" in RR 5 was being discussed by Sub-Group 6A1 but that this discussion would not help to resolve the choice of the term for the frequency unit. A term for the unit of frequency was also required in Article 2 Section 3 of the Radio Regulations. There had been some discussion on this in Working Group 6A. A final decision had not been reached but it was decided to use both terms in initial drafts and to await the decision in Committee 6 for the use of the appropriate term or terms for the final drafts.

The Delegate of India referred to Proposal No. 3 in the yellow book containing a letter from the International Electrotechnical Commission

in which it mentions that in their French documents "Hertz" is used, whilst in their English documents "cycles per second" followed by "Hertz" might be used.

The Delegates of U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. supported the use of both terms as in C.C.I.R. Documents. The Delegate of U.K. also supported this view on the understanding that there would be no duplication of terms and said that there had been a strong expression of views in Working Group 6A. There had been strong support for c/s to be used in the English text and for the use of a term in the other languages to be agreed by the countries concerned.

In answer to a question which the Delegate of U.S.S.R. put to the Chairman, the Delegate of India said that the C.C.I.T.T. had proposed the use of Hertz (Hz) only, in the French version of the Telegraph Regulations. The Delegate of India also referred to C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 324 which recommends that Hertz (Hz) be accepted for use alternatively with cycles per second (c/s) in C.C.I.R. Documents.

The Delegates of Spain and Mexico supported the use of Hertz (Hz) in the Spanish text. The Delegate of Argentine supported the use of cycles per second in the Spanish text.

After a discussion in which the Delegates of Switzerland, U.S.A., India, Portugal, Argentine, Germany, Israel, Poland and Japan joined it was decided to vote on a proposal to use only cycles per second (c/s) in the English text, Hertz (Hz) in the French text, and both Hertz (Hz) and cycles per second (c/s) in the Spanish text. The result of the vote was as follows:-

For the proposal	19
Against the proposal	6
Abstention	NIL

The Chairman said that this proposal was adopted and the decision would be conveyed to the Chairman of Committee 5.

The Delegate of Canada raised the question of the possible need to define the term "Hertz" which does not apply to sound waves. The Delegate of Portugal considered that this was unnecessary and referred to the parallel case of the term "Decibel". The Delegate of France said that in order to avoid discrepancies it was important that the correct abbreviations (c/s) for cycles per second and the appropriate derivatives, (kc/s) for kilocycles per second etc., should be strictly adhered to where these terms are used in the Regulations and associated documents. The Chairman of Working Group 6A said that these matters would be taken care of in Working Group 6A.

3. The Chairman of Working Group 6A referred to Radio Regulations Nos. 4, 5 and 6. Agreement had been reached on Regulation No. 5 and he proposed that a report should be made when the other work on the two Regulations had been completed. This was agreed.

4. The Chairman referred to Radio Regulation Recommendations Nos. 2, 5 and 6. He had written to the Chairman of Committee 7 asking him if he will take over these items for the work of Committee 7. At this stage, therefore, these items would not be considered further by Committee 6.

5. There were no other matters raised for discussion and the meeting closed at 12.50 hours.

G. C. Benton
Rapporteur

M. N. Mirza
Chairman

Annex: 1

A N N E X 1

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF U.S.S.R. FOR INCLUSION IN THE SUMMARY RECORD OF COMMITTEE 6 THIRD MEETING

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 "radio positioning".

3. Detailed and thorough examination of the 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 "radio positioning" (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.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE
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GENEVA, 1959

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Document No. 316-E
28 September, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7

ISRAEL (STATE OF)

PROPOSAL

ARTICLE 19

Number of Proposal

5524 419. Table of Allocation of Call Signs

The Administration of the State of Israel requests the allocation to it of the series of call signs 4XA to 4ZZ.

Reasons:

From the present allocation 4XA to 4XZ the requirements of the various services cannot be satisfied.

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Document No. 317-E
28 September, 1959

WORKING GROUP 6C

SUMMARY RECORD

Ninth Meeting of Working Group 6C
(Interference, Monitoring)

Thursday, 24 September, 1959 at 09.30 hours

Reference: Agenda dated 22 September, 1959, Document No. DT 223.

1. Summary Records of Fifth and Sixth Meetings (Documents Nos. 262 and 266)

The Summary Record of the Fifth and Sixth Meetings were accepted subject to a correction in Document No. 266, Item 2. Heading: "RR 345" should read "RR 375".

2. Continuation of Examination of Article 18, International Monitoring

2.1 RR 408, Article 20 and Appendix 6 (Proposals Nos. 4004, 1389, 4047 - 4061, 4579 - 4585)

The Chairman announced that he proposed to refer to Sub-Group 6C4 proposals Nos. 4047 - 4061 and 4579 - 4585 which dealt with Article 20 and Appendix 6.

The Delegate of the United States suggested that Working Group 6C should also consider those provisions of Article 18 in which I.F.R.B. is involved, and that, where the I.F.R.B. appears in the text, it should be put in parenthesis. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. suggested that Committee 5 should give a broad outline of how international monitoring was intended to work and then Committee 6 could fill in the details. There was a general feeling against this as waiting for Committee 5 would considerably delay the work of the Working Group. The Chairman ruled that where the I.F.R.B. was involved only general discussion was appropriate but that otherwise the proposals should be fully considered and decisions made. He agreed to ask the Chairman of Committee 6 to ask Committee 5 for early decisions on the rôles of the I.F.R.B. and monitoring.

There was general agreement that a list of monitoring stations would be a useful document and that mention of it should be included in Article 20 and Appendix 6 as a Service Document with appropriate priority and periodicity of publication.

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The Delegate of the United States referring to Proposal No. 4581 said that it was the intention to identify monitoring stations by symbols, but the I.F.R.B. had pointed out the difficulty of including extra symbols in the list and the impracticability of identifying stations in the monitoring summary so he would withdraw that particular proposal.

2.2 RR 410 (Proposals 1378 - 1380, 1390, 4655, 1392, 4006 - 4008)

It was generally agreed that the second sentence of RR 410 was unnecessary and could be deleted.

There was agreement that the accuracy of which a monitoring station was capable could be ascertained from the list of Monitoring Stations but that due to noise, interference and type of emission an individual measurement might not be to that accuracy and, further, that only the monitoring station concerned could estimate the accuracy of each measurement.

A proposal by the Delegate of Spain was amended to read:

"The centralizing office shall transmit the results of monitoring and measurements indicating the estimated accuracy obtained in each series of measurements. A record of this information shall be maintained by the I.F.R.B.".

There was some discussion as to whether this should be part of RR 410 or whether the references to accuracy should come earlier i.e. RR 403, 404 or 407.

Speakers also pointed out that accuracy of measurements was required in interference and infringement cases but was not of great interest for spectrum occupancy investigations.

The Chairman asked Sub-Group 6C4 to examine the proposals on measurement accuracy, both as to wording and position, after its work on Article 20 and Appendix 6 was completed.

2.3 RR 407 and 411 (Proposals Nos. 4652 - 3, 1381, 4656, 4009, 4567)

Through lack of time these were left to be considered at a subsequent meeting.

3. Other Business

3.1 The Chairman said that RR 403, 404, 406 and 409 which had been omitted from the Agenda because of references to the I.F.R.B. would be considered at the next meeting.

3.2 Mr. Roberts (I.F.R.B.) suggested setting up a group of experts on monitoring and representatives of administrations interested in setting up or improving monitoring systems. The following countries indicated a desire to participate in such a group: Canada, U.S.A., Federal German Republic, United Kingdom, Japan, South Africa, India, U.S.S.R., Spain, Portugal, Indonesia.

Rapporteur:
C.E. Secker

Chairman:
A. Heilamnn

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 318-E
28 September 1959

WORKING GROUP 4C

SUMMARY RECORD

First Meeting of Working Group 4C

(Proposals 4.0 - 27.5 Mc/s - Broadcasting Excepted)

Monday, 28 September 1959 at 11 a.m. - Room A

1. Appointment of rapporteur, L. Spangenberg, Delegation of the United States and Mr. John H. Gayer, Member of the I.F.R.B., was invited to assist the Group.

2. The Chairman, considering that WG 4C had before it about 160 concrete proposals plus many general questions, and that WG 4C was one of the last to commence its work, proposed that three Sub-WGs as follows commence their work as soon as possible :

Sub-Working Group 4C1

to consider the proposals contained in Addenda Nos. 4 and 5 to Document No. DT 90 and in Document No. 114 (Proposal No. 5352) which mainly concern the Aeronautical Mobile Service in exclusive bands and the Maritime Mobile Service in exclusive bands.

Sub-Working Group 4C2

to consider the proposals contained in Addenda Nos. 6 and 7 of Document No. DT 90 and in Documents Nos. 163 (Proposal No. 5416) and 233 (Proposal No. 5489) which mainly concern the Mobile Service and the Amateur Service.

Sub-Working Group 4C3

to consider the proposals contained in Addenda Nos. 8 to 11 inclusive of Document No. DT 90 which mainly concern the following categories :

Standard frequencies

Application of radio frequencies for industrial, scientific and medical purposes (ISM)

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Space Communication Service

Radio Astronomy.

This was agreed.

3. The following Sub-Group Chairmen were appointed :

4C1 Sherman Burbank, Canada or another member of the Canadian Delegation

4C2 Tentatively a representative of the Philippine's Delegation

4C3 W. Klein, Switzerland, or another member of the Swiss Delegation.

4. The representative of Paraguay asked about disposition of the FIXED SERVICE proposals. The Chairman explained that it was his intention to dispose of Addendum No. 1 - The FIXED SERVICES - in WG 4C because of the interrelationships between FIXED SERVICES and the high frequency broadcasting and tropical broadcasting services which had been removed by secret vote in Committee 4 from the terms of reference of WG 4C.

5. Several delegations referred to the difficulties of covering the sub-working groups with limited staff pointing out amongst other things the requirements for non-simultaneous meetings. Another related point was that raised by Mexico as to why the work was partitioned by service categories rather than by frequency bands.

6. The Chairman responded that he had examined certain test cases and had concluded

a) that it would be more expeditious to work from the available catalogue of service categories as prepared by the I.F.R.B. in DT 90 than to attempt a reconstruction of the proposals by frequency bands at this late date.

b) that the probable sequences of action on the many proposals favoured an early partitioning of the work in sub-groups as suggested.

In deciding upon these procedures, the Chairman stated that certain essential questions as well as those relating to the annex to DT 90 would have to be settled in WG 4C.

The meeting was adjourned at 12.10 hours.

The next meeting of WG 4C was scheduled for 9.00 hours, Thursday, 1 October 1959 in Room A, Bâtiment Electoral.

Rapporteur
L. Spangenberg

H. Pressler
Chairman

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 319-E
29 September, 1959

COMMITTEE 6

REPORT

of Working Group 6C to Committee 6

1. As a result of the examination of the proposals to Article 14 RR and Appendix 2 by Working Group 6C and Sub Group 6C3 a proposed text was drawn up and accepted by the Working Group in its 7th meeting on Friday, 18 September.

2. The choice of the heading "Procedure in a Case of Interference" (or "of Harmful Interference") is kept open till the definition of "harmful interference" has passed Working Group 6A.

3. The proposed regulations do not include revision of RR No. 391. The discussion of this paragraph has to be deferred until after the final decision on the status of the I.F.R.B.

4. The proposed new Appendix should be included between Annex 1 and 2 of the present Regulations.

5. The proposals No. 3985 to 3990 (U.S.A.), 5075 (Spain), 1327, 1328, and 1334 to 1337 (Netherlands), 1340 (France, French O.P.T.A. and Morocco), and 1342 (U.S.S.R.) are not technical but more related to questions of dates, priority and actions to be taken by the I.F.R.B. The greater part of these provisions should better be included in Article 11 than in Article 14. Committee 5 should therefore be asked to take these proposals into consideration, with 391, when dealing with Article 10 and Article 11, and give advice to Committee 6 on them.

6. The proposed draft regulations for Article 14 are attached as Annex.

A. Heilmann
Chairman of Working Group 6C

Annex: 1

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A N N E X

ARTICLE 14

(For the purposes of RR to the term Administration includes centralising office where appropriate)

1. Countries should exercise the utmost goodwill and mutual assistance in the application of the provisions of Article 45 of the Convention and of this article to the settlement of problems of harmful interference.

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.

3. Where practicable and subject to agreement by administrations of the countries concerned such interference may be dealt with by direct coordination between their operating organizations.

4. If a case of interference so justifies, the administration of the country having jurisdiction over the receiving station experiencing the interference shall notify the administration of the country having jurisdiction over the transmitting station being interfered with giving all possible information.

5. (386) 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 having jurisdiction over the receiving station experiencing the interference, or other organizations.

6. (387) Having determined the source and characteristics of the interference the administration of the country having jurisidction over the transmitting station interfered with shall inform the administration of the country having jurisidction over the interfering station giving all useful information in order that the administration may take such steps as may be necessary to eliminate the interference.

7. (388) When a Safety Service suffers interference, or in other cases with the prior approval of the administration of the country having jurisdiction over the transmitting station interfered with, the administration of the country having jurisdiction over the receiving station experiencing the interference may also approach directly the administration of the country having jurisdiction over the interfering station.

8. Communications between administrations in matters where rapid action is required shall be transmitted by the quickest means available.

9. Full particulars relating to interference shall be given whenever possible in the form indicated in Appendix ...

10. (389) If the interference persists in spite of the preceding actions, the administration having jurisdiction over the transmitting station interfered with, may address to the administration having jurisdiction over the interfering transmitting station a report of irregularity or infraction in accordance with Article 15.

11. (390) If there is a specialised international organization for a particular service, reports of irregularities and of infractions relating to interference caused by the stations in this service may be addressed to such organization at the same time as to the administration concerned.

12. (391) To be added after receiving further information from Committee 5 in connection with I.F.R.B. matters.

Proposed Draft Appendix ...

REPORT OF INTERFERENCE

(See Article 14)

Particulars concerning the station causing the interference.

A. Name or call sign and class of station .....
B. Frequency measured .....
C. Class of Emission .....
D. Bandwidth .....
E. Field Strength .....
F. Nature of interference .....

Particulars concerning the transmitting station interfered with.

G. Name or call sign and class of station .....
H. Frequency assigned .....
I. Frequency measured .....
J. Emission .....
K. Bandwidth .....
L. Field Strength .....

Particulars furnished by the receiving station experiencing the interference.

M. Name of station .....
N. Position of station .....
O. Dates and times of occurence of harmful interference
.....
P. Other particulars .....
Q. Requested action .....

(For convenience and brevity telegraphic reports shall be in the format above using the key letters in the order listed in lieu of explanatory titles and by use of the letter X opposite any key letter if no information on this particular item is reported.)

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ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 320-E
29 September, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7D

SUMMARY RECORD

Fifth Meeting - Sub-Committee 7D - (Radiotelegrams)

Thursday, 24 September 1959

Chairman : Mr. A. Caruso (Italy)

1. The Chairman opened the meeting and introduced the new Vice-Chairman, Mr. Lisicki (Poland). He proposed that Mr. Segall (Belgian Congo) should replace Mr. Adam (Belgium), who had had to leave, as Rapporteur. The Sub-Committee approved the proposal.

2. The agenda (Document No.DT 215), covering the study and adoption of the summary records of the first four meetings of Sub-Committee 7d, and the consideration of Articles 5 to 13 of the Additional Radio Regulations, was approved.

3. The summary record of the first meeting (Document No. 104) was approved without comment.

4. The summary record of the second meeting (Document No.138) gave rise to a statement by the delegate of China, who wished the following text to be inserted after paragraph 4 of the summary record:

"The Delegate of China expressed his doubt regarding whether or not the present Article 38, as amended, which concerns priority of radiocommunications in the mobile service should be best grouped under Chapter 15."

The Chairman agreed that Committee 8 should be requested to look into this point.

With this addition, the summary record of the second meeting, together with its annexes, was approved.

5. The following comments were made on the summary record of the third meeting (Document No. 170):

The Delegate of Indonesia pointed out that, in the penultimate paragraph of page 1, it should read 23 votes instead of 33. That was confirmed by the delegate of Switzerland.

The Delegate of Indonesia pointed out that the number of the Netherlands proposal mentioned in the second line under Item c) of the Agenda on page 2 should be 3073 instead of 3075.

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The Delegate of the United Kingdom made the two following comments in regard to the final text of page 3 :

1. The terms of reference of the "Radiotelephony" group should be amended to read: "Study of proposals regarding charges for radiotelephone calls in the maritime and aeronautical mobile service."

2. The list of countries participating in the work of the Working Groups was not complete. The list should be amplified to include all the countries mentioned in the reports submitted by the Chairmen of the Groups.

The Chairman accepted those amendments and the summary record was adopted subject to them.

6. The summary record of the fourth meeting (Document No.197) gave rise to the following comments:

The Delegate of Switzerland pointed out that in the first paragraph, it should read "RCT" instead of "RET";

The Delegate of Colombia pointed out that discussion had been opened on the principle of the minimum of chargeable words, but not on the number of words.

After the Delegates of Argentina, Portugal, Venezuela, and the United Kingdom had spoken, it appeared that while the French and English text reflected the proceedings at the fourth meeting accurately, the Spanish text should be amended.

The Delegate of Sweden asked that the last sentence of the report of his speech on page 2 should be replaced by the following text, which would reflect more accurately the sense of his statement:

"As regards ordinary radiotelegrams to or from a country, exchanged via that country's land stations, the charge should go on being calculated in accordance with the rate per word only, without application of the 7-word minimum."

The Delegate of Argentina recalled that he had supported proposal 3071 by Italy and asked that this should be noted after the statement that Sweden had supported the amendment proposed by the United Kingdom.

The Delegate of France asked that the French text of the second speech of the United Kingdom on page 3 should be reworded.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom asked that the text of his first speech on page 3 should be replaced by the following which would reflect more accurately the sense of his statement:

Page 3 - First statement attributed to the United Kingdom paragraph 3 - delete "chronic" from line 4. Delete last two sentences and substitute:

"The imposition of a seven word minimum would involve an increase of 133-1/3% for some radiotelegrams. If their compromise proposal could not be adopted, they might not be able to agree to apply minimum charges."

The Delegate of Canada asked that the last sentence of paragraph 5 in the English text should be deleted as it did not correspond to the reality.

The summary record of the fourth meeting was approved with the inclusion of these corrections.

7. Examination of Article 5 of the Additional Regulations

As the Italian proposals 3132 to 3150 for the introduction of the category of Radio letter telegrams in the mobile services were opposed by many delegations, they were withdrawn.

The Chairman remarked, however, that the stand taken by some delegations, which was based on the enforcement of Article 689 of the Telegraph Regulations, was irrelevant since this Article had only been introduced in the Telegraph Regulations in order to bring them into line with the Radiotelegraph provisions of the Radio Regulations.

The Japanese proposal 3151 to amend Article 2059 in order to restrict the use of Radio-maritime letters to those transmitted by mobile stations was withdrawn in the face of opposition from several delegations.

Proposal 3152 by France, French Overseas Territories and Morocco on Article 2061 on a question of drafting was passed without discussion.

The Finnish proposal 3153 on Article 2062 received no support and so was not brought up for discussion.

Proposal 3155 on Article 2068 on a question of drafting was passed.

Proposals 3156 by China and 4608 by Japan for the amendment of Article 2068 and the deletion of Articles 2069 to 2072 were supported by India and Italy; but there was some opposition from the United Kingdom which preferred the existing form, and from South Africa which did not accept Article 70 of the Telegraph Regulations to which proposal 3156 referred.

The Chairman put the question to the vote.

Proposal 3156 received the support of 13 delegations against 12 with 5 abstentions.

The Chairman thereupon decided that proposal 3156 should be adopted, but that in view of the way that the voting had gone this question could be reviewed at a first reading with the aim of finding a formula which would be generally agreed upon.

Proposals 3157, 3159 and 3160 by France, French Overseas Territories and Morocco lost their purpose as a result of the deletion of proposals 2069 and 2071.

The Japanese proposals 3158 and 3161 had also lost their purpose.

The Delegate of Switzerland called attention to Document No. 169 concerning proposal 2069, but he agreed with the remark of the Chairman that his observation was covered by the first part of proposal 3156 adopted previously.

Proposal 3162 of France, French Overseas Territories and Morocco concerning Article 2073 gave rise to a debate in which the participants were the U.S.A., which did not want the charges fixed explicitly in the Regulations, and the United Kingdom and New Zealand, which proposed a review of the figures whilst keeping in mind the minimum of 22 words.

The United Kingdom however intended to return eventually to the question of the minimum number of words.

The Chairman remarked moreover that the words "which may be payable" could not be allowed to remain on account of the prior decision to make the ship charge obligatory.

A text would be proposed by the Linguistic Group.

The Japanese proposals 3163, 3164 and 3165 had lost their purpose.

Proposal 3166 by the Secretariat was set aside since it was contained in the following proposals.

Proposals 4609 by China, 3167 by France, French Overseas Territories and Morocco, 3168 by Japan and the United Kingdom and 5444 by Switzerland were questions of drafting with regard to Article 2081.

The Chairman proposed that the final drafting of Article 2081 should be entrusted to the Linguistic Group with the help of the Delegate of Switzerland if necessary. This procedure was approved.

8. Examination of Article 6.

Proposals 3170 and 3172 on the deletion of Nos. 2085 and 2087 were passed in accordance with the Telegraph Regulations.

Proposal 3174 concerning No. 2093 was an alignment with the Telegraph Regulations.

The Italian proposal 3175 was withdrawn.

The Chairman considered that RCT telegrams should be given a place between Nos. 2095 and 2096 although there were not any proposals on this matter.

The Delegate of Switzerland mentioned proposal 5164 by the Federal German Republic concerning No. 2094 for the deletion of the word "service" in order to eliminate fixed stations of the mobile service. This item would be examined at the same time as Article 9.

Proposal 3177 to cancel Article 2097 concerned a question of drafting and so was passed.

As proposal 3178 by the Netherlands was not supported, it was not taken into consideration.

Proposal 3179 by Italy to introduce into Article 2098 the paid service indication TLXx which was supported by Switzerland and the United Kingdom, was adopted.

Moreover, at the request of the Delegate of Denmark, the English text of 2098 would be brought into line with the Telegraph Regulations by replacing the words "Day" and "Night" with the French words "Jour" and "Nuit".

Proposal 3180 by Japan to abolish the indication Jx was withdrawn.

Proposal 3181 became pointless.

Proposal 3182 by Japan to introduce a third paragraph in Article 2099 was withdrawn because, although good in substance, it was considered difficult to apply.

The Delegate of the Federal German Republic proposed the inclusion of telegrams to be delivered on a given day, as in the Telegraph Regulations.

The Chairman asked for a written proposal in that connection.

9. Examination of Article 7.

Proposal 3183 (Italy and Japan) was withdrawn because of the previous decision to maintain Jx.

Proposal 3184 (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) for a redraft or Articles 2102 and 2103 was adopted.

Proposals 3185 (Italy) and 3186 (Japan) were withdrawn as no longer relevant.

Proposal 3187 (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) for a redraft of Article 2104 was adopted, together with an amendment by Switzerland adding the words "as well as charges for special services not rendered".

Proposal 3189 (Italy) concerning a new text of Article 2105, supported by the Federal German Republic and the Republic of Poland was accepted.

Proposal 3190 (Japan) concerning Article 2105 became pointless.

10. Examination of Article 8.

Proposal 3191 (Italy) to delete Articles 2114 to 2121 was withdrawn.

Proposal 3192 (Switzerland) to replace Article 2121 was withdrawn in view of opposition by the United Kingdom, Canada, and South Africa, which preferred the status quo, since the existing English text was clear enough.

Proposal 3193 (Japan) concerning Article 2124, supported by the United Kingdom and Colombia, was adopted.

Proposal 3194 (Japan) was withdrawn in the absence of support.

11. Examination of Article 9.

Proposal 3195 (Japan and the Netherlands) concerning the title of Article 9 was approved.

Proposal 3196 (Japan and the Netherlands) concerning the text of Article 2189 was accepted in principle, but at the request of Norway the final text was referred to the Drafting Group, since in the second case the words "stations of the mobile service" would be retained.

Proposal 3199 (Netherlands) for a redraft for No. 2131 was adopted.

Proposal 5164 (Federal German Republic), mentioned during the examination of Article 6, was also adopted.

Proposals 3197, 3198, 5165 and 5166 were withdrawn.

12. Articles 10, 11, 12.

Unchanged, in the absence of proposals.

13. Article 13.

The Chairman said that Article 13 would be referred to Committee 8.

14. The Chairman announced that the agenda of the following meeting (Tuesday, 29 September) would include examination of the findings of Wording Groups 7DI and 7D2. The first reading of the texts approved would take place on Thursdaz, 1 October.

15. On behalf of the Sub-Committee, the Delegate of the United Kingdom congratulated the Chairman for the masterly way in which he had led the discussions of Sub-Committee 7D.

The Chairman thanked the Delegate of the United Kingdom.

The meeting rose.

Rapporteur — Chairman

S. Segall — A. Caruso

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PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7

IRELAND

Proposal

ARTICLE 37

Number of proposal		
5525	865.	After this number add the following new regulation:-

§ 2 bis. No provision of these Regulations shall prevent the use by a land station of any means at its disposal to assist a mobile station in distress.

Reasons

To supplement No. 865 land stations should not be bound by these regulations if, due to special circumstances, observance of the regulations would prevent the land station from rendering essential assistance to a mobile station in distress.

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WORKING GROUP 4E

REPORT

Working Group 4E

3rd meeting, 21 September 1959

Agenda: Document No. 197

The Chairman opened the meeting by reviewing the results of the discussions at the previous meeting. He recalled that the discussion of the 1,215 - 1,300 Mc/s band had been postponed, as far as the notes were concerned, pending the resolution to be taken by Committee 4 on the Report by Group 4F. Document No. 242 was now available, and he suggested it be used in accordance with the decisions of Committee 4.

He then suggested that a sub-group be formed to discuss and draft the footnotes. It consisted of the following delegations: United States of America, United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R., France, Union of South Africa, Argentina and Japan. The sub-group was designated 4E1, and was presided over by the United States of America. The delegate of that country suggested that in the work a symbol should be adopted to designate priority services. After a discussion, it was decided that the asterisk should be used to denote such services.

The agenda having been approved, the Chairman referred to the 1,300 to 1,700 Mc/s band. The proposals appeared in DT 123, Addendum 2, and he commented on them in turn, drawing attention to No. 5173 (South Africa) for considering them by band; No. 4616 (the Netherlands) regarding radio-astronomy; those withdrawn by China, Italy and Morocco (on the basis of decisions already reached) and, in general, the addendum quoted.

The Chairman grouped the proposals of a world-wide nature in five categories and observed that other categories would be possible for regional proposals and notes.

When the debate opened on the 1,300 - 1,350 Mc/s, the following delegations took part : France, United Kingdom, United States of America, the U.S.S.R., and the Netherlands. The Chairman proposed that they should take:

1,300 - 1,350 Mc/s. a) Aeronautical radionavigation*
b) Radiolocation

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The United Kingdom said that this did not cover its needs and that it would like to study the problem in more detail before coming to a decision. It asked that this sub-band should then be discussed. It was so agreed

1,350 - 1,400 Mc/s.

The following delegations took part in the discussion : Australia, United States of America, India, France, Italy, United Kingdom the Netherlands, Portugal and the U.S.S.R.

In view of the different opinions expressed, France proposed that a sub-group be formed, and this comprised the following delegations: United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R., the United States of America, France the Netherlands, Italy, Portugal, Australia, New Zealand, Sweden, Indonesia, Japan, Finland, Brazil and Argentine. Designation: 4E2. Terms of reference: To study the 1,300 to 1,700 Mc/s band.

1,400 - 1,427 Mc/s

The Chairman explained the proposals and pointed out that there was general agreement on the radio-astronomy service. The following delegations then took part in the debate: Federal German Republic, China, United Kingdom, United States of America, Switzerland, India and Argentina, and the following was agreed at the close of the discussion:

1,400 - 1,427 Mc/s, Radio-astronomy, world-wide

1,427 - 1,435 Mc/s

After the Chairman had commented and at the request of the Delegations of Argentina and the United States of America, the band was referred to Group 4E2.

1,435 - 1,535 Mc/s.

There being no comments, the band was referred to Sub-Group 4E2.

1,535 - 1,660 Mc/s.

France asked that, in view of the divergent opinions on the proposals, the general discussion on this band should be held at the next meeting, and this was agreed.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.

Rapporteur,
Walter Garcia Rios

Chairman,
G.C. Braga.

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WORKING GROUP 4B
SUB-WORKING GROUP 4B3

ITALY

Italy asked for the following amendment to be inserted in Addendum 1 of Document No. 298 (ADDENDUM TO THE REPORT OF SUB-WORKING GROUP 4B3 FOR WORKING GROUP 4B) :

Delete Albania from the countries authorized to use the aeronautical radionavigation services in the 285-315 kc/s band in Region 1.

The inclusion of Albania in the note was neither formally requested by the Albanian delegation nor supported by the Bulgarian delegation during the meeting of Sub-Working Group 4B3 on 28 September.

If this is not done, Italy would make some reservations.

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COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

Sixth Meeting of Committee 7 (Operations Committee)

Friday, 25th September, 1959, at 3 p.m.

Chairman : Mr. A.J. Ehnle (Netherlands)

Agenda : Document No. DT 248

The Chairman said that the document number for the Minutes of the Fifth Meeting should read : "Document No. 280". With this amendment the Agenda was accepted.

1. Minutes of Fifth Meeting of Committee 7 (Document No. 280)

The Minutes of the Fifth Meeting (Document No. 280) were adopted without amendment.

2. Reports of Chairmen of Sub-Committees 7A, 7B, 7C and 7D.

Sub Committee 7A

Mr. Bouchier, Chairman of Sub-Committee 7A, reported that there had been two meetings (on Monday and Wednesday) at which the Sub-Committee had continued its study of Article 24. At the second of these meetings the Summary Records of the First and Second Meetings (Documents Nos. 245 and 246) had been examined and a second reading given to the texts annexed. With two small amendments these had been approved.

Sub-Committee 7B

The Chairman of Sub-Committee 7B, Mr. Billington, reported that his Sub-Committee also had met twice since the last report. With the exception of Section V, the examination of Article 33 had been completed. The texts for Articles 7, 9, 27, 30, 31, 32 and 35, annexed to the Summary Records of the Sub-Committee, had been adopted and he hoped that these would be available for consideration of Committee 7 at its next meeting. The Working Groups were making good progress and it was probable that two of these would complete their tasks before the next Meeting.

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Sub-Committee 7C

The Chairman said he had apologies for absence from Capt. Graves, Chairman of Sub-Committee 7C, and his Vice-Chairman, Mr. Gejer. However, Capt. Graves had reported that there was nothing special to mention in connection with Sub-Committee 7C and that progress was satisfactory.

Sub-Committee 7D

Mr. Caruso had to leave the meeting early and his report was therefore read by the Vice-Chairman. Sub-Committee 7D had met once since the last plenary meeting of Committee 7 and at that meeting had examined the proposals for Articles 5-12 of the Additional Radio Regulations. The Chairman hoped that only two or three further meetings would enable the Sub-Committee to give a second reading to the texts that had been adopted and thus finish its work.

The reports of the Chairmen of Sub-Committees 7A, 7B, 7C and 7D were accepted.

3. Allocation of Proposals of a General Nature (Document No. 263)

The Chairman said that these proposals were being taken up by the Chairmen of the appropriate Sub-Committees. However, a number of the items mentioned in Document No. 263 were not exactly proposals but rather the expression of views as, for example, those of the General Secretariat, in regard to alignment with the Telegraph Regulations and the inclusion of the Recommendations of the Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference. These were covered by the numerous and detailed proposals in the Yellow Book. Of particular importance was Proposal No. 13 by the Scandinavian countries. It was generally recognized that the arrangements of the Radio Regulations was rather unsatisfactory and in making these proposals the Scandinavian countries had rendered valuable service. However, the proposals were voluminous and far-reaching and the Chairman suggested that this proposal and similar proposals in Document No. 263 allotted to Committee 7 should be examined by a small Working Group who would advise Committee 7 on the best course of action. This proposal was supported by the Delegate of the United Kingdom and, there being no opposition, it was adopted.

Mr. A Caruso (Italy) was nominated and accepted Chairmanship of this Working Group. The Working Group (7E) would consist of Delegates of France, the Federal German Republic, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the U.S.S.R. and Sweden. It was hoped the Working Group would be able to furnish its report in time for consideration at the 8th Meeting of Committee 7.

4. Other Business

(i) The Chairman announced that in the Steering Committee Meeting of 24.9.1959 it had been agreed that the working hours of the Conference would be from 9 a.m. - 10.30 a.m.

11 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.

3 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.

and 5 p.m. - 6.30 p.m.

This arrangement was designed to permit the maximum use of the six rooms with simultaneous interpretation, giving a possibility of 24 meetings a day. The re-arrangement had the aim of making it possible to clear the work of the Sub-Committees and Working Groups before 14 October. It was hoped that if unnecessary discussion of minor points were eliminated, nearly the same amount of work could be done in each of the shortened periods.

The Delegate of Israel asked whether it would be possible to ensure that documents were published in time to permit the smaller Delegations to study them and so come prepared to meetings. Mr. Kunz (General Secretariat) replied that a special effort was being made to produce documents as quickly as possible. However, Delegates should cooperate by submitting documents as early as possible to minimise the work of the overnight translation staff who were already heavily overburdened.

The Delegate of Portugal hoped that the Steering Committee was bearing in mind the difficulties of the smaller Delegations. Their Delegates could not be in several places at once and in many cases they must depend on Conference Documents to keep them informed. He feared that an increasing number of simultaneous meetings of Working Groups might be disadvantageous: the smaller Delegations might be forced to argue points in Plenary Meetings that could well have been decided at Working Group or Sub-Committee level : the only alternative would be to give carte blanche to the larger Delegations to re-write the Radio Regulations and the smaller Delegations would undoubtedly feel that this was hardly in the spirit of a world-wide Conference. He thought that 14th October should be treated as a target date rather than a "deadline". The Delegate of Israel supported these comments and asked that they be included in the Minutes. The Chairman agreed and explained that the difficulties of the smaller Delegations were well known to the Steering Committee which was trying to make the best possible compromise. Indeed, October 14th was being treated as a target date and the Chairman of Committee 7B had said it might well be the first week in November before his Sub-Committee completed its task. Mr. Bouchier, Chairman of Sub-Committee 7A said that he could not guarantee that his Sub-Committee could make the target date. He also said that he had suggested holding late evening meetings but at the Steering Committee

meeting the Secretary General had said this was not possible. There was therefore no alternative to simultaneous meetings.

(ii) The Delegate of the Federal German Republic referred to Proposal No. 1508 (Yellow Book, page 370) referring to RR488. He said this proposal was an important one but it had not been discussed because it received no support in Sub-Committee 7A. The Chairman, having confirmed with Mr. Bouchier that the proposal had been correctly treated in Sub-Committee 7A, ruled that the proposal could be brought before the next meeting of Committee 7 but that if it got no support in that meeting it would not be possible to discuss it.

(iii) Advance details were given of the work schedule for Sub-Committees and Working Groups during the ensuing week.

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This concluded the business of the meeting.

G. F. Wilson
Rapporteur

A. J. Ehnle
Chairman of the Meeting

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PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

ITALY

Proposal

ARTICLE 5

Number of proposal	
5526	Band 5,925 - 8,500 Mc/s :
	Add a note 115 b):
	At the bottom of the page, add :
	115 b). In Italy, the band 6,275 - 6,575 Mc/s may be used for radar as well.

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Document No. 326-E
ADDENDUM No. 5
10 December, 1959

COMMITTEE 6

PROVISIONAL LIST OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Part VI

The following is the final additional list of terms and definitions which have been approved by Committee 6 for inclusion in the provisional list of terms and definitions:

29 NOC Maritime Radionavigation Service: A radionavigation service intended for the benefit of ships.

30 NOC Aeronautical Radionavigation Service: A radionavigation service intended for the benefit of aircraft.

45a ADD Survival Craft Station: A mobile station in the maritime or aeronautical mobile service provided solely for survival purposes and located on any lifeboat, liferaft or other survival equipment.

691 ADD Ship's Emergency Transmitter: A ship's transmitter to be used exclusively on a distress frequency for distress, urgency and safety purposes.

68b ADD Quarter Power Angular Width of Radiation Main Lobe: In the horizontal plane, the smallest angle containing the direction of maximum radiation of the antenna and defined by the two directions in which the radiated power has one fourth of the maximum value (i.e. the angular width at the -6 db points).

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73 NOC Radiosonde: An automatic radio transmitter in the meteorological aids service usually carried on an aircraft, free balloon, kite or parachute, which transmits meteorological data.

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ADDENDUM No. 4
30 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 6

PROVISIONAL LIST OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

PART V

The following is a further list of terms and definitions which have been approved by Committee 6 for inclusion in the provisional list of terms and definitions:

24 MOD Maritime Mobile Service: A mobile service between coast stations and ship stations, or between ship stations, in which survival craft stations may also participate.

24a ADD Port Operation Service: A mobile service between port stations and ship ship stations, or between ship stations, in or near a port, in which messages are restricted to those related to the movement of ships and their safety.

25 MOD Aeronautical Mobile Service: A mobile service between aeronautical stations and aircraft stations, or between aircraft stations, in which survival craft stations may also participate 1).

25.1 NOC 1) As regards public correspondence, see No. 255. (This note is to be called to the attention of Group 6AH1 as being the primary responsibility of Committee 7).

41 MOD Coast Station: A land station in the maritime mobile service.

42 MOD Aeronautical Station: A land station in the aeronautical mobile service. In certain instances an aeronautical station may be placed on board a ship.

43a ADD Port Station: A coast station in the port operations service.

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40 MOD Land Station: A station in the mobile service not intended to be used while in motion.

45 MOD Ship Station: A mobile station in the maritime mobile service located on board a vessel, other than a survival craft, which is not permanently moored.

46 MOD Aircraft Station: A mobile station in the aeronautical mobile service on board an aircraft.

54 NOC Standard Frequency Station: A station in the standard frequency service.

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Document No. 326-E
ADDENDUM No. 3.
23 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 6

PROVISIONAL LIST OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

PART IV

The following is a further list of terms and definitions which have been approved by Committee 6 for inclusion in the provision list of terms and definitions:

18a ADD Radiotelephone Call: A telephone call originating in or intended for a mobile station, transmitted on all or a part of its route over the radiocommunication channels of a mobile service.

33 MOD Standard Frequency Service: A radiocommunication service for the transmission of specified frequencies of stated high precision for scientific, technical and other purposes, intended for general reception.

33c ADD Time Signal Service: A radiocommunication service for the transmission of time signals of stated high precision, intended for general reception.

35 MOD Station: One or more transmitters or receivers, or a combination of transmitters and receivers including the accessory equipment, required at one location for carrying on a radiocommunication service. Each station shall be classified by the service which it operates permanently or temporarily.

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Document No. 326-E
ADDENDUM No. 2
9 November, 1959

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COMMITTEE 6

PROVISIONAL LIST OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

PART III

The following is a further list of terms and definitions which have been approved by Committee 6 for inclusion in the provisional list of terms and definitions :

MOD 4 Radiocommunication : Telecommunication by means of radio waves.

MOD 5 Radio Waves or Hertzian Waves : Electromagnetic waves of frequencies lower than 3 000 GH/z propagated in space without artificial guide.

MOD 6 Radio : A general term applied to the use of radio waves.

NOC 7 Telegraphy : A system of telecommunication for the transmission of written matter by the use of a signal code.

NOC 9 Television : A system of telecommunication for the transmission of transient images of fixed or moving objects.

MOD 10 Facsimile : A system of telecommunication for the transmission of fixed images, with or without half-tones, with a view to their reproduction in a permanent form.

NOC 17 Telegram : Written matter intended to be transmitted by telegraphy; this term also includes radiotelegram unless otherwise specified.

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NOC 18 Radiotelegram : Telegram originating in or intended for a mobile station, transmitted on all or part of its route over the radiocommunication channels of a mobile service.

ADD 18c Change in Frequency Usage : The bringing into use of a new assignment or a change in one or more of the basic characteristics of an existing assignment.

ADD 18d Master Radio Frequency Record : The interim master register of frequency assignments established and maintained pursuant to the provisions of the Agreement adopted by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1951 (E.A.R.C. Agreement).

ADD 18e Master International Frequency Register : The master register of frequency assignments established and maintained by the International Frequency Registration Board pursuant to the provisions of Article 11 of these Regulations.

ADD 18f International Frequency List : List published by the I.T.U. containing details of assignment notices recorded in the Master International Frequency Register.

ADD 18k Tropospheric Scatter : The propagation of radio waves by scattering as a result of irregularities or discontinuities in the physical properties of the troposphere.

ADD 18l Ionospheric Scatter : The propagation of radio waves by scattering as a result of irregularities or discontinuities in the ionisation of the ionosphere.

ADD 18n Appropriate Band : A frequency band allocated to the service concerned in the Table of Frequency Allocations.

ADD 18o In-band Assignment : Frequency assignment within an appropriate band.

ADD 18p Out-of-band Assignment : Frequency assignment not within an appropriate band.

NOC 19 Fixed Service : A service of radiocommunication between specified fixed points.

NOC 20 Aeronautical Fixed Service : A fixed service intended for the transmission of information relating to airnavigation, preparation for any safety of flight.

MOD 21 Broadcasting Service : A radiocommunication service in which the transmissions are intended for direct reception by the general public. This service may include sound transmissions, television transmissions or other types of transmissions.

NOC 23 Mobile Service : A service of radiocommunication between mobile and land stations, or between mobile stations.

NOC 26 Land Mobile Service : A mobile service between base stations and land mobile stations, or between land mobile stations.

MOD 32 Meteorological Aids Service : A radiocommunication service for meteorological, including hydrological, observations and exploration.

ADD 33b Safety Service : A radiocommunication service used permanently or temporarily for the safeguarding of human life and property.

NOC 37 Fixed Station : A station in the fixed service.

NOC 38 Aeronautical Fixed Station : A station in the aeronautical fixed service.

NOC 39 Broadcasting Station : A station in the broadcasting service.

NOC 43 Base Station : A land station in the land mobile service carrying on a service with land mobile stations.

NOC 44 Mobile Station : A station in a mobile service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.

NOC 47 Land Mobile Station : A mobile station in the land mobile service capable of surface movement within the geographical limits of a country or continent.

NOC 53 Radiobeacon Station : A radionavigation station the emissions of which are intended to enable a mobile station to determine its bearing or direction in relation to the radiobeacon station.

NOC 56 Amateur Station : A station in the amateur service.

60 Necessary Qualification of the term "Power" : Whenever the power of a radio transmitter etc. is referred to, it shall be expressed in one of the forms : "peak envelope power" (or P_p), "mean power" (or P_m) or "carrier power" (P). In the following paragraphs these terms are used for the definitions of the power of a radio transmitter.

MOD 61 Peak Envelope Power of a Radio Transmitter : The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle at the highest crest of the modulation envelope, taken under conditions of normal operation.

61.1 For the different classes of emissions the relationships between peak envelope power, mean power and carrier power under the conditions of normal operation and no modulation are contained in the appropriate recommendations of the C.C.I.R., which may be used as a guide.

MOD 63 Mean Power of a Radio Transmitter : The power supplied to the antenna transmission line during normal operation, averaged over a time sufficiently long compared with the period of the lowest frequency encountered in the actual modulation. A time of 1/10 second during which the mean power is greatest will be selected normally.

63a Carrier Power of a Radio Transmitter : The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle under conditions of no modulation. This definition does not apply to pulse modulated emissions.

MOD 69 Harmful Interference : Any radiation or any induction which endangers the functioning of a radio navigation service or of other safety services or seriously degrades, obstructs or repeatedly interrupts a radio service operating in accordance with these Regulations.

ADD 69o Atmospheric Radio Noise : Radio noise originating from electrical discharges in the atmosphere of the earth. This includes precipitation noise.

ADD 69p Cosmic Radio Noise : Radio noise of extra-terrestrial origin.

These seven definitions were agreed without discussion.

MOD 70 Instrument Landing System (ILS) : A radionavigation system which provides aircraft with horizontal and vertical guidance just before and during landing and, at certain fixed points, indicates the distance to the reference point of landing.

ADD 70a Instrument Landing System Localizer : A system of horizontal guidance embodied in the Instrument Landing System which indicates the horizontal deviation of the aircraft from its optimum path of descent along the axis of the runway.

ADD 70b Instrument Landing System Glide Path : A system of vertical guidance embodied in the Instrument Landing System which indicates the vertical deviation of the aircraft from its optimum path of descent.

70c Marker Beacon : A transmitter in the aeronautical radionavigation service placed on the ground which radiates vertically a distinctive pattern for providing position information to aircraft.

ADD 70d Radio Altimeter : A radionavigation equipment on board an aircraft which makes use of the reflection of radio waves from the ground to determine the height of the aircraft above the terrain.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

E

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 326-E
ADDENDUM No. 1
28 October, 1959

COMMITTEE 6

PROVISIONAL LIST OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

PART II

The following is a further list of terms and definitions which have been approved by Committee 6 for inclusion in the provisional list of terms and definitions :

7a ADD Telemetering: The use of telecommunication for automatically indicating or recording measurements at a distance from the measuring instrument.

13 MOD Radar: A radiodetermination system based on the comparison of reference signals with radio signals reflected, or re-transmitted, from the position to be determined.

14 MOD Primary Radar: A radiodetermination system based on the comparison of reference signals with radio signals reflected from the position to be determined.

15 MOD Secondary Radar: A radiodetermination system based on the comparison of reference signals with radio signal re-transmitted from the position to be determined.

16 MOD Radio Direction Finding: Radiodetermination using the reception of radio waves for the purpose of determining the direction of a station or object.

16c ADD Radiotelemetering: Telemetering by means of radio waves.

16d ADD Simplex Operation: Operating method in which transmission is made possible alternately in both directions, for example, by means of manual control (1).

16e ADD Duplex Operation: Operating method in which transmission is possible simultaneously in both directions (1).

16f ADD Semi-duplex Operation: Operating method which is simplex at one end of the circuit and duplex at the other (1).

1) In general, duplex and semi-duplex operation require two frequencies in radiocommunication; simplex can use either one or two.

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18q ADD Distribution of Frequency Bands: Division of the radio spectrum into frequency bands established by the Radio Regulations.

18r ADD Allocation of a Frequency Band to a Service: A provision of the Radio Regulations, an international agreement or a national arrangement not contravening the Radio Regulations, whereby a given frequency band is specified for use by a particular service.

18s ADD Allotment of Frequencies to an Area or a Country: A provision of the Radio Regulations, an international agreement or a national arrangement not contravening the Radio Regulations, which indicates the frequencies to be used in particular areas or by particular countries, without specifying the stations to which the frequencies are to be assigned.

18t ADD Frequency Allotment Plan: A plan which shows the frequencies to be used particular areas or by particular countries, without specifying the stations to which the frequencies are to be assigned.

18u ADD Assignment (of a frequency to a station): Act of an Administration whereby a given frequency is authorized for use by a radio station for a definite purpose, and a set of technical characteristics defining that purpose is specified. By extension, the set of data notified to the I.F.R.B. with a view to its recording in the Master International Frequency Register in accordance with the procedure in force.

Note: The use of a frequency by a radio station (whether that use is in accordance with an adopted agreement or not), does not constitute an assignment until the intention to use it has been confirmed by action on the part of the Administration concerned.

28b ADD Radio Geodetic Survey Service: A radiolocation service used in geodetic or similar survey.

48 MOD Radiodetermination Station: A station in the radiodetermination service.

49 NOC Radionavigation Station: A station in the radionavigation service.

50 MOD Radionavigation Land Station: A station in the radionavigation service not intended to be used while in motion.

51 MOD Radionavigation Mobile Station: A station in the radionavigation service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.

51c ADD Radiolocation Station: A station in the radiolocation service.

51a ADD Radiolocation Land Station: A station in the radiolocation service not intended to be used while in motion.

51b ADD Radiolocation Mobile Station: A station in the radiolocation service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.

52 MOD Radio Direction-Finding Station: A radiodetermination station using radio direction-finding.

64d ADD Effective Radiated Power in a Given Direction: The power delivered to the antenna multiplied by the arithmetic power ratio which corresponds to the relative gain of the antenna in that direction.

65 MOD Gain of an Antenna: The ratio expressed in decibels between the field produced by the antenna in a specified direction (1) at a point sufficiently distant and the field produced at the same point by a reference antenna which is supplied with an equal power.

(1) When not specified otherwise, the figure expressing the gain of an antenna refers to the gain in the direction of the main beam.

65.1 SUP

65.2 ADD In services using scatter propagation the full gain of an antenna may not be realizable in practice and the apparent gain may vary with time.

65a ADD Gain Relative to a Short Vertical Antenna: The Gain (G_v) of an antenna in a given direction when the reference antenna is a perfect vertical antenna much shorter than one quarter of the wavelength placed on the surface of a perfectly conducting plane earth.

65b ADD Relative Gain of an Antenna: The gain (G_d) of an antenna in a given direction when the reference antenna is a half-wave loss free dipole, isolated in space and the median plane of which contains the given direction.

65c ADD Isotropic or Absolute Gain of an Antenna: The gain (G_{is}) of an antenna in a given direction when the reference antenna is an isotropic antenna isolated in space.

67 MOD Antenna Directivity Diagram: A curve representing, in polar or Cartesian coordinates, a quantity proportional to the gain in the various directions of a particular plane or cone.

68a ADD Half-Power Width of a Radiation Lobe in a Given Plane: In the given plane containing the direction of the maximum of the lobe, the full angle between the two directions in that plane on each side of this maximum, in which the radiation is 3 db below the maximum value of the lobe.

69a ADD Signal: A quantity representing one or more pieces of information.

69b ADD Modulation: Process by which one or more characteristics or a wave, called a "carrier" are modified in accordance with the characteristics of another wave or a signal called a "modulating wave" or "modulating signal".

69c ADD Amplitude Modulation: Modulation in which the amplitude of the carrier is the characteristic modified.

69d ADD Frequency Modulation: Modulation in which the frequency of the carrier is the characteristic modified.

69e ADD Phase Modulation: Modulation in which the phase of the carrier is the characteristic modified.

69f ADD Pulse Modulation: Modulation in which the carrier is modulated by pulses, which may be modified in amplitude, position or width by a modulating signal.

69g ADD Keying: Modulation by sudden transitions from one condition to another of a characteristic of a wave.

73a 73b ADD Radio Relay System: A radiocommunication system usually operating at frequencies above 30 Mc/s and consisting of one or more sections. When the system consists of a single section, it is called a radio relay link.

73c ADD Double Sideband Emission: Amplitude modulated emission in which the two sidebands arising from modulation are transmitted with equal amplitudes.

73d ADD Single Sideband Emission: Amplitude modulated emission in which one sideband is transmitted, the other sideband being suppressed or very attenuated. The carrier is often reduced or suppressed.

73e ADD Independent Sideband Emission: Amplitude modulated emission in which each sideband corresponds to one or more independent modulating signals. The carrier is usually reduced.

73f ADD Reduced Carrier Emission: Amplitude modulated emission in which the carrier level is reduced in relation to that which would be required to obtain, with the help of a linear detector, a direct restitution of the signal without distortion.

73g ADD Frequency-Shift Telegraphy: Frequency modulated telegraphy in which the telegraph signal shifts the frequency of the carrier between predetermined values. There is phase continuity during the shift from one frequency to the other.

73h ADD Frequency Shift: The difference in frequency between two adjacent values of the carrier emitted in frequency-shift telegraphy.

73i ADD Four Frequency Diplex Telegraphy: Frequency-shift telegraphy in which each of the four possible signal combinations corresponding to two telegraph channels is represented by a separate frequency.

73j ADD Channel: A means of one-way transmission between two points.

Note: Several channels may share a common path and use common apparatus.

73k ADD (Telecommunication) Circuit: A means of two-way transmission between two points.

Note: Several circuits may share a common path and use common apparatus.

73l ADD One-way Operation: Transmission in one direction only.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

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Document No. 326-E
CORRIGENDUM No. 1
11 December, 1959

COMMITTEE 6

CORRIGENDUM

PROVISIONAL LIST OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

The terms and definitions given below replace those published in Document No. 326 Parts I to VI inclusive:

7 MOD Telegraphy: A system of telecommunication which is concerned in any process providing transmission and reproduction at a distance, of documentary matter, such as written or printed matter or fixed images, or the reproduction at a distance of any kind of information in such a form.

The foregoing definition appears in the Convention but for the purposes of these Regulations, telegraphy is defined as "A system of telecommunication for the transmission of written matter by the use of a signal code" and shall have this meaning unless otherwise specified herein.

17 MOD Telegram: Written matter intended to be transmitted by telegraphy for delivery to an addressee; this term also includes radiotelegram unless otherwise specified. In this definition the term Telegraphy has the meaning as defined in the Convention.

20a ADD Earth-Space Service: A radiocommunication service between earth stations and stations.

20b ADD Space-Service: A radiocommunication service between space stations.

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39a ADD Earth Station: A station in the earth-space service located either on the earth's surface or on an object which is limited to flight between points on the earth's surface.

64d ADD Effective Radiated Power: The power supplied to the antenna multiplied by the relative gain of the antenna in a given direction.

65 MOD Gain of an Antenna: The ratio of the power required at the input of a reference antenna to the power supplied to the input of the given antenna to produce, in a given direction, the same field at the same distance. When not specified otherwise, the figure expressing the gain of an antenna refers to the gain in the direction of the radiation main lobe. In services using scattering modes of propagation the full gain of an antenna may not be realizable in practice and the apparent gain may vary with time.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

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COMMITTEE 6

PROVISIONAL LIST OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

PART I

The following is a list of terms and definitions which have been approved by Committee 6. In order to expedite the work of other Committees which may need to rely on standard terms and definitions in their work, a working definition has been indicated for (1) terms now existing in the Radio Regulations and (2) proposed terms for which there is believed to be a need. The appearance of a term with its accompanying definition in the Provisional List does not mean that the Committee has decided (1) that the term is required to be included in the Radio Regulations, or (2) that if it is included, the definition will appear in the exact form shown. It does mean that the term itself is firm and that it may be used with confidence, i.e. that the Committee proposes no change in the term itself or in its meaning.

Later consideration by the Committee will be given as to whether (1) each term is required to be included in the Radio Regulations, (2) drafting changes in the definitions are desirable, or (3) the arrangement of terms in the list should be changed. Reconsideration of Terms and Definitions in the Provisional List will be given upon request by another Committee if the change will assist in meeting the needs of that Committee.

Terms in the List of Terms to be Defined, attached hereto as an Annex, for which no definitions are shown in Part I of this List are under study and the more urgent terms and groups of related terms will be given priority in the further studies of the Working Group. Priorities in the study of groups of related terms by the Sub-Working Groups of Working Group 6A have been tentatively established as follows (see Document No. 153), subject to request by other Committees that a different order of priority be followed:

1. Radiolocation Service
2. Space Service
3. Characteristics of Emissions
4. Telemetering
5. Radio Frequency Registration
6. Transmitter and Antenna Power
7. Interference
8. Radio, Hertzian Waves, Radio Communication
9. Nomenclature of Frequencies

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The Working Group or the Sub-Working Group to which it has been assigned for study is shown for each term listed in the Annex.

Additional parts of the Provisional List will be issued as other terms and definitions have been approved by Committee 6. In this List the numbers correspond to those used in the Annex, which for existing terms agree with the paragraph numbers in the Radio Regulations. The information in the second column shows whether the approved term and definition represent no change (NOC) from that now existing in the Radio Regulations, whether the term or definition has been modified (MOD) or whether it is an addition (ADD).

PART I

2	(NOC)	Telecommunication: Any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, visual or other electromagnetic systems.
3	(NOC)	General Network of Telecommunication Channels: The whole of the existing telecommunication channels open to public correspondence, with the exception of the telecommunication channels of the mobile service.
6a	(ADD)	Radio Astronomy: Astronomy based on the reception of radio waves of cosmic origin.
6b	(ADD)	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.
8	(NOC)	Telephony: A system of telecommunication set up for the transmission of speech or, in some cases, other sounds.
11	(MOD)	Radiodetermination: The determination of position, or the obtaining of information relating to position, by means of the propagation properties of Hertzian waves.
12	(MOD)	Radionavigation: Radiodetermination used for the purposes of navigation, including obstruction warning.

12a	(ADD)	Radiolocation: Radiodetermination used for purposes other than those of radionavigation.
20a	(ADD)	Earth-Space Service: A service of radiocommunication between the earth and objects in space.
20b	(ADD)	Space Service: A service of radiocommunication between objects in space.
25	(NOC)	Aeronautical Mobile Service: A mobile service between aircraft stations and aeronautical stations, or between aircraft stations.
27	(MOD)	Radiodetermination Service: A service involving the use of radiodetermination.
28	(MOD)	Radionavigation Service: A radiodetermination service involving the use of radionavigation.
28a	(ADD)	Radiolocation Service: A radiodetermination service involving the use of radiolocation.
31	(NOC)	Amateur Service: A service of self-training, intercommunication and technical investigations carried on by amateurs, that is, by duly authorized persons interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest.
32a	(ADD)	Radio Astronomy Service: A service involving the use of radio astronomy.
34	(MOD)	Special Service: A radio service, not otherwise defined in this article, carried on exclusively for specific needs of general utility, and not open to public correspondence.
39a	(ADD)	Earth Station: A station in the earth-space service located on the earth's surface, or on objects which are limited to flight between points on the earth's surface.
39b	(ADD)	Space Station: A station in either the earth-space service or the space service, located on an object in space.
55	(NOC)	Experimental Station: A station utilizing Hertzian waves in experiments with a view to the development of science or technique. This definition does not include amateur stations.

57 (MOD) Assigned Frequency: The center of the frequency band assigned to a station.

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

57b (ADD) Characteristic Frequency of an Emission: A frequency which can be easily identified and measured in a given emission.

57c (ADD) Reference Frequency: A frequency having a fixed and specified position with respect to the assigned frequency. The displacement of this frequency with respect to the assigned frequency has the same absolute value and sign that the displacement of the characteristic frequency has with respect to the center of the frequency band occupied by the emission.

58 (MOD) 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 per cent of the total mean power radiated by the emission.[1)]

58a (ADD) Necessary Bandwidth: For a given class of emission, the minimum value of the bandwidth occupied by an emission sufficient to ensure the transmission of information at the rate and with the quality required for the system employed, under specified conditions. Radiation useful for the good functioning of the receiving equipment as, for example, the radiation corresponding to the carrier of reduced carrier systems shall be included in the necessary bandwidth, and not in the out-of-band radiation.[2)]

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1) In some cases (e.g., multichannel frequency-division systems), the percentage of power of 0.5% chosen may lead to certain difficulties in the practical application of the definitions of occupied and necessary bandwidth. In such cases a different figure may prove useful.

2) The formulae for the calculation of the necessary bandwidth are given in Appendix 5.

58b (ADD) Frequency Band Occupied by an Emission: The frequency band in the radio frequency spectrum such that, below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers radiated are each equal to one half per cent of the total mean power radiated by the emission.1)

58c (ADD) Out-of-band radiation of an Emission: The power radiated by an emission outside the necessary bandwidth. The out-of-band radiation does not include emissions on remote frequencies such as spurious emissions.

58d (ADD) 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 (ADD) Harmonic Emission: Spurious emission on frequencies which are whole multiples of those within the bandwidth occupied.

58f (ADD) Parasitic Emission: Spurious emission accidentally generated at frequencies which are not directly related to the fundamental frequencies or to frequencies appearing in the course of generation of the fundamental frequencies.

58g (ADD) Intermodulation Products: Spurious emission at frequencies resulting from intermodulation between the fundamental frequencies or the harmonic frequencies of an emission and the fundamental frequencies or the harmonic frequencies of one or several other emissions originating from the same or different stations. Also spurious emission at frequencies resulting from intermodulation between several frequencies appearing in the course of generation of the fundamental frequencies of one or several emissions.

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1) In some cases (e.g., multichannel frequency-division systems), the percentage of power of 0.5% chosen may lead to certain difficulties in the practical application of the definitions of occupied and necessary bandwidth. In such cases a different figure may prove useful.

59 (MOD) Frequency Tolerance: The maximum permissible departure, with respect to the frequency assigned to a station, of the center frequency of the frequency band occupied by the corresponding emission, or, with respect to the reference frequency, of the characteristic frequency of the emission. The frequency tolerance is expressed in parts in 10^6 or in cycles per second.

Annex: 1

A N N E X

LIST OF TERMS TO BE DEFINED

In the following list the numbers follow the numbers of the paragraphs of the Radio Regulations and of new proposals relating thereto.

SECTION I. GENERAL TERMS

NUMBER	TERM	UNDER STUDY BY
1.	(Preamble)	6A
2.	Telecommunication	6A
3.	General Network of Telecommunication Channels	6A
4.	Radiocommunication	6A1
5.	Hertzian (Radio) Waves	6A1
6.	Radio	6A1
6.a	Radio Astronomy	6A
6.b	Objects in Space	6A2
7.	Telegraphy	6A2
7.a	Telemetering (Telemeasurement, Telemetry)	6A3
8.	Telephony	6A
9.	Television	6A2
10.	Facsimile (-Telegraphy)	6A2
10.a	Phototelegraphy	6A2
10.b	Remote Control	6A
11.	Radiolocation	6A4
11.a	Radio Geodetic Survey Equipment	6A4
12.	Radionavigation	6A4

NUMBER	TERM	UNDER STUDY BY
12.a	Radiopositioning	6A4
13.	Radar	6A4
14.	Primary Radar	6A4
15.	Secondary Radar	6A4
16.	Radio Direction Finding	6A4
16.a	Radio Telemetry	6A3
16.b	Radio Control	6A
16.c	Radio Measurement	6A3
16.d	Simplex Operation	6A3
16.e	Duplex Operation	6A3
16.f	Semi-Duplex Operation	6A3
17.	Telegram	6A2
17.a	Telephone Call	6A
17.b	Phototelegram	6A2
18.	Radiotelegram	6A2
18.a	Radiotelephone Call	6A
18.b	Conventional Examination	6A5
18.c	Change in Frequency Usage	6A5
18.d	Master Radio Frequency Record	6A5
18.e	Master International Frequency Register	6A5
18.f	International Frequency List	6A5
18.g	Present Operation	6A5
18.h	Future Operation	6A5

NUMBER	TERM	UNDER STUDY BY
18.i	Operation with Tolerance	6A5
18.j	Monitoring	6A5
18.k	Tropospheric Scatter	6A
18.l	Ionospheric Scatter	6A
18.m	(Wideband) Radio Relay System	6A3
	SECTION II. SERVICES	
19.	Fixed Service	6A
20.	Aeronautical Fixed Service	6A
20.a	Earth-Space Service	6A2
20.b	Space Service	6A2
21.	Broadcasting Service (a)	6A
22.	Broadcasting Service (b)	6A
22.a	Tropical Broadcasting Service	6A
22.b	Harbour Mobile Service	6A4
23.	Mobile Service	6A
24.	Maritime Mobile Service	6A
24.a	Port Operations Service	6A4
25.	Aeronautical Mobile Service	6A
26.	Land Mobile Service	6A
27.	Radiolocation Service	6A4
28.	Radionavigation Service	6A4
28.a	Radiopositioning Service	6A4
29.	Maritime Radionavigation Service	6A4

NUMBER	TERM	UNDER STUDY BY
30.	Aeronautical Radionavigation Service	6A4
31.	Amateur Service	6A
32.	Meteorological Aids Service	6A
32.a	Radio Astronomy Service	6A
33.	Standard Frequency Service	6A
33.a	Ionospheric Service	6A
33.b	Safety Service	6A8
33.c	Time Service	6A
34.	Special Service	6A
34.a	Tropospheric Scatter Service	6A
34.b	Ionospheric Scatter Service	6A
	SECTION III. STATIONS	
35.a	Station	6A
36.b	Station classified by Service	6A
36.c	Portable Station	6A
37.	Fixed Station	6A
38.	Aeronautical Fixed Station	6A
39.	Broadcasting Station	6A
39.a	Earth Station	6A2
39.b	Space Station	6A2
40.	Land Station	6A
41.	Coast Station	6A

NUMBER	TERM	UNDER STUDY BY
41.a	VHF Coast Station	6A
42.	Aeronautical Station	6A
43.	Base Station	6A
43.a	Harbour Station	6A4
44.	Mobile Station	6A
45.	Ship Station	6A
46.	Aircraft Station	6A
47.	Land Mobile Station	6A
48.	Radiolocation Station	6A4
49.	Radionavigation Station	6A4
50.	Land Radionavigation Station	6A4
51.	Mobile Radionavigation Station	6A4
51.a	Land Radiopositioning Station	6A4
51.b	Mobile Radiopositioning Station	6A4
51.c	Radiopositioning Station	6A4
52.	Radio Direction Finding Station	6A4
53.	Radiobeacon Station	6A4
53.a	Watch Radar Station	6A4
54.	Standard Frequency Station	6A
54.a	Ionospheric Station	6A
55.	Experimental Station	6A
56.	Amateur Station	6A
56.a	Telemetry Station	6A3

SECTION IV. TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

NUMBER	TERM	UNDER STUDY BY
57.	Frequency Assigned to a Station	6A6
57.a	Frequency Band Assigned to a Station	6A6
57.b	Characteristic Frequency	6A6
57.c	Reference Frequency	6A6
58.	Bandwidth Occupied by an Emission	6A6
58.a	Bandwidth Necessarily Occupied by an Emission	6A6
58.b	Frequency Band Occupied by an Emission	6A6
58.c	Out-of-band Radiation of an Emission	6A6
58.d	Spurious Emission	6A6
58.e	Harmonic Emission	6A6
58.f	Parasitic Emission	6A6
58.g	Intermodulation Products	6A6
59.	Frequency Tolerance	6A6
60.	Power of a Transmitter	6A7
61.	Peak Power of a Radio Transmitter	6A7
63.	Mean Power of a Radio Transmitter	6A7
64.a	Cymomotive Force of an Antenna in a given direction	6A7
64.b	Specific Cymomotive Force of an Antenna in a given direction	6A7
64.c	Peak Envelope Power of an Independent Sideband Transmission	6A7

NUMBER	TERM	UNDER STUDY BY
64.d	Effective Radiated Power	6A7
65.	Gain of an Antenna	6A7
66.	Coefficient of Directivity of an Antenna	6A7
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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 327-E
28 September, 1959.

E

SUB-COMMITTEE 7C

SUMMARY RECORD

Sixth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7C (Distress and Safety)

Friday, 25 September, 1959, at 9.30 a.m.

Reference: Agenda of 23 September 1959, Document No. DT 238.

The Chairman opened the meeting and announced the following typographical corrections to the Agenda, Document No. DT 134, stating under Item 5 of the Radio Regulation "913" should read "931", and Proposal "2949" should read "2490".

1. Approval of summary minutes of fifth meeting

Not available.

2. Report of Sub-Working Group 7C2

Mr. Embe reported Working Group 7C2 had considered all the text relating to distress call procedures for both radiotelegraph and radiotelephone, and after the fourth meeting of the group today, a new text will be prepared for Sub-Committee 7C.

3. Consideration of Drafting Group report

Not available.

4. Argentine proposal No. 5360 on RR 232, Document No.125

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic stated he withdrew the proposal.

5. Consideration of Article 37, starting with Section V, Document No. DT 134

Proposal No.	Remarks
4419	Editorial
2460	Referred to Working Group 7C2
2461	" " " " "
2462	" " " " "
2463	" " " " "

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Proposal No.	Remarks
4420	Referred to Working Group 7C2
2464	" " " "
2469	" " " "
470	" " " "
2471	" " " "
2472	" " " "

(The Delegate of the U.K., supported by the Delegate of the U.S.A., proposed the text of the A.C. Regulation 883 should remain unchanged as proposals to Appendix 9 will have subject-matter under consideration. The Delegate of Sweden proposed using the single letters, N, E, S, W in brackets after the words for both radiotelegraph and radiotelephone. The Delegate of France stated that Working Group 7B2 was working on a new spelling alphabet for letters, and their Proposal 2472 was aimed at simplification. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated that their automatic equipment for the transmission of distress signals and messages was set up to give position in latitude and longitude and he was opposed to making any change in the present text. The Delegate of Sweden offered a compromise of putting the words North, South, East and West in brackets after the letters N,S,E and W. This was supported by the Delegate of the U.S.A. in principle, who, however, proposed it be referred to the Drafting Group for suitable language. The Chairman referred to the Drafting Group Proposals 2464-2469-2470-2471-2472 for a redraft.)

4421 After discussing the U.K. proposal 4421, it was decided to adopt the proposal 1 thereunder and proposal 2, following, was withdrawn.

2465	Referred to Drafting Group
2466	" " " "
2467	" " " "
2468	" " " "
2469	" " " "
2470	" " " "
2471	" " " "
2472	" " " "

(These proposals are relating to transmissions of distress from aircraft and were passed to an Ad Hoc Group consisting of the Rapporteur (as Convener), the French and Spanish members of the Drafting Group, with representatives from the I.C.S., the U.S.C.G. and I.C.A.O.

Proposal No.	Remarks
	for a draft report to be submitted on green paper for further consideration of 7C.)
2473	Referred to 7C2
4422	" " "
2474	" " "
4423	" " "
4424	" " "
2475	" " "
4425	" " "
4426	Editorial
2476	Referred to 7C2
4427	" " "
2477	" " Drafting Group
2478	" " " "
2479	" " " "
4428	" " " "
	(The Belgian proposal 2477 was supported by the Delegate of the Netherlands, as incorporating the same ideas as their proposal 2479. The Delegate of the U.K., supported by the Delegate of France, proposed using the language "If necessary". The Delegate of the Argentine Republic pointed out the I.C.A.O. recommendations were similar to the proposal of Belgium. It was agreed to pass proposals 2477-2478-2479- 4428 to the Drafting Group.)
4429) 2480) 2481)	Deferred until the proposal relating to R.R. 915 taken up on page 614 R.1 - proposal No. 4464.
4430	Editorial
2482	Referred to Drafting Group
4431	Deferred until proposals 4458 and 4459, p. 612 R1 are discussed.
2483	Referred to Drafting Group.
4432	Editorial
4433	Deferred until discussion of 4458 and 4459, p. 612 R1. The proposal of the U.K. - 4433 - was supported by the Delegate of Ireland. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed discussion be deferred until R.R.895 and 896 are taken up, which was agreed to.
2484	Referred to Working Group 7C2
2485	" " " " "
2486	Withdrawn
4434	Editorial
4435	The Delegate of Sweden supported the U.K. proposal and the Delegate of U.S.A. supported point 1 under the proposal. The proposal was adopted.
2487	Withdrawn
4436	Referred to Drafting Group.

Proposal No.	Remarks
2488	Referred to Drafting Group
2489	" " " "
4437	" " " "

(The Delegate of Belgium supported the U.S.A. Proposal 4436, and the Delegate of France stated the proposal was comparable with the French Proposal 2488. The Delegate of China supported Japanese Proposal 2489, as it gave authority to both the station in distress and the station controlling traffic to impose silence. The Delegate of France would support either the U.S.A. or the U.K. proposal. The Delegate of France suggested the use of the code words for QRT because of the difficulties in fishing boats of several nationalities. The Chairman suggested the word "silence" for use by radiotelephone stations. The manner of use of "QRT SOS" for radiotelegraph for the ship in distress or station controlling distress, as well as the expression to use for radiotelephony, are to be looked at after the Drafting Group report. It was decided to pass Proposals 4436-2488-2489-4437, as well as 2459, 4441, to the Drafting Group.)

2490	Withdrawn
4438	Editorial
2491	Withdrawn
4439	Deferred until next meeting
2492	" " " "
4440	" " " "
4441	Withdrawn

(The Delegate of the U.K. stated his experience has shown that during periods of distress there are "QRT SOS" signals on the air transmitted by ships without authority and that it would be more effective if the ship in distress and the station in control only use QRT. The Delegate of France supported the U.K. Proposal 4439 and withdrew France's Proposal 2491. The Chairman suggested the use of "QUZ" as suggested by the U.K. might be more properly discussed in Committee 7B1. The Delegate of the U.K. stated that he believed it was up to this Committee to decide whether QUZ should be used, and then refer to 7B for the meaning to be attached to QUZ. The Delegate of France supported the U.K. proposal. The Delegate of the U.S.A. requested that more time was needed to study the definitions of the terms to be used. It was decided to defer discussion on 4439-2492-4440-4441-4442-4443 until the next Meeting.)

Proposal No.	Remarks
4444	Editorial
4445	The U.K. proposal to delete R.R. 904 was adopted.
4446	Deferred until next meeting for continued discussion.

(The Delegate of the U.K. was supported by the Delegate of France agreeing that operators should not have to follow distress traffic when it was clear that it was not in a position to assist. The Delegate of the U.S.A. stated the maintenance of ships' logs on distress transmissions was found very useful in studies made after the incident. The Representative of the I.C.S. stated that a re-wording was necessary to determine whether the ship was assisting in handling distress traffic or assisting the ship itself. The Delegate of Canada suggested adding "the ship in distress". The Delegate of China stated that in cases of use of H/F a ship can relay traffic which may assist the ship in distress at great distances. It was agreed to defer discussion until the next meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 12.40.

G. Van A. Graves
Chairman

Rapporteur:
R.T. Brown.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No.328-E
30 September, 1959

E

SUB-COMMITTEE 7B

SUMMARY RECORD

Seventh Meeting of Sub-Committee 7B

(Radiotelegraph and Radiotelephone Procedures in the Mobile Services)

Tuesday, 22 September, 1959.

Chairman: Mr. R. M. Billington (United Kingdom)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. Bes (France)

Agenda: Document No. DT-212

1. Summary Record of Fourth Meeting (Document No. 236)

The following typing errors were noted in the English text:-

Page 4 (bottom) replace "No. 4116" by "No. 4116 bis"

Page 6 - Working Group 7B3 in heading and first sentence read "RR 584 to 589" instead of "RR 584-588".

In the French text the following errors were noted:

Page 5, Section II replace "418" by "4118"

In the Annex, Page 8 two texts appear for RR 685a: the first should be deleted.

The Summary Record of the Fourth Meeting (Document No. 236) was adopted with the above amendments.

2. Approval of Texts in Annex to Document No. 236.

Article 30

RR 681

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic suggested that "by agreements" be deleted. There being no support for this proposal it was not adopted. The text was approved without amendment.

RR 682

The text was approved.

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RR 683 - 684

Deferred pending the report of the Working Group on proposals Nos. 1893 (page 426 R1) and 1894 (page 463 R1).

RR 685

The text was approved.

RR 685a

A proposal by the Delegate of the United Arab Republic that the text be amended to read "A coast station should avoid continuous or frequently repeated emissions or of the enquiry signal to CQ" was not supported. It was agreed that, to align with the French text and conform with RR 707 the text should read: "(1a) Continuous or frequently repeated emissions of its call sign or of the enquiry signal CQ by a coast station should be avoided".

RR 686, 687, 688

The texts were approved.

RR 689, 690

The text was approved but it was noted that Proposal No. 1903 was deferred until Article 20 had been examined.

RR 691

A proposal by the Delegate of France to retain the status quo was not supported. The text was approved without amendment.

RR 692

The text was approved.

RR 693

The Delegate of Portugal proposed that the second sentence should read "Its decision shall be based on the priority (see No. 950) of the traffic mobile stations have on hand and on the need to clear the greatest possible number of radiotelegrams or radiotelephone calls". This proposal was supported by the Delegate of the United Arab Republic but it was not adopted. A proposal by the Delegate of Argentine, supported by the Delegate of Canada, that "(see No. 950)" be inserted after "radiotelephone calls" was adopted. It was noted that the word "uniquement" should be deleted from the French and Spanish texts. With these two amendments the text was approved.

RR 697c

The text was approved.

RR 698

The text was approved.

RR 699-700

A proposal by the Delegate of China that in RR 700 the words "by means of the abbreviation TR" be deleted was not supported. The texts in the Annex to Document No. 236 were approved without amendment.

RR 701

Deferred pending report of Working Group set up at Third Meeting.

RR 702

The text was approved.

RR 702a, RR 703.

The texts were approved.

Article 31.

RR 704 - 709

The texts in the Annex to Document No. 236 were approved. It was agreed, however, that the Drafting Group should take note of the need to insert "Nos" and "No." in RR 705 and 706.

Article 32

The text was approved but it was noted that consideration of Proposal No. 1943 (page 473.1) had been deferred.

Article 35

Section 1

RR 835

The text was approved.

RR 836

It was agreed that "0000-2400" be amended to read "0001 to 2400 hours" in conformity with the decision reached in Sub-Committee 7D. The text as amended was approved.

Section II

RR 837

A proposal by the Delegate of the United Arab Republic to replace (in the first sentence) "may have a service of limited duration" by "may have limited service hours" was not supported. The text was approved without amendment.

RR 838

The text was approved but it was agreed that Committee 8 should be asked to note a suggestion by the Delegate of India that a capital "S" should not be used in "Coast Stations".

RR 839 - 840

The texts were approved.

Section III

RR 841

The text was approved.

Section IV

RR 842 - 858

Being examined by Sub-Committee 7A.

Section V

RR 859

The text was approved.

3. Report of Working Group -(Document No. 258)

There was no opposition to the substance of the proposed text but there was considerable doubt about the appropriateness of the term "established land telecommunication system" and also about the accuracy of the rendering in French. Accordingly the Drafting Group was asked to produce a text which would retain the substance but avoid any ambiguity.

4. Continuation of Examination of Article 33

RR 724 - Proposal No. 1972 (United Kingdom) Page 480 R1

It was agreed to defer consideration of this proposal until the decisions in regard to Article 20 were known.

RR 725 - Proposals Nos. 4211 (U.S.A.) Page 480 R1 and 1973 (United Kingdom) Page 480 R1

It was agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of Proposal No. 4211 which was purely editorial and that Proposal No. 1973 be deferred pending the decisions in regard to Article 20.

RR 726 - Proposals Nos. 4212 (Morocco), 4691 (Netherlands) and 1974 (Federal German Republic) page 481 R2.

These proposals, which concern the use of A1 emission, were being examined bz Working Group 7-B-3.

RR 727, 728, 729, 728.1 - Proposals Nos. 1975 (U.S.A., France, French O.P.T.A., Morocco) page 481 R.2.
1976 (United Kingdom) 4213 (New Zealand).
1977 (Australia) 1978 (United Kingdom)
Page 428.1 R1

The Delegates of Australia, India, Indonesia and Pakistan opposed the deletion of RR 727, 728, 729 and 728.1. They stated that the relaxation afforded by these paragraphs was a useful one and they emphasized that there was no danger of interference with distress working particularly as the coast stations concerned were widely separated and the density of shipping was low. On the other hand the Delegates of China, Japan and the Philippines felt that a permission that had been "temporarily" given at the last Administrative Radio Conference should now be deleted from the regulations or at least be brought to an end on a definite date. The Delegate of the United States of America thought it was likely that transmitters that were capable of emission on only one frequency would fail to meet requirements in other respects also.

After a short discussion it was agreed that these proposals should be examined by a small Working Group to be convoned by the Delegate of Australia and consisting of representatives of the Delegations of China, India, Indonesia, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. It was also agreed that the Working Group should take into consideration the proposals relating to RR 717.

RR 730 - Proposal No. 1979 (Belgium) Page 482 R1

It was agreed to defer this proposal until proposal No. 1806 had been considered.

RR 730 - Proposal No. 1980 (France, French O.P.T.A., Morocco United Kingdom) Page 482 R1.

The Delegate of the United States said his Delegation wished to see some measure of flexibility retained and he suggested that if Proposal No. 1980 were adopted the words "except as may be permitted in accordance with No. 238" be added at the end. This was acceptable to the Delegates of France and the United Kingdom. There being no objection Proposal No. 1980, as amended, was adopted.

RR 730 - Proposal No. 1981 (Federal German Republic) Page 482 R1

It was agreed that this should be considered with Proposal No. 1983 as amended in Document No. 24.

RR 732 - Proposals Nos. 1982 (Belgium) Page 482 R1 and 4692 (Netherlands) Page 483 R1

It was agreed that the principle whether 512 mc/s should be adopted as a world-wide additional calling frequency should be discussed before considering these proposals in detail. The Delegate of the United States of America said that this use of 512 mc/s in Region 2 was unacceptable since the frequency was already in use for other services. He was supported by the Delegate of Canada and the Delegates of the Federal German Republic, the United Kingdom and Netherlands also opposed these proposals. In view of the comments the Delegates of Belgium and the Netherlands withdrew Proposals Nos. 1982 and 4692 and also agreed to produce a paper enumerating their proposals which were affected by this discussion.

Note by Chairman: See Document No. DT 246 published since the meeting which lists the consequential amendments to the Netherlands proposals.

RR 732 - Proposals Nos. 1983, 1984 (Federal German Republic)
Document No. 24.

These proposals were supported by the Delegates of Sweden and the Netherlands and opposed by the Delegate of New Zealand. After a short discussion it was agreed that a small Working Group would be convened by the Delegate of the United Kingdom to produce a suitable text and possibly cover the objection of the Delegate of New Zealand by the addition of a footnote. The Working Group would consist of Delegates of the Federal German Republic, the Netherlands and New Zealand.

5. Other Business.

The Chairman said that at its next meeting the Sub-Committee would continue its examination of Article 33 and consider the text in Document No. 265.

The Sub-Committee rose at 6. 10 p.m.

Rapporteur: Chairman

G.F. Wilson. R.M. Billington.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 329-E
30 September, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

ALBANIA (P.R. of); BULGARIA (P.R. of); HUNGARY (P.R.);
POLAND (P.R. of); ROUMANIA (P.R.); CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Proposals

ARTICLE 5

ALLOCATION TABLE OF FREQUENCY BANDS FROM 10 kc/s TO 10,500 Mc/s

Number of proposal

5527 The delegates of the following countries: Albania (P.R.); Bulgaria (P.R. of); Hungary (P.R.); Poland (P.R. of); Roumania (P.R.); Czechoslovakia wish to inform Committee 4 that the members of their delegations are few and consequently cannot attend all the discussions concerning the revision of the Table of Frequency Allocations between 10 kc/s and 10,500 Mc/s in the relevant Working Groups and Sub-Working Groups.

They feel that the attention of Committee 4 should be drawn to the fact that, for their radio services, the administrations of the above-mentioned countries wish to use the frequency bands conforming to the proposals listed below and propose that the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations be modified accordingly.

ALLOCATION TABLE FOR FREQUENCY BANDS BETWEEN 10 kc/s and 27.5 kc/s

See proposals 719-826, except proposals 721 and 723 which should be modified as follows:

25 kc/s ± 0.05 kc/s	standard frequency
50 kc/s ± 0.05 kc/s	standard frequency

(See Document No. DT 97).

ALLOCATION TABLE FOR FREQUENCY BANDS BETWEEN 27.5 and 10,500 kc/s

See proposals 5290-5336 (Document No. 106).

Note: The People's Republic of Poland has already submitted its proposal s on Nos. 718-826 for the Allocation Table for frequency bands between 10 kc/s and 27.5 kc/s.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 330-E
30 September, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

FOURTH PLENARY MEETING

23 September, 1959, at 3.00 p.m.

Chairman	:	Mr. Charles J. Acton (Canada)
Vice Chairman	:	Mr. Juan B. Autelli (Argentine Republic) Dr. M.B. Sarwate (Republic of India)
Secretary of the Conference	:	Mr. Gerald C. Gross
Deputy Secretary of the Conference	:	Mr. Clifford Stead

Subjects discussed :

1. Approval of the Minutes of the Opening Plenary Meeting (Documents Nos. 55 and 111)
2. Approval of the Minutes of the Second Plenary Meeting (Document No. 107 : Corr. Nos. 1 and 2)
3. Approval of the Minutes of the Third Plenary Meeting (Document No. 110)
4. Situation of certain countries with respect to the Convention (Documents Nos. 92 and 257)
5. First Report of Committee 2 (Credentials Committee) (Document No. 261 and Corr. No.1)
6. First Report of Committee 4 (Frequency Allocation Committee) (Document No. 120)
7. Questions raised by Committee 8 (Drafting Committee) (Document No. 223)
8. Allocation of proposals to Committees (Document No. 193 : Add. Nos. 1 and 2 and related Document No. 263)
9. Telecommunications and the use of outer space (Document No. 58)
10. a) Speeding up of the work of the Conference.
    b) Attendance Sheets

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Present :

Members of the Union

Albania (People's Republic of); Argentina (Republic); Australia (Commonwealth of); Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian S.S.R.; Burma (Union of); Brazil; Bulgaria (People's Republic of); Cambodia (Kingdom of); Canada; Ceylon; China; Vatican City (State of); Colombia (Republic of); Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi; Korea (Republic of); Cuba; Denmark; Group of the different Territories represented by the French Oversea Postal and Telecommunication Agency; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; Finland; France; Ghana; Greece; Guatemala; Hungarian People's Republic; India (Republic of); Indonesia (Republic of); Iran; Ireland; Iceland; Israel (State of); Italy; Japan; Libya (United Kingdom of); Malaya (Federation of); Morocco (Kingdom of); Mexico; Monaco; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands; Peru; Philippines (Republic of); Poland (People's Republic of); Portugal; Portuguese Oversea 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; Territories of the United States of America; Thailand; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Venezuela (Republic of).

Associate Members

British East Africa.

Recognized Private Operating Agencies

Companhia Portuguesa; Radio Marconi; Compagnie générale de T.S.F.

International Organisations

O.N.U.; C.A.C.I.; C.M.M.; I.A.T.A.; O.I.R.T.; I.M.C.O.; C.I.N.

Permanent Organs of the Union

I.F.R.B.; C.C.I.T.T.; C.C.I.R.

The Chairman welcomed the delegations of the United Arab Republic and Uruguay, and members of other delegations, who had arrived since the last Plenary Meeting.

1. Approval of the Minutes of the Opening Plenary Meeting
(Documents Nos. 55 and 111)

These minutes were unanimously approved, with the Corrigendum contained in Document No. 111.

2. Approval of the Minutes of the Second Plenary Meeting
(Document No. 107, Corr. Nos. 1 and 2)

Subject to the inclusion of "Cambodia" in paragraph 2 on page 8, and "(I.B.T.O.)" in the penultimate line of paragraph 2 on page 10, these minutes were unanimously approved, with Corrigendums Nos. 1 and 2.

3. Approval of the Minutes of the Third Plenary Meeting
(Document No. 110)

Subject to the inclusion of "Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia" and "Czechoslovakia" under "Members of the Union", "Compagnie générale de T.S.F." under "Recognised Private Operating Agencies", and "I.B.T.O." under "International Organisations", these minutes were unanimously approved.

4. Situation of certain countries with respect to the Convention
(Documents Nos. 92 and 257)

The delegate of Colombia said that for internal administrative reasons, the Government of Colombia had been unable to proceed earlier with the ratification of the Buenos Aires Convention. Nevertheless, in view of the importance that his Government attributed to the work of the I.T.U., all steps within their power had been taken to comply with the requirements of the Convention. On behalf of the Colombian delegation, he expressed his great pleasure in being able to participate now fully in the work of the Conference.

Documents Nos. 92 and 257 were noted.

5. First Report of Committee 2 (Credentials Committee)
(Document No. 261 and Corr. No. 1)

The Chairman of Committee 2 introduced Document No. 261. At the Third Plenary Meeting, on 19 August, a time limit of four weeks had been set for the examination of credentials.

He drew attention to the following points:

1) Credentials submitted in the form of a telegram had not been considered acceptable

2) Credentials which did not explicitly mention that the person or persons concerned had authority to sign the Final Acts would have to be completed in that respect before the signature ceremony

3) The expression "full powers" was taken to include authority to sign the Final Acts.

By 18 September, 1958 delegations had submitted complete credentials, i.e. enabling them to participate in discussion, vote, and sign the Final Acts; 15 delegations had the authority to participate in the Conference and vote, but not to sign; 3 were provisionally accredited in accordance with Chapter 5, para. 2 (b) of the Convention, and 2 had so far been unable to submit valid credentials.

Additional credentials had been received since the publication of Document No. 261 and the following amendments should therefore be made: page 1, paragraph 4, 1) after Brazil, insert Bulgaria (People's Republic of), and after Cambodia, insert Canada. Page 3, delete Bulgaria and Canada from paragraph 2), and insert Turkey before Venezuela (Republic of). Page 4, paragraph 6, delete Turkey. Also, in accordance with Corrigendum No. 1, paragraph 5 should be replace by the new text.

The Delegate of the Republic of Indonesia made the following statement:

"May I submit some remarks in connection with Document No. 261. You may recall that the Indonesian Delegation to the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference reserved its rights with respect to the mentioning in documents of the Union and in Annex 1 of this Convention of the name "New Guinea" after and under the heading of "The Netherlands" in view of the fact that Western New Guinea of Irian Barat as we called this territory is still a disputed territory.

" While this Conference is held under the guidance of the same Convention the above-mentioned statement is still valid and as a consequence it is with great regret that the Indonesian Delegation to this Conference is not in a position to accept Document No. 261 as a whole."

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

"At the second Plenary Meeting, the U.S.S.R. Delegation drew the attention of the Conference to the abnormal situation whereby the representatives of the People's Republic of China are still debarred from participating in the work of the International Telecommunication Union, while their place is illegitimately occupied by those of the Chiang Kai-Shek clique.

" The absence of the rightful representatives of the Chinese people appointed by the central people's government of the People's Republic of China is having an adverse effect on the work of the present conference besides lowering the prestige of the Union.

" For the above reasons, the delegation of the Soviet Union objects to having the credentials of the Kuomintang representatives accepted.".

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia made the following statement:

"Some delegations have expressed the view that the question of the participation of representatives of the People's Republic of China is not within the competence of this Conference. But let us consider this matter from the practical radio standpoint. At a time when we are discussing the Frequency Allocation Table and finalising the International Frequency List, all Administrations are vitally interested in the implementation of the clauses of the Regulations. In the case of the territory of China, this can only be carried out by the Administration of the People's Republic of China, as this is the only Administration which is "responsible for implementing the obligations undertaken in the International Telecommunication Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto", as specified in Annex 3, page 64 of the Buenos Aires Convention, 1952, under the definition of "Administration".

" Much has been said at this Conference about the so-called "realistic" Frequency List, and the reason for the so-called "non-realism" has been sought elsewhere. But when a truly realistic problem confronts the Conference, such as the frequency requirements to be taken into consideration and other matters in the field of radio, in respect of a country of more than 650 million inhabitants, operating on thousands of frequencies, some delegations entirely forget their "realistic" words and adopt an ostrich-like policy, hiding their heads behind solutions which do not take account of radio problems.

" In the opinion of our delegation, the credentials submitted in the name of China cannot be considered valid, since only the Administration of the People's Republic of China is in a position to implement the obligations undertaken in the Convention and Regulations ".

The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic made the following statement:

"According to items 2 a) and 2 b) of Article I of the International Telecommunication Convention, memberhsip of the I.T.U. is perfectly independent of membership in the United Nations, as far as countries listed in Annex I of the Convention are concerned. This is anyway proved by the fact that Hungary was listed in Annex 1 in 1952 while the Hungarian People's Republic became a member of the United Nations in 1955 only. Hungary therefore has established rights at the I.T.U., independently of Hungary's membership in the United Nations and independently of any point

of view at or any action taken by the United Nations.

" And now, when the I.T.U. has recognised the rights of Hungary and invited the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic to this Conference, and the verifying committee has scrutinised the credentials of the Hungarian Government's Delegation, and found them to be in order, what then should the case be?

" Since, if the Plenary Assembly here takes no decision, that means, according to items 4 and 5 § 2 of Article 5 of the General Regulations that the Plenary Assembly is of the opinion that the credentials of the Hungarian Delegation are not in order.

" That, however, cannot be the case for - as stated by Committee 2 - the credentials of my Delegation are formally in conformity with the prescriptions of the General Regulations. This has been expressed anyway in the last sentence of item 5 of the First Report of Committee 2 (Doc. No. 261 and Corr. No. 1).

" If that is the case, what would be the use of abstaining from a definite decision since it means, at the same time, that the Plenary Assembly of the I.T.U. is not taking into consideration the prescriptions, and does not want to apply, the formalities of its own Convention and General Regulations annexed thereto.

" I only wanted to make these observations and now, I beg the respected Plenary Assembly to return a verdict, at its discretion, on the question of whether to decide or not to decide.".

The Delegate of Brazil made the following statement:

"With all due respect to the delegate of Hungary who, we are all pleased to see, is here among us, we wish to have recorded in the Minutes the position of the Delegation of Brazil as regards Document No. 261.

" In point of fact, we all know that the International Telecommunication Union is a specialised agency of the United Nations. We also know that the I.T.U.has signed an Agreement with the United Nations, and that this Agreement is an integral part of our Convention. It constitutes Annex 6. We are all aware of the text of Article VI of this Agreement, referring to assistance to the United Nations.

" It is therefore impossible for the I.T.U. to ignore the resolutions taken by the United Nations during recent years, since 1956, both in ordinary and extraordinary sessions, with regard to the credentials of the Hungarian People's Republic. We are not competent, especially in a technical Conference such as this, to discuss political questions. For this reason we see no alternative but to accept the proposal of the Credentials Committee on this subject, thus following the course adopted at the United Nations.

" My delegation therefore formally moves, in conformity with Rule 13, para. 7, of Chapter 9 of the General Regulations, that the debate be closed and that Document 261 with its Corrigendum be put to the vote as it stands. In any case it is not a question of suppressing the rights of the Hungarian Delegation."

The Chairman said that, in view of the motion for closure of debate put forward by the delegate of Brasil, the provisions of Rule 13, 7) of the General Regulations, Chapter 9, applied. He would therefore give the floor to the delegations who had so far requested it, i.e. U.S.A., Roumania, China, the Netherlands, Bulgaria, Poland and the United Kingdom, and then to two speakers opposing the motion.

The Delegate of the United States of America made the following statement:

"I welcome this opportunity of taking the floor in order to explain briefly, but I hope fully, the reasons for which the delegate of the United States in the Credentials Committee proposed that the Committee take no decision regarding the credentials submitted on behalf of the representatives of Hungary.

" This proposal is not a novel one originating with this conference; it has ample precedent in the United Nations General Assembly. I would like to recall for the benefit of this Conference the actions taken by that body. I do not intend to go into the matter of the report of the United Nations Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary, but I can assure you that the report contains a very solid basis for the present attitude on Hungary in the United Nations. As members of this Conference may be aware, this special Committee was composed of distinguished representatives of Denmark, Australia, Ceylon, Tunisia and Uruguay. These representatives were unanimous in their agreement on the report. The report was endorsed by a large majority of the nations represented at this Conference. The repeated actions of the General Assembly on the question of Hungarian credentials have likewise always been supported by a large majority of the nations represented at this Conference.

" On November 9, 1956 the First and Second Emergency Special Sessions of the General Assembly voted 68 votes to none, with one abstention, not to take any decision regarding the credentials of the representatives of Hungary. On February 21, 1957, by 60 votes to none, with one abstention, the Eleventh Regular Session of the General Assembly voted in the same sense. The Twelfth Session of the General Assembly on December 10, 1957 took the same action by 77 votes to one. The Third Emergency Special Session of the General Assembly on August 28, 1958 took the same decision by 71 votes to one and thereafter the Thirteenth Regular Session of the General Assembly on December 13, 1958 decided likewise.

" Mr. Chairman, the desire of the United States delegation is to avoid political discussion and political decisions in this Conference as far as possible. It is not possible, however, for us to ignore the action taken on repeated occasions by the United Nations General Assembly. All we can do here at this conference is to avoid taking independent action on such political questions as may be thrust upon us. The United States delegation feels that the Credentials Committee was forced to take the question of the credentials of the Hungarian delegation into account, and that in doing so it had no other proper course before it but to follow the decisions of the supreme political organ in international affairs - that is, the General Assembly of the United Nations - in disposing of the matter. The United States Delegation therefore moves that the report of the Credentials Committee be approved as it is written."

The Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic made the following statement:

"First of all, the delegation of the Roumanian People's Republic fully supports the statements made by the delegations of the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia regarding the credentials of the representative of China.

" With regard to Document No. 261, my delegation has an amendment to propose. In view of the fact that the credentials of the representative of the Hungarian People's Republic emanate from the legitimate Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, we propose:

1) the deletion of paragraph 5 which is in our opinion inadmissible and contrary to the Telecommunication Convention;

2) the inclusion of the Hungarian People's Republic in the list of countries given in paragraph 4, sub-paragraph 2."

The Delegate of China made the following statement:

"Thank you for giving me the floor. I take the floor with some reluctance because it is on a subject evidently of least interest to the vast majority of the delegates here but on which I am forced to say a few words.

" The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. has made two such statements previously, first at the 2nd Plenary Meeting on 18 August and again at the 3rd Meeting of the Credentials Committee on 28 August. I had thought that he would have satisfied himself by having occupied so much of the valuable time of this Conference for the purpose of his political propaganda, yet he sees fit now to repeat once more without considering the weariness he is forcing all others to bear. I cannot help from thinking with serious doubt that it is his own conscience to have done so.

" While we do not pretend to assume that we Chinese people are especially courteous and modest, it is at least beyond our dignity to reproach with such rude words as Kruschev Clique, etc. for his slander remarks we have just heard. I have heard that in a totalitarian country such as U.S.S.R. one has not only no right to say what one wishes to say but one also has no freedom to refrain from saying what one did not wish to say. In this respect I am somewhat in sympathy with him for his unhappy mission.

" In order to save him the trouble of having to repeat many times his propaganda, may I suggest to the Secretary of this Conference that a phonograph record of his statement be kept ready for replaying when he is instructed to do so. In such a record, if prepared, I need only add a brief line to make it complete, which I quote from what our Chief Delegate has said previously as follows: 'I have already had occasion to reply to the inadmissible attacks directed at my Delegation by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. The Conference will share my views that it is of no use to do so again. The renewed intervention of the U.S.S.R. Delegation is just as inadmissible as before.'

" Mr. Chairman, since the U.S.S.R. Delegate has requested to have his statement once more repeated in the Minutes, I cannot but request that my statement also be recorded in full in the Minutes.

" Mr. Chairman, we wish also to say here that we support the motion made by the U.S. Delegate that the Report of the Credentials Committee be accepted without amendment.".

The Delegate of the Netherlands made the following statement:

"I regret that I have to say a few words in response to the statement of the distinguished representative of Indonesia.

" In his statement, the delegate of Indonesia made some observations about the status of Netherlands New Guinea in connection with the membership of the Netherlands of this Conference. I would like to point out, Mr. Chairman, that these observations are of a political nature and that discussion of and decisions on such political issues fall outside the scope and the competence of this Conference.

" I will confine myself to saying that sovereignty over the Western part of New Guinea has been explicitly excluded from the transfer of sovereignty by the Netherlands to the Republic of Indonesia in December, 1949 and that consequently sovereignty over Netherlands New Guinea rests with the Netherlands. Therefore, theNetherlands rightfully exercises the rights and fulfils the obligations resulting from this sovereignty.

" Discussion of this question in this Conference will serve no useful purpose. It will necessarily be of a political character and falls therefore outside the competence of this Conference."

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria supported the statement made by the Delegates of the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia and Roumania, with regard to the representation of the People's Republic of China.

As regards the representation of the Hungarian People's Republic, he disagreed with the views of the Delegate of the United States of America, that the I.T.U. should follow the same procedure as the United Nations. The I.T.U. was a technical organization. He therefore supported the statement made by the Delegate of Roumania and proposed that a secret vote be taken on the subject.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland reiterated the views he had expressed on previous occasions with regard to the representation of the People's Republic of China.

As to the participation of Hungary, his delegation had expressed their views in 1956 at the United Nations, and a decision had been reached at that time.

The discussion was of a political nature, whereas the scope of the Conference was purely technical. In any case, the frequencies used by Hungary had to be taken into consideration when drawing up frequency plans. He therefore supported the proposal to include Hungary in para. 4 (1) of Document No. 261 and seconded the proposal for a secret ballot.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom was of the confirmed opinion that the report of Committee 2 should be accepted as it stood. His delegation was most anxious, with many others, to avoid political discussions which might affect the harmony of the Conference. However, he strongly felt that it would be undesirable to accord the representative of Hungary a degree of recognition in excess of that currently accorded the Hungarian Delegation at the United Nations General Assembly. To avoid controversy, the I.T.U. should follow the same practice as the United Nations. This did not preclude the representative of Hungary from participating fully in the work of the Conference. He therefore supported the proposal made by the Delegate of the United States of America.

The Chairman announced that his list of speakers on the motion for closure of debate was now exhausted. He would therefore give the floor to two delegations opposing the motion - the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia had asked for the floor.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. raised a point of order. He considered that Document No. 261 should be amended by the deletion of paragraph 5 and the inclusion of the Hungarian People's Republic in

para. 4 (2). In accordance with the Convention, a vote should first be taken on the amendment farthest removed from the original text. For that reason, he supported the proposal made by the Delegations of Roumania, Bulgaria and Poland regarding the amendment to Document No. 261, and regarding the holding of a secret ballot.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia opposed the motion for closure of debate because the Delegate of Roumania had asked for the floor prior to the statement of the motion. It was therefore quite in order for the Delegate of Czechoslovakia to second the motion put forward by the Delegate of Roumania, calling for an amendment to Document No. 261. He also supported the proposal of Bulgaria, Poland and the U.S.S.R. that a secret ballot be held.

The Chairman announced that no other proposal could be entertained by the Chair during a discussion on a motion for closure of debate.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. spoke on the ruling from the Chair. As he saw it, the Delegate of Brazil had moved closure of the debate. The Delegate of Roumania had submitted an amendment to Document No. 261. He referred to Rule 15, 11) of the General Regulations, Chapter 9, and said that a vote should first be taken on the amendment submitted by the Delegate of Roumania.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. supported the proposal put forward by the Delegates of Roumania, Bulgaria, and others in connection with an amendment to Document No. 261 and that a secret ballot be held.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. drew the attention of all present to Rule 15, paragraph 11, on page 85 of the Convention. The U.S. Delegation had made a proposal and it should be voted on. The Roumanian proposal was not to amend the U.S. proposal and could not, therefore, be voted on first. Any motion to amend the report of the Credentials Committee was quite out of order as the Plenary Meeting could not do such a thing.

The Delegate of Colombia was at a loss to know what they were talking about. Were they discussing China, Hungary or New Guinea? However, the motion for closure of debate put forward by the Delegate of Brazil was before them and took precedence over any other motion introduced before or after it. The requirements of Rule 13, 7) had been complied with and a vote should be taken immediately on the motion for closure of debate, which he seconded.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. supported the proposal for a secret ballot on the amendment to Document No. 261 as proposed by the Delegate of Roumania. This should be voted upon before the document itself, as pointed out by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. spoke on a point of procedure. When the Delegate of Brazil put forward his proposal, the Chairman had read out a list of speakers, which included the Delegate of Roumania. At that time delegates could not know what would be said before they spoke. Such procedure was out of order. To comply with the terms of the Convention, a vote should be taken immediately on the amendment.

The Chairman ruled that, in view of the support for the motion of closure of debate, a secret ballot would be held on the Report of Committee 2 (Document No. 261 and Corr. No. 1). This ruling was upheld by 44 votes to 8, with 7 abstentions.

The approval of Document No. 261 (with Corr. No. 1) was then put to the vote by secret ballot. The Delegates of Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Ireland were named scrutineers.

Number of delegations participating:	69	
		N.B. One ballot sheet was blank and therefore not valid.
In favour:	40	
Against:	16	
Abstentions:	12	

The First Report of Committee 2 (Document No. 261 with Corr.No.1) was therefore approved.

The Chairman referred to Chapter V, para. 5 (2) of the General Regulations and mentioned that, until credentials of the Delegation of Iraq had been submitted, they would not have the right to vote. It was decided to contact the permanent representative in Geneva of the Government of Iraq in this connection.

In accordance with paragraph 7 of Document No. 261, the Credentials Committee was authorized to examine the credentials of any delegation which might arrive in Geneva later.

The Delegate of Argentina, referring to paragraph 8 of Document No. 261, and supported by the Delegates of the Republic of Venezuela, the United States of America, and Cuba, suggested that the dead-line for receipt of full credentials, i.e. credentials incorporating authority to sign the Final Acts of the Conference, be set as the last day of the Conference. The Argentine and Venezuelan Delegations reserved their position on this subject, their credentials not having been considered to cover signature of the Final Acts, although they had been intended to do so.

The Chairman of Committee 2, in reply, explained that credentials had been considered completely valid only if it was expressly stated that the delegate concerned had the authority to sign the Final Acts, not only

in the general interest of the Conference but also in the interests of the Administrations themselves who might wish to give such authority to specific delegates and not to all of them.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic fully concurred with the legal interpretation given by the Credentials Committee to the terms of the Convention.

The Delegate of the Republic of Colombia also supported the Argentine proposal in connection with the dead-line for receipt of full credentials. He suggested that delegates be urged to take all necessary steps to have such credentials available as soon as possible.

It was unanimously decided that the last day of the Conference should be fixed as the time-limit for receipt of complete credentials insofar as the signing of the Final Acts of the Conference was concerned, it being understood that any such credentials received after the last meeting of the Credentials Committee on the morning of the day of signature would be handled in the Plenary Meeting.

6. First Report of Committee 4 (Frequency Allocation Committee) (Document No. 120)

The Chairman of Committee 4 said that the Third Plenary Meeting held on 19 August had asked Committee 4 to consider at its first meeting the request of Iraq for inclusion in the "European Area", as defined in RR 107.

Committee 4 had considered the question at a meeting held on 21 August. According to the Atlantic City definition, the entire territory of Iraq was in Region 1, but only a small fraction of the Western part was situated within the European area. To make the situation even more complicated for Iraq, the E.A.R.C. Conference in 1951 had created a new "African Area" which, according to the E.A.R.C. definition, included the entire territory of Iraq.

It was clear from the discussion in Committee 4 that Iraq had good technical reasons for being attached to the European Area. It was, however, also clear that a decision to change the definition of the "European Area" would not, and could not, create a sudden change in the possible frequency structure in that part of the world and this fact also had to be recognized.

A small group, under the Chairmanship of the Delegate of Italy, had examined the matter and prepared a text covering these points, which had met with the agreement of the Delegate of Iraq and had subsequently been accepted unanimously by Committee 4. The text appeared in Document No. 120.

If the present Plenary Meeting approved the report, Committee 4 would amend RR 107 accordingly and submit the amended text to a Plenary Meeting in due course.

The Delegate of Spain, as he had already pointed out in Committee, did not feel that the terms of reference of Committee 4 gave it the authority to decide whether or not the Copenhagen Plans should be revised. That was a matter for Committee 5 which dealt with plans and lists, and not for Committee 4 which dealt with the allotment of frequency bands.

The matter was, in fact, being dealt with by one of the Sub-Committees of Committee 5, and he hoped that they would discuss the proposals submitted by Spain.

He therefore proposed that, taking into account the text of Document No. 120, it should be submitted to Committee 5 for study, before the Plenary Assembly took any decision on the subject. That did not in any way mean that Spain was opposed to the inclusion of Iraq in the European Area.

The proposal was not supported.

Document No. 120 was approved.

7. Questions raised by Committee 8 (Drafting Committee)
(Document No. 223)

The Chairman of Committee 8 (France) said that the method of submitting texts to the Drafting Committee took direct inspiration from the General Regulations annexed to the Convention, Article 22, and in particular paragraph 2 of that article, referring to the numbering of paragraphs and chapters. He gave a brief account of the system used in the Drafting Committee to indicate old and new references, and drew the attention of the Chairmen of Committees 4, 5, 6 and 7 to the help they could give by making suggestions for the new lay-out of those parts of the Regulations with which they were dealing.

Document No. 223 was unanimously approved. The Chairman congratulated the Chairman of Committee 8 on the document.

8. Allocation of proposals to Committees
(Document No. 193: Add. Nos. 1 and 2 and related Document No. 263)

Subject to the following corrections :

1) Documents Nos. 172 and 173, on page 9, should be allocated to Committee 4 instead of Committee 5.

2) Page 3 of Addendum No. 1, Document No. 231 should be allocated to Committees 4, 5 and 7.

The above documents were noted.

Any further lists of proposals would be issued in the form of Addenda to the present document.

9. Telecommunications and the use of outer space (Document No. 58)

The Chairman made the following statement :

"Annexed to this document (No. 58) is the report of the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the peaceful uses of outer space for consideration by the United Nations General Assembly. One of the subjects dealt with in this report is the need for the I.T.U. to allocate adequate frequencies for space programs.

" Although the report of the Ad Hoc Committee has not been considered by the United Nations General Assembly, a copy was received by the I.T.U. Acting Secretary-General for the information of this Conference and no doubt all delegations have carefully studied the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee.

" There are several proposals before this Conference for the allocation of frequencies for space research purposes on the basis of estimated immediate requirements. Also the C.C.I.R. already have under study technical questions relating to telecommunication with and between space vehicles. Therefore, I would suggest that it would be sufficient for the Plenary to take note of the U.N. Ad Hoc Committee report with a request to the Acting Secretary-General to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any inaccuracies appearing in the report relating to the I.T.U., since the I.T.U. was not invited to attend the meetings of the Committee.

" I am sure that all delegates attending this Conference recognize that it is very essential for the I.T.U., as the specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, to take adequate measures at this Conference to allocate sufficient frequencies to provide for the expanding requirements for research purposes associated with the peaceful uses of outer space, apart from those which the Conference will decide to allocate for radio astronomy.

" There has already been a limited discussion in this Conference dealing with the proposals for frequency allocations for space research purposes. However, because of the importance of this question, and with a view to assisting Committee 4 in making its recommendations on frequency allocations for space research, I propose that a special Ad Hoc group be established by this Plenary Meeting with the following terms of reference :

'To recommend to the Plenary and to Committee 4 the parts of the radio spectrum where frequency allocations should be made for space research, on the basis of known requirements

for the immediate future. In addition, the Ad Hoc group should endeavour to give an indication in its report of the amount of spectrum space which should be allocated by Committee 4 in each part of the spectrum when that Committee is considering the question of what specific allocations for space research should be included in the Table of Frequency Allocations.'

" To make it possible for the Ad Hoc group to submit its report at an early date I suggest that the group should have a limited membership, and therefore, I propose that the group consist of the following :

Chairman: The Chairman of the Conference

Delegations: U.S.S.R.
U.S.A.
Czechoslovakia
United Kingdom
France

" If the Plenary could agree to my proposal, the Ad Hoc group could meet at times when there would be no conflict with important meetings of the Conference, and Committee 4 could put aside the question of allocations for space research purposes until the Ad Hoc group has made its report.

" Summarizing, I suggest that the Plenary takes note of Document No. 58, and establish a special Ad Hoc group on the basis of my proposal, to recommend on matters of substance concerning the essential need for I.T.U. to make an adequate allocation of frequencies for outer space research purposes."

The Delegate of the United States of America supported this proposal.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that his country attached great importance to the study of outer space. The fact that several heavy-weight sputniks had been sent into orbit and a rocket sent to the moon had provided much scientific material for the study of outer space. Each time a rocket was launched, a vast program of scientific observation was carried out by means of the equipment contained in the rocket and the resulting information published on a large scale. From the information obtained so far, it could be seen that the observations were of the greatest scientific importance. For this reason, the question of providing sputnik-ground communication was of great interest. The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. therefore supported the proposal to form an Ad Hoc group for the study of this question and would be most glad to participate in it.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that his delegation would also be very happy to take part in the work of the group. There was no doubt that new vistas were opening up in communications. The impact of space research on long-distance communications would not be felt for some time to come but it was important that the I.T.U. participate in this field to ensure that their planning for the future was on a sound basis.

He therefore fully supported the proposal from the Chair.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia thanked the Chairman for the honour of participating in the ad hoc group. His country had been among those who had first used the observations resulting from the launching of satellites for scientific purposes.

The Delegate of France would also be very happy to assist in the work of the group. His country attached great importance to the information of a scientific nature which could be obtained from vehicles in outer space.

He thought that a co-ordinated study programme should be set up in view of the 10th Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. and the necessity of providing frequency bands for space research purposes.

The Delegate of Denmark found the Report attached to Document No. 58 very interesting. If that paper were passed on to Committee 4 and other Committees for study, it would provide useful guidance in connection with proposed frequency allocations for space research.

Speaking as Chairman of Committee 4, he said that Committee 4 was now faced with a proposal for the allocation of a considerable number of frequency bands, from about 20 Mc/s upwards for the space and earth-space services. There was a second proposal for the allocation of a few frequency bands from about 100 Mc/s and upward for space research, and a third proposal concerned the protection of such frequencies as were at present in use by space vehicles. The Radio Regulations did not at present provide for the use of radio for space purposes, and such frequencies as were in use might therefore be considered out of band and capable of causing harmful interference to other radio services. He was sure that all delegates present would agree that the use of radio frequencies in connection with great achievements in outer space should be given full legality. If the frequencies at present in use were given legality as well as protection, they would, in fact, amount to allocations. He, therefore, believed that all the proposals could be taken to favour some degree of frequency allocation for space purposes - they agreed in principle and differed only in language and bandwidth. The proposals were not, however, comprehensive and more information was highly desirable for the work of the Committee when dealing with space problems.

Some additional information to that contained in the report would also be helpful. For example, on page 45, it could be seen that the frequency requirements mentioned were for research purposes only and did not cover any future communication service, such as multichannel links, TV broadcasting etc. The requirements for research purposes were covered for a three-year period only, whereas the Allocation Table drawn up by the Conference would be valid for at least six years and possibly longer than that. That meant that an Extraordinary Radio Conference might have to be convened when space communications became reality, and presented greatly increased requirements. The question had a bearing upon some other difficult problems facing the Frequency Allocation Committee.

It should not be forgotten that a steady increase in radio frequency facilities was now a necessity for the continued improvement in the standard of living of all peoples. The long-term policy of the I.T.U. would have to recognize this fact.

It was not only a question of frequency allocation, however. The report also mentioned the necessity for operating rules such as the provision for terminating transmissions at the end of the useful life of a satellite, and the urgent need for international co-operation concerning frequency assignments for which national administrations were responsible. No proposals to cover such problems had been submitted to the Conference and they had no basis for study other than the information contained in the report.

The information regarding the legal problems involved in space radio systems was rather disappointing. There was merely a reference to the existence of the I.T.U. and an indication that the principles and procedures valid in the air and on the sea could be used by analogy. The Danish Administration, however, had first-hand knowledge of the difficulties encountered when trying to stop illegal broadcasting transmissions from a ship in international waters and foresaw similar problems in connection with an illegal TV broadcasting service which was planned from an aeroplane seven thousand metres above the sea over international waters, and likely to cause serious interference in several countries. He, therefore, felt that the prospect of present conditions also applying to outer space, by analogy, was not attractive and believed that the problem deserved serious consideration by the I.T.U.

The question of jurisdiction for space transmitters should preferably be settled at the present Radio Conference.

Personally, he believed that it was premature to decide on the many detailed provisions which would eventually be needed for the space communication service. However, certain general principles could be

discussed and if possible decided upon at the present time, in view of the fact that six or twelve years later it might be too late to take up such questions. He therefore agreed that some machinery should be set up to ensure contact between the I.T.U. and activities in space research.

The Chairman pointed out that the above comments would be taken into account by the ad hoc group, if its formation met with the approval of the Plenary Meeting. He realized that it was important the group start work immediately in order to present its report to Committee 4 without delay. As the Chairman of the group, he would spare no effort to accelerate the work as much as possible; although reaching conclusions would be difficult, he knew he could count on the co-operation of all concerned.

In answer to a point raised by the Delegate of the Netherlands as to whether or not a representative of C.O.S.P.A.R. should be invited to participate in the work of the group, the Chairman said that they were all familiar with the paper which had been circulated at the Conference by C.O.S.P.A.R. on the subject. The ad hoc group would have the paper before them, together with the proposals contained in numbered documents of the Conference, and should they consider it necessary for a scientist to attend one of their meetings to provide additional information they would of course invite C.O.S.P.A.R. to send such a representative. It was, however, most desirable to keep the group as small as possible. They would be dealing with fundamentals only, and not with specific allocations.

The Delegate of the Netherlands agreed with the Chairman's suggestions.

It was unanimously decided to establish the special ad hoc group proposed by the Chairman.

10. a) Speeding up the work of the Conference

In reply to a question from the Delegate of the United Kingdom, the Chairman proposed that a special meeting be held of all Chairmen of Committees, Sub-Committees, Working Groups and Sub-Working Groups the following day at 6 p.m. to discuss problems or organization of the work of the Conference, accommodation, simultaneous interpretation equipment, difficulties in finding additional interpreters and any suggestions for accelerating the work of the Conference.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom suggested that, in order to speed up the work of Plenary Meetings, the ventilation in Room A should be improved. The Chairman said that he would have the matter looked into.

b) Attendance Sheets

The Chairman referred to a point raised by the Delegates of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia under Item 3 of these Minutes. He had been informed by the Secretariat that these delegations had not signed the attendance sheet of the Plenary Meeting in question and urged all delegates to ensure that the Secretariat had their signatures on the attendance sheets of each Plenary Meeting.

The meeting rose at 7 p.m.

Rapporteurs	Chairman of the Conference	Secretary of the Conference
V. Bouladon	Charles J. Acton	Gerald C. Gross
S. Vittèse		

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 331-E
1 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7

I R A N

Proposal

ARTICLE 19

Number of proposal		
		Replace Proposal 4030 by the following:
5528	419	Add in the table of allocation of call signs the following:

IRAN 9BA - 9FZ

Reasons:

The present allocation in the table of international call signs EPA - EQZ is not sufficient due to the rapid growth of telecommunicatior services in this country.

ARCHIVES U.I.T. GENÈVE

CONFERENCE ADMINISTRATIVE
DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

GENEVE, 1959

ARCHIVES U.I.T. GENEVE

Document N° 332-FES
2 octobre 1959

PROGRAMME DES SEANCES POUR LA SEMAINE DU 5 AU 11 OCTOBRE

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FROM 5 TO 11 OCTOBER

PROGRAMA DE SESIONES DEL 5 AL 11 DE OCTUBRE

	5 Lundi Monday Lunes				6 Mardi Tuesday Martes				7 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles				8 Jeudi Thursday Jueves					9 Vendredi Friday Viernes				10 Samedi Saturday Sabado	
	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	1830	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100
PLENIERE-PLENARY-PLENARIA																	A						
Com. 1															E (a 1430)								
Com. 3				A																			
G.T. 3 B							E	E															
Com. 4																		A	A				
G.T. 4 A	A	A			E	E																	
G.T. 4 B													E	E									
S.G.T. 4 B 2											E	E											
S.G.T. 4 B 4			E			A																	
S.G.T. 4 B 5					A					A											B		
S.G.T. 4 B 6				E					A														
G.T. 4 C	E	E							E	E													
S.G.T. 4 C 1			B	B											B					B			
S.G.T. 4 C 2					B											B							
G.T. 4 D							B	B							E	E							
S.G.T. 4 D 2													K	K									
S.G.T. 4 D 4									K	K										K	K		
G.T. 4 E											A	A								E	E		

	5 Lundi Monday Lunes				6 Mardi Tuesday Martes				7 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles				8 Jeudi Thursday Jueves					9 Vendredi Friday Viernes				10 Samedi Saturday Sábado	
	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	1830	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100
G.T. 4 E ad hoc	K	K																					
S.G.T. 4 E 2									H	H													
S.G.T. 4 E 3					H	H							H	H									
G.T. 4 F							A	A															
G.T. 5 ad hoc					F	F														F	F		
G.T 5 A	F	F							F	F			F	F				F	F				
S.G.T. 5 B 1															F								
S.G.T. 5 B 1-Reg 1							F	F															
S.G.T. 5 B 1-Reg 2							H	H															
S.G.T. 5 B 1-Reg 3							I	I															
S.G.T. 5 B 2																F							
S.G.T. 5 B 3																					A		
S.G.T. 5 B 4			F	F																A			
S.G.T. 5 B 5											F	F											
Com. 6															A	A							
G.T. 6 A													C	C									
S.G.T. 6 A 2	G																						
S.G.T. 6 A 3		G																					
S.G.T. 6 A 4	H	H									G												
S.G.T. 6 A 5												G											

	5 Lundi Monday Lunes				6 Mardi Tuesday Martes				7 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles				8 Jeudi Thursday Jueves					9 Vendredi Friday Viernes				10 Samedi Saturday Sábado	
	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	1830	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100
S.G.T. 6 A 7							G	G															
G.T. 6 B			C	C																C	C		
S.G.T. 6 B 1									I														
S.G.T. 6 B 2											K	K											
S.G.T. 6 B 3										I													
G.T. 6 C					C	C												C	C				
S.G.T. 6 C 4	L	L					L	L															
S.G.T. 6 C 5									G	G													
Com. 7																				D	D		
S. Com. 7 A	D	D							D	D												D	D
G.T. 7 A 2															I	I		I	I				
S. Com. 7 B					D	D							D	D									
G.T. 7 B 1			L	L											L	L							
G.T. 7 B 4							K	K							K	K							
G.T. 7 B 5	I	I							L	L								L	L				
S. Com. 7 C											B	B						D	D				
G.T. 7 C 2			D	D																			
G.T. 7 C 3											H	H											
S. Com. 7 E							D	D			D	D											

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 333-E
2 October, 1959

E

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7

ETHIOPIA

Proposal

ARTICLE 19

Number of Proposal

5529 Add to the Table of Allocation of Call Signs the following :

Ethiopia 9AA - 9CZ

Reasons : Ethiopia has at present only one series ETA-ETZ, and to meet our present and near future requirements it is necessary to increase our call sign allocation.

In case 9AA-9CZ is already allocated or claimed, Ethiopia would accept any other equivalent series provided that the letters O or I do not appear as the first letter in the series.

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ARCHIVES U.I.T. GENÈVE

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

E

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 334-E
2 October 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEES 4 AND 5

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ATLANTIC CITY TABLE OF FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS FOR THE FREQUENCY BANDS BETWEEN 3,950 kc/s (4,000 kc/s REGION 2) and 27,500 kc/s

Supplementary Report by the I.F.R.B.

1. It was stated in Section VII of the Report by the I.F.R.B. to the Administrative Radio Conference (Document No. 20) that the Administrative Council, at its 14th Session (May-June, 1959), examined the situation in regard to the bringing into use of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations for the frequency bands between 3,950 kc/s (4,000 kc/s Region 2) and 27,500 kc/s. Consequent upon this examination, it adopted Resolution No. 406 which, inter alia, "urged Administrations which continued to use assignments which are not in conformity with the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations to make every endeavour, prior to the opening of the Administrative Radio Conference, to cancel or to transfer such assignments into the appropriate frequency bands". The Council also requested the I.F.R.B. to submit a comprehensive report on this question to the Administrative Radio Conference. The full text of the Resolution is given in Annex 1 to this report.

2. It was also stated that the I.F.R.B. had sent letters, inviting attention to this Resolution, to every Administration on whose behalf were still recorded, in the Master Radio Frequency Record (Master Record), assignments in the frequency bands concerned which were not in conformity with the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations and associated provisions, together with a complete list, in duplicate, of all such assignments. The letters requested that one of the copies of the list should be returned not later than 31 July 1959, embodying such cancellations or modifications as the Administrations concerned had been able to make in response to the appeal by the Administrative Council and to suggestions made by the I.F.R.B.

3. By 12 August 1959, only 13 of the 39 Administrations, to which the letters had been addressed, had replied and had returned a copy of the list. In view of this small number of replies, the Board decided to defer the report requested by the Administrative Council, until it could be ascertained whether the information, which had been sought from the remaining Administrations, could be obtained from the representatives of these Administrations who would be attending the Administrative Radio Conference.

ARCHIVES U.I.T. GENÈVE

4. Following such enquiries, a detailed analysis was made of the assignments recorded in the Master Radio Frequency Record on 28 September 1959 after all modifications notified by Administrations by that date had been incorporated in the Record. In this connection, it should be noted that discussions relating to the transfer of some of the remaining out-of-band assignments are still proceeding and that some further cancellations of such assignments may be anticipated in the near future. Also some Administrations have recently sent, to the I.F.R.B., notices of assignments on in-band frequencies to replace out-of-band assignments; and if the Findings in respect of such notices permit the insertion of the assignments in the Master Record, the out-of-band assignments will be cancelled.

4.1 The results of this analysis showed that, excluding assignments on out-of-band frequencies*) which the Administration concerned has undertaken to operate on the basis of non-interference to services operating in conformity with the Frequency Allocation Table, there are 492 assignments recorded in the Master Record in the frequency bands between 3,950 kc/s (4,000 kc/s in Region 2) and 27,500 kc/s on frequencies which are not allocated to the notified type of Service.

4.2 The sub-division of these assignments by types of Service is given in Tables A and B below which, for information, also give the corresponding figures on 30 September 1955 and on 1 May 1959; and the distribution of the assignments, by types of Service, in the various frequency bands, is given in Annex 2. It will be seen from this latter Annex that there are very few out-of-band assignments remaining in the frequency bands above 13,200 kc/s.

4.3 A list of the assignments is given in Annex 3 to this report.

Table A

	30 Sep. 1955	1 May 1959	28 Sep. 1959
Total number of out-of-band assignments recorded in Aer R bands	2,727	294	114
" " " " " " OR "	1,707	298	81
" " " " " Mar "	6,478	394	187
" " " " " FX+other "	3,578	181	70
" " " " " BC "	1,137	47	40
TOTAL	15,627	1,214	492

*) The term "assignment on an out-of-band frequency" as used in this report, means an assignment on a frequency within a band which is not allocated to the class of station concerned under Chapter III of the Radio Regulations.

Table B

	30 Sep. 1955	1 May 1959	28 Sep. 1959
Total Aeronautical assignments recorded on out-of-band frequencies	3,128	72	15
" Maritime " " "	1,034	32	1
" Fixed " " "	10,673	871	367
" Broadcasting " "	182	76	60
" Miscellaneous " "	610	163	49
TOTAL	15,627	1,214	492

5. In addition to the assignments on out-of-band frequencies described in paragraph 4 above, there are 89 assignments recorded in the Master Record in the frequency bands between 3,950 kc/s (4,000 kc/s in Region 2) and 27,500 kc/s on frequencies which are allocated in the notified type of Service, but the emissions of which spread into an adjoining band which is not allocated to that Service; and for this reason may not satisfy the provisions of No. 89 of the Radio Regulations. This number does not include assignments of this type which the Administration concerned has undertaken to operate on the basis of non-interference to services to which the adjoining band is allocated.

5.1 A list of these assignments is given in Annex 4 to this report.

6. The out-of-band assignments described in para. 4 were already in the Master Record prior to the completion of the Final Adjustment Period. From that date the I.F.R.B., in view of the terms of the E.A.R.C. Agreement, has felt unable to accept for inclusion in the Master Record, any assignment notified on an out-of-band frequency. In consequence, 55 notices of assignments on out-of-band frequencies were returned to the notifying Administrations, and the Board presumes that these assignments have not been taken into use. In cases where the notice was accompanied by an undertaking that the assignment would be operated under the provisions of No. 88 of the Radio Regulations, the Board made a technical examination, and if this latter revealed that the Administration was likely to experience difficulty in observing this undertaking, the Administration was advised to seek an alternative in-band frequency.

7. In view of this procedure, the Board felt unable to enter in the Master Record assignments on frequencies which were not in accordance with Chapter III of the Radio Regulations which were notified as frequency usage information by Administrations which did not submit the information called for in No. 272 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement until after the completion of the

Final Adjustment Period (see Section II, paragraph 2.3., of the Report by the I.F.R.B. to the Administrative Radio Conference); and these were referred back to the notifying Administrations. Subsequent correspondence and discussions with the Administrations concerned resulted in the cancellation of a large number of these assignments or the modification of their characteristics to enable them to be operated, and recorded, under No. 88 of the Radio Regulations or similar provisions; but the Board has been informed that the 418 assignments listed in Annex 5 to this report, which have not been entered in the Master Record, are still in use. In the majority of the cases, the Administration concerned has informed the Board that the use of these assignments is temporary until a satisfactory in-band frequency can be found and, in some cases, the technical characteristics of the assignment have been modified so as to reduce the possibility of interference to other services operating on in-band frequencies, but not to a sufficient degree to enable the assignment to be operated under No. 88 of the Radio Regulations. It will be observed that a very large number of these assignments are to coast stations which are operating on frequencies allocated to ship stations.

8. In connection with the assignments described in para. 7, it should be mentioned that an analysis was made on 13 February 1958, of the assignments entered in the Supplementary Information to the Radio Frequency Record on behalf of the Administrations which had not, by that date, submitted frequency usage information, in accordance with No. 272 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement. This analysis indicated that no fewer than 5,380 assignments of the Administrations which later supplied frequency usage information for insertion in the Master Record appeared to represent operations which were not in accordance with Chapter III of the Radio Regulations. The reduction of this figure to the figure of 418 mentioned in paragraph 7 above shows the efforts which these Administrations have made to bring their assignments into conformity with the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations and associated provisions.

9. The great efforts made by Administrations to implement the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations for the bands between 3,950 kc/s (4,000 kc/s in Region 2) and 27,500 kc/s can be judged from the progressive reduction of the number of assignments on out-of-band frequencies recorded in the Master Record as shown in Table C below :

Table C

Date	Number of assignments recorded in Master Record	Assignments recorded on out-of-band frequencies	
		Number	% of total assignments
30 Sep. 1955	96,565	14,151	15.
31 Jan. 1957	93,375	4,369	4.7
31 Mar. 1958	98,880	1,164	1.2
1 May 1959	122,206	1,023	0.8
28 Sep. 1959	130,269	492	0.4

9.1 In this connection, it has to be noted that no comprehensive analysis of the assignments recorded in the Master Record was made until September 1955, but I.F.R.B. records show that, between 1 January 1953 and 30 September 1955, almost 16,000 assignments on out-of-band frequencies were cancelled in the exclusive Aeronautical Mobile and Maritime Mobile Service bands alone, and during this period a very large number of out-of-band assignments were also cancelled in the frequency bands allocated to other types of Service.

9.2 It has also to be noted that the figures given in Table C above differ slightly from those which were given in some I.F.R.B. "Progress Reports", since the latter, in addition to statistics relating to the frequency bands between 3,950 kc/s (4,000 kc/s in Region 2) and 27,500 kc/s, also included data relating to the frequency bands between 2,850 kc/s and 3,500 kc/s allocated exclusively to the Aeronautical Mobile Service. The total number of out-of-band assignments recorded in the latter bands, which was 2,450 on 30 September 1955 and 191 on 1 May 1959, has now been reduced to 52.

10. The Conference will no doubt wish to consider the future treatment to be accorded to assignments which are not in conformity with the provisions of Article III of the Radio Regulations in relation to the date which it may decide to establish for the bringing into force of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations for the bands between 3,950 kc/s (4,000 kc/s in Region 2) and 27,500 kc/s.

Annexes : 5

A N N E X 1

RESOLUTION No. 406 OF ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ATLANTIC CITY TABLE OF FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS BETWEEN 3,950 kc/s (4,000 kc/s IN REGION 2) AND 27,500 kc/s (cf. PV CA14/11, Doc. 2277/CA14 - June 1959)

The Administrative Council

in view of

Resolution No. 386 - Implementation of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations between 3,950 kc/s (4,000 kc/s Region 2) and 27,500 kc/s;

having examined

the reports by the I.F.R.B. on progress made in the implementation of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations - Documents Nos. 2147/CA14 (Circular-letter No. 2669/59/R of 16 February 1959) and 2225/CA14 (Circular-letter No. 2739/59/R of 27 May 1959);

having noted

according to these reports:

a) that, very substantial progress has been made by Administrations in bringing their frequency assignments into conformity with the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations;

b) that, however, there continue to exist out-of-band operations;

c) that, the I.F.R.B. is again taking up, with all the Administrations concerned, the question of the cancellation, or transfer, of the remaining out-of-band assignments in the bands between 3,950 kc/s (4,000 kc/s in Region 2) and 27,500 kc/s;

urges Administrations which continue to use assignments which are not in conformity with the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations:

1. to make every endeavour, prior to the opening of the Administrative Radio Conference, to cancel or to transfer such assignments into the appropriate frequency bands;

2. to advise the I.F.R.B. immediately

2.1 each adjustment of an out-of-band assignment has been completed; or

2.2 assignments, or the basic characteristics thereof, are modified or cease to be used;

requests the I.F.R.B.

to submit a comprehensive report on this question to the Administrative Radio Conference.

A N N E X E 2

Analyse des assignations inscrites dans le Fichier de référence des fréquences au 28 septembre 1959

A N N E X 2

Analysis of assignments recorded in the Master Radio Frequency Record as of 28 September 1959

A N E X O 2

Análisis de las asignaciones inscritas en el Registro básico de frecuencias radioeléctricas en 28 de septiembre de 1959

Bande (kc/s) / Band (kc/s) / Banda (kc/s)		Total des assignations / Total assignments / Total de asignaciones	Nombre des assignations hors-bande / Out-of-band assignments / Asignaciones fuera de banda									
			Aéronautique / Aeronautical / Aeronáutico (Aer)		Maritime / Maritime / Marítimo (Mar)		Fixe / Fixed / Fijo (FX)		Radiodiffusion / Broadcasting / Radiodifusión (BC)		Divers / Others / Otros (Div)	
			< 1 kW	>1 kW	< 1 kW	>1 kW	< 1 kW	>1 kW	< 1 kW	>1 kW	< 1 kW	>1 kW
3950-4000	FX BC (Reg 1, 3)	698	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4000-4063	FX	2721	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4063-4438	Mar	3518	-	-	-	-	47	2	-	-	-	2
4438-4650	FX Mob (exc. Aer)	6044	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4650-4700	Aer (R)	1311	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
4700-4750	Aer (OR)	1417	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
4750-4850	FX BC etc.	2172	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
4850-4995	FX BC Lnd	2901	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
4995-5005	SS	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5005-5060	FX BC	1086	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5060-5250	FX	5613	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
5250-5430	FX Lnd	3727	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5430-5450	Div	511	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5450-5480	Div	601	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
5480-5680	Aer (R)	2638	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	1	-
5680-5730	Aer (OR)	1261	-	-	-	-	13	1	-	-	22	-
5730-5950	FX	6441	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
5950-6200	BC	997	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
6200-6525	Mar	1941	1	-	-	-	34	1	3	4	1	5
6525-6685	Aer (R)	2098	-	-	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
6685-6765	AER (OR)	1907	-	-	-	-	19	2	-	-	1	-
6765-7000	FX	6250	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
7000-7100	AT	34	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	-
7100-7150	AT (Reg 2) / BC AT (Reg 1, 3)	114	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7150-7300	AT (Reg 2) / BC (Reg 1, 3)	458	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
7300-8195	FX	15321	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-
8195-8815	Mar	2298	1	-	-	-	44	7	-	-	2	1
8815-8965	Aer (R)	1106	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
8965-9040	Aer (OR)	1175	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	1	-	-
9040-9500	FX	4475	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	1	-
9500-9775	BC	1013	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-
9775-9995	FX	1646	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-
9995-10005	SS	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10005-10100	Aer (R)	577	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
10100-11175	FX	5671	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11175-11275	Aer (OR)	1210	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
11275-11400	Aer (R)	584	-	-	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	-
11400-11700	FX	2032	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
11700-11975	BC	877	-	-	-	-	5	11	-	-	-	-
11975-12330	FX	2090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
12330-13200	Mar	1924	-	1	-	-	2	17	-	-	2	-
13200-13260	Aer (OR)	959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13260-13360	Aer (R)	506	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13360-14000	FX	3296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14000-14350	AT	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14350-14990	FX	2797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14990-15010	SS	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15010-15100	Aer (OR)	934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
15100-15450	BC	775	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15450-16460	FX	3533	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16460-17360	Mar	1341	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
17360-17700	FX	1279	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17700-17900	BC	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17900-17970	Aer (R)	446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17970-18030	Aer (OR)	837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18030-19990	FX	3949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
19990-20010	SS	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20010-21000	FX	1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21000-21450	AT	50	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
21450-21750	BC	382	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21750-21850	FX	234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21850-22000	AX Aer (R)	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22000-22720	Mar	851	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22720-23200	FX	710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23200-23350	AX Aer (OR)	227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23350-24990	FX FB	1940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24990-25010	SS	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25010-25600	FX Mob (exc. Aer)	689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25600-26100	BC	222	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26100-27500	FX. Mob (exc. Aer)	3138	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Totaux / Totals / Totales	130269	12	3	1	-	306	61	13	47	37	12

ANNEXE 3 ANNEX 3 ANEXO 3

ASSIGNATIONS HORS-BANDE INSCRITES AU FICHIER DE REFERENCE DES FREQUENCES

OUT-OF-BAND ASSIGNMENTS RECORDED IN THE MASTER RADIO FREQUENCY RECORD

ASIGNACIONES FUERA DE BANDA INSCRITAS EN EL REGISTRO BÁSICO DE FRECUENCIAS

Bande Band Banda	Fré-quence Fre-quency Fre-cuencia (kc/s)	Nom de la station d'émission Name of transmitting station Nombre de la estación transmisora	Pays Coun-try País	Classe de station Class of station Clase de estación	Classe et largeur de bande d'émis-sion Class and bandwidth of emission Tipo y an-chura de banda de emisión	Puis-sance Power Poten-cia (kW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mar	4067,5	MATAMOROS TAM	MEX	FX CO	6A3	0,25
	4069	CAMAGUEY	CUB	FX FB CO	0,1A1	0,5
	4076	MORON	CUB	FX CO	0,1A1	0,5
	4077,5	TAYOLTITA DGO	MEX	FX CO	0,1A1	1
	4080	MAZATLAN SIN	MEX	FX CP	0,1A1	0,5
	4081	NUEVITAS	CUB	FX CO	0,1A1	0,5
	4085	TAYOLTITA DGO	MEX	FX CP	6A13	0,5
	4086	HABANA	CUB	FX CO	0,1A1	0,5
	4090	NAVOJOA SON	MEX	FX CP	0,1A1	1
	4092,5	PACHUCA HGO	MEX	FX CO	0,1A1	0,25
	4095	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CP	6A13	1
	4097	S JACINTO	SLV	FX CP CO	6A3	0,3
	4100	ZIHUATANEJO GRO	MEX	FX CP	0,1A1	0,5
	4107,5	COL COAHUILA SON	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,25
	4107,5	COL GUTIERREZ BCAL	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,25
	4107,5	MEXICALI BC	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,25
	4112	HABANA	CUB	FX CO	0,1A1	0,5
	4155	CHITTAGONG	PAK	FC CO	1A1	5
	4155	KARACHI	PAK	FC CO	1A1	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mar	4156	HOLGUIN	CUB	FX FB CO	0,1A1	0,5
	4162	HABANA	CUB	FX CO	0,1A1	0,25
	4166	GARDIZ	AFG	FX CP	6A123	0,5
	4166	MAZAR I SHARIF	AFG	FX CP	6A123	0,5
	4166	GUADALAJARA JL	MEX	FX CP	0,1A1	0,5
	4166,6	SALINA CRUZ OAX	MEX	FX CP	0,1A1	0,5
	4193	HERAT	AFG	FX CP	6A123	0,5
	4193	KABOUL	AFG	FX CP	6A123	5
					6A13 F1	1
	4193	KHOST MATON	AFG	FX CP	6A123	0,5
	4194	COLUMBIA	CUB	FX FB CO	0,1A1	0,5
	4195	MAIMANA	AFG	FX CP	6A123	0,5
	4200	LA PAZ BC	MEX	FX CO	0,1A1	0,25
	4202	DAIZINGUI	AFG	FX CP	6A123	0,5
	4207	HABANA	CUB	FX CO	0,1A1	0,5
	4220	VILLAHERMOSA TAB	MEX	FX FS CO	0,1A1	0,25
	4225	KARACHI	PAK	FX CO	0,1A1	1,4
					1,2F1	
	4226	S CLARA	CUB	FX CO	0,1A1	0,5
	4231	TRINIDAD	CUB	FX CO	0,1A1	0,5
	4250	MELILLA	URG	AX CV OT	6A123	0,25
	4285	ACAPULCO GRO	MEX	FX CP	6A13	0,5
	4293	MATAMOROS TAM	MEX	FX CO	0,1A1	1
	4293	MAZATLAN SIN	MEX	FX CO	0,1A1	1
	4335	LA LIMA	HND	FX CP	6A13 1F1	0,5
					6A3	0,2
	4335	PT CASTILLA	HND	FX CP	6A13 1F1	0,5
	4335	TELA	HND	FX CP	6A13 1F1	0,5
					6A3	0,2
	4370	MAURIPUR	PAK	FX CO	0,1A1	1
	4405	EL CENTRO TAM	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,25
	4405	EL CRUCERO TAM	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,25
	4405	MATAMOROS TAM	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,25
	4405	S PEDRO TAM	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,25
	4411,7	TAMPICO TAM	MEX	FX CP	0,1A1	0,5
	4425	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CV	6A13	0,5
FX Mob (exc. Aer)	4475		PHL	MA CV	0,1A1	0,1
	4495	LIPA	PHL	FA CO	6A3	0,25
Aer (R)	4655	LA LIMA	HND	FX	6A3	1
	4655	TELA	HND	FX	6A3	1
	4655	CD JUAREZ CHIH	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,25
	4655	OROQUIETA	PHL	FX CP	0,1A1	0,05
	4665	TACLOBAN	PHL	FX CP	0,1A1	0,45
	4669	EN ISLA VER	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,25
	4669	EN TUXTLILLA VER	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,25
	4669	LOMA BONITA OAX	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,25
	4669	VERACRUZ VER	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aer (R)	4675	NAGA	PHL	FX CV	0,1A1	0,05
	4680	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CP	0,1A1	0,5
	4685	BALER QUEZON	PHL	FX CP	0,1A1	0,05
	4685	BURDEOS QUEZON	PHL	FX CP	0,1A1	0,05
	4685	CASIGURAN	PHL	FX CP	0,1A1	0,08
	4685	INFANTA QUEZON	PHL	FX CP	0,1A1	0,08
	4685	POLILLO QUEZON	PHL	FX CP	0,1A1	0,08
	4687,5	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CP	0,1A1	1
	4695	PESHAWAR	PAK	FX CO	0,1A1	0,1
	4695	QUETTA	PAK	FX CO	0,1A1	0,1
	4695	RAWALPINDI	PAK	FX CO	0,1A1	0,1
	4695	CATUBIG SAMAR	PHL	FX CP	0,1A1	0,05
	4695	GAMAY SAMAR	PHL	FX CP	0,1A1	0,05
	4695	ORAS SAMAR	PHL	FX CP	0,1A1	0,05
Aer (OR)	4710	TONCONTIN	HND	AX	6A13	0,2
	4710	CD VICTORIA TAM	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,25
	4710	MATAMOROS TAM	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,25
	4710	S FERNANDO TAM	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,25
	4725	APARRI	PHL	FX CP	0,1A1	0,45
	4725	CAPIZ	PHL	FX CP	0,1A1	0,45
FX BC etc.	4820	RAWALPINDI	PAK	FX FB CO	6A13	0,3
	4845	PNT DELGADA	AZR	BC	15A3	1
	4865	PNT DELGADA	AZR	BC	15A3	1
	4880	PNT DELGADA	AZR	BC	15A3	1
FX	5087	KABOUL	AFG	BC	10A3	7,5
	5087,5		PAK	ML CO	6A13	0,01
	5110		BOL	ML CV	6A13	0,05
FX FB	5275	LA CEIBA	HND	FA CO	6A13	0,3
	5275	S PEDRO SULA	HND	FA CO	6A13	0,3
	5275	TONCONTIN	HND	FA CO	6A13	0,3
Div.	5455	ARTIGAS	URG	AX CV OT	6A123	0,5
	5455	BELLA UNION	URG	AX CV OT	6A123	0,5
	5455	CARRASCO	URG	AX CV OT	6A123	0,5
	5455	COLONIA	URG	AX CV OT	6A123	0,5
	5455	DURAZNO	URG	AX CV OT	6A123	0,5
	5455	LAGUNA SAUCE	URG	AX CV OT	6A123	0,5
	5455	MELO	URG	AX CV OT	6A123	0,5
	5455	MERCEDES	URG	AX CV OT	6A123	0,5
	5455	PASO DE TOROS	URG	AX CV OT	6A123	0,5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Div.	5455	PAYSANDU	URG	AX CV OT	6A123	0,5
	5455	RIVERA	URG	AX CV OT	6A123	0,5
	5455	SALTO	URG	AX CV OT	6A123	0,5
	5455	TACUAREMBO	URG	AX CV OT	6A123	0,5
	5455	TREINTA Y TRES	URG	AX CV OT	6A123	0,5
	5460	MEXICALI BC	MEX	FX CP	6A3	1
	5460	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CP	0,1A1	1
	5465	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CO	6A3	0,5
	5465	PNT DEL ESTE	URG	FX CP	6A123 F1	0,5
	5470	CERRITO	URG	FX CP	6A123 F1	0,5
Aer (R)	5485	CAPT PARALLADA	URG	AX OT CO	6A123	0,4
	5485	CARRASCO	URG	AX OT CO	6A123	0,4
	5485	MONTEVIDEO	URG	AX OT CO	6A123	0,4
	5485	MONTEVIDEO CPT B LANZA	URG	AX OT CO	6A123	0,4
	5485	PANDO GENERAL ARTIGAS	URG	AX OT CO	6A123	0,4
	5500	KABOUL	AFG	FA	6A3	0,35
	5530	KABOUL	AFG	FX CP	6A13 F1	1
	5582,5	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CP	3A3	1
	5587,5	BAMBAN	PHL	FX CO	0,1A1	0,08
	5587,5	BAYOMBONG	PHL	FX CO	0,1A1	0,08
	5587,5	CAMP HOLMES	PHL	FX CO	0,1A1	0,08
	5587,5	GAMU	PHL	FX CO	0,1A1	0,08
	5587,5	TUGUEGARAO	PHL	FX CO	0,1A1	0,08
	5590	BALKH	AFG	FX CP	6A13	0,25
	5590	DAIZINGUI	AFG	FX CP	6A123	0,5
	5590	FAIZABAD BADAK	AFG	FX CP	6A13	0,25
	5590	FARAH	AFG	FX CP	6A13	0,25
	5590	GARDIZ	AFG	FX CP	6A123	0,5
	5590	HERAT	AFG	FX CP	6A123	0,5
	5590	JALALABAD	AFG	FX CP	6A13	0,25
	5590	KANDAHAR	AFG	FX CP	6A13	0,25
	5590	KHANABAD	AFG	FX CP	6A13	0,25
	5590	KHOST MATON	AFG	FX CP	6A123	0,5
	5590	MAZAR I SHARIF	AFG	FX CP	6A123	0,5
	5590	PUL I KHUMRI	AFG	FX CP	6A13	0,25
	5607,5	CEBU	PHL	FX CO	0,1A1	0,4
	5607,5	ILOILO	PHL	FX CO	0,1A1	0,4
	5607,5	TAGBILARAN	PHL	FX CO	0,1A1	0,08
	5625	CABANATUAN	PHL	FX CO	1A1	0,08
	5625	CAMP MAKABULOS	PHL	FX CO	1A1	0,08
	5625	ILOILO	PHL	FX CP	0,1A1	0,4
	5625	MALOLOS	PHL	FX CO	1A1	0,08
	5625	S FERNANDO PAM	PHL	FX CO	1A1	0,08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aer (OR)	5690	TAMPICO TAM	MEX	FX CV	0,1A1	0,5
	5690	TUXPAN VER	MEX	FX CV	0,1A1	0,5
	5690	COLONIA	URG	AX CV OT FA OT	6A123	0,08
	5690	MONTEVIDEO	URG	AX CV OT FA OT	6A123	0,5
	5692,25	APOLO	BOL	FA CV	6A13	0,1
	5692,25	ASCENCION GUARAYOS	BOL	FA CV	6A13	0,1
	5692,25	CAMIRI	BOL	FA CV	6A13	0,3
	5692,25	COBIJA	BOL	FA CV	6A13	0,3
	5692,25	COCHABAMBA	BOL	FA CV	6A13	0,5
	5692,25	GUAYARAMERIN	BOL	FA CV	6A13	0,1
	5692,25	LA PAZ	BOL	FA CV	6A13	0,5
	5692,25	MAGDALENA	BOL	FA CV	6A13	0,1
	5692,25	POTOSI	BOL	FA CV	6A13	0,1
	5692,25	RIBERALTA	BOL	FA CV	6A13	0,1
	5692,25	RURRENABAQUE	BOL	FA CV	6A13	0,1
	5692,25	S ANA	BOL	FA CV	6A13	0,1
	5692,25	S BORJA	BOL	FA CV	6A13	0,1
	5692,25	S IGNACIO DE MOJOS	BOL	FA CV	6A13	0,1
	5692,25	S JAVIER	BOL	FA CV	6A13	0,1
	5692,25	S JOAQUIN	BOL	FA CV	6A13	0,1
	5692,25	SUCRE	BOL	FA CV	6A13	0,3
	5692,25	TARIJA	BOL	FA CV	6A13	0,1
	5692,25	TRINIDAD	BOL	FA CV	6A13	0,3
	5692,25	UNCIA	BOL	FA CV	6A13	0,1
	5692,25	VALLE GRANDE	BOL	FA CV	6A13	0,1
	5692,25	YACUIBA	BOL	FA CV	6A13	0,3
	5692,5	PANTITLAN DF	MEX	FX CV	0,1A1	1,2
	5698	PRADO MONTEVID	URG	FX CO	6A13	1
	5700	CONCEPCION	BOL	FX CP CO	6A13	0,08
	5700	MAZATLAN SIN	MEX	FX CO	0,1A1	0,5
	5700	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CO	0,1A1	0,5
	5700	TAMPICO TAM	MEX	FX CO	0,1A1	0,5
	5705	ILAGAN ISABELA	PHL	FX CP	0,1A1	0,08
	5712	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CO	6A3	0,5
	5715	S SALVADOR	SLV	FX CV	6A3	1
	5720	CHIHUAHUA CHIH	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,25
FX	5870	KABOUL	AFG	FA CO	2A12	0,25
	5875	TEGUCIGALPA	HND	BC	10A3	0,3
	5920	TEGUCIGALPA	HND	BC	10A3	0,3
BC	5955	HERMOSILLO SON	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BC	5964	CUERNAVACA MOR	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,5
	5964	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,5
	5964	TAXCO GRO	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,5
	5970	PT PENASCO SON	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,5
	5970	TIJUANA BC	MEX	FX CP	6A3	0,5
	5970	SALTO	URG	FX CP	6A123 2F1	0,5
	5981	ACAPULCO GRO	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,25
	5981	CHILPANCINGO GRO	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,25
	5981	IGUALA GRO	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,25
	5981	TIERRA COLORADA GRO	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,25
	5983	PINAR DEL RIO	CUB	FX FB CO	0,1A1	0,5
	5993	COLUMBIA	CUB	FX FB CO	6A13	0,5
	6004	JALALABAD	AFG	FX CO	6A13	0,25
	6004	MAZAR I SHARIF	AFG	FX CO	6A123	0,5
Mar	6235	KARACHI	PAK	BC	20A3	50
	6249	CHITTAGONG	PAK	FC CO	1A1	5
	6249	KARACHI	PAK	FC CO	1A1	5
	6252	GARDIZ	AFG	FX CP	6A123	0,5
	6260	ACAPULCO GRO	MEX	FX CP	6A3	0,5
	6260	I MARGARITA BC	MEX	FX CP	6A3	0,5
	6260	MANZANILLO COL	MEX	FX CP	6A3	0,5
	6260	MAZATLAN SIN	MEX	FX CP	6A3	0,5
	6260	CHITTAGONG	PAK	FC CO	1A1	5
	6260	KARACHI	PAK	FC CO	1A1	5
	6300	C HAITIEN	HTI	BC	20A3	0,1
	6300	ENSENADA BC	MEX	FC CO	6A3	0,5
	6300	GUADALAJARA JL	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,5
	6300	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,5
	6310	C HAITIEN	HTI	BC	20A3	0,1
	6335	ALVARADO VER	MEX	FX CP	6A13	0,5
	6335	CD OBREGON SON	MEX	FX FB CP	6A13	0,5
	6335	COLIMA COL	MEX	FX CP	6A13	0,5
	6335	CORDOBA VER	MEX	FX CP	6A13	0,5
	6335	GUADALAJARA JL	MEX	FX CP	6A13	0,5
	6335	GUAYMAS SON	MEX	FX FB CP	6A13	0,5
	6335	HERMOSILLO SON	MEX	FX FB CP	6A13	0,5
	6335	HUAJUAPAN LEON OAX	MEX	FX CP	6A13	0,5
	6335	MAZATLAN SIN	MEX	FX CP	6A13	0,5
	6335	PUEBLA PUE	MEX	FX CP	6A13	0,5
	6335	S ANDRES TUXTLA VER	MEX	FX FB CP	6A13	0,5
	6335	SANTIAGO TUXTLA VER	MEX	FX FB CP	6A13	0,5
	6335	SONOITA SON	MEX	FX FB CP	6A13	0,5
	6335	TEPIC NAY	MEX	FX CP	6A13	0,5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mar	6340	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CP	6A13	0,5
	6340	TIJUANA BC	MEX	FX CP	6A13	0,5
	6345	MATAMOROS TAM	MEX	FX CP	6A13	0,5
	6345	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CP	6A13	0,5
	6360	LISBOA	POR	BC	15A3	100
	6374	LISBOA	POR	BC	15A3	100
	6380	CHITTAGONG	PAK	FX CP	6A13	4
	6385	TUNIS	TUN	FX CO	0,3A1	0,4
	6406	PT AU PRINCE	HTI	BC	20A3	0,1
	6440	KABOUL	AFG	FA	6A3	0,35
	6468	TRIPOLI	LBY	FX CP	6A23	0,4
	6486	KARACHI	PAK	FC CO	0,1A1 6A3	3,5
	6493,5	GUADALAJARA JL	MEX	FX CP	6A13	0,5
	6500	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CP	6A13	0,5
	6509,5	KABOUL	AFG	BC	10A3	50
	6520	MAIMANA	AFG	FX CP	6A123	0,5
Aer (R)	6530	FAIZABAD BADAK	AFG	FX CP	6A13	0,25
	6530	FARAH	AFG	FX CP	6A13	0,25
	6530	GARDIZ	AFG	FX CP	6A123	0,5
	6530	JALALABAD	AFG	FX CP	6A13	0,25
	6530	KANDAHAR	AFG	FX CP	6A13	0,25
	6530	KHANABAD	AFG	FX CP	6A13	0,25
	6530	KHOST MATON	AFG	FX CP	6A123	0,5
	6530	MAZAR I SHARIF	AFG	FX CP	6A123	0,5
	6530	PUL I KHUMRI	AFG	FX CP	6A13	0,25
	6535	S ROSALIA BC	MEX	FX CP	6A13	0,5
	6580	MAIMANA	AFG	FX CP	6A123	0,5
	6612	ILOPANGO	SLV	AX CV	6A13	0,3
	6662,5	ACAPULCO GRO	MEX	FX CV	6A13	0,3
	6662,5	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CV	6A13	0,3
	6662,5	PUEBLA PUE	MEX	FX CV	6A13	0,3
	6669	KHANABAD	AFG	FX CP	6A13	0,25
	6670		PHL	MS CO	2,1A12	0,2
	6680	CARILLO PT QR	MEX	FX CP	6A13	0,5
Aer (OR)	6690	KABOUL	AFG	FA	2A12	0,35
	6690	BEYROUTH	LBN	AX CO	0,1A1	0,5
	6695	CERRITO	URG	FX CP	6A123 2F1	5
	6710	DURANGO DGO	MEX	FX CO	6A13	0,5
	6710	GUADALAJARA JL	MEX	FX CO	6A13	0,5
	6710	HUAUCHINANGO PUE	MEX	FX CO	6A13	0,3
	6710	OCOTLAN JAL	MEX	FX CO	6A13	0,5
	6710	POZA RICA VER	MEX	FX CO	6A13	0,3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aer (OR)	6710	TEZIUTLAN PUE	MEX	FX CO	6A13	0,3
	6715	OPON CEBU	PHL	FX CO	0,1A1	0,3
	6720	VERACRUZ VER	MEX	FX CP	6A13	0,5
	6728	ACAPULCO GRO	MEX	FX CV	6A13	0,5
	6728	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CV	6A13	0,5
	6732,5	MANILA HEIGHTS	PHL	FX CP	6A13 1,7F12	10
	6735	TEGUCIGALPA	HND	FX CO	6A3	0,1
	6750	ACAPULCO GRO	MEX	FX CO	6A13	0,5
	6750	MEXICALI BC	MEX	FX CO	6A13	0,5
	6750	V CUAUHTEMOC VER	MEX	FX CO	6A13	0,5
	6750	CAVITE	PHL	FX CO	0,1A1	0,3
	6755	COLIMA COL	MEX	FX CO	6A13	0,5
	6755	MATAMOROS TAM	MEX	FX CO	6A13	0,5
	6760	MANILA	PHL	FX CP	0,1A1	0,3
FX	6875		ARS	ML CV	6A3	0,05
	6900	KABOUL	AFG	FA CO	6A3	0,1
AT	7010	KABOUL	AFG	FB ML CO	6A13	1
	7010	MESHED	IRN	AX CP	0,1A1	1
	7010	KARACHI	PAK	BC	20A3	50
	7018	PNT DELGADA	AZR	BC	15A3	1
	7049	LISBOA	POR	BC	15A3	100
	7096,6	KARACHI	PAK	BC	20A3	50
AT (Reg.2) BC AT (Reg.1,3)	7100	KABOUL	AFG	FA CO	6A13	0,15
AT (Reg.2) BC (Reg. 1, 3)	7240	TACLOBAN	PHL	FX CP	0,1A1	0,45
FX	7310	KABOUL	AFG	FA CO	6A13	1
	7320	DAVENTRY	G	BC	10A3	100
	7320	RAMPISHAM	G	BC	10A3	100
	7320	SKELTON	G	BC	10A3	100
	7320	WOOFFERTON	G	BC	10A3	100
	7612,5	MEXICO DF	MEX	FB CP	6A13	1
	7900	KABOUL	AFG	FA	6A3	1
	8000	KABOUL	AFG	FB ML CO	6A13	0,1
Mar	8210	HERMOSILLO SON	MEX	FX CV	0,1A1	0,25
	8210	MERIDA YUC	MEX	FX CV	0,1A1	0,25
	8210	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CV	0,1A1	0,25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mar	8210	MINATITLAN VER	MEX	FX CV	0,1A1	0,25
	8220	MAZATLAN SIN	MEX	FX CV	6A13	1,2
	8220	MEXICALI BC	MEX	FX CV	6A13	1,2
	8230	CHITTAGONG	PAK	AX OT	1A1	0,5
	8230	DACCA	PAK	AX OT	1A1	0,5
	8230	KARACHI	PAK	AX OT	1A1	0,5
	8265	I MARGARITA BC	MEX	FX CO FC CO	6A13	0,5
	8265	MAZATLAN SIN	MEX	FX CO FC CO	6A13	0,5
	8272,5	I MUJERES QR	MEX	FX CO	6A13	0,5
	8272,5	VERACRUZ VER	MEX	FX CO	6A13	0,5
	8280	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CV	6A13	1
	8280	MINATITLAN VER	MEX	FX CV	6A13	1
	8280	SALINA CRUZ OAX	MEX	FX CV	6A13	1
	8300	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CP	0,1A1	0,5
	8300	KARACHI	PAK	FC CO	0,1A1	3
	8306	ENSENADA BC	MEX	FC CV	6A3	0,25
	8327	TAPACHULA CHIS	MEX	FX CP	0,1A1	0,5
	8340	EL SALTO DGO	MEX	FX CO	0,1A1	0,25
	8365	GUADALAJARA JL	MEX	FX CO	6A3	1
	8375	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CO	0,1A1	1
	8523	KABOUL	AFG	FA CO	2A12	1
	8530	PRADO MONTEVID	URG	FX CO	6A13	1
	8550	MELILLA	URG	AX CV OT	6A123	0,12
	8550	SARANDI DEL YI	URG	AX CV OT	6A3	0,05
	8600	KARACHI	PAK	FX CP	6A13	3
	8605	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,5
	8605	KARACHI	PAK	AX OT	1A1	0,5
	8615	TIJUANA BC	MEX	FX CP	0,1A1	1,5
	8645	VILLAHERMOSA TAB	MEX	FX CO	6A3	0,5
	8660	FT ABAD MANILA	PHL	FC CO	2A12 6A3	0,4
	8670	PRADO MONTEVID	URG	FX CO	6A13	0,45
	8680	ARTIGAS	URG	FX CP	6A123	0,5
	8680	DURAZNO	URG	FX CP	6A123	0,5
	8680	FLORIDA	URG	FX CP	6A123	0,5
	8680	MELO	URG	FX CP	6A123	0,5
	8680	MERCEDES	URG	FX CP	6A123	0,5
	8680	MINAS	URG	FX CP	6A123	0,5
	8680	MONTEVIDEO	URG	FX CP	6A123 2F1	0,5
	8680	PAYSANDU	URG	FX CP	6A123	0,5
	8680	PNT DEL ESTE	URG	FX CP	6A123	0,5
	8680	ROCHA	URG	FX CP	6A123	0,5
	8680	SALTO	URG	FX CP	6A123 2F1	0,5
	8680	TACUAREMBO	URG	FX CP	6A123	0,5
	8680	TREINTA Y TRES	URG	FX CP	6A123	0,5
	8680	TRINIDAD	URG	FX CP	6A123	0,5
	8685	MERIDA YUC	MEX	FX CP	0,1A1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mar	8725	KARACHI	PAK	FX CP	6A13	4
	8750	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CP	6A13	5
	8750	KARACHI	PAK	FX CP	6A23	3,5
	8805	MERIDA YUC	MEX	FX CV	6A13	1
	8805	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CV	6A13	1
	8805	VILLAHERMOSA TAB	MEX	FX CV	6A13	1
Aer (R)	8824	BEGUIO	PHL	FX CO	1A1	0,4
	8830	ALVARO OBREGON TAB	MEX	FX CO	0,1A1	1
	8905	CATBALOGAN	PHL	FX CP	1A1	0,45
	8910	LEGASPI	PHL	FX CP	1A1	0,45
	8920	MCKINLEY RIZAL	PHL	AX CO	0,1A1	0,3
	8960	TUXTLA GUTIER REZ CHIS	MEX	FX CO	0,1A1	0,5
	8965	MCKINLEY RIZAL	PHL	AX CO	1,7F1	3
Aer (OR)	8975	MELILLA	URG	AX CV OT CV FA OT	6A123	0,25
	8995	MCKINLEY RIZAL	PHL	AX CO	1A1	3
	9009	TEL AVIV	ISR	BC	6A3	7,5
	9015	CD MANTE TAM	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,5
	9015	MATAMOROS TAM	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,5
	9015	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,5
	9015	MONTERREY NL	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,5
	9022,5	MANILA HEIGHTS	PHL	FX CP	6A13 1,7 F12	10
FX	9210	LEOPOLDVILLE	CGO	BC	10A3/	20
				FX CP	6A3/	0,25
				FX CP	A1	0,4
	9235	HABANA	CUB	BC	10A3	1
	9362	HABANA	CUB	BC	10A3	1
	9380	LEOPOLDVILLE	CGO	BC	10A3	20
	9410	DAVENTRY	G	BC	10A3	100
	9410	RAMPISHAM	G	BC	10A3	100
	9410	SKELTON	G	BC	10A3	100
	9420		ARS	ML CV	6A3	0,05
	9484	KARACHI	PAK	BC	20A3	50
BC	9705	NOVOJOA SON	MEX	FX CP	0,1A1	1
	9718,1	KABOUL	AFG	FX CP	6A123	5
	9720	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CO	6A3	1,5
	9728	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,5
	9735	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CV	6A3	1
	9745	MATAMOROS TAM	MEX	FX CO	6A3	1
	9755	MERIDA YUC	MEX	FX CO	6A13	1
	9765	I CONTOY QR	MEX	FX CO	6A13	0,5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FX	9823	HABANA	CUB	BC	10A3	1
	9825	DAVENTRY	G	BC	10A3	100
	9825	RAMPISHAM	G	BC	10A3	100
	9825	SKELTON	G	BC	10A3	100
	9825	WOOFFERTON	G	BC	10A3	100
	9915	DAVENTRY	G	BC	10A3	100
	9915	SKELTON	G	BC	10A3	100
	9915	WOOFFERTON	G	BC	10A3	100
Aer (R)	10025	MCKINLEY RIZAL	PHL	AX CO	1A1	3
	10032,5	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CV	6A3	0,5
	10070	LA LIMA	HND	FX	6A13 F1	3
Aer (OR)	11194,03	MERIDA YUC	MEX	FX CP	0,1A1	5
	11210	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CO	6A3	2,5
	11230	PACHUCA HGO	MEX	FX CO	6A3	1
	11245	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CO	0,1A1	1,5
	11260	MAZATLAN SIN	MEX	FX CO	6A3	1
Aer (R)	11285	EMPALME SON	MEX	FX CV	0,1A1	1
	11285	GUADALAJARA JL	MEX	FX CV	0,1A1	1
	11285	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CV	0,1A1	1
	11285	NOGALES SON	MEX	FX CV	0,1A1	1
	11295	CEBU	PHL	AX CV	1A1	0,4
	11295	LAOAG	PHL	AX CV	1A1	0,4
	11295	MANILA	PHL	AX CV	1A1	0,4
	11356	MCKINLEY RIZAL	PHL	AX CO	1A1	3
	11356	CARRASCO	URG	AX CV OT	6A13	0,37
	11370	CERRITO	URG	FX CP	6A123 2F1	5
	11394	CARRASCO	URG	AX CV OT FA OT	6A13	5
FX	11650	KARACHI	PAK	BC	20A3	50
	11674	KARACHI	PAK	BC	20A3	50
	11677,5	KABOUL	AFG	BC	10A3	7,5
	11680	DAVENTRY	G	BC	10A3	100
	11680	SKELTON	G	BC	10A3	100
	11680	WOOFFERTON	G	BC	10A3	100
	11682,5	KABOUL	AFG	BC	10A3	50
BC	11728,15	MERIDA YUC	MEX	FX CP	0;1A1	5
	11740	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CO	6A3	1,5
	11785	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CP	0,1A1	2,5
	11855	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CO	6A13	1,5
	11910	I MUJERES QR	MEX	FX CV	0,1A1	1,2
	11910	MERIDA YUC	MEX	FX CV	0,1A1	1,2
	11910	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CV	0;1A1	1,2
	11915	CARRASCO	URG	AX CV OT	6A13	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BC	11930	MATAMOROS TAM	MEX	FX CV	6A3	1
	11930	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CV	6A3	1
	11930	MONTERREY NL	MEX	FX CV	6A3	1
	11930	TORREON COAH	MEX	FX CV	6A3	1
	11935	MELILLA	URG	AX CV OT	6A123	0,25
	11967	CHIHUAHUA CHIH	MEX	FX CO	6A13	5
	11967	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CO	6A13	5
	11967	VERACRUZ VER	MEX	FX CO	6A13	5
FX	11995	LISBOA	POR	BC	15A3	100
	12040	DAVENTRY	G	BC	10A3	100
	12040	RAMPISHAM	G	BC	10A3	100
	12040	SKELTON	G	BC	10A3	100
	12040	WOOFFERTON	G	BC	10A3	100
	12095	DAVENTRY	G	BC	10A3	100
	12095	RAMPISHAM	G	BC	10A3	100
	12095	SKELTON	G	BC	10A3	100
	12095	WOOFFERTON	G	BC	10A3	100
Mar	12365	MEXICO DF	MEX	FC CV	6A13	0,25
	12395	TIJUANA BC	MEX	FX CP	6A13	1,5
	12480	BELEM TAM	MEX	FX CP	0,1A1	1,2
	12480	CD MADERO TAMS	MEX	FX CV	0,1A1	1,2
	12480	MINATITLAN	MEX	FX CV	0,1A1	1,2
	12480	SALINA CRUZ OAX	MEX	FX CV	0,1A1	1,2
	12505	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CV	0,1A1	1,5
	12517,5	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CO	6A3	2,5
	12595	NAVOJOA SON	MEX	FX CP	0,1A1	2,5
	12620	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CP	6A13	5
	12620	PESHAWAR	PAK	FX CO	0,1A1	0,1
	12620	RAWALPINDI	PAK	FX CO	0,1A1	0,1
	12650	MEXICALI	MEX	FX CP	6A13	2,5
	12680	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CO	6A13	1,5
	12776	MCKINLEY RIZAL	PHL	FA CO	1A1	3
	12818	ALMAZA	EGY	FX CO	0,5A1	1,5
	12830		MEX	ML CO	6A123	1
	12830	CERRITO	URG	FX CP	6A123 2F1	5
	12870	MERIDA YUC	MEX	FX CV	6A13	1,2
	12987	NAVOJOA SON	MEX	FX CP	6A13	2,5
	13043	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CP	6A13	2,5
	13165	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CP	6A3	10
Aer (OR)	15050	LISBOA	POR	BC	20A3	100
	15070	DAVENTRY	G	BC	10A3	100
	15070	RAMPISHAM	G	BC	10A3	100
	15070	SKELTON	G	BC	10A3	100
BC	15380	CERRITO	URG	FX CP	6A123 2F1	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mar	16508 16508 16602 16602 16784 17010 17115 17150 17274 17300	CHITTAGONG KARACHI CHITTAGONG KARACHI MEXICO DF MCKINLEY RIZAL MCKINLEY RIZAL ELISABETHVILLE MCKINLEY RIZAL PANTITLAN	PAK PAK PAK PAK MEX PHL PHL CGO PHL MEX	FC CO FC CO FC CO FC CO FX CP AX CO AX CO FX CP FA CO FA CV	6A123 6A123 1A1 1A1 3A3 1A1 1A1 6A13 1A1 6A13	15 15 5 5 5 3 3 3 3 2,5
FX	18640	KABOUL	AFG	FX CP BC	6A123 10A3	5
AT	21155 21215	SAIGON SAIGON	VTN VTN	FX CP FX CP	6A13 F1 6A13 F1	15 15
FX Mob. (exc.Aer)	26250	TEGUCIGALPA	HND	BC	10A3	0,5

ANNEXE 4 ANNEX 4 ANEXO 4

ASSIGNATIONS INSCRITES AU FICHIER DE REFERENCE DES FREQUENCES ET DONT L'EMISSION EMPIETE SUR UNE BANDE ADJACENTE NON ATTRIBUEE A LA CLASSE DE STATION INTERESSEE

ASSIGNMENTS RECORDED IN THE MASTER RADIO FREQUENCY RECORD, THE EMISSIONS OF WHICH SPREAD INTO AN ADJOINING BAND, NOT ALLOCATED TO THE CLASS OF STATION CONCERNED

ASIGNACIONES INSCRITAS EN EL REGISTRO BÁSICO DE FRECUENCIAS CUYAS EMISIONES SE SUPERPONEN EN LA BANDA ADYACENTE QUE NO ES ATRIBUIDA A LA CLASE DE ESTACIÓN EN CUESTIÓN

Fréquence Frequency Frecuencia (kc/s)	Nom de la station d'émission Name of transmitting station Nombre de la estación transmisora	Pays Country País	Classe de station Class of station Clase de estación	Classe et largeur de bande d'émission Class and bandwidth of emission Tipo y anchura de banda de emisión	Puissance Power Potencia (kW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
3950	MCKINLEY RIZAL	PHL	FA CO	0,1A1	0,3
4061	DACCA	PAK	FX CO	6A13	0,03
4062,5	LALAMUSA	PAK	FX CO	6A13	0,1
4440	S CRUZ	BOL	FX CV	6A13	0,45
4440	PESHAWAR	PAK	FX CP	6A13	0,25
4650	I MUJERES QR	MEX	FX CV	0,1A1	0,5
4650	MERIDA YUC	MEX	FX CV	0,1A1	0,5
4650	PANTITLAN DF	MEX	FX CV	0,1A1	0,5
5450	S SALVADOR	SLV	FX CV	6A3	0,25
5450	CAPT PARALLADA	URG	AX OT CO	6A123	0,4
5450	CARRASCO	URG	AX OT CO	6A123	0,4
5450	MONTEVIDEO	URG	AX OT CO	6A123	0,4
5450	MONTEVIDEO CPT B LANZA	URG	AX OT CO	6A123	0,4
5450	PANDO GENERAL ARTIGAS	URG	AX OT CO	6A123	0,4
5730	DUCIS	HTI	FX CV	6A3	0,05
5732	MOLINOS	BOL	FX CV	6A13	0,15
5948,5	LA PAZ	BOL	FX CP CO	6A3	0,3
5950	TRIPOLI	LBY	FX CO	6A13	0,05
6197,5	ALGER	F	BC	10A3	100
6197,5	ALLOUIS	F	BC	10A3	100
6197,5	ISSOUDUN	F	BC	10A3	100

1	2	3	4	5	6
6199	LVOV	UKR	BC	16A3	50
6199	STALINABAD	URS	BC	16A3	50
6199	TCHITA	URS	BC	16A3	50
6199	VLADIVOSTOK	URS	BC	16A3	50
6765	ESMERALDAS	EQA	FX CP CO	1A1	0,25
6765	MEXICO	MEX	FX CP	6A13	0,5
6997,5	LA PAZ	BOL	FX CO	6A13	0,18
6997,5	V MONTES	BOL	FX CO	6A13	0,03
6998	FT LIBERTE	HTI	FX CV	6A3	0,1
7000	TOURANE	VTN	FX CO	0,1A1	1,2
7300	ATHINAI	GRC	BC	10A3	50
7300	TACHKENT	URS	BC	16A3	15
7300	HUE	VTN	FX CO	0,1A1	0,4
7302,5	ORURO	BOL	FX CP	6A13	0,1
7302,5	S CRUZ	BOL	FX CP	6A3	0,1
8194	KABOUL	AFG	FX CP	6A123 F1	20
8194	S SALVADOR	SLV	FX CP CO	6A13	0,4
8194	SAIGON	VTN	FX CP	6A3 F1	1
9040	TEHERAN	IRN	AX CP	0,1A1	2
9042	KARACHI	PAK	FX CO	1A1	6
				6A123 F1	10
9500	MEXICO DF	MEX	BC	20A3	50
9500	TCHITA	URS	BC	16A3	50
9775	MEXICO DF	MEX	FX CO	6A3	1
9775	LISBOA	POR	BC	20A3	100
10100	ATHINAI	GRC	FX CP	6A3	40
10100	KARACHI	PAK	FX CP	6A13	1,5
10100	LAHORE	PAK	FX CP	6A13	1,5
10100	MANILA	PHL	FX CP	6A3	1
11400	MCKINLEY RIZAL	PHL	AX CO	1A1	3
11400	ILOPANGO	SLV	FA	6A3	0,25
11400	CERRITO	URG	FX CO	0,4A1	3
			FX CP	2F1	
11400	PNT DEL ESTE	URG	FX CP	0,3A1 2F1	0,5
11700	ALGER	F	BC	20A3	100
11700	ALLOUIS	F	BC	20A3	100
11700	ISSOUDUN	F	BC	20A3	100
11974	IRKUTSK	URS	BC	16A3	50
11974	KHABAROVSK	URS	BC	16A3	50
11975	PRAHA PODEBRADY	TCH	BC	10A3	100
	VELKE KOSTOLANY				
14000	KARACHI	PAK	FX CO	6A13	1
14350	DACCA	PAK	FX CP	1,5F1	4
14350	PESHAWAR	PAK	FX CO	0,1A1	0,09
14350	QUETTA	PAK	FX CO	0,1A1	0,09
14990	RHODOS	GRC	FX CO	2,5F2	3
14990	THESSALONIKI	GRC	FX CO	2,5F2	3
15100	TEHERAN	IRN	BC	20A3	20
15100	LISBOA	POR	BC	15A3	100
15100	IRKUTSK	URS	BC	16A3	15
15100	MOSKVA	URS	BC	16A3	120

1	2	3	4	5	6
15450	DAVENTRY	G	BC	10A3	100
15450	RAMPISHAM	G	BC	10A3	100
15450	SKELTON	G	BC	10A3	100
15450	WOOFFERTON	G	BC	10A3	100
15450	SERPUKHOV	URS	BC	16A3	100
17362	LOUREN MARQUES	MOZ	FX CP	6A123	5
17700	DAVENTRY	G	BC	10A3	100
17700	RAMPISHAM	G	BC	10A3	100
17700	SKELTON	G	BC	10A3	100
17700	WOOFFERTON	G	BC	10A3	100
17701	KRASNOIARSK	URS	BC	16A3	50
17895	SABOURRA	SYR	BC	20A3	20
17900	STANISLAV	UKR	BC	16A3	15
17900	SERPUKHOV	URS	BC	16A3	100
21000	PRAHA PODEBRADY	TCH	FX CP	1A1 F1	30
21450	PRAHA PODEBRADY VELKE KOSTOLANY	TCH	BC	10A3	100
21450	IARTSEVO	URS	BC	16A3	15
21451	ALMA ATA	URS	BC	16A3	50
21750	LENINAKAN	URS	BC	16A3	50
23350	R	URG	ML CV OT	7,2A3	0,05

ANNEXE 5 ANNEX 5 ANEXO 5

ASSIGNATIONS NON CONFORMES AUX DISPOSITIONS DU CHAPITRE III DU REGLEMENT DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS QUI ONT ETE NOTIFIEES COMME ETANT UTILISEES, MAIS QUI N'ONT PAS ETE INSEREES DANS LE FICHIER DE REFERENCE DES FREQUENCES

ASSIGNATIONS NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHAPTER III OF THE RADIO REGULATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED AS BEING IN USE BUT WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN RECORDED IN THE MASTER RADIO FREQUENCY RECORD

ASIGNACIONES QUE NO ESTÁN DE CONFORMIDAD CON EL CAPÍTULO III DEL REGLAMENTO DE RADIOCOMUNICACIONES QUE HAN SIDO NOTIFICADAS COMO PUESTAS EN USO PERO QUE NO HAN SIDO INSCRITAS EN EL REGISTRO BÁSICO DE FRECUENCIAS

Bande Band Banda	Fréquence Frequency Frecuencia	Nom de la station d'émission Name of transmitting station Nombre de la estación transmisora	Pays Country País	Classe de station Class of station Clase de estación	Classe et largeur de bande d'émission Class and band width of emission Tipo y anchura de banda de emisión	Puissance Power Potencia (kW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mar (MS tf)	4065	KERTCH	UKR	FC	6A13	1
	4065	LENINGRAD	URS	FC	6A3	0,02
	4070	POTI	URS	FC	6A13	1
	4080	LENINGRAD	URS	FC	6A13	0,06
	4080	MURMANSK	URS	FC	6A13	1
	4082.9	OLGA BUKHTA	URS	FC	6A13	1
	4085	ANAPA	URS	FC	6A13	0,5
	4087	KRASNOGORSK	URS	FC	6A13	0,5
	4087	TETIUKHE	URS	FC	6A13	1
	4090	GREMIATCHII KLIUTCH	URS	FX	6A13	0,8
	4090	NOVOROSSIISK	URS	FC	6A13	1
	4095	VSTRECHNYI O.	URS	FC	6A13	0,25
	4095	LENINGRAD	URS	FC	6A13	0,05
	4100	GRUMANT SITI RUDNIK	URS	FC	6A13	0,15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mar (MS tf)	4100	MURMANSK	URS	FC	6A13	10
	4100	SUKHUMI	URS	FC	6A3	0,25
	4110	TIULENII OS.	URS	FC	6A3	0,15
	4112.3	TUAPSE	URS	FC	6A13	1
	4120	NIKOLAEV	UKR	FC	6A3	1
	4123	KERTCH	UKR	FC	6A13	1
	4123	KHANDUZA	URS	FX	6A13	1
	4123	MURMANSK	URS	FC	6A13	1
	4130	LENINGRAD	URS	FC	6A13	10
Mar (MS tg)	4150	IZMAIL	UKR	FC	1,5A1	5
	4160	VALENTIN	URS	FC	6A13	1
	4170	PETROPAVLOVSK	URS	FC	6A13	1
	4170	TUAPSE	URS	FC	6A13	1
	4175	LENINGRAD	URS	FC	6A13	5
	4175	MOSKVA	URS	FX	6A13	15
	4175	POTI	URS	FC	6A13	5
	4175	VLADIVOSTOK	URS	FC	6A13	5
	4185	SURGUT	URS	FC	6A13	5
	4190	KHERSON	UKR	FC	1,5A1	0,05
	4190	KOLA	URS	FC	6A13	1
	4190	MURMANSK	URS	FC	6A13	0,2
	4190	ODESSA	UKR	FC	1,5A1	0,01
	4190	OTCHAKOV	UKR	FC	1,5A1	0,01
	4190	PETROPAVLOVSK	URS	FC	6A13	0,8
	4190	ROSTOV NA DONU	URS	FC	6A3	0,25
	4190	TENDRA OSTROV	UKR	FC	1,5A1	0,01
	4200	ARKHANGHELSK	URS	FC	6A13	5
	4209	MAKAROV	URS	FC	6A13	1
	4209	MURMANSK	URS	FC	6A13	5
	4212.5	GHENITCHESK	UKR	FC	1,5A1	1
	4212.5	VENTSPILS	URS	FC	6A13	5
	4215	BATUMI	URS	FC	6A13	5
	4215	PETROPAVLOVSK	URS	FC	6A13	5
	4225	KIEV	UKR	FX	6A134 4F1	15
	4225	LENINGRAD	URS	FC	6A13	5
	4225	POTI	URS	FC	6A13	5
	4225	VLADIVOSTOK	URS	FC	6A13	5
Mar (FC tg)	4252.3	TIUMEN	URS	FX	6A134 4F1	15
	4348	KIEV	UKR	FX	6A134 4F1	15
	4365	KIROVABAD	URS	FX	6A13	15
Aer (R/OR)	4700	TCHAUN	URS	FA	6A13	0,05
	4700	IRKUTSK	URS	FA	6A13	1
	4700	MOSKVA	URS	FA	6A13	1
	4700	VELIKIE LUKI	URS	FA	6A13	1
	4700	ULAN UDE	URS	FA	6A13	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fx	4906	ALMA ATA	URS	BC	16A3	60
Trop.BC	4957.5	ALMA ATA	URS	BC	16A3	15
Lnd	4972	TBILISI	URS	BC	16A3	20
	4990	TACHKENT	URS	BC	16A3	15
Fx	5015	TACHKENT	URS	BC	16A3	20
Trop.BC	5040	TBILISI	URS	BC	16A3	15
Fx	5065	TACHKENT	URS	BC	16A3	20
	5090	MOSKVA	URS	BC	16A3	15
Fx	5420	SVERDLOVSK	URS	BC	16A3	10
Lnd	5450	NOVOSIBIRSK	URS	BC	16A3	15
Aer(R)	5670	BUDAPEST	HNG	AX	0,1A1	0,5
Aer(OR)	5710	PRAHA PODEBRADY	TCH	FX	1A1	3,5
Fx	5902.3	NOVGOROD	URS	BC	16A3	60
	5910	KHABAROVSK	URS	BC	16A3	15
	5922.5	SMOLENSK	URS	BC	16A3	15
	5925	MOSKVA	URS	BC	16A3	15
	5945	KOMSOMOLSK NA AMURE	URS	BC	16A3	15
Mar	6225	NELMA	URS	FC	6A13	0,5
(MS tg)	6230	BAKU	URS	FC	6A13	5
	6230	TIULENII OSTR.	URS	FC	6A13	0,15
	6235	LENINGRAD	URS	FC	6A13	0,8
	6235	GRUMANT SITI RUDNIK	URS	FC	6A13	0,15
	6240	ADLER	URS	FC	6A13	0,05
	6245	LENINGRAD	URS	FC	6A13	5
	6245	NOVOROSSIISK	URS	FC	6A13	5
	6245	VLADIVOSTOK	URS	FC	6A13	5
	6250	SEBASTOPOL	UKR	FC	6A13	0,05
	6260	LEPAIA	URS	FC	6A13	1
	6275	KRUTOGOROVO	URS	FC	6A13	0,15
	6275	USTBOLCHERESK	URS	FC	6A13	0,15
	6275	UST KAMTCHATKA	URS	FC	6A13	0,05
	6280	IZMAIL	UKR	FC	1,5A1	1
	6282.5	VLADIVOSTOK	URS	FC	6A13	5
	6290	IALTA	UKR	FC	6A13	0,15
	6290	KANDALAKCHA	URS	FC	6A13	0,15
	6290	MOSKVA	URS	FC	6A13	5
	6295	KRASNOVODSK	URS	FC	6A13	5
	6295	RIGA	URS	FC	6A13	1
	6310	ALMA ATA	URS	FX	6A13	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mar (MS tg)	6315	UGLEGORSK	URS	FC	6A13	1
	6320	TACHKENT	URS	FX	6A13	15
	6320	TOMILINO	URS	FC	6A13	1
	6330	ODESSA	UKR	FC	1,5A1	1
	6335	BATUMI	URS	FC	6A13	5
	6335	LENINGRAD	URS	FC	6A13	5
	6335	VLADIVOSTOK	URS	FC	6A13	5
	6350	BAKU	URS	FC	6A13	5
	6350	EVPATORIA	UKR	FC	6A13	1
	6350	KORSAKOV	URS	FC	6A13	1
	6350	VENTSPILS	URS	FC	6A13	5
FC (tg)	6370	TCHARDJOU	URS	FX	6A134 4F1	15
Aer (OR)	6707.5	SZEKESFEHERVAR	HNG	FX	3A12 1,2F1	15
	6714	KOENIGS WUSTERHAUSEN	D (DDR)	FX CP	0,1A1,1,1F1	5
	6720	PRAHA PODEBRADY	TCH	FX	1A1 F1	5
FX	7310	MOSKVA	URS	BC	16A3	15
	7315	TACHKENT	URS	BC	16A3	15
	7323	IRKUTSK	URS	BC	16A3	15
	7340	SVERDLOVSK	URS	BC	16A3	20
	7350	IRKUTSK	URS	BC	16A3	15
	7360	MOSKVA	URS	BC	16A3	15
	7370	MOSKVA	URS	BC	16A3	12
	7375	KOMSOMOLSK NA AMURE	URS	BC	16A3	15
	7380	IAKUTSK	URS	BC	16A3	15
	7385	TBILISI	URS	BC	16A3	15
	7400	BLAGOVECHTCHENSK	URS	BC	16A3	15
	7420	MOSKVA	URS	BC	16A3	15
	7440	MOSKVA	URS	BC	16A3	20
Mar (MS tf)	8205	TACHKENT	URS	FX	6A134 4F1	20
	8210	TUAPSE	URS	FC	6A3	1
	8225	LEPAIA	URS	FC	6A3	1
	8225	ROSTOV NA DONU	URS	FC	6A3	1
	8240	BATUMI	URS	FC	6A3	1
	8240	ISAKOGORKA	URS	FC	6A3	1
	8240	PENJINO	URS	FC	6A3	0,25
	8250	PETROPAVLOVSK	URS	FC	6A3	0,3
	8250	VLADIVOSTOK	URS	FC	6A3	0,25
	8265	LENINGRAD	URS	FC	6A3	10
	8265	ODESSA	UKR	FC	6A3	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mar						
(MS tg)	8270	TERNEI BUKHTA	URS	FC	1,5A1	1
	8285	ARKHANGHELSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	10
	8285	KERTCH	UKR	FC	1,5A1	5
	8285	LENINGRAD	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	8285	VLADIVOSTOK	URS	FC	1,5A1	10
	8290	ARKHANGHELSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	10
	8290	NIKOLAEV PORT	UKR	FC	1,5A1	1
	8290	TCHELIUSKIN MYS	URS	FC	1,5A1	1/0,25
	8300	BARENTSBURG	URS	FC	1,5A1	1
	8320	MURMANSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	1
	8325	MURMANSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	0,2
	8340	ISAKOGORKA	URS	FC	1,5A1	1/0,06
	8340	JDANOV	UKR	FC	1,5A1	1
	8345	TIULENII OSTR.	URS	FC	1,5A1	1
	8355	MOSKVA	URS	FC	1,5A1	10
	8360	BATUMI	URS	FC	1,5A1	0,05
	8360	KERTCH	UKR	FC	1,5A1	0,25
	8360	VLADIVOSTOK	URS	FC	1,5A1	0,5
	8360	KOLA	URS	FC	1,5A1	1
	8370	GRUMANT SITI RUDNIK	URS	FC	1,5A1	0,13
	8370	POTI	URS	FC	1,5A1	1
	8380	PETROPAVLOVSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	10
	8380	VENTSPILS	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	8390	ODESSA	UKR	FC	1,5A1	1
	8420	MEZEN	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	8420	SUKHUMI	URS	FC	1,5A1	1
	8420	VLADIVOSTOK	URS	FC	1,5A1	10
	8430	KHORLY	UKR	FC	1,5A1	1
	8430	LENINGRAD CHOSEINAIA	URS	FC	1,5A1	1
	8440	TIKSI BUKHTA	URS	FC	1,5A1	0,25
	8450	UGLEGORSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	1
	8455	MOSKVA	URS	FC	1,5A1	10
	8455	MURMANSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	8455	RIGA	URS	FC	1,5A1	10
	8455	TUAPSE	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	8455	VLADIVOSTOK	URS	FC	1,5A1	10
	8460	KLAIPEDA	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	8460	LENINGRAD	URS	FC	1,5A1	0,15/10
	8460	PETROPAVLOVSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	8460	POTI	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	8475	ARKHANGHELSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	10
	8475	ISMAIL	UKR	FC	1,5A1	10
	8475	MAKAROV	URS	FC	1,5A1	1
	8475	MOSKVA	URS	FC	1,5A1	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mar (FC tg)	8510	TOBOLSK	URS	FX	6A13	1
	8520	KIEV	UKR	FX	6A134 4F1	20
	8530	ALMA ATA	URS	FX	6A134 4F1	15
	8550	IRKUTSK	URS	FX	6A134 4F1	15
	8582.5	GARM	URS	FX	6A134 4F1	60
	8600	KIEV	UKR	FX	6A134 4F1	20
	8645	TACHKENT	URS	FX	6A134 4F1	20
	8662.5	GOMEL	BLR	FX	6A134 4F1	60
	8665	IARDYMLY	URS	FX	6A13	15
	8685	TACHKENT	URS	FX	6A134 4F1	20
	8705	BAMNAK	URS	FX	6A13	15
	8730	IRKUTSK	URS	FX	6A134 4F1	15
FC (tf)	8770	IRKUTSK	URS	FX	6A134 4F1	15
Aer (R)	8910	PRAHA PODEBRADY	TCH	FX	1A1 F1	20
FX	9380	SIMFEROPOL	UKR	BC	16A3	2
	9450	MOSKVA	URS	BC	16A3	15
	9470	IRKUTSK	URS	BC	16A3	15
	9494	KURGAN	URS	BC	16A3	15
	9795	NOVOSIBIRSK	URS	BC	16A3	15
	9800	TACHKENT	URS	BC	16A3	15
	9810	MOSKVA	URS	BC	16A3	15
	9833	BUDAPEST	HNG	BC	10A3	100
	10.339	NOVOSIBIRSK	URS	BC	16A3	15
FX	11,550	MOSKVA	URS	BC	16A3	15
	11,630	MOSKVA	URS	BC	16A3	15
	11,690	SVERDLOVSK	URS	BC	16A3	15
	11,700	MOSKVA	URS	BC	16A3	15
	11,980	MOSKVA	URS	BC	16A3	25,5
	11,986	RIAZAN	URS	BC	16A3	15
	11,993	ROSTOV NA DONU	URS	BC	16A3	15
	12,000	MOSKVA	URS	BC	16A3	20
	12,005	MOSKVA	URS	BC	16A3	20
	12,020	MOSKVA	URS	BC	16A3	20
	12,040	KOMSOMOLSK NA AMURE	URS	BC	16A3	15
	12,100	NOVOSIBIRSK	URS	BC	16A3	15
	12,130	TACHKENT	URS	BC	16A3	20
	12,330	LEPAIA	URS	FC	6A3	1
Mar (MS tf)	12,340	MURMANSK	URS	FC	6A3	1
	12,360	JDANOV	UKR	FC	6A3	1
	12,370	IALTA	UKR	FC	6A3	5
	12,370	LENINGRAD	URS	FX	6A134 4F1	20
	12,370	TALLIN	URS	FC	6A3	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mar	12,370	UGLEGORSK	URS	FC	6A3	1
(MS tf)	12,380	KERTCH	UKR	FC	6A3	5
	12,380	LENINGRAD	URS	FC	6A3	15/5
	12,380	VLADIVOSTOK	URS	FC	6A3	15
	12,385	KORSAKOV	URS	FC	6A3	1
	12,385	LENINGRAD	URS	FC	6A3	15
	12,390	ARKHANGHELSK	URS	FC	6A3	15
	12,390	IAKUTSK	URS	FX	6A13	15
	12,390	NIKOLAEV	URS	FC	6A3	5
	12,390	NOVOROSSIISK	URS	FC	6A3	5
Mar	12,410	BARENTSBURG	URS	FC	1,5A1	1
(MS tg)	12,420	TCHENDALSKI	URS	FX	6A13	15
	12,425	UBINSK PRISTAN	URS	FX	6A13	15
	12,430	ALEXANDROVSK S	URS	FC	1,5A1	1
	12,450	BAKU	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	12,450	MURMANSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	12,450	OTCHAKOV	UKR	FC	1,5A1	5
	12,450	SOTCHI	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	12,450	UGLEGORSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	12,460	BAKU	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	12,460	PETROPAVLOVSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	12,460	RIGA	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	12,465	ALEXANDROVSK S	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	12,465	IZMAIL	UKR	FC	1,5A1	5
	12,465	KHABAROVSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	12,465	LENINGRAD	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	12,465	MURMANSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	12,480	CHMIDTA MYS	URS	FC	1,5A1	0,25
	12,485	KHEIRABAD	URS	FX	6A13	15
	12,500	LENINGRAD	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	12,500	ODESSA	UKR	FC	1,5A1	1
	12,515	VYKHODNOI MYS	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	12,530	ISAKOGORKA	URS	FX	6A13	1
	12,530	VLADIVOSTOK	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	12,590	JDANOV	UKR	FC	1,5A1	1
	12,620	LENINGRAD	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	12,620	MAKAROV	URS	FC	1,5A1	1
	12,620	MEZEN	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	12,620	ODESSA	UKR	FC	1,5A1	15
	12,640	TOMILINO	URS	FC	1,5A1	1
	12,650	SEROV	URS	FX	6A13	15
	12,670	JIJGHIN OSTROV	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	12,670	KARABUGAZ	URS	FX	6A13	15
	12,670	RUZAEVKA	URS	FX	6A13	15
	12,680	KORSAKOV	URS	FC	1,5A1	0,5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mar	12,680	TUAPSE	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
(MS tg)	12,680	VENTSPILS	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	12,680	VLADIVOSTOK	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	12,690	ARKHANGHELSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	12,690	ASTRAKHAN	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	12,690	KRASNOGORSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	12,690	LENINGRAD	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	12,690	SEMIPALATINSK	URS	FX	6A13	15
	12,700	BAKU	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	12,700	FEODOSIA	UKR	FC	1,5A1	5
	12,700	MEZEN	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
Mar	12,790	VINNITSA	UKR	FX	6A13	15
(FC tg)	12,820	ALMA ATA	URS	FX	6A134 4F1	15
	12,840	NOVOSIBIRSK	URS	FX	6A134 4F1	15
	12,850	MOSKVA	URS	FX	6A134 4F1	15
	12,860	NOVOSIBIRSK	URS	FX	6A134 4F1	15
	12,870	NOVOSIBIRSK	URS	FX	6A134 4F1	15
	12,880	NOVOSIBIRSK	URS	FX	6A134 4F1	15
	12,890	NOVOSIBIRSK	URS	FX	6A134 4F1	15
	12,920	NOVOSIBIRSK	URS	FX	6A134 4F1	15
	12,950	NOVOSIBIRSK	URS	FX	6A134 4F1	15
	12,980	NOVOSIBIRSK	URS	FX	6A134 4F1	15
	12,990	MOSKVA	URS	FX	6A134 4F1	15
	13,060	SVERDLOVSK	URS	FX	6A134 4F1	15
	13,080.5	GUS KHRUSTALNYI	URS	FX	6A13	1
	13,130	MOSKVA	URS	FX	6A134 4F1	15
Mar	13,145	MOSKVA	URS	FX	6A134 4F1	20
(FC tf)	13,190	JITOMIR	UKR	FX	6A13	60
Aer(OR)	13,255	PRAHA PODEBRADY	TCH	FX	1A1 F1	25
FX	14,860	ACHKHABAD	URS	BC	16A3	15
Aer(OR)	15,085	PRAHA PODEBRADY	TCH	FX	1A1 F1	25
FX	15,452.5	TACHKENT	URS	BC	16A3	15
	16,252.5	TACHKENT	URS	BC	16A3	15
	16,460	KHABAROVSK	URS	FC	6A3	15
	16,460	MURMANSK	URS	FC	6A3	15
	16,460	ODESSA	UKR	FC	6A3	15
	16,460	VLADIVOSTOK	URS	FC	6A3	1,5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mar (MS tf)	16,480	KHABAROVSK	URS	FC	6A3	15
	16,480	NARIAN MAR	URS	FC	6A3	5
	16,480	POTI	URS	FC	6A3	5
	16,480	TALLIN	URS	FC	6A3	15
	16,490	ASTRAKHAN	URS	FC	6A3	5
	16,490	KHABAROVSK	URS	FX	6A3	15
	16,490	PETROPAVLOVSK	URS	FC	6A3	5
	16,490	RIGA	URS	FC	6A3	15
	16,500	NIKOLAEV	UKR	FC	6A3	1
	16,510	KHABAROVSK	URS	FC	6A3	15
	16,510	NARIAN MAR	URS	FC	6A3	5
	16,510	NOVOROSSIISK	URS	FC	6A3	5
	16,510	UGLEGORSK	URS	FC	6A3	1
	16,530	LENINGRAD	URS	FC	6A13	15
	16,530	MOSKVA	URS	FC	6A3	15
	16,530	NIKOLAEV	URS	FC	6A3	5
Mar (MS tg)	16,540	JDANOV	UKR	FC	1,5A1	1
	16,540	JIJGHIN OSTROV	URS	FC	1,5A1	1
	16,545	TCHETCHEN OST.	URS	FC	1,5A1	0,5
	16,550	VLADIVOSTOK	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	16,550	TUAPSE	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	16,550	VYBORG	URS	FC	1,5A1	1
	16,560	VLADIVOSTOK	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	16,570	KHORLY	UKR	FC	1,5A1	1
	16,570	OLGA BUKHTA	URS	FC	1,5A1	1
	16,570	VLADIVOSTOK	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	16,590	ALEXANDROVSK S	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	16,590	ARKHANGHELSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	16,590	IZMAIL	UKR	FC	1,5A1	5
	16,590	MURMANSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	1
	16,590	VLADIVOSTOK	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	16,600	BAKU	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	16,600	KORSAKOV	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	16,600	NOVOROSSIISK	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	16,600	VENTSPILS	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	16,600	VLADIVOSTOK	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	16,610	IALTA	UKR	FC	1,5A1	5
	16,610	KANDALAKCHA	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	16,610	KHABAROVSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	16,610	OKHA	URS	FC	1,5A1	1
	16,620	LENINGRAD	URS	FC	1,5A1	1
	16,620	MAKHATCHKALA	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	16,620	MOSKVA	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	16,620	OLGA BUKHTA	URS	FC	1,5A1	1
	16,630	FEODOSIA	UKR	FC	1,5A1	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mar (M$ tg)	16,630	KHABAROVSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	16,630	PETROPAVLOSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	16,630	RIGA	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	16,660	JDANOV	UKR	FC	1,5A1	1
	16,680	KHABAROVSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	16,680	SOTCHI	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	16,680	TALLIN	URS	FC	1,5A1	I
	16,680	TETIUKHE	URS	FC	1,5A1	1
	16,690	KHABAROVSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	16,690	LENINGRAD	URS	FC	1,5A1	1
	16,690	MAKAROV	URS	FC	1,5A1	1
	16,690	SUKHUMI	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	16,700	KHABAROVSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	16,700	KRASNOGORSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	1
	16,700	MURMANSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	16,710	LENINGRAD	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	16,710	OSIPENKO	UKR	FC	1,5A1	1
	16,710	RIGA	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	16,710	UGLEGORSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	16,740	VLADIVOSTOK	URS	FX	6A13	15
	16,760	VLADIVOSTOK	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	16,770	ODESSA	UKR	FC	1,5A1	1
	16,770	TENDRA OSTROV	UKR	FC	1,5A1	1
	16,770	VENTSPILS	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	16,770	VLADIVOSTOK	URS	FC	1,5A1	5 / 15
	16,810	IZMAIL	UKR	FC	1,5A1	5
	16,810	KRASNOGORSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	16,810	LENINGRAD	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	16,810	NARIAN MAR	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
	16,840	TCHELIUSKIN MYS	URS	FC	2,1A2	0,25
	16,890	GURIEV	URS	FC	1,5A1	1
	16,890	LENINGRAD	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	16,890	UGLEGORSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	1
	16,930	PETROPAVLOVSK	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	16,930	TALLIN	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	16,930	VLADIVOSTOK	URS	FC	1,5A1	5
Mar (FG tg)	17,110	TCHIKICHLIAR	URS	FX	6A13	15
	17,140	IRKUTSK	URS	FX	6A134 4F1	15
	17,240	MOSKVA	URS	FX	6A134 dF1	15
AT	21,005	NOVOSIBIRSK	URS	FX CO	6A134 4F1	15
	21,008	ONEGA	URS	FX CP	6A13	1
	21,010	DJANDYBAL	URS	FX CP	6A134 4F1	15
	21,030	IGARKA	URS	FX CP	6A13	1
	21,070	MOSKVA	URS	FX CP	6A134 4F1	15
	21,090	KHABAROVSK	URS	FX CP	6A134 4F1	15
	21,120	KHABAROVSK	URS	FX CP	6A134 4F1	15
	21,130	KHABAROVSK	URS	FX CP	6A134 4F1	15
	21,183	TIRASPOL	URS	FX CP	6A134 4F1	15
	21,205	MOSKVA	URS	FX CP	6A134 4F1	15
	21,230	VLADIVOSTOK	URS	FX CP	6A134 4F1	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AT	21,250	VLADIVOSTOK	URS	FX CP	6A134 4F1	15
	21,274	BRIANSK	URS	FX CP	6A134 4F1	1
	21,275	TERNEI BUKHTA	URS	FX CP	6A134 4F1	15
	21,285	VLADIVOSTOK	URS	FX CP	6A134 4F1	15
	21,300	MELEUZ	URS	FX CP	6A134 4F1	15
	21,320	MOSKVA	URS	FX CP	6A134 4F1	15
	21,367	DARVAZA	URS	FX CP	6A134 4F1	1
	21,385	TROITSK	URS	FX CP	6A134 4F1	15
	21,390	MOSKVA	URS	FX CP	6A134 4F1	15
	21,400	MOSKVA	URS	FX CP	6A134 4F1	15
	21,430	BAIKADAM	URS	FX CP	6A134	1
	21,431	TCHEBOKSARY	URS	FX CP	6A134 4F1	15
Mar (MS tg)	22,150	BATUMI	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	22,150	LENINGRAD	URS	FC	1,5A1	0,5/15
	22,150	VLADIVOSTOK	URS	FC	1,5A1	15
	22,280	LENINGRAD	URS	FC	1,5A1	1
Mar FG tg)	22,455	KALININ	URS	FX	6A13	15
	22,620	DEREVENKA	URS	FX	6A13	15

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 335-E
2 October, 1959

E

COMMITTEE 7

REPORT

from Sub-Committee 7D to Committee 7

1. At the first full meeting of Committee 7 (see Document No. 93), the following terms of reference were given to Sub-Committee 7D:

- Consideration of the proposals relating to the Radio Regulations, Articles 38 to 41
- Consideration of proposals relating to Appendix 14
- Consideration of proposals relating to the Additional Radio Regulations

2. The following officers were elected or appointed:

Chairman: Mr. A. Caruso (Italy)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. M. Flisak (People's Republic of Poland), replaced by Mr. Lisicki as from the fifth meeting
Reporter: Mr. Adam (Belgium), replaced by Mr. Segall (Belgian Congo) at the fifth meeting
Language Party: Mr. Adam (Belgium), Mr. Iturrioz (Argentine Republic), and Mr. Thurlow A. Chandler (United States)
General Secretariat: Mr. J.A. Kunz
I.F.R.B.: Mr. T.K. Wang

3. Sub-Committee 7D had two Working Groups, 7D1, the Chairman of which was Mr. Swanson (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and 7D2, of which the Chairman was Mr. Petrich (Federal German Republic). After seven meetings, it managed to evolve new texts for the above-mentioned articles and for Appendix 14. It also produced a new Appendix 14 b).

4. The texts thus evolved appear hereinafter, and are submitted to Committee 7 for approval.

A. Caruso
Chairman, Sub-Committee 7D

Annex: 1

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A N N E X

CHAPTER XV

TITLE MOD

Radiotelegrams and Radiotelephone Calls

ARTICLE 38

TITLE NOC

Order of Priority of Communications in the Mobile Service

950 MOD

The term "communication" as used in this Article means radiotelegrams as well as radiotelephone calls. The order of priority for communications in the mobile service shall be as follows:

1. Distress calls, distress messages, and distress traffic.

2. Communications preceded by the urgency signal.

3. Communications preceded by the safety signal.

4. Communications relative to radio directional bearings.

5. Communications relating to the navigation and safe movement of aircraft.

6. Communications relative to the navigation, movements, and needs of ships, and weather observation messages for a meteorological service.

7. Government communications : Priorité Nations.

8. Government communications for which priority has been requested.

9. Service communications relative to the working of the radio service or to communications previously exchanged.

10. Government communications other than those shewn in 7. and 8. above, and all other communications.

ARTICLE 39

TITLE NOC **Indication of the Station of Origin of Radiotelegrams**

951 NOC §1 When, because of duplication of names, the name of a station is followed by its call sign, the latter is separated from the name of the station by a fraction bar. Example: Oregon/OZOC (not Oregonozoc); Rose/DDOR (not Roseddor).

952 NOC §2 When a coast or aeronautical station retransmits over the general telecommunication network a radiotelegram received from a mobile station, it transmits, as office of origin, the name of the mobile station in which the radiotelegram originated as this name appears in the appropriate list of stations, followed by its own name. If necessary, the provisions of 951 are also applied.

953 NOC §3 In order to avoid any confusion with a telegraph office or a fixed station of the same name, the coast or aeronautical station may, if desirable, complete the indication of the name of the mobile station of origin by the word "ship" or "aircraft" placed before the name of the station of origin.

ARTICLE 40

TITLE NOC

Routing of Radiotelegrams

954 MOD

S S1. (1) In disposing of radiotelegrams, a mobile station should, as a general rule, give preference to the coast or aeronautical station established on the territory of the country of destination, or the country likely to provide the most suitable transit route for radiotelegrams.

955 MOD

(2) However, to expedite or facilitate the transmission of radiotelegrams to a coast or aeronautical station, a mobile station may transmit them to another mobile station, which shall dispose of the radiotelegrams as if they originated with itself (see the Additional Radio Regulations, Article 9).

956 MOD(1)

S S2. A mobile station, when using class A2 emission in the band 405 to 535 kc/s to dispose of radiotelegrams to a coast or aeronautical station which is not the nearest coast or aeronautical station, must cease working or must change frequency or class of emission upon the first request made by a coast or aeronautical station which is nearer to the mobile station than the coast or aeronautical station being worked; this request being based upon the interference which the working of the mobile station causes to the nearer coast or aeronautical station.

957 NOC

S S3. If the sender of a radiotelegram handed in at a mobile station has indicated the coast or aeronautical station to which he desires his radiotelegram to be sent, the mobile station must, in order to effect this transmission to the coast or aeronautical station indicated, wait, if necessary, until the conditions specified in 954, 955 and 956 above are fulfilled.

958 NOC

S S4. In order to facilitate disposal of traffic , and subject to such restrictions as individual governments may impose coast stations may, in exceptional circumstances and with discretion, without incurring additional charges, exchange radiotelegrams and service messages relating thereto.

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(1) To be reviewed if there should be a change of allocation in the 405 - 535 kc/s band.

ARTICLE 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.[1] 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 or accounting authorities 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 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 Radiorelegrams

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 as well as the charges fixed by the Telegraph Regulations for delivery 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) Unless otherwise arranged, the administration to which the office of origin is subject is always devited 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;

(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 charges collected, less the charges due to this latterstation;

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 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. 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 station,s 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.

TITLE ADD 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	(a) 10 francs
(b) from 1,000 to 100,000 francs	(b) 1% of the amount of the creditor's account
(c) more than 100,000 francs	(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 agenc [1] by one of the following methods:

991.MOD a) at the choice of the debtor administration or recognized

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990a.1 [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 Ab1 to Ab3 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 period[1)] 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;

998.1 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.

TITLE NOC

ADDITIONAL RADIO REGULATIONS

ARTICLE 1

TITLE NOC

Application of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations to Radiocommunications

2001 NOC § 1. The provisions of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations and the Protocols annexed thereto are applicable to radiocommunications insofar as the provisions of the Radio Regulations do not provide otherwise.

2002 NOC § 2. (1) With the exceptions mentioned in the following articles, radiotelegrams are drawn up and treated in accordance with the provisions of the Telegraph Regulations for telegrams.

2003 NOC (2) The use of groups of letters from the International Code of Signals is permitted in radiotelegrams in the maritime mobile service.

2004 NOC § 3. Since the word RADIO or AERADIO, as the case may be, is always included in the list of stations and in the address of a radiotelegram, as part of the name of the land station, this word must not be given as a service indication at the beginning of the preamble in the transmission of a radiotelegram.

ARTICLE 2

TITLE NOC

Address of Radiotelegrams

2005 NOC § 1. (1) The address of radiotelegrams destined for mobile stations must be as complete as possible and must include:

2006 NOC a) name or designation of the addressee, with supplementary particulars, if necessary;

2007 MOD b) the name of the ship station followed, when necessary, by its call sign, the latter separated from the name of the station by a fraction bar or in the case of an aircraft station, its call sign, as shown in the appropriate list of stations;

2007a ADD c) ii) if the ship is a new one and does not yet appear in the appropriate list, the sender should, if possible, indicate the nationality and route followed by the ship;

2008 NOC d) name of the land station through which the message is to be forwarded, as it appears in the appropriate list of stations.

2009 NOC (2) However, the name and call sign required under 2007 may be replaced, at the risk of the sender, by particulars of the passage made by such mobile station, indicated by the names of the ports or airports of departure and of destination, or by any equivalent indication.

2010 NOC (3) In the address, the name of the mobile station and that of the land station, written as they appear in the appropriate lists of stations are, in all cases and irrespective of their length, each counted as one word.

2011 NOC § 2. (1) Mobile stations not supplied with the International List of Telegraph Offices may add to the name of the telegraph office of destination,

- the name of the territorial subdivision, or
- the country of destination, or
- both of the above,

if it is doubtful whether, without such addition, the message could be correctly routed without difficulty.

2012 NOC (2) In that case the name of the telegraph office and the supplementary particulars are counted and charged for as a single word. The land station operator receiving the radiotelegram retains or deletes these particulars, or further amends the name of the office of destination as is necessary or sufficient for forwarding the radiotelegram to its proper destination.

ARTICLE 3

TITLE NOC **Time of Handing-in of Radiotelegrams**

2013 NOC § 1. In the transmission of radiotelegrams originating in a mobile station, the date and time of handing-in at this station are given in the preamble.

2014 MOD § 2. The time of handing-in is indicated in Greenwich mean time (G.M.T.) from 0 to 24 h. beginning at midnight, and is always expressed and transmitted by means of four figures (0001 to 2400).

2015 NOC § 3. Administrations of countries situated outside zone A (appendix 13 to the Radio Regulations) may, however, authorize ship stations passing along the coasts of their countries to use zone time for giving, in a group of four figures, the time of handing-in. In that case the group must be followed by the letter F.

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 accesory 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 MOD (3) Each administration, however, reserves to itself the right to fix and authorize a land station charge higher than the maximum charge indicated in 2022 in the case of land 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);

2035[a] ADD b) charges applicable to radiotelegrams to be redirected at the request of the addressee as provided under No. 2098 (see Article 57 of the Telegraph Regulations, Geneva Revision, 1958);

2036 MOD c) the charges applicable to inadmissible combinations or alterations of words, observed by the office or mobile station of destination (see No. 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 radiotelegrms 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 No. 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 No. 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 No. 2039.

2041 MOD (3) The provisions of Nos. 2039, 2039a, 2039b and 2040 admit of no exception.

TITLE NOC Section II - Reduced-rate Radiotelegrams.

TITLE NOC A. Radiotelegrams of immediate general interest.

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 lighthouses, devices connected with buoyage, etc.;

2047 NOC e) service messages relating to the mobile service. Radiotelegrams about medical advice. No charge for radio transmission is made for messages about medical advice exchanged direct between mobile stations and land stations which are shown in the List of Stations performing Special Services as providing such a service. Such messages from mobile stations to any one of the particular land stations must be addressed in accordance with the conditions indicated in the List.

TITLE NOC B. Meteorological radiotelegrams.

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 MOD 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)).

ADD

ARTICLE 4a

Charges for Radiotelephone Calls in the Maritime and Aeronautical Mobile Service

Section I. 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 following rules shall be applied as regards charging for radiotelephone calls in the maritime and aeronautical mobile service.

§ 2. 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;

d) the charges for accessory services requested by the person who booked the call. (See Section II).

§ 3.(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.

§ 4.(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.

§ 5.(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.

§ 6.(1) When, through any fault of the 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 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.

§ 7.(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 not more than one-third of the charge for an ordinary radiotelephone call of three minutes' duration between the two stations concerned.

§ 8. 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.

§ 9. 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.

§ 10. The rules prescribed in Nos. 2039, 2039a, 2039b and 2040 shall be applied as regards the interval before the application of new rates.

§ 11. Unless special arrangements between the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies are in effect, the following supplementary charges for préavis calls, avis d'appel calls, and collect calls, if admitted, shall be applied.

Section II. Supplementary Charge

§ 12.(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 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 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.

ARTICLE 5

TITLE NOC **Radiomaritime Letters and Radio Air Letters**

2059 NOC §1. Each administration may organize a service of radiomaritime letters between ships at sea and its coast stations, and radio air letters between aircraft in flight and its land stations. Such correspondence is transmitted by radio between the ships or aircraft and the land stations. They may be forwarded on the land section:

2060 NOC a) wholly or partly by post (ordinary or airmail);

2061 MOD b) exceptionally by telegraph, in which case delivery is subject to the periods of delay fixed for letter telegrams of the European or extra-European systems.

2062 NOC §2. Radiomaritime letters and radio air letters do not admit of any radio retransmission in the mobile service.

2063 NOC §3. Radiomaritime letters and radio air letters must be exchanged only with places in the country in which the land station is situated, unless other arrangements have been made with the administrations concerned. In that event, an additional charge may be collected in accordance with the agreement between these administrations.

2064 NOC §4. Radiomaritime letters bear the paid service indication = SLT = and radio air letters the paid service indication = ALT =. These indications precede the address.

2065 MOD §5. (1) Other paid service indications which may be admitted are:

= RPx =, = PR =, = GP =, = GPR =, = PAV =, = PAVR =.

2066 MOD (2) Where the transmission over the land section is exceptionally performed by telegraph, the only paid service indications which may be admitted are:

= RPx =, = GP =, = TR =, = LX =, = LXDEUIL =, =Réexpédié de x =.

2067 NOC §6. The address must enable delivery to be effected without inquiry or requests for information. Registered or abbreviated addresses are admitted when, exceptionally, radiomaritime letters and radio air letters are forwarded telegraphically on the land section.

2068 MOD §7. As a general rule, the text is subject to the regulations applicable to letter telegrams (see Article 70 of the Telegraph Regulations, Geneva Revision, 1958).

2069 SUP

2070 SUP

2071 SUP

2072 SUP

2073 MOD §8. (1) The ship or aircraft charge for radiomaritime letters and radio air letters shall be 2 fr. 75 up to 22 words. For each word in excess of 22 : 0 fr. 125.

2074 MOD (2) The land station charge up to 22 words and the charge per word in excess shall be determined by the administrations concerned subject to a maximum of 4.40 francs for the first and 0 fr. 20 for the second. The land station charge shall include the postal charge (by ordinary letter) due for routing in the country to which the land station is subject.

2075 NOC (3) The following charges are added where applicable:

2076 NOC - charges due for authorized accessory services and, if necessary, the further charge mentioned in 2063;

2077 NOC - the telegraph charge when, exceptionally, transmission on the land section is by telegraph.

2078 NOC §9. Radiomaritime letters and radio air letters rank for radio transmission after ordinary radiotelegrams on hand. Those which have not been transmitted within 24 hours of handing-in are sent concurrently with ordinary radiotelegrams.

2079 NOC §10. The normal rules of accounting as regards radiocommunications are applicable to radiomaritime letters and to radio air letters, in accordance with the provisions of 2073 and 2074.

2080 NOC §11. (1) When a radiomaritime letter or a radio air letter fails to reach its destination due to the failure of the postal service, only the charges in respect of the services not carried out are refunded.

2081 MOD (2) Reimbursement of charges is admitted in the cases provided for in 885, 911, 912 and 913 of the Telegraph Regulations (Geneva Revision, 1958).

ARTICLE 6

TITLE NOC **Special Radiotelegrams; Paid Service Indications**

2082 NOC §1 The following special radiotelegrams are admitted provided the administrations concerned accept them:

2083 NOC 1) Press radiotelegrams originating in mobile stations and destined for the land.

2084 NOC 2) Meteorological radiotelegrams (=OBS=).

2085 SUP

2086 NOC 4) Paid service advices are forwarded, as far as practicable, by the same route as that of the original radiotelegram. In the case of diversion (for example, in case of interruption or where the mobile station proceeds beyond the range of the land station which has acted as intermediary for the transmission of the original radiotelegram) they bear the indication "dévié" and particulars of the route followed by the original radiotelegram. All paid service advices are admitted over the general telecommunication network.

2087 MOD 5) Urgent radiotelegrams, but only over the general telecommunication network.

2088 NOC 6) Radiotelegrams with prepaid reply. The reply voucher issued on board a mobile station gives the right to send a radiotelegram to any destination, but only from the mobile station which issued the voucher, and only up to the value of the voucher.

2089 NOC 7) Collated radiotelegrams.

2090 NOC 8) Radiotelegrams with notification of delivery destined for mobile stations, but only as far as concerns the notification to the telegraph office of origin of the date and time at which the land station has transmitted the radiotelegram to the mobile station of destination.

2091 NOC 9) Multiple radiotelegrams.

2092 NOC 10) Radiotelegrams to be delivered by express or by post (direction ship or aircraft to land).

2093 MOD 11) De luxe radiotelegrams (subject to the conditions laid down in the Telegraph Regulations, Article 60 (Geneva Revision, 1958).

2094 MOD 12) Radiotelegrams to be retransmitted by one or two mobile stations at the sender's request (= RM =).

2095 NOC 13) Radiomaritime letters and radio air letters.

2095b ADD 13a) Radiotelegrams concerning persons protected in time of war by the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949 (= RCT =).

2096 NOC 14) Radiotelegrams to be delivered to the addressee in person.

2097 SUP

2098 MOD §2. In addition, the following paid service indications shall be permitted in radiotelegrams: = GP =, = GPR =, = TR =, = TFx = (direction ship or aircraft to land), = TLXx = (direction ship or aircraft to land), = Jx = (direction land to ship or aircraft), = Réexpédié de x = (only when the charge for forwarding can be collected), = Jour =, = Nuit =, = Etat Priorité Nations =, = Etat Priorité =, = Etat =, = Remettre x = (direction ship or aircraft to land.

2099 NOC §3. Radiotelegrams are not admitted as letter telegrams. Radiotelegrams to follow the addressee at the request of the sender are not admitted.

ARTICLE 7

TITLES NOC **Period of Retention of Radiotelegrams at Land Stations**

Section I. Radiotelegrams Destined for Ships at Sea

2100 NOC §1. (1) The sender of a radiotelegram destined for a ship at sea may specify the number of days during which the coast station may hold the radiotelegram.

2101 NOC (2) In that case, the sender writes before the address the paid service indication = Jx = (x days) specifying the number of days (ten at the most) exclusive of day of handing-in of the radiotelegram.

2102 MOD §2. When it has not been possible for a land station to transmit to a ship station:

a) a radiotelegram bearing the paid service indication = Jx = within the prescribed period, or

b) a radiotelegram not bearing this service indication within a period of three days following the date of handing-in,

The coast station informs the office of origin, which notifies the sender. The sender of the radiotelegram may then ask, by paid service advice, addressed to the coast station, either that his radiotelegram be cancelled as regards the section between the coast station and the ship station or that further attempts at transmitting it to the ship station be made during a period of another seven days at the most.

Failing such a request, the radiotelegram is treated as undelivered by the coast station three days after the dispatch of the advice of non-transmission. The office of origin shall be immediately advised, if the coast station transmits the radiotelegram during the last mentioned period of three days. The same shall apply, if the coast station transmits the radiotelegram during the additional period which may have been requested by the sender.

2103 SUP

2104 MOD § 3. On the morning of the day following that day on which a radiotelegram to a ship station is treated as undelivered by the coast station, this station shall advise the office of origin which notifies the sender, to whom the coast station and ship station charges, and the charges for the special services not performed may be refunded to the sender.

2105 MOD § 4. The periods mentioned in number 2102 shall be ignored if the coast station is sure that the ship station will soon come within its service area.

2106 NOC § 5 (1) On the other hand, the lapse of those periods is not awaited when the coast station is sure that the ship station being in course of a voyage either has definitely left its service area or will not enter it. If it believes that no other coast station of the administration or of the private enterprise to which it is subject is or will be in touch with it, the coast station cancels the radiotelegram as far as concerns the section between itself and the ship station and informs the office of origin which notifies the sender. In the contrary case, the coast station forwards the radiotelegram to the coast station believed to be in touch with the ship station, provided, however, that no additional charge results therefrom.

2107 NOC (2) The coast station which carries out the redirection by wire, alters the address of the radiotelegram by placing after the name of the ship station that of the new coast station charged with the transmission and inserting at the end of the preamble the service instruction "redirected from x Radio" which must be transmitted throughout the course of the radiotelegram.

2108 NOC (3) If, within the limits of the requisite period of retention of radiotelegrams, the coast station which has redirected a radiotelegram to another coast station is subsequently in a position to transmit the radiotelegram direct to the mobile station of destination, it does so by inserting the service instruction "ampliation" before the preamble. It shall then transmit to the coast station to which the radiotelegram had been redirected a service notice informing the latter of the transmission of the said radiotelegram.

2109 NOC § 6. When a radiotelegram cannot be transmitted to a ship station owing to the arrival of the latter in a port near the coast station, the latter station may, according to circumstances, forward the radiotelegram to the ship station by other means of communication, at the same time informing the office of origin by service advice of the delivery. In this case the coast station charge is retained by the administration to which the coast station is subject and the ship charge is refunded to the sender by the administration to which the office of origin is subject.

TITLE NOC Section II. Radiotelegrams Destined for Aircraft Stations in Flight

2110 NOC § 7 (1) Radiotelegrams intended for aircraft in flight must be sent by land stations with the least possible delay. When the land station is certain that the aircraft station cannot be reached, it immediately informs the office of origin by service advice, so that the land station and aircraft charges, and any charges for special services not performed, may be refunded to the sender.

2111 NOC (2) When, however, a radiotelegram can not be transmitted to an aircraft station due to the latter's arrival at an airport (other than that where the land station happens to be situated) and if the stay of the aircraft is prolonged, the land station may, if necessary, forward the radiotelegram to the aircraft station by other means of communication, and advise the office of origin of this transmission by a service message. In this case, the land station charge is retained by the administration to which the land station belongs, and the aircraft charge is refunded to the sender by the administration to which the office of origin is subject.

2112 NOC (3) The radiotelegram may be delivered to the aircraft station at the airport where the land station, which should have made the transmission, happens to be situated.

2113 NOC (4) In this case, the land station notifies the office of origin of this delivery by service advice, and the office of origin refunds the land station and aircraft charges to the sender.

ARTICLE 8

TITLE NOC Doubtful Reception. Transmission by "Ampliation"
Long-distance Radiocommunications

2114 NOC § 1 (1) In the mobile service, when communication becomes difficult, the two stations in communication make every effort to complete the radiotelegram in course of transmission. The receiving station may request not more than two repetitions of a radiotelegram of which the reception is doubtful. If this triple transmission is ineffective, the radiotelegram is kept on hand in case a favourable opportunity for completing its transmission occurs.

2115 NOC (2) If the transmitting station considers that it will not be possible to re-establish communication with the receiving station within twenty-four hours, it proceeds as follows:

2116 NOC a) If the transmitting station is a mobile station, it immediately informs the sender of the reason for the non-transmission of his radiotelegram. The sender may then request:

2117 NOC - that the radiotelegram be transmitted through another land station or through other mobile stations; or

2118 NOC - that the radiotelegram be held until it can be transmitted without additional charge; or

2119 NOC - that the radiotelegram be cancelled.

2120 NOC b) If the transmitting station is a land station, it applies the provisions of article 7 to the radiotelegram.

2121 NOC § 2. When a mobile station subsequently transmits a radiotelegram thus held to the land station which incompletely received it, this new transmission must bear the service instruction "ampliation" in the preamble of the radiotelegram. If the radiotelegram is transmitted to another land station subject to the same administration or the same private enterprise, the new transmission must bear the service instruction "ampliation via...." (insert here the call sign of the land station to which the radiotelegram was transmitted in the first instance) and the administration or private enterprise in question may claim only the charges relating to a single transmission. The "other land station" which thus forwards the radiotelegram may claim from the mobile station of origin any additional charges resulting from the transmission of the radiotelegram over the general communication network between itself and the office of destination.

2122 NOC § 3. When the land station designated in the address as the station by which the radiotelegram is to be forwarded cannot reach the mobile station of destination, and has reason to believe that such mobile station is within range of another land station of the administration or private enterprise to which it is itself subject, it may, if no additional charge is incurred thereby, forward the radiotelegram to this other land station

2123 NOC § 4. (1) A station of the mobile service which has received a radiotelegram and has been unable to acknowledge its receipt in the usual way, must take the first favourable opportunity to give such acknowledgment.

2124 MOD (2) When the acknowledgement of receipt of a radiotelegram transmitted between a mobile station and a land station cannot be given direct, it is forwarded through another mobile or land station by the service advice if the latter is able to communicate with the station which has transmitted the radiotelegram in question. In any case, no additional charge must result.

2125 NOC § 5. (1) Administrations reserve the right to organize a long-distance radiocommunication service between land stations and mobile stations, with deferred acknowledgment of receipt or without any acknowledgment of receipt.

2126 NOC (2) When there is doubt about the accuracy of any part of a radiotelegram transmitted under either of these systems, the indication "doubtful reception" is entered on the copy delivered to the addressee, and the doubtful words or groups of words are underlined. If words are missing, blanks are left in the places where these words should be.

2127 NOC (3) In the long-distance radiocommunication service with deferred acknowledgment of receipt, when the transmitting land station has not, within a period of 5 days, received the acknowledgment of receipt of a radiotelegram sent by it, the station notifies the office of origin. The reimbursement of the land station and ship or aircraft charges must be postponed until the office of origin has ascertained from the land station in question that an acknowledgment of receipt has not been received subsequently, within a period not exceeding one month.

2128 NOC (4) Each administration designates the long-distance land station or stations for which its mobile stations keep watch.

ARTICLE 9

TITLE MOD

Restransmission by Mobile Stations

2129 MOD § 1. Mobile stations must if the sender so requests serve as intermediaries for the exchange of radiotelegrams originated in or destined for other stations of the mobile service; the number of intermediary mobile stations is, however, limited to two.

2130 NOC § 2. Radiotelegrams forwarded as described in 2129 above must bear, before the address, the paid service indication ===RM=== (retransmission).

2131 MOD § 3. The transit charge, whether two intermediary stations are concerned or only one, is fixed uniformly at forty centimes (0 fr 40) per word, with the collection of a minimum charge for seven words. When two mobile stations have participated this charge is divided equally between them.

TITLE NOC

Section II. Routine Retransmission

2132 NOC § 4. (1) When a land station cannot reach the mobile station for which a radiotelegram is destined and no payment for retransmission of the radiotelegram has been deposited by the sender, the land station may, in order to forward the radiotelegram to its destination, have recourse to the help of another mobile station provided that the latter consents. The radiotelegram is then transmitted to this other mobile station. The help of the latter is given free of charge.

2133 NOC (2) The same provision is also applicable to traffic from mobile stations to land stations, when necessary.

2134 NOC (3) The station assisting in the free retransmission in accordance with the provisions of 2132 and 2133 must enter the service abbreviation QSP. . . (name of the mobile station) in the preamble of the radiotelegram.

2135 NOC (4) In order that a radiotelegram thus forwarded may be considered as having reached its destination, the station which has made use of this indirect route must have obtained the regular acknowledgment of receipt, either direct or by an indirect route, from the mobile station for which the radiotelegram was destined or from the land station to which it was to be forwarded, as the case may be.

TITLE NOC

ARTICLE 10

Advice of Non-Delivery

2136 NOC § 1. When, for any reason, a radiotelegram originating in a mobile station and destined for a place on land cannot be delivered to the addressee, an advice of non-delivery is addressed to the land station which received the radiotelegram. After checking the address, the land station forwards the advice, when possible, to the mobile station, if necessary, by way of another land station of the same country or of a neighbouring country, as far as existing conditions or special agreements permit.

2137 NOC § 2. When a radiotelegram received at a mobile station cannot be delivered, that station so informs the office or mobile station of origin by a service advice. In the case of a radiotelegram originating on land, this service advice is sent, whenever possible, to the land station through which the radiotelegram passed or, if necessary, to another land station of the same country or of a neighbouring country, as far as existing conditions or special agreements permit.

ARTICLE 11

TITLE NCC **Radiotelegrams Originating in or Destined for Aircraft**

2138 NCC In the absence of special arrangements the provisions of the Additional Radio Regulations are applicable generally to public correspondence radiotelegrams originating in or destined for aircraft.

ARTICLE 12

TITLE NOC Radiocommunications for Multiple Destinations

2139 NOC Radiocommunications for multiple destinations shall be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Telegraph Regulations.

ARTICLE 13

It is the Sub-Committee's view that this article will have to be considered by Committee 7 in the light of whatever may be decided by the Plenary Assembly.

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 month of .....

Date	Origin	Coast Station	Destination	Number of		Credit or Debit of COUNTRY A		Remarks
				Words	Mins.	Credit in Gold Frs.	Debit in Gold Frs.	
				Totals				

Balance due to COUNTRY A or B ..... gold francs
(as appropriate)

ADD.

APPENDIX 14a

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 par rate 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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ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 336-E
2 October, 1959

WORKING GROUP 6A

SUMMARY RECORD

Seventh Meeting of Working Group 6A (Definitions)

Thursday 1 October 1959 at 09.00 hours.

Reference: Agenda of 29 September 1959, Document No. DT 302

1. Summary Record of the Fifth Meeting, Document No. 290

The Summary Record of the Fifth Meeting of Working Group 6A. Document No. 290, was approved subject to the fol Nomenclature of Frequencies.

On page 1, item 1., topic 11, change "Herzian" to "Hertzian".

On page 1, item 1., delete the asterisk preceding topics 12 and 12a.

2. Summary Record of the Sixth Meeting, Document No. 306

The Summary Record of the Sixth Meeting of Working Group 6A, Document No. 306, was approved subject to the following changes:

On page 1, following the Reference, change "No. 234" to "No. DT-204".

On page 2, item 4a, change "Akerling" to "Akerlind".

On page 3, item 4f, topic 58a, in the fourth line, insert "technical" before "conditions". ions Chapter II, Article 2, Sectio

3. Further Discussion of Radio Regulations Chapter II, Article 2, Section III-Nomenclature of Frequencies.

A new document, No. 291, containing proposal No. 5511 relating to this Section was introduced and explained by the Delegate of Israel. There was no support for the proposal and no discussion thereon.

Discussion at the previous meeting had been postponed in order to allow the delegates time to consider the proposal of the Representative of the I.F.R.B. to change the heading of Column I of the Table (C.C.I.R Rec. No. 324) to read "Range Number" instead of "Band Number". After some discussion in which the majority of the delegates felt that there

would be no confusion between band numbers and allocated bands, it was decided to retain the original heading, "Band Numner". After further discussion of the preamble and the foot notes to the table the following complete Section III was adopted:

Section III - Nomenclature of the Frequency and Wavelength Bands Used in Radiocommunication

The radio spectrum shall be subdivided into nine frequency bands, the limits of which are shown in the Table hereinunder.

Band Number	Frequency Range (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)	Corresponding Metric Subdivision of Waves
4	3 to 30 kc/s or kHz	Myriametric
5	30 to 300 kc/s or kHz	Kilometric
6	300 to 3,000 kc/s or kHz	Hectometric
7	3 to 30 Mc/s or MHz	Decametric
8	30 to 300 Mc/s or MHz	Metric
9	300 to 3,000 Mc/s or MHz	Decimetric
10	3 to 30 Gc/s or GHz	Centimetric
11	30 to 300 Gc/s or GHz	Millimetric
12	300 to 3,000 Gc/s or GHz (or 3 Tc/s or THz)	Decimillimetric

Note 1 : "Band Number N" extends from 0.3×10^N to 3×10^N c/s (Hz)

Note 2 : Abbreviations; k = kilo (10^3), M = Mega (10^6), G = Giga (10^9), T = Tera (10^{12})

Note 3 : Abbreviations for adjectival band designators:
Band 4 = VLF, band 5 = LF, band 6 = MF
band 7 = HF, band 8 = VHF, band 9 = UHF
band 10 = SHF, band 11 = EHF.

4. Reports of Chairmen of Sub-Groups

a) Sub-Group 6A1, Document No. DT 303, discussion deferred

b) Sub-Group 6A2, Document No. DT 294, discussion deferred

c) Sub-Group 6A3, Document No. DT 305, discussion deferred

d) Sub-Group 6A4, No documents

e) Sub-Group 6A5, Document No. DT 244, see paragraph (e) below

f) Sub-Group 6A7, No documents

g) Sub-Group 6A8, Document No. DT 243, see paragraph (g) below

e) After some discussion as to the use of the term "assignment" in lieu of "frequency assignment", and as to whether items 18d, 18e and 18f should be include in the List of Terms and Definitions or were more appropriate as text or footnotes to the Regulations, the Working Group adopted the following definitions approved by Sub-Group 6A5 (Document No. DT 244), with the addition of the note which applies to Nos. 18d, 183 and 18f.

18c (ADD) Change in Frequency Usage: The bringing into use of a new assignment or a change in one or more of the basic characteristics of an existing assignment.

*18d (ADD) Master Radio Frequency Record: The interim master register of frequency assignments that was established and maintained pursuant to the provisions of the Agreement adopted by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1951 (E.A.R.C. Agreement).

*18e (ADD) Master International Frequency Register: The master register of frequency assignments established and maintained by the International Frequency Registration Board pursuant to the provisions of Article 11 of these Regulations.

*18f (ADD) International Frequency List: Recapitulative List published by the I.T.U. containing details of assignment notices recorded in the Master International Frequency Register.

18n (ADD) Appropriate band: A frequency band allocated to the service concerned in the Table of Frequency Allocations.

18o (ADD) In-band assignment: Frequency assignment within an appropriate band.

18p (ADD) Out-of-band assignment: Frequency assignment not within an appropriate band.

*There is particular concern as to whether these terms should be included in the List of Terms and Definitions or whether they should appear as text or as footnotes where required in the Regulations.

g) The following terms and definitions submitted by Sub-Group 6A8 were approved by Working Group 6A. Two other terms, (69m) Radio Noise and (69q) Man-Made Noise were discussed but a decision was deferred until a later date, because there was a lack of agreement as to the proper scope of these terms.

33b (ADD) Safety Service: A radiocommunication service used permanently or temporarily for the safeguarding of human life and property.

69 (MOD) Harmful Interference: Any radiation or any induction which endangers the functioning of a radio navigation service or of other safety services or seriously degrades, obstructs or repeatedly interrupts a radio service operating in accordance with these Regulations.

69o (ADD) Atmospheric Radio Noise: Radio noise originating from electrical discharges in the atmosphere of the earth. This includes precipitation noise.

69p (ADD) Cosmic Radio Noise: Radio noise of extra-terrestrial origin.

5. Consideration of terms listed in Document No. DT 111 and additional terms listed in Document No. DT 302E.

Because of a lack of time, discussion was deferred until a later meeting, but the Chairman called attention to Document No. 11, which contained additional proposals of the Republic of Colombia, relating to these terms.

6. Other matters:

a) In response to a question raised by the Delegate of Canada, the Chairman recalled that the I.T.U List of Essential Terms was being considered by each Sub-Group in connection with the definitions in its terms of reference. Also the status of the List, relative to the Regulations, would be considered by Working Group 6A at a later date in connection with ecertain proposals relating to the Preamble to the List of Terms in RR Article 1.

b) The Delegate of the U.K. raised the question of the status of the Provisional List of Terms and Definitions (Document No. 326). The Chairman suggested that Working Group 6A should take the position that it was not desirable for this document to go to the Plenary, but that the Plenary should approve only a final document presented by Committee 6 as a part of the Regulations.

7. The meeting was adjourned at 12.30 p.m.

Rapporteur
Q. Mooney

E.W. Allen
Chairman
Working Group 6A

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 337-E
3 October, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7C

SUMMARY RECORD

Seventh Meeting of Sub-Committee 7C
(Distress and Safety)

Wednesday, 30 September , 1959, at 15.00

Reference : Agenda of 25 September, 1959 - Document No. DT 268.

1. Approval of summary minutes of fifth and sixth meetings.

Not available.

2. Report of Sub-Working Group 7C2

Not available.

3. Consideration of Drafting Group report

Not available.

4. Document No. DT 165

The Delegate of the Federal German Republic explained that in Document No. DT 165, there were additional remarks to Proposal No. 1026, in which it was desired to bring out an explanation of the "guard-band" and the "protection band", and paragraph 2 of the Document explained the reasoning. He requested that the record show the introduction of this Document. There being no further discussion, it was noted and passed on.

5. Consideration of Article 37 (Continued)

Proposal No.	Remarks
4439	Withdrawn

The Delegate of the U.K.explained the proposal intended that QUZ was to be used by the ship in distress or the station controlling distress traffic, as the use of QRT for this purpose has lost its emphasis. He agreed to furnish a paper to the group bringing out their reasoning more fully. The Delegate of France agreed with the U.K. proposal in principle, but believed

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Proposal No. Remarks

4439 (Cont.)

that QRT ...---... should be continued as presently used and QUZ used for "stop transmitting" for general use. The Delegate of the Argentine Republic was of the opinion that the aim of the U.K. was fully covered by present procedures in using "QRT ...---...". The Delegate of Australia supported the U.K. proposal. However, the general consensus was opposed to the proposal, and the Delegate of the U.K. withdrew with the consent of the Delegate of Australia.

4492 Adopted, as amended by the Delegate of the U.S.A. The Delegate of the U.S.A. agreed with Proposal No. 4492 to delete the words "as far as possible" and proposed the signal QRT be followed by ...---..., so that 903 would read "(3) The use of the service abbreviation QRT ...---... must be reserved for the mobile station in distress and for the station controlling distress traffic." The U.S.A. proposal was supported by the Delegates of the U.K. , the Argentine Republic, France and Finland, with no opposition.

2493 Withdrawn.

4440 Withdrawn.

4441 Passed to the Drafting Group.

4442 " " " "

4443 " " " "

(The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed to passing the proposals to the Drafting Group, but recommended the words used in 4442 should be changed to "stop transmitting MAYDAY". The Delegate of China suggested the words "Distress work in progress". It was agreed to defer until the Drafting Group report is received.)

4444 Editorial.

4445 Adopted. U.K. proposal to delete 904.

4446 Adopted, as amended by the Delegate of the U.K., and the Delegate of the Arab Republic, so that it reads "905 (2) Any station of the mobile service which has knowledge of distress traffic and which cannot itself assist the station in distress must nevertheless follow such traffic until it is evident that

Proposal No. Remarks

4446 (Cont.)

assistance is being provided". The Delegate of China, supported by the Delegate of Indonesia, recommended the use of "mobile station" in preference to "ship" or "station". The Delegates of the Netherlands, France and the U.S.S.R. supported the U.K. proposal as amended. By a vote of 26 in favour, 4 abstentions, and no opposition, it was adopted to read "to assist the station in distress".

4697 Not supported.

2494 Passed to Drafting Group.

4447 " " "

2495 " " "

2496 " " "

4448 " " "

2497 Withdrawn.

(The general consensus was that the Radio Regulations was no place for this proposal as it was purely an I.C.A.O. procedure. Several suggestions were made -- either to add it as a sentence to 2496 or refer to it by page number of the I.C.A.O. document. The Delegate of the Netherlands withdrew Proposal No. 2497 with the consent of the Delegates of China and Portugal, who supported it in principle.)

4449 Referred to Drafting Group.

4450 Referred to Drafting Group.

4451 " " "

4452 " " "

2498 Adopted as amended by the Delegates of South Africa, France and the U.K. so that 909 reads : "In completely exceptional cases and provided that no interference or delay is caused to the ship handling distress traffic, urgency and security messages ...." (Discussion brought out by the Delegate of Norway that there was a need for such a provision. There was also a proposal

Proposal No.	Remarks
2498 (Cont.)	
	to read, "In cases of extreme importance", submitted by the Delegate of Israel, and a proposal from the Delegate of Brazil that it should refer to messages for the security of navigation, which he later withdrew.) It was agreed this proposal would follow 906.
4698	Referred to Drafting Group.
2499	Withdrawn.
	(The Delegate of the U.K. could not support this proposal on the grounds the safety watch on the distress frequency would be impaired by shifting to working frequencies; and mentioned that the frequency 512 kc/s is available for this purpose. He later referred to Regulation 911 as covering the case. The Delegate of Sweden questioned the meaning of "QUM" as signifying the idea the proposal intended, but stated he would not press the proposal.
	The Delegates of Denmark and Findland agreed to withdraw and the Delegate of Norway also reluctantly agreed not to press.)
4453	Referred to Drafting Group.
2500	" " " "
2501	" " " "
4454	" " " "
4455	" " " "
2502	" " " "
4456	" " " "
4457	" " " "
2504	" " " "
2503	Withdrawn
4699	No support

At this point, the Chairman established Working Group 7C3 to take all proposals in the Yellow Book - pages 612 R1 to 620 R1 - and the I.C.A.O. paper unnumbered, 27 August 1959. At the invitation of the Chair, Mr. Swanson of the U.K. agreed to be Chairman. It was agreed to limit the size of the 7C3 Working-Group to the six countries having proposals plus Sweden, who wished to have representation. The Delegate of the U.S.A. stated that the following proposals, which had been deferred, would also come within the terms of reference for 7C3, i.e., proposals 2582-4431-2483-4433, on pages 605 R1 and 606.1, also 4429-2480 and 2481, on page 604.

The Delegate of India withdrew Proposals Nos. 2515, 2520 and 2521.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 6.30 p.m., the Chairman stating the next meeting would start on Section IX of Article 37, and continue through Article 37.

R. T. Brown
Rapporteur

G. Van A. Graves
Chairman

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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Document No. 338-E
5 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

AGENDA

5th Plenary Meeting

Thursday, 8 October at 18.30 hrs.

1. Method of reproduction of the Final Acts of the Conference.

2. Supply of the Final Acts of the Conference to delegates free of charge.

Note : This meeting has been called since an urgent decision on this matter requires to be taken. If it is decided that the text of the Final Acts should be published by typographical methods, firm commitments must be made with suitable printers at an early date in order to ensure that a sufficiently rapid service will be available at the time required.

The Chairman
C. J. Acton.

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ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 339-E
3 October, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7A

SUMMARY RECORD

Eleventh Meeting - Sub-Committee 7A
(General Operating Conditions)

Monday, 28 September 1959 at 9 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. P. Bouchier (Belgium)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Martin Flores Cantero (Mexico)

1. The Chairman recalled that the delegation of the United States of America had stated that it would prepare a text covering the ideas contained in the United Kingdom proposals 1572 and 1573. The delegation of the United States of America read out its proposal, which was supported by Sweden, the Netherlands and the Philippines. Following a suggestion made by the delegation of the U.S.S.R., the Chairman asked Mr. Kunz to have the text typed, so that it could more easily be studied at the end of the meeting.

2. The Sub-Committee continued its study of Article 24 of the RR. After a discussion in which Portugal, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Argentina and the U.S.S.R. took part, proposal 1574 (Finland, supported by France) and proposal 4663 (Czechoslovakia, supported by China) to the effect that radar should be mentioned in No. 520 of the RR, were rejected. The majority of the delegations considered that, since the use of radar was not compulsory in navigation, it was for the administrations themselves to decide such a question. No. 520 of the RR would remain unchanged.

3. Proposals 1575 (Finland) and 4664 (Czechoslovakia) became pointless as a result of the decision reached with regard to No. 520 of the RR, and proposal 4075 (United States of America) concerning No. 521 of the RR, was referred to the Drafting Committee. The Sub-Committee then passed to the study of proposals 1577 (Finland, supported by China), 1578 (India, supported by Indonesia) and 1576 bis (supported by Denmark). The United Kingdom delegation, supported by the Union of South Africa, the U.S.S.R. and Indonesia, were opposed to proposal 1577 (Finland) that a typing test should be introduced in the Regulations. Finland withdrew its proposal 1577 and the delegation of China expressed its regret that it had not been adopted. While the United Kingdom delegation might agree to a reduction in the duration of the tests as proposed by India, it wished to add : "Total" before "duration". The delegation of France, supported by

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New Zealand and the U.S.S.R., suggested that the present text of No. 523 of the RR should be retained. The Chairman took a vote, and it was decided by five votes to 25, with one obstention, not to make any alteration in No. 523 of the RR.

4. The Sub-Committee then studied proposal 1580 (United Kingdom, supported by Ireland and Indonesia). The delegation of France, supported by Belgium and Argentina, was in favour of retaining No. 525 of the RR as it stood. The Chairman took a vote, and the amendment proposed by the United Kingdom was rejected by 7 votes to 25, with 1 abstention.

5. The Sub-Committee then considered the proposals concerning No. 526 of the RR. In the absence of support, proposal 1581 (Australia) was withdrawn. Proposal 1583 (United Kingdom) was supported by India and proposal 1582 (France, French O.P.T.A. and Morocco) was supported by Argentina and Belgium. The delegation of China asked the United Kingdom whether the intention was also to establish a distinction between the main maritime and aeronautical telecommunication channels. The United Kingdom replied in the negative. The delegation of Indonesia wished to delete any reference to air navigation in the United Kingdom proposal 1583. The French delegation considered that aircraft operators flying overseas should know the principal shipping routes. The United Kingdom delegation withdrew its proposal 1583. The delegation of the United Arab Republic drew attention to the difference in meaning between the French word "élémentaire" and the English "elementary" appearing in proposal 1582 (France, French O.P.T.A. and Morocco). It was decided to accept the meaning as proposed in the drafting amendment by France, and to refer the drafting of a new text for No. 526 of the RR to a trilingual drafting group.

6. With regard to No. 527 of the RR, proposal 1584 (Finland) was dropped for lack of support, proposal 1586 (Italy) was supported by France, and proposal 1585 (France, French O.P.T.A. and Morocco) was withdrawn as a result of the opposition shown by the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa. The delegation of the United States of America recalled that the Sub-Committee had approved proposal 1548 (Italy) and that in the circumstances proposal 1586 (Italy) should also be adopted. No. 527 of the RR would be amended in accordance with proposal 1586 (Italy).

7. After the break, the Sub-Committee examined Document No. DT 278-FES, containing the new text proposed by the United States of America and the United Kingdom for No. 518 of the RR. The delegation of the U.S.S.R. agreed in principle. The delegation of Israel wished to delete : "during the validity period of their certificates". The Indonesian delegation wished to delete the word "radiotelegraph". The delegation of the United States of America was opposed to these deletions, stressing the principle of validity and the fact that No. 518 of the RR should concern only radiotelegraph operators. The delegation of Israel did not insist on the deletion of the first words, but supported the proposal by Indonesia. The Federal German Republic also supported Israel and Indonesia. The delegation of Portugal suggested that the amendments should be accepted by the

United States of America since the regulations would in any case be made at national level. The delegation of the United States of America agreed to the deletion of the word "radiotelegraph", but not to the deletion of the reference to validity. The wording in Document No. DT 278-FES was eventually adopted with the amendment by Indonesia and a minor drafting amendment by the United Kingdom.

8. With regard to No. 529 of the RR, proposals 1587 by Finland and 4665 by Czechoslovakia were not taken into consideration on account of the decisions taken on proposals 1574 by Finland and 4663 by Czechoslovakia. No. 529 of the RR remained unchanged.

9. With regard to No. 530, proposals 1588 by Finland and 4666 by Czechoslovakia were not taken into consideration for the reasons given above, whilst the United States proposal 4067 was forwarded to the drafting Committee.

10. With regard to No. 531 of the RR, the above remarks also applied to proposals 1589 by Finland and 4667 by Czechoslovakia. The United Kingdom proposal 1590 would be forwarded to the drafting Committee.

11. The Chairman stated that several proposals concerning No. 532 of the RR aimed at introducing a test of twenty words per minute in plain language. He proposed only to discuss this principle and not each proposal individually. The Finnish delegation withdrew its proposal 1591 to support the United Kingdom proposal 1596. The Indonesian delegation supported the Indian proposal 1594. The Canadian delegation also supported the United Kingdom proposal 1596. The Indian delegation withdrew its proposal 1595 concerning the length of the tests as a result of the withdrawal of proposal 1578. The Finnish delegation withdrew its proposal 1592 as a result of the withdrawal of proposal 1577 concerning the introduction of a typewriting test. Finally the Chairman instructed the trilingual group to establish a new version of No. 532 of the RR in accordance with Proposals 1596 by the United Kingdom, 1593 by India, 4668 by Czechoslovakia and 1597 by the U.S.S.R.

12. With regard to No. 533 of the RR, the Federal German Republic withdrew its proposal 1598 and the United States proposal 4077 was forwarded to the drafting Committee.

13. No. 534 of the RR would remain unchanged since the Indian proposal 1599 did not receive any support and the United Kingdom proposal 1600 was withdrawn.

14. No. 535 of the RR would have to be brought into line with No. 526 of the RR in keeping with proposal 1602 by France, French O.P.T.A. and Morocco, whilst the Australian proposal 1601 did not receive any support and the United Kingdom proposal 1603 was withdrawn as a result of the withdrawal of proposal 1583.

15. No. 536 of the RR would be amended in accordance with the Italian proposal 1606. Proposal 1604 by Finland requiring operators to have a knowledge of English and proposal 1605 by France, French O.P.T.A. and Morocco making it obligatory to know a second language, were withdrawn.

16. A discussion arose concerning the proposals referring to No. 537 of the RR. The United States proposal 4078 would be forwarded to the drafting group. Proposal 1608 by the Federal German Republic was withdrawn. The United Kingdom proposal 1609 was supported by France. Proposal 1607 could not be discussed because the findings of Sub-Committee 7B2 had to be waited for. The Sub-Committee approved the adoption of the text of proposal 1609 by the United Kingdom to replace the text of the existing proposal 537.

17. The French and United Kingdom delegations were opposed to the discontinuance of the special radiotelegraph operator's certificate as requested in proposals 1610 by Finland and 1611 by the Netherlands. The Netherlands delegation could agree to the certificate being kept if the requirements demanded from the candidate were made more strict. The Federal German Republic, The United Kingdom, Finland and Canada supported the Netherlands proposal. The Chairman proposed to add the requirements suggested by France to No. 537, and in particular sufficient knowledge of the regulations concerning the safeguarding of human life at sea. He suggested that the drafting of the new text should be entrusted to the trilingual group. the Chairman asked the Netherlands delegation if, as a result of this amendment to No. 537, it could consider its provisional withdrawal of proposals Nos. 1551 and 1567 as final. The Netherlands delegation registered its agreement and also withdrew its proposal 1611 whilst the Finnish delegation withdrew its proposal 1610.

18. With regard to No. 538 of the RR, proposal 1613 by the Federal German Republic was withdrawn, proposal 4079 by the United States of America would be forwarded to the drafting group, proposal 1612 by France, French O.P.T.A. and Morocco could only be discussed when No. 548 of the RR was examined and proposal 1614 by the United Kingdom could only be dealt with when No. 549 of the RR was studied.

19. The Chairman of the Sub-Committee announced the time-table of his sub-committee.

20. The meeting rose at 12.15 p.m.

Rapporteur:
R. Monnat

For the Chairman:
The Vice-Chairman
M.F. Cantero.

Annex: 1

A N N E X

NEW DRAFTS PROPOSED FOR THE RR

CHAPTER XI

Article 24

526 g) A sufficient knowledge of world geography, especially the principal shipping and air routes and the most important telecommunication routes.

527 h) Sufficient knowledge of a working language of the International Telecommunication Union. Candidates must be able to express themselves in that language in a satisfactory manner both orally and in writing. Each government decides for itself the language or languages required.

518 a) Administrations shall take the necessary steps to ensured the continued proficiency of holders of valid certificates, especially after prolongod absences from operational duties.

532 d) Ability to send correctly by hand and to receive correctly by ear in the Morse code, code groups (mixed letters, figures and punctuation marks) at a speed of 16 (sixteen) groups a minute, and a plain language text at a speed of 20 (twenty) words a minute. Each code group must comprise five characters, each figure or punctuation mark counting as two characters. The average word of the text in plain language must contain five characters. The duration of each test of sending and of receiving is, as a rule, five minutes.

535 g) A sufficient knowledge of world geography, especially the principal shipping and air routes and the most important telecommunication routes.

a) Ability to send correctly by hand and receive correctly by ear in the Morse code, code groups (mixed letters, figures and punctuation marks) at a speed of 16 (sixteen) groups a minute, and a plain language text at a speed of 20 (twenty) words a minute. Each code group must comprise five characters, each figure or punctuation mark counting as two characters. The average word of the text in plain language must contain five characters.

b) Knowledge of the practical operation and adjustment of radiotelegraph apparatus.

c) Knowledge of the Regulations applying to radiotelegraph communications and specifically of that part of those Regulations relating to safety of life.

(538 - Include reference to 546 after 545.)

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 340-E
2 October, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7A

SUMMARY RECORD

Twelfth meeting - Sub-Committee 7A
(General Operating Conditions)

Wednesday, 30 September, 1959 at 9 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. P. Bouchier (Belgium)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. Martin Flores Cantero (Mexico)

1. The Chairman submitted the summary record of the seventh meeting (Document No. 248) for comments and approval.

The delegate of the United States of America pointed out that, in the English text at the end of the second paragraph on page 2, the expression "certified operator" should be changed.

The delegate of the Argentine Republic asked for the following amendment to his intervention recorded on page 3, at the end of the first paragraph : "The Argentine Delegation wanted to know whether the requirements set forth in Nos. 500, 501 and 502 of the Radio Regulations (whatever those requirements might be) related, in an aircraft, to the person who would use the radio set. Would the pilot and the other members of the crew be expected to operate the radio equipment and meet those requirements ? If so, then clearly any member of the crew would be qualified to use equipment other than radiotelegraph or automatic signalling apparatus and no professional radio operator would be needed. In any event, provision would be made for a new kind of "radio operator", equipped with a certificate the scope of which would be clarified later."

The delegate of the United Kingdom confirmed that other people could use the telephone or automatic devices, provided they were under the control of a certified operator.

The delegate of Canada asked for his intervention on page 3 to be amended as follows : "The delegate of 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 in the first instance Nos. 501 and 502 and to retain Nos. 548 and 549, and in the latter instance to retain Nos. 548 and 549 and to delete Nos. 501 and 502."

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With the above amendments, Document No. 248 was approved.

2. The summary record of the eighth meeting (Document No. 308) was approved without comment.

3. The Sub-Committee then studied the Annex to Document No. 308.

The delegate of the United Arab Republic proposed that the word "his" in the last line of number 498 be replaced by "this". The proposal was supported by the delegates of Argentina and Venezuela.

The delegate of Australia proposed the deletion of "before leaving it." The delegate of Norway, supported by the delegate of Pakistan, preferred to keep the words in question but to insert them elsewhere.

The delegate of China recalled that he had drawn attention to the difficulty of submitting the report to the person responsible for the station, particularly when it was an aircraft pilot, who was always very busy. The inspector should be able to submit the report, but, in so far as possible, only submission of the written report should be compulsory. The delegate of the United States supported the delegate of China. The delegate of France opposed the Chinese proposal. The delegate of Indonesia drew attention to the fact that number 498 should be considered together with number 493. The delegate of Brazil pointed out that the report could be given to the person responsible for the ship or aircraft if the commander was absent. The delegates of China and the United States did not insist on their amendment and the text of number 498 was approved, subject to the Norwegian amendment.

4. As regards the proposed text of number 506, the delegate of the United Arab Republic suggested the deletion of the words "shall be" in the English text. The delegates of the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom opposed that suggestion and the delegate of the United Arab Republic did not insist. The delegate of Venezuela asked for the summary record to mention that he did not approve the new text of number 506 of the Radio Regulations, since he did not regard a photograph as an effective means of authenticating the certificate, particularly since in some countries the certificate was issued for life. The delegate of Venezuela maintained his reservation. The delegate of Israel proposed the deletion of the words: "if they wish". This was approved. A long discussion arose on the last sentence, chiefly as regards the word "additional". After interventions by the delegates of the United States, the United Kingdom, the United Arab Republic, the Union of South Africa, the Philippines, Indonesia, Australia, Israel, China and New Zealand, the text of number 506, with an amendment by Indonesia, supported by the United States and Israel, was put to the vote and approved by 23 votes to 8 in favour of the text in the Annex to Document No. 308, and 3 abstentions.

5. After the break, the Sub-Committee went on to examine proposal 1615 (Netherlands), supported by Finland. The delegates of France, the United States, the United Kingdom, China and Canada were in favour of retaining the general radiotelephone operator's certificate. The delegate of the Netherlands stated that he would withdraw his proposal if a third category of certificate, even more restricted than the restricted certificate, were introduced with a view to operators in port installations and ships on the Rhine. The delegate of the Netherlands drew attention to his proposals 1625, 1626, 1627 and 1628 which dealt with the matter (page 403, Rev. 1). The delegates of Australia and the Federal German Republic supported the Netherlands proposal. The delegate of the United States thought that number 548 of the Radio Regulations might give satisfaction to the Netherlands; perhaps numbers 548 and 549 of the Regulations should be discussed first. The delegates of the United Kingdom and France were against the introduction of a certificate even more restricted than the restricted certificate, since operators working on international frequencies should have a minimum of knowledge. At the request of the Chairman, the delegate of the Netherlands agreed to withdraw his proposal 1615 but reserved the right to revert later to the question of a new certificate.

6. Study of proposals 4080 and 4081 (United States) was deferred until the findings of Working Group 7A2 were known.

7. The delegate of the United States withdrew proposal 4082.

8. Proposal 1616 (France, Overseas France and Morocco) was supported by China, Poland, Indonesia and the United Kingdom. The delegate of South Africa, supported by the delegates of Australia, Canada and Norway, was in favour of maintaining the existing text of number 540 of the Radio Regulations. The delegate of the United Arab Republic proposed the deletion of the words "the elementary principles of", an amendment which was finally accepted by the delegates of Norway and Canada. Proposal 1616 (France) was put to the vote with the proposed amendment and was approved by 32 votes to 2 with no abstentions.

9. The delegate of the United States withdrew proposal 4083.

10. Proposal 1617 (France, Overseas France and Morocco) could not be examined until Working Group 7B2 had finished its work. The delegate of France pointed out that the holder of the certificate would probably be required to know how to use a code enabling ships and aircraft in distress to indicate their needs.

11. Proposal 1618 (United Kingdom), supported by the Federal German Republic, was withdrawn after a short discussion during which the delegate

of France explained that the distinction between aeronautical and maritime certificates had not as yet been approved. He was supported by the delegates of Norway, Canada and the United States.

12. The Chairman said that Committee 6, after approving the deletion of Section 5 of Article 13 had announced that it would propose to Committee 7 the addition of numbers 384 and 385 of the Radio Regulations to Article 19. A working document on the subject would be distributed to the members of the Sub-Committee.

13. The Chairman announced that he would be absent for a week and that the Vice-Chairman would lead the following meetings.

14. The agenda for the following meeting would include examination of Documents Nos. 309 and 310, with their annexes and continuation of the study of proposals relating to Article 24.

15. The meeting rose at 12 p.m.

P. Bouchier
Chairman

Annex.

A N N E X

NEW DRAFTS PROPOSED FOR THE RR

CHAPTER XI

ARTICLE 24

498 (2) Before leaving it, the inspector must report the result of his inspection to the master, or the person responsible for the ship, aircraft or other vehicle carrying the mobile station. If any breach of the conditions imposed by these regulations is observed, the inspector shall make this report in writing.

506 3 (1) Each Administration shall make every effort to prevent the fraudulent use of certificates. For this purpose, such certificates shall bear the holder's signature and photograph and shall be authenticated by the stamp of the issuing Administration or other means.

540 a) A knowledge of the elementary principles of radiotelephony and radio propagation.

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Document No. 341-E
5 October, 1959

COMMITTEE 6

INDIA

Amendments to Proposals

ARTICLE 18 bis

STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME BROADCAST SERVICE

The following proposals of India may be amended as indicated:

Prop. No. 1396: Replace by the following:
" Para. 3. Each Administration, which provides this service, shall promptly publish

(i) the provisional measured values of frequencies and time signals for each day at a specific time or for each group of 5 days at a specified time, beginning on a day whose Julian number is divisible by 5.

(ii) the date, time and magnitude of adjustments of the time signal;

(iii) the date, time and magnitude of step adjustments to the frequency;

(iv) the assumed value of the atomic standard when used as a frequency reference, in cycles per second (the second being the unit of time adopted in 1956, at Sèvres, by the International Committee of Weights and Measures)"

Prop. No. 1397: Replace by the following:
"Each Administration, which provides this service, shall co-operate through C.C.I.R. in collation and distribution of the results specified in Para. 3 for the period of each calendar year".

Prop. No. 1400: Delete in the last line "as recommended by the C.C.I.R.".

Prop. No. 1402: Delete

Prop. No. 1403: Should read as follows:

"As regards time signal broadcast. Administrations will also co-ordinate on an international basis with the International Time Bureau, the U.R.S.I. and other competent international organisations having a direct and substantial interest in the sugject."

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PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

INDIA

PROPOSAL

ARTICLE 9

Number of proposal	
5530	Amend paragraph 253 to read as follows:-

253 (3) Within the Tropical Zone, the broadcasting service operating in the bands listed in 244 is the main service and the other services sharing these bands are the premitted services.

Reason:- For more rational and efficient use of the bands concerned among the services sharing them.

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GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 343-E
CORRIGENDUM No. 1
15 October 1959

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

Sixteenth Meeting of Committee 4
(Frequency Allocations)

CORRIGENDUM

to the statement by the Chinese Delegation

Page	Paragraph	Line	
5	1	1	Change "fixed and B.C. service" into "fixed and B.C. services".
	3	2	Change "to be planned basis" into "to be on planned basis".
		3	Change "to be met with." into "to be met with satisfaction."
	4	1	Change "requirements" into "requirement".
		7	Change "requirements" into "requirement".
	5	1	Change "It is recognized fact" into "It is a recognized fact".
6	5	1	Change "HF B.C. service" into "HF B.C. service is dispensed with. The fixed service".
	7	2	Change "redefined, another" into "redefined, or another".

Note: The numbers of paragraphs indicated above are the paragraphs of our statement, not the paragraphs of the page.

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6. After the statement by the Delegate of China, read as follows:

The Delegate of Mexico referred to a lamentable lack of co-ordination between Committees 4 and 5 which was incompatible with the desired rate of progress. Committee 4 had begun to study ways of extending high-frequency broadcasting bands without knowing whether Committee 5 would decide that extension was necessary. The logical sequence was for Committee 5 to establish what further space was needed in those bands, whereupon it would request Committee 4 to examine how best to satisfy requirements. That was the course proposed by the Mexican Administration in the letter reproduced on page 23 of Document No. 2, Annex 2. The Special Group of Committee 4 had itself recognized that sequence in Section 13 of its report, issued as Document No. 270 (Rev.).

The Delegation of Mexico was opposed to any extension of bands reserved exclusively for high-frequency broadcasting at the present stage, since, as it had pointed out in its proposal contained in Document No. 253 (Rev.), so long as there was no generally accepted plan or even any likelihood of one being introduced, any extension of bands reserved exclusively for high-frequency broadcasting would result in their being used immediately, thus leading very rapidly to a state of overcrowding similar to the present situation.

As far as ways and means of accommodating the requirements of the new and developing countries were concerned, the Mexican Delegation had proposed a definite procedure in Document No. 253 (Rev.) whereby they would be analysed and reduced to a reasonable and feasible limit to enable them to be incorporated in the Mexico City Basic Plan; the I.F.R.B. would be responsible for this task and, using the technical standards laid down by the Mexico City International High-Frequency Broadcasting Conference, and in consultation with Administrations, it would prepare a revised draft of the Mexico City Basic Plan which, should it be accepted by the majority, would be used as a basis for preparing draft plans for the other eight phases of the sunspot cycle.

Finally, the Delegation of Mexico supported, in general, the findings of the Special Group as set out in Document No. 270 (Rev.), and in particular Annex 1. He agreed that in Region 2 the band 7,000 to 7,300 kc/s should be reserved for amateurs. Furthermore, in view of the propagation conditions in that frequency range, he would be glad to see the other two regions adopt the same attitude, so that the whole of the band in question would continue to be assigned to amateurs on a world-wide basis.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 343-E
5 October, 1959

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COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

Sixteenth Meeting of Committee 4
(Frequency Allocations)

In four Parts - I	:	Thursday,	24	September	at	09.30 hours
II	:	"	"	"	"	15.00 "
III	:	Saturday	26	"	"	09.30 "
IV	:	Monday	28	"	"	09.00 "

PART I

1. The first item on the Agenda, Document No. DT 231, was the Summary Records of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Meetings.

In Document No. 229 the following amendments are required. On page 7, in paragraph 4, delete the word "his" at the end of the first line and in the second line after 406 insert the words "made by Roumania and Czechoslovakia".

On page 7, delete the first sentence of paragraph 6 and replace by "There was much discussion about proposals 3259 and 3267 (Switzerland), proposing that frequency bands designed for industrial, scientific and medical purposes should be increased in number and brought into harmonic relation, that the relevant tolerances should be worked out with an eye to technical and economic factors, and that the bands themselves should be apportioned on a world-wide scale."

As so amended, the Report was adopted.

2. The following amendments are required to Document No. 230, the Summary Record of the Fourteenth Meeting. On page 3, in paragraph 5, delete the last three lines and substitute "that that body, which had been established to continue space research after the end of the Geophysical Year, had been studying the needs for frequency bands for this purpose and would supply as much information as possible in the working group."

On page 2, paragraph 5, after the words "as changes might be required in the future", substitute the following : "he felt it was premature to allocate distinct frequency bands to this service and considered it proper actually to assign in the Table of Frequency Allocations for communications with space objects only those frequencies which

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had already been used, 19,993, 19,995, 19,997, 20,005, and 40,002 Mc/s and 108.00, 108.03 and 183.6 Mc/s.

On page 2, delete paragraph 3 and replace by the following : "There was some little discussion then about the bands between 68 and 118 Mc/s.

The Delegate of Switzerland explained that an extension of the 100-104 Mc/s band reserved for broadcasting would be justified by the fact that, because of its geographical position and linguistic peculiarities, Switzerland, and perhaps other countries too, were unable to provide a satisfactory broadcasting service within the existing broadcasting bands.

All proposals relating to these bands were referred to the Working Group.

On page 1, in paragraph 2, after the sentence ending in "were incompatible", add the following sentence : "Hence, proposal 497 should be amended as follows : Observations column, instead of 'in the 29.7 - 68 Mc/s band ....' read : 'in the 29.7 - 41 Mc/s band ...' .

As so amended, the Report was adopted.

3. The second item of the Agenda was concerned with the Reports by the Chairman of the Sub-Committees. Mr. Sastry, Chairman of the Working Group 4D, reported that his Sub-Groups were making reasonable progress; that Sub-Group 4B4 had commenced its work under Mr. Terzani of Italy and that Sub-Group 4B5, under Mr. Wahib of Malaya, had also started. He expected that the work of his Group would be completed by about 10 October. He asked that Committee 4 should decide whether there is a need to define Loran. The Chairman agreed that this question would be considered under Item 4 of the Agenda.

Mr. Sowton, Chairman of Working Group 4D said that he had little to report and that he was not optimistic on the question of completing the work of this Group before the target date of the middle of next month.

Mr. Braga, Chairman of Working Group 4E said that 2 Sub-Groups had been set up, the first under Mr. Myers of the United States, and the second under Mr. Chef of France; he hoped to complete the work of his Group by about the 15th to 20th October, but felt it premature to make a forecast at this time.

Mr. Gejer, Chairman of Working Group 4F said that no meeting of his Group had taken place since the last meeting of Committee 4. He expected that they would be meeting early on the following week to study the remaining items in their terms of reference together with any comments from other Working Groups and from Committee 5.

Mr. Myers, Chairman of Working Group 4G reported that excellent progress had been made and that they had so far achieved agreement on 76% of the frequency bands concerned; they had no footnote problem; Document No. 242 had been useful and they had no difficulties in its application. He expected that the work of his Group would be completed early in October.

4. Item 3 of the Agenda was concerned with Document No. 270, the Report of the Chairman's Ad Hoc Group on HF Broadcasting. At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Stewart, Vice-Chairman of Committee 4 introduced the Report in the following words:

"Document No. 270 is the report upon the efforts of the Ad Hoc Group to deal with the problem which was referred to it, by Committee 4. As shown in the Report, the Group considered the problem at great length and in much detail.

" Although the Group was unable to reach unanimous agreement that Extension of the broadcasting bands is practicable, it did agree to recommend to Committee 4 that changes as set out in Annexes 1 and 2 should be adopted.

" When considering the requirements of new and developing Countries, the Group found that it could not give specific consideration to this matter because of the absence of information about the actual requirements of these Countries.

" The suggestion by Iceland in Document No. 189 was examined but was not agreed upon. Neither was Agreement reached upon the proposals to reduce the 14 Mc/s Amateur band for the purpose of providing more spectrum space for the 15 Mc/s Broadcasting band.

" Finally, a suggestion is made in the Report that Committee 4 might consider drafting a document for consideration by the Plenary Assembly, drawing attention to the need for new policies with respect to services using frequencies between 4 and 27,5 Mc/s.

That is all I propose to say at this stage, Mr. Chairman. Thank you."

The Chairman thanked the Vice-Chairman for his introduction and opened the discussion in the following words: "I wish to thank the members of the Ad Hoc Group for the fine work they have done in an effort to reconcile widely different points of view. I also must thank Mr. Iastrebov, Mr. Gayer and Mr. Hayes for their good help, and Mr. Stewart who has chaired more than half of the Meetings.

" The report has shown that we have the possibility of increasing the frequency space available to broadcasting somewhat in some regions and areas.

The Group has not - however - found it possible to propose ways and means for a general, substantial increase of the broadcasting allocations.

The Group has considered the suggestion of the Delegate of Iceland for introducing the broadcasting stations in certain parts of the fixed bands on certain conditions. The Group agreed - naturally - that such an operation is possible under RR.88 but it did not agree to extend the principle by giving the broadcasting service the status as a permitted service.

The reasons why the Group did not find it practical to propose any substantial increase in the B.C. bands and why it did not agree to recommend the compromise proposal suggested by Iceland are given in the report. It is not only because the fixed service needs are so important, but also because actual HF broadcasting needs in the opinion of these delegations should be met completely or partly by a HF B.C. plan.

The Group is, however, in full agreement that Committee 4 should reconsider the question if Committee 5 arrives at the conclusion that the realistic requirements for new countries cannot be met in any other way.

So much for the main problem. The work of the Group has in addition resulted in three by-products, which may eventually turn out to be important new principles:

a) The Group has in Section 8 expressed the opinion that if we after all should decide to make a substantial extension of the exclusive HF B.C. bands, then the extension should be on a planned basis in order to make it possible to give satisfaction to the new and developing countries.

b) After discussing whether the out-of-band broadcasting stations, briefly called the "bad boys", should be rewarded for their initiative or punished for their lack of discipline the Group in its wisdom decided to do neither - just to ignore their past and present life. That may be a valuable moral code to be applied in other cases too.

c) In paragraph 14 the Group indicates in a very cautious form that perhaps we should change our policy with regard to deciding upon frequency allocation problems in the future. The ever-increasing essential demands for frequencies cannot be met in the band 4 and 27.5 Mc/s unless we find new ways and means to decrease the non essential requirements in this band. And the Group proposes that Committee 4 should deal with this extremely important question in a special report to the Plenary Assembly.

The Chairman also pointed out that in the second line of Paragraph 5 of the Document it would be more correct to replace the word "proposed" by "suggested".

The Delegate of Israel said that his Country should be included with the 8 countries listed in paragraph 11; he hoped that Committee 5 would be able to suggest some solution of their problems; if this Conference should decide to amend the broadcasting frequency band he would submit his requirements.

The Delegate of India had four questions which the Chairman said would be answered later by Mr. Stewart.

The Delegate of China made the following statement : "Regarding Document No. 270-E, the report of the Ad-Hoc Group of Committee 4, on the practicability of increasing the allocation to B.C. service in the band of 4 to 27.5 Mc/s, after careful study our opinion is as follows :

"1. The shared use of frequencies between fixed and B.C. service is a good idea but is not practical. In most countries the fixed service and the B.C. service are operated by separate organizations and the technical requirements, such as bandwidth, antenna directivity, etc., of fixed and B.C. services are different and different equipments have to be used. Furthermore, the traffic variation on long distance circuits using HF is not like that of a city telephone plant. It is not possible to share the use of a frequency between such a fixed service and a B.C. service.

"2. The 14,000 - 14,350 kc/s band is the most active amateur service band. Under the use of a few watts of radiated power an amateur can work a very long distance. The exchange of ideas between different nations is helpful to the promotion of understanding and peace of the world. In consideration of the importance of this service we suggest that this band be maintained intact.

"3. We agree that any few frequency bands available to the B.C. service ought to be planned basis and the requirements of developing countries, both old and new, are to be met with. There are new countries, but they are also old territories. They are developing but many old countries are also developing. We therefore propose that the demands of both old and new countries are to be considered as one problem. It is the duty of Committee 5.

"4. The requirements of fixed service is increasing everyday. It is more so in developing countries, since H.F. circuits are less expensive and easier to set up. It is true that new techniques, such as coaxial cables, microwave links and scattering circuits are introduced in the recent years, but they are more expensive and their large circuit-capacity is not required in underdeveloped countries. In the foreseeable future the requirements for fixed service will still be on the increase. The use of the H.F. radio spectrum for fixed service can not be curtailed.

"5. It is recognized fact that nowadays H F B.C. has very little educational or amusement value but only another front of the cold war. We may even venture to say that the world would be in a better order if

H F. B.C. service is mostly used for commercial, industrial and social contacts and is directly connected with the well being of the people. So it is unreasonable to expand the B.C. bands at the expense of the fixed service, as that would do harm to the under-developed countries and the livelihood of the people.

"6. Before we can have a workable H.F. B.C. plan for all nations to follow, we suggest that new techniques be adopted and the bands above 27.5 Mc/s be explored. We share the views expressed under paragraph 14 of Document No. 270 that alternate facilities and techniques may be inconvenient and expensive but that must be weighed against the ever-increasing congestion in the 4-27.5 Mc/s bands.

"7. We agree to Annex I. As to Annex II, we wish that either the term Tropic Zone be re-defined, another name be given to this Zone as otherwise someday the North Pole area may also be included in this Tropic Zone."

The Delegate of Mexico said that in general he agreed with the conclusions of the Report; he considered that the Committee 4 position should be reserved for the time being until Committee 5 had studied the Report.

The Delegate of Lybia asked for an explanation of the anomalous position in which his country would be placed if Annex 2 were adopted.

The Delegate of New-Zealand did not consider that Annex 1 really represented an improvement in respect of the Amateur service and asked that the following statement would be included in the Record of the Meeting :

"The New Zealand Administration is very favourably disposed towards the Amateur Service and supports the retention of the existing allocations.

" They have over 3,000 licensed Amateurs stations and these are authorized to use all of the recognized Amateur bands.

" Amateur stations in New-Zealand maintain an efficient emergency radio corps and play an important role in providing radio communication for the National search and rescue organization. This organization is comprised of all bodies concerned with air, sea and land rescue work. It has been called upon on numerous occasions for work in connection with alpine operations, floods, missing aircraft and coastal shipping.

" The Communication section of the organization is an extensive one and radio plays a vital part in this connection. It is a most important organization from the viewpoint of the New-Zealand Government.

"In these circumstances and from the point of view of encouraging contacts between New Zealand amateurs and those in other countries, we are desirous of retaining maximum space for the Amateur service, however, we would be prepared to withdraw the Amateur service from 7,100-7,300 kc/s in the interests of high frequency broadcasting particularly in view of the statement made concerning the difficulty of meeting high frequency broadcasting needs on the part of newly constituted states. However we would be prepared to do this only on the given basis that the 7,000-7,100 kc/s band is not only allocated exclusively to the Amateur service but also used exclusively by the Amateur service."

The Delegate of South Africa said that his points of view had already been covered in the debate.

The Delegate of Argentina made the following statements : "We have read and studied the Report of the special group in Document No. 270 (Revised) and of the Group's findings we have to consider the following :

" In the first place, our Delegation is opposed to any change in the existing Table of Frequency Allocations for the reasons which it had occasion to explain before this Committee and which were supported by more than 30 delegations.

" Study of Document No. 270 shows what difficulties we shall encounter if we try to make changes in the Table. This document is sufficiently detailed and explanatory for delegations to have a clear picture of what may happen.

" We also consider that what is proposed in Annex 1 is not a favourable solution for the services which occupy this part of the band since the sacrifice of 50 kc/s by the amateur service in Region 3 is no solution whatever to the problem of the broadcasting services which will continue to operate in similar or worse conditions because there is no organic and effective use of the frequencies intended for that service, in other words, the absence of adequate plans and consequently a useless sacrifice by the Amateurs' service.

" However, Mr. Chairman, our Delegation is prepared to study this problem (I am referring to the 7,000 to 7,300 kc/s band) on condition that the sacrifice of frequency bands by one service in favour of another is based on justified necessities endorsed by preliminary study and always with a view to the fact that the part of band yielded or shared is an integral part of a band intended for services which have been distributed in approved plans.

" Finally, we should like to call attention to what the special group says in paragraph 10 on page 3, concerning action to be taken in connection with high-frequency broadcasting."

The Delegate of Portugal stated his support for the views expressed in paragraph 10 of the Document and of Annex 1; he considered that an opinion should not be expressed on Annex 2 until there was a definition of Tropical Broadcasting.

The Delegate of Venezuela said that his point of view had already been covered and supported Annex 1.

The Delegate of Paraguay expressed support for Paragraph 10, Paragraph 15, and Annex 1 of the Report.

The Delegate of the Philippines made the following statements: "The Philippine Delegation supports the recommendation of the Ad-Hoc Group of your Committee as embodied in Annex 1 of Document No. 270 to the effect that the general agreement should be obtained through allocations in the band 7,100 to 7,300 kc/s 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.

" Our support is subject to the condition that a resolution will be drawn emphasizing paragraphs 4a and 4b of Annex 1.

" The Philippine Delegation, in recommending the adoption of Annex 1 of Document No. 270-E, does so only on the understanding that a general agreement will be reached that, if paragraphs 3a, 3b, and 3c of Annex 1 are adopted, the Broadcasting Service will be prohibited in the band 7,000 to 7,100 kc/s which will be allocated exclusively on a World-wide basis to the Amateur Service and that broadcasting stations operating on frequencies in this band should cease such operations."

The Delegate of Columbia considered it important to establish good-will to enable the best use to be made of the existing frequency bands. It was no solution to widen the bands. The Tropical Broadcasting services had given a good example of efficient use. He supported the views expressed in Paragraph 10. He considered Paragraph 14 to be of supreme importance and proposed the formation of an Ad-hoc Group to study these problems. He considered that Annex 2 was not an answer to the problem but had no objection to Annex 1.

The Delegate of Japan made the following statements :

"We fully recognize that the task of the Ad-Hoc Group was a difficult one, when we are considering the radio communications' situation in the band 4-27.5 Mc/s. Our opinion, after careful investigation of the report of the Ad-Hoc Group, is as follows : In Japan, the authorized

frequency bands 7,000-7,100 and 7,100-7,150 kc/s are entirely assigned to amateur stations, the number of which is growing year by year.

" If, however, the majority of the countries accept the recommendation proposed by the Ad-Hoc group, the Japanese Administration will go with the current together with such countries.

" We have experience that, as mentioned by several other delegates, the Amateur Services in the frequency band 7,000-7,100 kc/s which is allocated to Amateur Services exclusively on a worldwide basis, have suffered much harmful interference from out-of-band Broadcast stations.

" We would like to express our strong wish that Amateur Services in the frequency band 7,000-7,100 kc/s, would be assured of exclusive use.

" Also, we hope that such new rearrangement of the frequency band should be so treated as helpful to the completion and implementation of the H.F. broadcasting plan."

The Delegate of Brazil made the following statement:

"Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. My Delegation, at the tenth Meeting of this Committee, gave its views on the need to keep the use of the bands between 4,000 kc/s and 27,500 kc/s unchanged for several years more.

" We have carefully considered the report by the special group of this Committee (Document No. 270). The following are our conclusions:

1. We support the proposal in Annex 1 to Document No. 270. We shall refrain from commenting on Annex 2 because that part of the world is very far from Brazil and the assignments made therein do not directly affect us.

2. As regards extension of the exclusive high-frequency broadcasting bands, we do not think that this is satisfactory, for the reasons given by the Netherlands Delegation in paragraph 10 of Document No. 270.

3. Despite the technical progress made in the fixed service, and despite the possibility of installing alternative media (telephone cables, other circuits, etc.) we do not think that the fixed service bands, which at Atlantic City made sacrifices for other services, can be reduced still further.

" In big countries like Brazil the fixed services are expanding. We possess a big fixed-station network and had much difficulty in accommodating them in accordance with the E.A.R.C. decisions. We are now faced with some difficult problems, if these bands are to be still

further reduced for the sake of other services. Some of the circuits now used might possibly be replaced by others, more advanced technically, as mentioned in Document No. 270, but this would be exceedingly costly and could not be quickly done by us. Many other countries, we believe, are in the same position.

" This being so, Mr. Chairman, we support the proposal in Document No. 270, in the sense that the question of extending the high-frequency broadcasting bands, and the proposals in connection therewith, be referred to Committee 5, so that this latter may consider the requirements of the countries concerned and see how they may be met within the bands now in force and the plans now being considered by Committee 5. I have no more to say now, Mr. Chairman, and thank you."

The Delegate of Belgium Congo felt that there were many cases where the suggestion of Iceland was applicable; he wished his Country to be associated with those listed in Paragraph 11.

The Delegate of France was not prepared immediately to give his opinion on Annexes 1 and 2; however he considered that Paragraphs 4(a) and 4(b) were superfluous, being covered already by existing regulations.

The Delegate of Pakistan regretted that he could not agree that Paragraphs 3(b) and 3(c) were a proper solution; he also believed that Committee 4 could reach a more realistic decision after the problem had been studied by Committee 5.

After some discussion it was agreed by 29 votes to 18 to continue the discussion in the afternoon.

Gunnar Pedersen

Chairman.

PART II

5. The discussion was resumed at 15.00 hours in the afternoon under the Chairmanship of Mr. Stewart.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic expressed his support for the Report and for the proposal made by the Delegate of Mexico; he pointed out in respect of Paragraph 4 (a) of Annex 1 that many countries might find difficulty in meeting this resolution.

The Delegate of Indonesia stated support for Paragraph 3 of Annex 1, but considered that Paragraph 4 required further study.

The Delegate of Australia made the following statement:

"Our Delegation has carefully studied the report of the Ad-Hoc group and appreciates fully the problems that were considered and the usefulness of the report appearing in Document 270. In particular, we endorse Annex 1 which embodies our own proposal 423 for exclusive use of 7,100-7,300 kc/s for broadcasting. It is felt that this minor amendment to the Allocation Table, although a very minor gain for the broadcasting service, is in every respect in the right direction, and having due regard for the relative importance of the broadcasting and amateur services at least in our country, it does present a more rational band allocation for the respective services, and a better situation technically.

" The fact that sharing exists between the broadcasting and the amateur services in the Atlantic City Table has possibly acted as a deterrent to the best effective use having been made of the 7,100-7,150 kc/s sub-band by broadcasting. If this is so, it might be expected that if this band becomes exclusively broadcasting, there may exist some new scope for taking care of some of the needs of the newly developing countries, particularly Region 3, and that Paragraph 8 of the Report referring to the need for planning in any extension of the broadcasting bands, although possibly not intended to apply in this particular case, might indeed be relevant. We mention this point for consideration by the new countries directly concerned.

" We wish also to refer to the remarks of the delegates of New Zealand and the Philippines expressing general support of Annex 1, subject, I understand, to concrete measures being taken to ensure that the regulations are adhered to in connection with the exclusive use of 7,000-7,100 kc/s by the Amateur service.

" For our part, we strongly support the adoption of a resolution along the lines of Paragraph 4 Annex 1 and guarantee to do all that is in our power to preserve this band strictly for exclusive use by amateurs."

The Delegate of Roumania made the following statement:

"Our Delegation believes that the question under study is very important and that we must make every effort to resolve it. The I.F.R.B. has worked for many years and has proposed a plan for HF Broadcasting; after the discussions which have taken place in Committee 5 on this subject and the comments of States which have been published in Document No. 21, this plan does not satisfy the majority of States either in quantity or in quality. In addition we have Document No. 233 from 8 Countries to which has been added today Israel, and which asks for frequencies for new countries. Certain Delegations have stated their support for these requests but wish to maintain the present allocations of the frequency bands. On the other hand no Delegation has so far stated that it is prepared to reduce its own assignments in favour of the new Countries which are not satisfied by the I.F.R.B. plan. It seems to me that that is the situation. We do not believe in miracles: to meet the needs of States, to improve the technical standards and find more free frequencies for the new Countires in the allocated Bands is impossible. We believe that the only reasonable solution to improve the situation for HF Broadcasting is to enlarge the allocated bands. I believe that there are possibilities in this respect without causing difficulties to the other services. Our Delegation feels that there is no other means of satisfying the needs of the new Counties and proposes that the question be passed to Committee 5 to establish first of all the actual needs for frequencies for Broadcasting and afterwards to take a decision on the subject of the bands."

The Delegate of Peru made the following statement:

"The Delegation of Peru has read and studied Document 270 with its Annexes and considers that it contains points of substance of great importance.

" As regards Region 2, we maintain the principle already expressed by my Delegation of not making any changes in the Table of Frequency Allocations between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s. This principle was approved by many delegations. However, in order to cooperate with other countries which may have problems affecting other regions, the delegation of Peru would not object in principle to accepting the findings of the Ad-Hoc group in Annex 1 to Document 270, on condition that they do not interfere with the assignment bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s in Region 2."

The Delegate of Ethiopia stated that his Country has perplexing problems and wished to underline the views expressed in Paragraph 13 of the Report.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom made the following statement:

"The U.K. has studied Document No. 107 and has examined the proposals and recommendations that have been made.

" It might be appropriate for me to recall, at the outset, the

views expressed by my Delegation at the 10th meeting of Committee 4, namely that stability in the H F. band should not be disturbed by major changes and that if such changes were made they would probably lead to disorder rather than to the desired result.

" As regards Annex 1, we share many of the thoughts of New Zealand. We should be sorry to see the amateur service lose all use of the 7,100-7,150 kc/s band in Regions 1 and 3, since it is our belief that amateurs could continue to use this band, on a non-priority basis, without prejudicing its use by Broadcasting. In any event, we assume that the proposals in this Annex are "package" proposals and that implementation of any one part would be dependent upon implementation of the whole.

" We see no objection to the proposal in Annex 2 and also agree that the document should be brought to the notice of Committee 5 (as suggested in Paragraph 15(d)).

" In paragraph 5, it is suggested that there might be certain sharing between Fixed and Broadcasting services; we do not consider the two services to be at all compatible and are not in agreement with that proposal. Moreover, we are not in agreement with the proposal in Paragraph 11 relating to the sharing, and clearance, of certain Fixed frequencies for use by Broadcasting.

" In Paragraph 11, mention is also made of new techniques such as ionospheric and tropospheric scatter, that might help to reduce the demand for frequencies in the Fixed bands. I may, however, add that the United Kingdom has studied carefully the future requirements of the Fixed service and is of the considered view that the increasing demand for frequencies in the Fixed bands will continue for some years to come."

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia pointed out that broadcasting problems were alreadz under study in Working-Group 5B4; he suggested that Annexes 1 and 2 could be adopted and the Report considered by Committee 5.

The Delegate of Iran said that the Report did not solve the problem; his country should be included with those listed in Paragraph 11; Annex 2 required further study.

The Delegate of Bulgaria was in support of an extension of the broadcasting bands; he also felt the problem should be referred to Committee 5.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that Annexes 1 and 2 represented the unanimous conclusions of the Ad Hoc Group; the remainder of the report was not unanimous; he supported the suggestion made by Iceland; he also considered that small extensions of the

broadcast bands could be made at the expense of the Fixed services which had new techniques available. He suggested that such extensions would take effect in about 3 years time. He considered that Committee 5 should take into account the views expressed and after examining all the requirements this Committee should make recommendations to Committee 4.

The Delegate of Italy did not wish to express an opinion at this time; however he felt that Paragraph 4 of Annex 1 was superfluous.

The Delegate of Ghana said that the Report was only a first attempt to solve the problem; if referred to Committee 5 it needed more positive statement.

The Delegate of Malaya made the following statement :

"The Delegation of Malaya wishes to congratulate the Ad-Hoc group which has produced the report before us. We have noted the fact that this Ad-Hoc group has left no stone unturned in trying to solve this high-frequency broadcasting problem, especially in the interest of meeting the requirements of the newly constituted countries. It was not the intention of Malaya to spark off a cold war between the Amateur and the Broadcasting interests when associating herself as one of the countries mentioned in Document No. 233 referred in Paragraph 11 of the Report. We did it in the spirit of negotiation for we believe that this is the very reason why we are all gathered here in this beautiful City of Geneva - to solve each-other's problem. It is not the question of putting up a stand to this or to that interest for if we all take this attitude we feel that no problem can be solved.

" The Malayan Delegation appreciates the concern shown by several administrations in trying to assist the newly constituted countries as is evident by the tide of opinion expressed in various committees. The Malayan Delegation will always try to keep this tide flowing so, until all these newly constituted countries get pulled out from the position they are now in, to allow them to get some breathing space.

" It is observed in Paragraph 13 of the Report that the Ad-Hoc group had concluded that it could not give specific consideration to the needs of the newly constituted countries until such needs were known. It is not clear to us whether it is a recommendation that we should submit our requirements to this Conference for consideration. We have already submitted these to the I.F.R.B,, but if it is required that we should submit our requirements to this Conference, we will gladly do so. We shall be very glad, Sir, if you could clarify that we are to submit our requirements to this Conference now.

" It is pointed out, in Paragraph 14 that because of the congestion in the spectrum between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s, other means are available to meet

new requirements. The Malayan Delegation wish to point out that these other means normally involve high expenditure and new techniques. The newly developed countries find themselves not in a position to take advantage of this recourse of this recourse because of economic, staffing and training problems. In this context, Malaya wishes to associate herself with the U.S.A. in supporting the proposal of Colombia in forming an Ad-hoc group to examine new policies in utilizing the spectrum of 4 - 27.5 Mc/s. In conclusion, we support the adoption of this Report for further study to solve the problem before us."

The Delegate of Austria supported the Report; he was opposed to an extension of the broadcasting bands at the expense of the Fixed Services. He supported Annex 1, in particular, Paragraphs 3 and 4, which were very closely related to his Proposal No. 4619.

The Observer of I.A.R.U. made the following statements :

"With regard to the above mentioned Document, the I.A.R.U. would like to draw your attention to the fact that the statement of Annex 1, last paragraph, is substantially incorrect.

" Under the provisions of Atlantic City, the Band 7.0 - 7.1 Mc/s has been assigned on a Worldwide exclusive basis to the Amateur Service. The band 7.15 - 7.3 has been assigned to HF B.C. in Regions, and 7.10 - 7.15 was shared between HF B.C. and amateurs.

" The proposal made in Annex 1 of Document No. 270 would most certainly be no improvement of the allocation, but merely maintain status-quo in the portion 7.0 - 7.1 Mc/s and in effect deprive amateurs of the portion 7.1 - 7.15.

" In view of the difficulties which are apparent in connection with HFB, the I.A.R.U does not want to object against 270, Annex 1, but respectfully asks to correct the statement.

" In conclusion, we would like to draw your attention to the fact, that HF broadcasting stations have in the past been operating in considerable numbers outside their assigned frequency band, making great portions of the exclusive amateur band useless during many hours of the day. We are frankly worried about the possibility of this happening again in the 7.0 - 7.1 Mc/s band and that "squatting rights" may be used to further reduce this widely used band."

The Delegate of South Africa, in amplification of his earlier remarks, said he had no objection to the Report; he considered Para. 4, Annex 1, was unnecessary and felt that Annex 2 required further explanation.

The Delegate of the Portuguese Overseas Provinces made the following statement :

"The Delegation of the Portuguese Overseas Provinces can give general approval to Document No. 270 and to Annex 1 thereto.

" We cannot give any view on Annex 2.

" It is our belief that the existing provisions of Articles 244 and 253 of the Radio Regulations, together with the last part of Article 234, are exceedingly conducive to the solution of a good many tropical broadcasting problems, which concerns countries in full development, with increasing needs, such as our provinces of Angola and Mozambique, as well as new countries, if the intention be to indulge in internal broadcasting (as would be very understandable).

" In so saying, I am not unmindful of the propagation peculiarities of these tropical regions, or of the characteristics of the lowest bands in the high-frequency spectrum.

" If powers of about one kilowatt be used for the little regional stations, and if these stations work only until the early evening, it is our view that there will be very little likelihood of harmful interference when these little stations are within very large territories, since the E layer, in the tropics, remains pretty strong long after sundown.

" What would be exceedingly annoying, as we see it, would be to find these bands occupied by excessively powerful stations.

" But the question is one which deserves a close scrutiny by Committee 5.

" We shall say no more than this, anxious as we are not to take up too much of the Committee's time.

" We trust that every effort will be made to settle these matters equitably, without sacrificing the legitimate rights of those older countries which are now developing rapidly in every sphere, with a resulting upsurge in their broadcasting requirements."

The Delegate of Turkey asked for the following statement to be recorded in the Record of the Meeting :

"After having re-examined the Report of the Ad-hoc group, Document No. 270, we would like to make the following remarks with respect to Annexes I and II.

" The Annex I will, we are sure, form a part solution to meet the requirements of the newly developing countries, provided that the forecast of the Netherlands Delegation with respect to "the other more advanced countries insisting that their requirements which could not be met by the Draft plans be included in with the requirements of the newly developing countries", does not materialize.

" We have been talking about the needs of the newly developing countries for a long time now and if our count is right, the number of delegations who expressed their acceptance that a solution to the problem should be found, exceeds 30, and we are sure that there are some other delegations who support the idea but did not take the floor in order not to repeat what it was said by so many delegations.

" But it seems that there is still some fear in the minds of some delegations that when there is something to be given to these countries, there will be some volunteers among the other administrations to get in the queue !

" We hope this is not the case after having talked so much about spirit of goodwill and cooperation, etc. With this understanding, we would accept the proposals in Annex 1, otherwise additional 200 Kc/s band for Regions 1 and 3, which is less than 8% of the total B.C. bands, will serve no useful purpose.

" Moreover, we were of the opinion that in addition to this band, some administrations would make some sacrifices from their existing allocations.

" In supporting this Annex, namely Annex 1, we would like the Paragraph 1 of this Annex to be noted at this stage. Namely : "That the sharing of the frequency bands between amateur, fixed and broadcasting services is underirable, and should be avoided.

" We, as the other delegations who so far took the floor, agree fully with this statement.

" With regard to Annex 2, as far as we could understand, there are two entirely different problems involved. First, the Administration of Libya is unable to place its Broadcasting transmitters in the Tropical Zone to be used for transmission to its regions in the Tropical Zone, due to technical, economic, geographical and administrative reasons. The Administration is unable to meet its National Broadcasting which it cannot meet otherwise. Therefore, the Administration of Libya could be given the privilege of placing its B.C. transmitter in a non Tropical Zone of its territory for transmission to its Tropical Regions under the provision of a footnote No. 150 in the Frequency Allocation Table, without interfering with the service of any other country, should this be agreeable to the Honourable Delegate of Libya.

" The second Part of Annex II is of paramount importance to Turkey. Various delegations expressed the importance of international, as well as national Fixed Services. Particularly where the tropic requirements are as such as to force administrations to make a great number of what we call thin connections. This is the only practical solution.

" As it was stated in Document No. 270 by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., "the frequency band occupied by broadcasting stations exceeds by six to eight times that of the bandwidth of a telegraph station", and it is specifically advised in the Report of the Ad-Hoc party that sharing of bands between fixed and broadcasting services is undesirable and should be avoided.

" We, without going into a technical discussion about the definition of Tropical Zones, etc., would like to ask the U.S.S.R. Delegation to reconsider the problem, to satisfy our needs and desire of not including broadcast stations in the bands concerned, in the regions in question."

The Delegate of the U.S.A. pointed out that considerations relating to new techniques were clearly explained in the Report. He explained that the reason for the resolution proposed in Paragraph 4 of Annex 1 was that such material was unsuitable as a footnote. He supported the proposal that there should be an Ad-hoc Group to study Paragraph 14 and proposed that the Delegate of Colombia be asked to take charge of such Group.

The Delegate of Greece expressed general support for the Report; however, as he had already drawn attention to his Country's needs for frequencies for Fixed Services, he could not accept Paragraphs 5 and 11.

In response to the questions asked earlier by the Delegate of India, the Chairman explained that the Ad-Hoc Group had considered all the proposals which had been made before the Report was drafted. No differentiation had been made between major and minor proposals. Proposal 5496, in Document No. 240, had not been considered, as it had not at that time been published. Annex 2 had been based on Proposals 1058 and 5289.

The Delegate of India considered that Working Group 4C should be charged with the examination of all the proposals. He considered that, although Annex 1 was acceptable in principle, it should not be adopted until his Proposal 5496 had been studied. He felt that Annex 2 should be based on technical reasons and that it also required further study.

The Delegate of Pakistan, after further clarification of Annex 2 had been given by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., nevertheless considered that this Annex should be studied by a larger Group from the countries concerned and suggested it would be referred to Working Group 4A.

After a little discussion, (d) of Paragraph 15 was adopted.

There was some discussion on (c) of Paragraph 15 and, as the time available was running out, it was agreed to continue the discussions on Saturday morning.

PART III

6. Before the discussion was resumed, the Committee heard in sympathy a statement by Mr. Stewart, the Acting-Chairman, concerning the shock with which the news of the tragic death by assination of the Prime-Minister of Ceylon, Mr. S. Bandaranaika, had been received. The Acting-Chairman expressed the views of the Committee in offering to the Delegate of Ceylon condolences on the serious loss which Ceylon had suffered. The Delegate of Ceylon was deeply touched and thanked the Chairman and the Committee for their expression of sympathy which, he said, he would convey to his Government and to Mrs. Bandaranaika.

7. After the Chairman had summarized the earlier discussions, it was agreed that the Report could be accepted as a basis of discussion, as recommended in (c) of Paragraph 15.

After the Delegates of Turkey, India, Pakistan, China and the U.S.A. had spoken, it was agreed that Annex 2 would be referred to Working Group 4A for further examination.

In connection with Annex 1, it was agreed that the proposal of India in Document No. 240, should be discussed. This proposed that the band 7,075 to 7,300 kc/s should be reserved for broadcasting in Region 3, and with the consent of the Delegate of India and at the instance of the Delegate of Ethiopia, the proposal was extended to Region 1. After some further discussion, the proposal of India, considered as an amendment to Annex 1, was put to the vote, the result being 12 in favour, 35 against and 9 abstentions.

A further vote was then taken to determine whether to accept Paragraph 4 of Annex 1 and the result was as follows : in favour 36; against 4; there were 17 abstentions.

Annex 1 was therefore considered adopted and the Delegate of the United Arab Republic asked for the following reservation to be recorded :

> "All countries which have their broadcasting stations operating on frequencies in the band 7,000 to 7,100 kc/s, which is allocated on a Worldwide basis exclusively to the Amateur Service, shall have the right to work in this band until they have the required free channels inside the HF broadcasting band."

8. Under Item 4 of Document No. DT 231, "any other business", the first subject concerned the terms of reference of Working Group 4C.

The Chairman proposed that these should be "to consider the proposals concerning the Table of Frequency Allocations between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s with the exception of those proposals that involve any change in the allocations to the broadcasting service."

This was supported by the Delegates of U.S.A. and Argentina. The Delegate of India proposed to amend the terms of reference by deleting all the words after "27.5 Mc/s". This amendment was supported by a number of Delegates who in addition proposed that there should be a secret ballet. There were at least 5 delegates who so proposed.

The Delegate of Columbia proposed to amend the terms of reference in such a way that all proposals in the band 4 to 27.5 Mc/s would be considered in Committee 4.

After some discussion, the Delegate of the U.S.A. moved that the debate be closed. There was considerable reference to the Rules of Procedure and eventually, on a show of hands, the motion for the adjournment, proposed by the Delegate of Colombia, was carried and the Meeting adjourned at 13.45 hours.

PART IV

9. On Monday morning the Chairman re-stated the position and gave it as his view that the correct course would be to consider the amendment proposed by the Delegate of India. The Delegate of Columbia accepted the Chairman's ruling and said that he did not wish for his amendment to be considered at that time but that he would like to discuss it at a later time. The Chairman then ordered a secret ballot on the amendment proposed by the Delegate of India and the results were as follows :

For	24
Against	32
Spoiled	2

In the ballot, the Delegates of Albania, Argentina and Norway acted as tellers.

It was therefore agreed that the terms of reference of Working Group 4C would be as proposed (See Paragraph 8 above).

10. Mr. Sastry asked whether Proposal 461, which had been considered by his Working Group, could be referred to Committee 6. This was agreed.

11. Mr. Sastry referred to the last Paragraph of page 1 of Document No. 177, the Summary Record of the Ninth Meeting; he asked whether the question of the guard band for 2,182 kc/s had been referred to Committee 7 and if so what had been their decision. The Chairman agreed to inquire into this question.

12. On the question of whether or not a definition of Loran was required, the Committee heard the Delegates of the United Kingdom, U.S.A. Portugal and Argentina state reasons for not making a definition, and the Committee concluded that no definition was required.

13. The Delegate of Columbia referred to his earlier proposal that all questions affecting the band 4 to 27.5 Mc/s should be studied in Committee 4; after the Delegates of Denmark, the United Kingdom and India had spoken in favour of retaining the recently accepted terms of reference for Working Group 4C, the Delegate of Columbia withdrew his proposal.

There being no further business the Meeting was then adjourned.

A.James Bourne
Rapporteur

E.J. Stewart
Chairman

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 344-E
5 October, 1959

WORKING GROUP 4C

SUMMARY RECORD

Second Meeting of Working Group 4C

Thursday, 1 October, 1959, at 10.45 a.m. - Room A

1. The Chairman announced with regret that the Philippines Delegation was unable to furnish a Chairman for Sub Group 4C2 and that Mr. Sinichi Hase of the Japanese Delegation had kindly volunteered to be the Chairman of this group.

2. The general proposals contained in the Annex to Document No. DT 90 were discussed and disposed of in the following manner:

Country	Proposal	Action
AUS	5)	Withdrawn by the Australian Delegation
	6)	In Document No. 156
	7)	Referred to Working Group 4C3 because of the ISM considerations in the 4 - 27.5 Mc/s Band
	8)	Noted by Working Group 4C. To be referred to Committee 4 with the suggestion that this proposal requires the attention of Committees 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and even the Plenary because of the proposal that the I.T.U. and I.C.A.O. should use standard symbols in all lists and documents.
USA	3272) 3274) 3275)	Working Group 4C will state to Committee 4 that it has taken note of these items merely as introductions to the U.S.A. proposals.
SUI	861	Noted by Working Group 4C with respect to the 4 - 27.5 Mc/s band.
	3259) 3260) 3261)	Outside the terms of reference of Working Group 4C because these proposals deal with medium and short wave broadcasting. To be referred back to Committee 4.
	3262) 3263) 3264) 3265)	These proposals relating to ISM and in part to the 4 - 27.5 Mc/s band will be referred to Working Group 4C3

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Country	Proposal	Action
SUI	3266	Outside the terms of reference because all ISM frequencies are above 27.5 Mc/s
	3267	Same as 3262 - 3 - 4 - 5
S	407-408-409-410-411 withdrawn by the Swedish Delegation	
ARG	5203	Noted by Working Group 4C but no formal decision taken because of the possible implication that acceptance of the Argentine proposal for status quo in the 4 - 27.5 Mc/s band might foreclose consideration of the proposals before Working Group 4C and its Sub Groups
PRU	5348	Same action as in ARG 5203 but on tentative basis until the Peruvian Delegation (absent) has an opportunity to comment if it wishes to do so
(New)	5489	This general proposal of eight countries (Document No. 233) was noted and held in abeyance

Following a brief discussion of the procedures to be followed in 4C, 4C1, 4C2 and 4C3, the meeting was adjourned at 12.05 p.m.

Rapporteur

L. Spangenberg

Chairman

H. Pressler

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GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 345-E
5 October 1959

PLENARY MEETING

REPORT BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Supply of the Final Acts of the Conference to Delegates Free of Charge

1. Section F, paragraph 4 of Administrative Council Resolution 83 (Amended) provides that "the Final Acts of the Conference ..... are supplied to delegates free of charge, if a formal decision to this effect is taken on a report by the Budget Control Committee".

2. This question has been examined by Committee 3 which recommends to the Plenary Assembly that a copy of the white text be supplied, in a printed folder, to all delegates free of charge.

G. Searle
Chairman, Committee 3

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PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7

DENMARK, FINLAND, NORWAY and SWEDEN

Proposal

ARTICLE 37

Number of proposal

5531 364 Replace the present text by the following:

The procedure laid down in this article is obligatory in the maritime mobile service and for communications between aircraft and stations of the maritime mobile service. The provisions of this article are also applicable to the aeronautical mobile service except in the case of special arrangements by agreements between the governments concerned.

Reason:

The procedures laid down in Article 37 are designed to cater for maritime conditions.

Unconditional application of this article to the aeronautical mobile service has prevented the development of procedures conforming more closely to the typical operational and environmental conditions, under which the large majority of air operations are conducted.

Only a small percentage of aircraft operations follow a maritime course.

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PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7

SPAIN

PROPOSAL

ARTICLE 19

Number of Proposal

5532 419. In the Table of Allocation of Call Signs, replace

(Not allocated) ..... AMA - AOZ

by

Spain ..... AMA - AOZ

Reasons:

The call signs at present allocated to Spain in the Table are insufficient. Spain has been using the call signs AMA - AOZ for several years with the provisional authorisation of the General Secretariat of the I.T.U. It should be noted that the call signs allocated to Spain are for use by stations in the Spanish Peninsula and the Balearic Islands as well as by those in the Canary Islands and the Spanish provinces of West Africa and Guinea.

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Document No. 348-E
6 October, 1959

COMMITTEE 5

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE TWELFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5

Tuesday 29 September, 1959 at 9 a.m., Room A

Reference : Agenda - Document No. DT 275 of 26 September, 1959.

The Chairman opened the meeting. After adding examination of Document No. 214 to Item 1 of the Agenda and correcting the English text, he had this Agenda adopted.

1. Summary records of the Seventh and Eighth Meetings (Documents Nos. 214 and 228)

Document No. 214 was approved, with the following correction :

Page 3, statement of the Delegate of Spain. Erase the second sentence : "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."

Replace it with the following : "He thought that for certain bands it was already possible, or might be possible, to establish a list based on criteria of compatibility, while for others a totally different solution had to be sought."

Document No. 228 was approved, with the following trifling correction to the French text :

Page 4, fourth paragraph, first sentence. Replace "humanité" by "unanimité".

2. Progress reports for Sub-Committees 5A and 5B

Mr. Searle, of the New Zealand Delegation, Chairman of Sub-Committee 5A, said that the Sub-Committee had held thirteen meetings. As the first stage of its work, sixteen important proposals had been submitted and discussed. The second stage of its work had been to consider point by point the right methods of approach for re-drafting of Article 11. An Agenda (Document No. DT 255) had accordingly been prepared and two meetings had already been devoted to it. It would call for twenty meetings or so before it was completed.

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Mr. Autelli, of the Argentine Delegation, Chairman of Sub-Committee 5B, said that the two meetings of the Sub-Committee so far had decided on the apportionment of work among the various Sub-Working Groups. Each of the six Sub-Working Groups set up had made considerable progress, but work would not be finished by 9 October.

The Delegate of Mexico pointed out that certain questions were dealt with by both Committee 4 and Committee 5, which meant a duplication of effort. That applied especially to the question of increasing the high-frequency broadcasting bands which had been studied by Committee 4 and discussed in Document No. 270 revised. Considerable time had been lost because Committee 5 had not yet considered whether those bands needed to be extended to meet new requirements. Logical organization was essential to avoid wasting time.

The Chairman announced that Document No. 270 had been passed for examination to Sub-Committee 5B.

3. Apportionment of new proposals to Working Groups and Sub-Working Groups

The Vice-Chairman read out the list of proposals submitted to Committee 5 and their distribution to the various Groups.

The Delegate of Mexico said that he could not check the accuracy of the list, not having the documents before him. He wanted the list issued as a working document.

The Chairman stated that the list would appear as a working document and that delegates would be able to add any corrections they wished. (The list has since been issued as Document No. DT 300 and addendum).

4. Problems facing new, underdeveloped countries, in connection with matters considered by Committee 5. (Documents Nos. 233 and 302)

The Delegate of Pakistan stated that Document No. 302 had been submitted in an attempt to meet the difficulties experienced by young countries in obtaining the frequencies they required. He discussed the two most important subjects, namely the International Frequency List and notification procedure.

1) The International Frequency List. It did not seem possible to draw up a list satisfying the requirements of the young countries without previous planning. The present list was highly unfavourable for the young countries. The question of dates required study and the revision of the present basic principles would have to be considered.

2) Notification procedure. Some countries had no technical equipment, but had to establish essential communication services. For such countries, I.F.R.B. assistance should be considered.

Other countries already had a certain degree of technical development, but had too few notified frequencies. They should be granted a special assistance status to satisfy their urgent requirements.

There were, lastly, countries having assignments but unable to use them owing to interference. The I.F.R.B. should either suppress the interference or find other frequencies for them.

The establishment of a special section within I.F.R.B. should be contemplated, issuing a monthly report on assistance granted to young countries and on action taken.

Several countries had already shown their interest in the young countries. To satisfy those new requirements, the goodwill of all concerned would be essential. The proposals would be discussed in the Working Group, but general discussion in the Committee would be helpful.

The Chairman thanked the Delegate of Pakistan for his excellent presentation of Document No. 302.

The Delegate of Indonesia recognized the need for assistance to the new, developing countries. He stressed their right to protected frequencies. He appealed to the more developed countries to support the proposals in Document No. 302.

The Delegate of Ethiopia said that the young countries were full members of I.T.U., because they too contributed to the financing of the Union. They were therefore fully justified in expecting their frequency requirements to be satisfied. Frequency plans should be drawn up for the different services and the Administrations should consider cutting down their requirements so that plans might be adapted to the allocation of the spectrum.

The Delegate of Ghana believed that the present regulations did not permit young countries to obtain the frequencies they required, particularly on account of the overloading of the spectrum. Some countries would have to consider giving up some of their frequencies, since otherwise broadcasting bands would have to be widened.

The Delegate of Mexico, referring to Document No. 302, wished to know what was meant by "urgent" and "essential requirements".

The Delegate of the United States felt that the new countries' requirements were completely justified and recalled that his delegation had submitted proposals for the establishment of a procedure to enable the I.F.R.B. to issue a "realistic" list and to inform the Administrations of the possibilities in the broadcasting bands. He supported the aims of Document No. 302 and would make every effort to get Sub-Committee 5A to find an efficient way of attaining them. Referring to the H.F. Broadcasting plans, he felt that the plans would be acceptable if they met the real requirements of all countries. The U.S. proposal for this service attempts to find a solution within the present high frequency broadcast bands.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia supported the principles defined in Document No. 302. Every country would have to cooperate and exercise goodwill if tangible results were to be obtained. The expansion of wire communications and the use of new methods should make it possible to free many frequencies in Region 1.

The Delegate of Paraguay had nothing to add to the introductory statement on Document No. 302 made by the Delegate of Pakistan. Replying to the Mexican Delegate's question as to the meaning of "urgent and essential requirements" he said it was difficult to give a clear definition of such requirements; importance should be attached to the spirit of the document rather than to the text itself which would be reviewed by Sub-Committee 5A. He was grateful to the United States and Yugoslavia for their support.

The Delegate of Malaya felt that every Member of the Union would have to show a spirit of cooperation and goodwill if the problems of the newer countries were to be solved. The developed countries would have to envisage making use of submarine cables and of metric waves in order to free the H.F. bands, since that course was not open to the newer countries. Moreover, he felt that the I.F.R.B. should step up its assistance to young countries.

The Delegate of South Africa thought that, before studying the problem further, it was necessary to have a definition of a new country and of one in course of development. Were there any old and stagnating countries? Were not all countries in process of development? It had been suggested that the developed countries should make use of new techniques; would it not be more practical if the new countries were to adopt them?

The Delegate of India felt that there was no need to start a controversial discussion on what was meant by the terms, new countries and urgent needs. A glance at the reports compiled by United Nations experts sufficed to show that half the population of the world lacked essential means of telecommunication.

The present Conference would be a success if it managed to find the frequencies required by the new countries.

The Delegate of Colombia did not think it was necessary to define what was meant by a new country; a definition had been given by the United Nations. A better classification would be to group the countries under three headings: those possessing assignments, those with few assignments and those with none. Moreover, many countries were in need of additional circuits for their economic development. He felt that the I.T.U's technical assistance to new countries should be increased.

The Delegate of the Argentine supported the statements made to the effect that extensive aid should be given to the new countries. The proposals contained in Document No.302 were interesting and should be used as a basis for the study to be undertaken by Sub-Committee 5A; they would, moreover, make it possible to issue clear and precise instructions to the I.F.R.B. on the assistance it should render to the newer countries.

The U.S.S.R Delegate stated that his country was in favour of a fair distribution of frequencies and that the needs of the new countries should be satisfied. If the requirements were to be met, they must be known. That was why he proposed that a special group should be set up to determine the new countries' real requirements.

The Delegate of the Philippines said that the need to achieve the aims described in Document No. 302 had been unanimously recognized. He hoped that the assurance given by certain countries would be realized by the attainment of the ends in view.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland felt that the solution of the problem of frequency allocations for use by the newer countries lay in a better definition of the I.F.R.B's tasks. That body must be given clear instructions and be in a position to help the young countries. In that connection, the "technical examination" was an excellent way of giving advice to the administrations concerned. If the findings were unfavourable, the examination should be accompanied by suggestions from the I.F.R.B enabling the countries in question to find a solution.

Finally, it was essential that the frequency list should reflect the real state of affairs. It had been revealed that many of the frequencies listed in the Record were not in fact being used. His delegation had submitted proposals designed to eliminate fictitious assignments. When that had been done, it would be easier to meet the new countries' requirements.

The Delegate of Mexico was in complete sympathy with the spirit of Document No. 302. He felt that the ideas expressed by the I.F.R.B. regarding its conception of the assistance to be rendered to young countries were erroneous since they were based on documents which were out of date. His delegation had submitted proposals for amending the recording procedure. According to those proposals, the requesting countries were the only ones in a position to assess their requirements,

which had to be justified by preliminary calculations so as to enable the I.F.R.B to form an opinion as to their validity. Nevertheless the I.F.R.B should devote itself especially to meeting the needs of the younger countries. In the discussion, Technical Assistance and the satisfaction of frequency requirements, which were two different things, had got confused.

The Delegate of Iran considered that Document No. 302 contained some good proposals which would be helpful to new countries if they were applied.

The Delegate of Bulgaria, speaking for his own country and Albania, though that the Conference should take steps to help new or developing countries. He supported the proposal of the U.S.S.R to set up a special group with the task of finding out the needs of new countries. He thought that the Conference should resort to a special procedure and draw up special provisions on the dates of frequency assignments to new countries.

The Delegate of Ethiopia supported the setting-up of the group proposed by the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of Greece supported the proposals contained in Document No.302. They should also apply to small countries like his own which had great difficulty in obtaining frequencies. Sub-Committee 5A should be directed to proceed accordingly.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic supported the proposals contained in Document No. 302 which formed an excellent basis for the discussion of how to solve the problems of new countries.

Mr. Petit (a Member of the I.F.R.B) did not wish to enter into discussion on the possible difference between the expressions "opinion of the I.F.R.B", "suggestion for replacement frequencies" and "distribution of frequencies". But he was sure that the representatives of the I.F.R.B. would do their best to help the Conference to reach a solution which would satisfy the requirements of the new under-developed countries. He drew attention to the I.F.R.B. report, Section VII, paragraph 7.4.2.2., in which the Board suggested that the Conference should lay down a strict procedure for solving questions of that kind, especially on account of the repercussions that they could have on future procedure relating to the treatment of frequency assignments notified by administrations.

The Delegate of the United States supported the proposal of the U.S.S.R to set up a special group with the task of finding out the requirements of new countries. He suggested that the group should comprise five members representing those countries which had the greatest number of assignments in the broadcasting bands and five members representing new countries, who should be chosen by the latter.

The Delegate of Pakistan thanked those countries which had supported the proposals contained in Document No. 302. In reply to the Delegate of Mexico, he thought that urgent and essential requirements should be determined by the countries themselves. He was of the opinion that United Nations Technical Assistance should not be confused with frequency research which should be the task of the I.F.R.B. He had no objections to the establishment of a special group.

The Delegate of Mexico thought that the difficult problem involved could be solved by an examination of the various proposals and with the goodwill of all.

The Delegate of Australia thought that the needs should be known in order to satisfy the requirements of new countries. He supported the proposal to establish a special group.

The Delegate of Cuba considered that the special group should also deal with the requirements for the fixed service as well as for broadcasting and the five countries having the most assignments in all bands should be included.

The Delegate of Colombia considered that his speech on Technical Assistance had been badly interpreted. The I.F.R.B. should provide Technical Assistance in finding frequencies for countries which were not in a position to carry out research of that kind.

The Delegate of Libya agreed to the establishment of a special group and thought that the group should include a representative of a signatory country in Document No. 233.

A discussion then arose on the composition of the special working group with the task of finding out the requirements of new countries. The Delegates of the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., Ghana, Ethiopia, Pakistan, Mexico, India and the I.F.R.B. member took part in this discussion.

The Chairman then proposed and it was unanimously so decided that a special group be set up, consisting of five members representing those countries which possessed the most assignments in the broadcasting bands and five member representatives of new countries. This group, with Mr. Mirza of the Pakistani Delegation as Chairman, was given the following terms of reference: "To study the actual needs of new countries and those under development so that, after the requests and requirements have been studied, recommendations may be made to Committee 5 or if necessary to the Working Groups of Committee 5 in order to meet these requirements".

5. Any other business

The Delegate of Paraguay requested that when the heads of the groups or sub-groups decided to change their programme, the amendments should be made 24 hours in advance.

The Chairman said that that remark would be taken into account. He informed the Committee that Committee 4 wanted Committee 5 to study Document No.242 concerning the footnotes at the foot of the Frequency Allocation Table. The study was entrusted to Sub-Committees 5A and 5B.

The meeting rose at 12.45 p.m.

Rapporteur
J.Barrailler

M. Joachim.
Chairman.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 349-E
6 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

REPORT OF COMMITTEE 3 - FINANCE COMMITTEE

Method of Reproduction of the Final Acts of the Conference

1. Under the terms of Section F of Resolution 83 (Amended) of the Administrative Council, the Finance Committee has studied the question of the method of reproduction of the Final Acts of the Conference, the two possibilities being "roneo" and by typographical method.

2. While there is no doubt that the roneo method is cheaper, the typographical method offers certain definite advantages. These are:

a) Speedier publication, since a large number of pages can be printed at the same time, which in turn reduces the assembling time;

b) Better presentation, since different characters can be used for headings etc.;

c) Greater accuracy, since changes introduced in parts of the composition do not affect unchanged parts;

d) The possibility of distributing the Regulations to Administrations at an earlier date after the end of the Conference, since the composition already exists;

3. The Budget of the Conference was established on the assumption that the texts of the Final Acts would be reproduced by the roneo method. It is estimated that the cost would be of the order of 45,000 francs for the English, French and Spanish versions.

4. Based on previous experience, it is estimated that the equivalent cost using the typographical method would be of the order of 180,000 francs. However, this cost includes some 60,000 francs for type-setting of which only a proportion (chosen by the Conference) is charged to the Conference. If the Conference agrees to contribute one-third of the type-setting cost, the cost of printing chargeable to the Conference would therefore be 140,000 francs; if it contributed one-half it would be 150,000 francs. These figures would of course be offset by a reduction in the expenses of the Documents Services of some 45,000 francs foreseen in the Budget for reproduction by the roneo method.

5. The Finance Committee considers that the advantages of using the typographical method are such as to justify the additional expenses mentioned above. Since however this might lead to expenditure exceeding the Budget approved by the Administrative Council for the Conference, the matter is submitted to the Plenary Assembly with a recommendation that:

a) a favourable decision be taken in respect of the typographical method;

b) the Conference contribute a portion of the type-setting cost, the exact proportion to be decided at a subsequent plenary meeting on the basis of the actual composition costs.

G. Searle

Chairman, Committee 3

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 350-E
16 November, 1959

LIST OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE CONFERENCE

Nos. 301 to 350

Document No.	Origin	Destination	Title
301	Belgian Congo	Committee 4	Proposal No. 5514 - Art. 5
302	Ethiopia, Pakistan, Paraguay	Committee 5	Proposals Nos. 5515 to 5519 Art. 11
303	Italy	Committee 4	Proposal No. 5520 Art. 5
304	Spain	Committee 7	Proposal No. 5521 Appendix 6 (List IV, Part B)
305	Committee 1		Schedule of Meetings from 28 September to 4 October 1959
306	Working Group 6A	Working Group 6A	Summary Record 6th Meetings 22 September, 1959 at 09.30 hrs.
307	Austria	Committee 4	Proposal No. 5522 Art. 5
308	Sub-Committee 7A	Sub-Committee 7A	Summary Record 8th Meeting 16 September,1959, at 8.30 a.m.
309	Sub-Committee 7A	Sub-Committee 7A	Summary Record 9th Meeting 21 September 1959, at 9.30 a.m.
310	Sub-Committee 7A	Sub-Committee 7A	Summary Record 10th Meeting 23,September, 1959, at 9.30a.m.
311	Ad Hoc Group 5B4	Sub-Working Group 5B4	Report of the Ad Hoc Group set up by Sub-Working Group 5B4
312	Federal Republic of Germany	Committee 7	Proposal No. 5523 Art 6
313	Committee 5	Committee 5	Summary Record 10th Meeting 15 September,1959, at 9.30 a.m.
313 Add.No.1	" "	" "	" " " "
314	Committee 5	Committee 5	Summary Record 11th Meeting, 15 September 1959, at 3 p.m.

Document No.	Origin	Destination	Title
315	Committee 6	Committee 6	Summary Record 3rd Meeting, 18 September 1959, 11.30 hours
315 Corr. No.1	" "	" "	" " "
316	Israel	Committee 7	Proposal No. 5524 Art. 19
317	Working Group 6C	Working Group 6C	Summary Record 9th Meeting, 24 September, 1959 at 09.30 hrs.
318	Working Group 4C	Working Group 4C	Summary Record 1st Meeting 28 September 1959 at 11 a.m.
319	Working Group 6C	Committee 6	Report of Working Group 6C
320	Sub-Committee 7D	Sub-Committee 7D	Summary Record 5th Meeting 24 September, 1959
321	Ireland	Committee 7	Proposal No. 5525 Art.37
322	Working Group 4E	Working Group 4E	Report 3rd Meeting, 21 September 1959
323	Italy	Working Group 4B	Amendment to Document No.298 Addendum No.1.
324	Committee 7	Committee 7	Summary Record 6th Meeting 25th September 1959, at 3 p.m.
325	Italy	Committee 4	Proposal No. 5526 Art. 5
326	Committee 6	Committee 6	Provisional List of Terms and Definitions Part I
326 Add. No.1	" "	" "	Provisional List of Terms and Definitions Part II
326 Add. No.2	" "	" "	Provisional List of Terms and Definitions Part III
327	Sub-Committee 7C	Sub-Committee 7C	Summary Record 6th Meeting 25 September 1959, at 9.30 a.m.
328	Sub-Committee 7B	Sub-Committee 7B	Summary Record 7th Meeting 22 September 1959.
329	Albania (P.R. of) Bulgaria(P.R. of) Hungary (P.R.); Poland (P.R. of) Roumania(P.R.); Czechoslovakia	Committee 4	Proposal No. 5527 Art. 5

Document No.	Origin	Destination	Title
330	Plenary meeting	Plenary meeting	Minutes - Fourth Plenary meeting 23 September, 1959, at 3.00 p.m.
331	Iran	Committee 7	Proposal No. 5528 - Art. 19
332	Committee 1		Schedule of meetings from 5 to 11 October.
333	Ethiopia	Committee 7	Proposal No. 5529 - Art. 19
334	General Secretariat	Committees 4 and 5	Supplementary Report by the I.F.R.B.
335	Sub-Committee 7D	Committee 7	Report from Sub-Committee 7D
336	Working Group 6A	Working Group 6A	Summary Record - 7th meeting 1 October, 1959 at 09.00 hours.
337	Sub-Committee 7C	Sub-Committee 7C	Summary Record - 7th meeting 30 September, 1959, at 15.00 hours.
338		Plenary meeting	Agenda - 5th Plenary meeting Thursday, 8 October, at 18.30 hours.
339	Sub-Committee 7A	Sub-Committee 7A	Summary Record - 11th meeting 28 September 1959, at 9. a.m.
340	Sub-Committee 7A	Sub-Committee 7A	Summary Record - 12th meeting 30 September 1959, at 9 a.m.
341	India	Committee 6	Amendments to Proposals Nos. 1396, 1397 1400, 1402, 1403 - Art. 18 bis.
342	India	Committee 4	Proposal No. 5530 - Art. 9
343	Committee 4	Committee 4	Summary Record - 16th meeting 24,26, and 28 September,1959.
343 Corr. No.1	" "	" "	" "
344	Working Group 4C	Working Group 4C	Summary Record - 2nd meeting 1 October, 1959, at 10.45 a.m.
345	Committee 3	Plenary Meeting	Supply of the Final Acts of the Conference to Delegates Free of Charge

Document No.	Origin	Destination	Title
346	Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden	Committee 7	Proposal No. 5531 - Art. 37
347	Spain	Committee 7	Proposal No. 5532 - Art. 19
348	Committee 5	Committee 5	Summary Record - 12th meeting 29 September, 1959 at 9 a.m.
349	Committee 3	Plenary Meeting	Method of Reproduction of the Final Acts of the Conference
350	Secretariat		List of Documents published by the Conference Nos. 301 to 350

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 351-E
6 October, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

Seventh Meeting of Committee 7 (Operations Committee)

2 October, 1959 at 3 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. A. J. EHNLE (Netherlands)

Agenda: Document No. DT 313.

The Agenda (Document No. DT 313) was accepted.

1. Summary Record of Sixth Meeting of Committee 7 (Document No. 324)

The Summary Record of the Sixth Meeting (Document No. 324) was adopted without amendment.

2. Reports of Chairmen of Sub-Committees 7A, 7B, 7C and 7D and Working Group 7E

Sub-Committee 7A

M. Bouchier reported that his Sub-Committee had met twice since the last meeting of Committee 7, and had continued its study of the proposals for Article 24. At the second meeting, the Sub-Committee had given a second reading to the texts annexed to the Summary Records of the 7th and 8th Meetings (Documents Nos. 248 and 308). Working Group 7A1 had completed its task and in the course of the next week its report would be studied. The other Working Group 7A2 had reported back on proposals relating to certificates; the report had been circulated and would now be studied. M. Bouchier also said that his professional duties compelled him to return to Belgium for a week and in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Cantero, would direct the work of the Sub-Committee.

Sub-Committee 7B

The Chairman of Sub-Committee 7B, Mr. Billington was able to report satisfactory progress. In its two meetings his Sub-Committee had completed the initial examination of Article 33. A Working Group, 7B5, had been set up to consider the proposals relating to the H.F. passenger ship telegraphy bands which mainly affected Section V of Article 33. Working Groups 7B2 and 7B3 had completed their tasks; their reports were being prepared and would probably be considered at one of the meetings in the ensuing week. 7B1 had almost completed its work and would probably require only one more meeting. The remaining Working Group, 7B4, had

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encountered some difficulty and had reported back asking to have its terms of reference widened to include all proposals relating to the use of frequencies in survival craft. This had been agreed after consultation with the Chairman of Sub-Committee 7C and representatives of Sub-Committee 7C who were interested would be invited to participate in the work of the Group.

Sub-Committee 7C

Captain Graves, Chairman of Sub-Committee 7C said that the Sub-Committee was making satisfactory progress in its study of Article 37 and was aiming to meet the target date. He was pleased to say that Working Group 7C2 had completed its task and a report would be ready some time in the coming week. Working Group 7C3 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Swanson was actively tackling a study of the many proposals concerning repetition of the distress signal and message. In view of the composition of this Group, Captain Graves hoped to be able to refer further questions for study as the remaining Sections of Article 37 came to be studied.

Sub-Committee 7D

The Chairman of Sub-Committee 7D, Mr. Caruso, said he was pleased to report that the Sub-Committee had finished its work. New texts for the Articles with which Sub-Committee 7D was concerned had been adopted; the Documents had been handed in for reproduction; he had asked for them to be ready by the following Wednesday and he therefore hoped the texts could be considered at the next meeting of Committee 7.

The reports of the Chairmen of Sub-Committees 7A, 7B, 7C and 7D were accepted and the Chairman said that in the last meeting of Sub-Committee 7D, Mr. Caruso had been congratulated on the efficient, agreeable and pleasant way in which he had directed the Sub-Committee. He was pleased to be able to underline these remarks and to thank Mr. Caruso for his successful efforts.

Working Group 7E

Mr. Caruso, as Chairman of Working Group 7E reported that it had already commenced its work. In its first meeting the Group had examined the first four proposals of a general nature with which it was concerned. Two further meetings were planned for the forthcoming week and in view of the nature of the proposals, the Chairman of Committee 8 had been invited to attend the discussion of Proposal No. 13 since his presence would greatly assist the Working Group in their task. Certain of the general proposals would have to be examined also by Sub-Committees but in any case the Working Group proposed to prepare a preliminary view on each of these.

The report of the Chairman of Working Group 7E was accepted.

3. Other Business

i) The Chairman referred to Item (ii) in Document No. 324 which concerned Proposal No. 1508 (Federal German Republic) and he asked M. Bouchier whether in the light of subsequent discussions Sub-Committee 7A was willing to reconsider this proposal. However, the Delegate of the Federal German Republic said that a new proposal was being submitted in a Document which had already been handed to the Secretariat and which he hoped could be considered by Sub-Committee 7A. This was agreed.

ii) The Chairman announced that the following items had been referred by other Committees for consideration by Committee 7.

a) From Committee 6

Revised text for RR 383-384-385 contained in Document No. DT 329.

This item was allocated to Sub-Committee 7A and accepted by its Chairman

b) From Committee 6

Proposal No. 2731 (Standard Frequency and Time Broadcast Service) - Appendix 5 bis.

Proposal No. 2732 (Four Frequency Diplex Systems) - Appendix 5 ter.

These items were allocated to Sub-Committee 7A and accepted by its Chairman.

c) From Committee 4

Proposed Guard Band for 2,182 kc/s.

Proposed International Intership Frequency.

(Baltic and North Sea Radio Conference Recommendations Nos. 1, 2 and 3).

These items were allocated to Sub-Committee 7B and accepted by its Chairman.

iii) The Steering Committee had considered a proposal that when two morning or evening sessions were devoted consecutively to the same work they should terminate at 1200 or 1800 hours as the case might be. The Chairman of the Conference had ruled that this was a matter on which each Chairman should make his own decision.

iv) A suggestion had been made in the Steering Committee that rapporteurs should furnish the "Morning Electron" with news of the progress of Committee work. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that his Delegation opposed this principle and he pointed out that the question was being examined by an ad hoc Group. He was supported by the Delegate of Italy and it was agreed that the question should not be discussed further pending the findings of the ad hoc Group.

v) Advance details were given of the work schedule for the forthcoming week and Captain Graves said it would be necessary to make certain adjustments in the programme of Sub-Committee 7C and its Working Groups which he hoped to settle before Monday.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

Rapporteur

G. F. Wilson

Chairman of the Meeting

A. J. Ehnle

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 352-E
6 October 1959.

WORKING GROUP 6C

SUMMARY RECORD

Tenth Meeting of Working Group 6C

(Interference, Monitoring)

Tuesday, 29 September, 1959 at 15.00 hours.

Reference: Agenda of 25 September, 1959 Document No. DT 263

1. Approval of the Summary Records of the 7th and 8th Meetings (Documents Nos: 286 and 294)

The following corrections were made:

Document No. 286, page 3, item 2.1 in the second paragraph of Mr. Roberts' introduction of the Report, the words "alter the regulations" in the sixth line should read "take steps" and at the end of the paragraph headed "The Delegate of Canada" add "Canada proposed that project monitoring at the request of administrations or of the I.F.R.B. would be much more effective.

Document No. 294 at the bottom of first page "Proposal No. 1340" should read "Proposal No. 1370". Page 2, paragraph 2 after "Proposal No. 1370" add "1382". Page 2, last paragraph of item 3, for "1342" read "1372".

Subject to these amendments the Summary Records of the Seventh and Eighth Meetings were agreed.

2. Report of Chairman of Sub-Group 6C4 (Documents Nos. DT 245 and DT 278)

M. Marique reported that Sub-Group 6C4 had completed its work on RR 401 and 402 and submitted Document No. DT 245 to the Working Group. Although it had been agreed that Article 18 did not refer to domestic monitoring it was thought necessary to include the first paragraph of the draft RR 401 on the grounds that "international monitoring begins at home". Two amendments were necessary in the document, Proposal No. 4647 should be included in the list of proposals examined, and in RR 401 "provision" should read "the provisions".

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He reported that the Sub-Group had also completed work on additions to Article 20 and Appendix 6 for the inclusion of a List of International Monitoring Stations and had issued Document No. DT 287. The Sub-Group had decided that there should be a separate list rather than include monitoring stations in an existing document. The sections A,B,C,D, and E of Part II of the proposed addition to Appendix 6 would be required until most monitoring stations could carry out all types of measurement. The Secretary General should be authorized to combine two or more sections when appropriate. Accuracy was not recorded in sections C, D, and E as it would be difficult to do so.

The Chairman thanked M. Marique and members of Sub-Group 6C4. He proposed to add discussion of Document No. DT 287 to the agenda of a subsequent meeting.

Asked the meaning of "Resolution at -60 db", M. Marique explained that it was difficult to define but was referred to in C.C.I.R. Report No. 88 (Warsaw). He agreed that some guidance should be given in the form.

3. Draft Proposal for Article 18 RR 401 and 402 submitted by Sub-Group 6C4 (Document No. DT 245)

It was agreed to reword the two sentences of RR 401 to read: "Administrations agree to continue the development of monitoring facilities to assist in the implementation of these Regulations and to co-operate in the continued development of an international monitoring system to the extent practicable."

The proposed RR 402 was agreed without amendment.

4. Continuation of the Examination of Article 18, International Monitoring

4.1 RR 411

4.1.1 Proposal 4656

The Delegate of Canada introducing this proposal said the monitoring summaries were not of sufficient use to justify publication. Project monitoring was the most useful form of monitoring and did not require the summaries. His view was supported by the Delegates of India and Bielorussia

Other delegates found the summaries useful in allocation work and thought the usefulness would increase.

Mr. Roberts (I.F.R.B.) said that the cost of publication of 400 copies was Fr 62 000 but this was covered by their sale at Fr 150 per year. Thus the publication was at no cost to the budget. As the I.F.R.B. required some form of summarized information it was difficult to assess the extra cost of preparation for publication, but it was certainly not more than Fr 20 000 per annum. Only four staff were involved in monitoring work; if the publication ceased it might be possible to dispense with one, but that was not certain. He agreed that the publication of the summaries was a useful stimulus to the submission of monitoring data.

It was agreed to retain RR 411.

4.1.2 Proposal No. 4009

This was purely editorial and was agreed.

4.1.3 Proposal No. 4567, paragraph (1)

It was generally accepted that, as it took up to six weeks to obtain information from administrations there was no point in decreasing the maximum of six weeks taken by the I.F.R.B. to process, publish and dispatch the summaries and the proposal was withdrawn.

4.1.4 Mr. Roberts (I.F.R.B.) pointed out that the wording of RR 411 was not in accordance with current practice and suggested the deletion of the words "with the assistance of, and".

This was agreed.

4.2 New Paragraphs after RR 411

4.2.1 Proposals Nos. 1373, 4653, 4007 and 4567, paragraph (2)

Proposals Nos. 1373, 4653 and 4007, which are similar, were agreed.

4.2.2 Proposals Nos. 1380 and 4008

The Delegate of South Africa suggested the deletion of the words "made by all such stations and".

The Delegate of Canada said that the wording of these proposals implied that all information should be published as quickly as possible. There might be circumstances in which this would not be desirable and he would like to see some change in the wording.

The Chairman asked Sub-Group 6C4 to examine the wording of RR 403, 411 and Proposals Nos. 1373 and 1380 and also to examine the order in which they should appear.

Rapporteur
C.E. Secker

Chairman
A. Heilmann

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 353-E
6 October 1959

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SUB-COMMITTEE 7C

SUMMARY RECORD

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

Friday, 2 October 1959, at 15.00 hours

Reference: Agenda of 25 September 1959, Document No. DT 268, and
Agenda of 30 September 1959, Document No. DT 323

1. Approval of summary minutes of fifth and sixth meetings

Not available.

2. Report of Working Group 7C2

Mr. Embe, Chairman, 7C2, reported that, due to the excellent cooperation of the Committee, agreement had been reached and the work of the Committee has been completed at a meeting on the first of October. He said a draft will be submitted to the language group before being submitted to Sub-Committee 7C. The Chairman expressed his thanks to Mr. Embe and the members of the Working Group for their work.

3. Consideration of Drafting Group report

Not available.

4. Ireland Proposal 5525 on RR 865 - Document No. 321

An Ad Hoc Group consisting of the Delegate of Ireland as Convener, and the Delegates of Israel and the U.K., is to meet and study the proposal further. (The Delegate of the Arab Republic supported the proposal.) The Delegate of the U.K. agreed in principle, but questioned the intent as to whether the purpose was to permit a coast station to use an aeronautical frequency to assist an aircraft or an aeronautical ground station to use a marine frequency to assist a ship in distress, which would mean the air station would be fitted with 500 kc/s. The Delegate of Israel agreed the idea of the proposal was good, but the question was how to accomplish it. He suggested an Ad Hoc Group be set up, which was supported by the Delegate of Indonesia. The Delegate of South Africa was opposed to the proposal, saying the land stations in his country were governed by National Regulations, and agreed with the U.K. that an aeronautical land station could register as a coast station if they are going to be equipped with marine frequencies. The Delegate of Norway thought there were sufficient regulations to cover the purpose of the proposal, such as RR 867. The

Delegate of the U.K. suggested the RR 236 would seem a more appropriate place for this proposal, which was being handled by 7B, and suggested the Ad Hoc Group take it under consideration.

5. Consideration of Article 37 (continued) - Document No. DT 268, page 4 Section IX

Number of proposal	
5547	Document No. 186, relating to RR 920 (not listed on the Agenda), was deferred until Working Group 7C2 reports. The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany agreed to provide new wording and amplify his reasons. (The Chairman of 7C2 stated the 7C2 Committee looked at Document No. 186, but took no action as it did not consider it to be within its terms of reference. He said he believed that if the proposal were accepted it should be in the form of a recommendation, and not a rule. The Delegate of the U.K. also brought out the fact that automatic transmitting devices on board ships are not compulsory and the requirement would normally come within the SOLAS Conference. New wording was suggested: "transmitted by hand but its transmission by an automatic device is recommended. In that case the alarm signal should be followed by the call sign sent three times." The Delegate of the U.S.A. stated his Delegation could not support the proposal as it does not follow the procedure that 7C2 agreed to. The Delegate of Portugal referred to RR 372 (1) under Committee 6 proposing "no transmission shall be made without identification." The Delegate of Germany stated the device was for life raft and such craft and the call sign should be automatically transmitted. He agreed to rewrite the proposal for further consideration of the Ad Hoc Group.)
2526	Editorial
4479	Editorial
4480 4481 4482 4484 4485	See discussion below
2527	Editorial
2528	Editorial
4486	Editorial
2529	Received no support.

(The Delegate of the U.K. stated his Delegation could not support the proposal 2529, as they did not wish to extend the use of auto alarm signals

Number of proposal	
	unnecessarily. A large majority of cases requiring medical assistance were addressed to Coast Stations or passenger ships carrying a doctor and maintaining continuous watch.)
2530	Withdrawn by Delegate of Federal Republic of Germany who gave his support to 4484, the U.K. proposal. The discussion revolved around proposal 4484, involving the use of the auto alarm signal for loss of a person overboard. The consensus appeared to be that most Delegates wanted the question studied very carefully before allowing the extension of the use of the alarm signal for any purpose except distress, and several Delegates expressed the desire to keep the status quo. On a vote to three questions posed by the Chairman -

1. those in favour of the idea to expand the use of the auto alarm signal to include imminent danger to human life, invluding a man overboard - five were in favour;

2. to expand its use to only a man overboard - sixteen were in favour;

3. to retain the status quo - ten were in favour.

At the suggestion of the Delegate of Canada, an Ad Hoc Group agreed to draft language during the recess to attempt to include the various objections to the proposals. The Delegates of the Argentine Republic, the U.K., Canada and Portugal agreed to work on a redraft. After the recess, the Delegate of the U.K. read the following redraft:

> "The purpose of this special signal is to actuate automatic devices giving an alarm and to attract the attention of the operator on watch. It must be used solely to announce:
>
> (a) that a distress call or message is about to follow;
>
> (b) the transmission of an urgent cyclone warning. In this case the alarm signal may be used only by the Coast Station duly authorized by their government;
>
> (c) the loss of a person or persons overboard. In this case the alarm signal should only be used when the assistance of other ships is required. In these circumstances, it may be used during the hours when watch is not being kept on single operator ships and must not be repeated by other stations. The message must be preceded by the urgency signal (see Nos. 934 and 935).
>
> In cases (b) and (c) above the warning or message must not begin until two minutes after the end of the alarm signal."

The Delegate of Canada offered a further amendment, to the effect that the alarm signal should be transmitted only on the authority of the master. The Delegate of Portugal supported the proposed draft. The Delegate of the U.S.A. questioned whether this was equally applicable to radiotelephony as well as telegraph ships, and was informed by the Delegate of the U.K. that it should be equally applicable. The Delegate of Sweden said that, if it were, he would desire to study the two-minute interval in regard to radiotelephony. The Delegate of Norway thought injecting the idea that it could "only be used during the hours when watch is not being kept on single operator ships" weakened the whole paragraph because many ships do not keep regular hours of watch. The Representative of the I.C.S. stated there were many ships of the third category with watch not specified. He saw no advantage to limiting the use to eight hours and thought the restriction not necessary. The Delegates of Sweden and Denmark supported the proposal made by Norway and the I.C.S. The Delegate of Belgium said he could not support the redraft proposal on the basis it would weaken the original purpose of the use of the alarm signal. The Delegate of China supported by the Delegate of Brazil desired to amend the proposal so that Administrations could permit ship stations such as ocean station vessels to transmit meteorological information. The Delegate of China was desirous of looking at the future potential and not using language which would stop its future development. The Delegates of countries operating these vessels, however, were of the opinion that this was not necessary.

The Chairman adjourned the meeting at 6.30 p.m., and requested the Drafting Committee to attempt to revise the draft to meet the above objections. The Delegate of China requested to participate in the redraft.

The meeting arose at 18.30.

Rapporteur:
R. T. Brown

Chairman:
G. Van A. Graves

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No 354-E
6 October, 1959

COMMITTEE 4

PORTUGUESE OVERSEA TERRITORIES

AND BELGIAN CONGO AND TERRITORY OF RUANDA-URUNDI

Proposal

ARTICLE 5

Number of Proposal	
5533	RR 193-79) Add :

In the Portuguese Oversea Territories in Region 1 south of the Equator, and in the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi, the bands 132-144 Mc/s and 146-174 Mc/s shall be allocated to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service and also to the fixed and mobile services.

Reasons :

To permit allocation of these frequencies to the fixed and mobile services and to make it easier to coordinate their use with that in the neighbouring territories.

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Document No. 355-E
6 October 1959

WORKING GROUP 6B

SUMMARY RECORD

Fifth Meeting of Working Group 6B (Technical Characteristics)
Wednesday 30 September 1959 at 0900 hours

Reference : Agenda of 25 September 1959 Document No. DT 262.

1. Summary Record of the Third Meeting 14 September 1959

The title of the Spanish text of the document should read "6B" not "6C" as published.

Item 3, RR 232 the end of the first line should read "Class B" not "Class 3" as at present. Subject to these two amendments the Summary Record was accepted.

The Chairman drew attention to the fact that the third meeting was the last meeting at which Mr. Secker acted as Rapporteur. He thanked Mr. Secker for his excellent work and added that, as announced at the fourth meeting, Mr. A. E. Parker of the United Kingdom delegation would be the new Rapporteur.

2. Summary Record of the Fourth Meeting 17 September 1959

Page 3. Item 7, paragraph (b) the first word "whether" should be replaced by the word "that".

Page 3. Proposals Nos 2731, 2732. India, 5th line "of Student Frequency ..." should read "of Standard Frequency ...".

Page 3. French text only. Item 6 last paragraph. The line "du Sous-Groupe 6B1" should read "du Sous-Groupe 6B3". Subject to the above amendments Document No. 289 was accepted.

3. Report by the Chairman of Sub-Group 6B1

Mr. Strohfeldt, Chairman of Sub-Group 6B1 gave a verbal report indicating that two different methods of classifying emissions were being considered and he hoped to present these methods along with the Sub-Group's comments at the next meeting.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Strohfeldt and his Sub-Group for the long hours of hard work, which had been expanded in an effort to reach a decision on this matter. He reminded delegates that a careful consideration at this Conference of the best system of Designation of Emissions was of considerable importance as a right choice could, in the long run, conserve the time of both I.F.R.B. and administrations.

4. Report of Chairman of Sub-Group 6B2

Mr. Skrivseth, Chairman of Sub-Group 6B2 stated that satisfactory progress had been made with the consideration of the Working Paper No. DT 179 concerning Frequency Tolerances. It was hoped to have a document ready to be presented at the next meeting of Working Group 6B.

The Sub-Group had retained the C.C.I.R. format in presenting these tolerances but an alternative format had been abondoned due to reproduction difficulties.

The Chairman of Working Group 6B confirmed that a final decision as to which format should be used in the new Radio Regulations would have to be taken at the next meeting of the Working Group.

5. Report of Chairman of Sub-Group 6B3

Mr. Secker Chairman of Sub-Group 6B3 stated that the Sub-Group had completed its work on Appendix 4 and a draft of the new Appendix 4 appeared as Annex No. 1 to Document No. DT 280. He drew the attention of the Meeting to Annex 2 of the same document to which he would refer when RR 398 was discussed.

Appendix 5. General agreement had been reached by the Sub-Group and a draft of the new Appendix 5 should be available shortly.

6. Document No. DT 175, revised

The Chairman introducing the document said he would be prepared to accept drafting changes to the proposed paragraphs but points of substance had been agreed already except in regard to the two new paragraphs 396A and 396B. The references to RR Numbers in the following summary refer to the newly-proposed versions of these Radio Regulations appearing in Document No. DT 175 revised.

RR 395. This was adopted without comment.

RR 396. After some discussion it was agreed to delete the second sentence. The accepted text now becomes : "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."

RR 396A. A lengthy discussion took place in the course of which the following views were expressed. The reference to receiving equipment should not be included in this paragraph and indeed the paragraph would be better put forward as a recommendation rather than a Regulation itself. There was little support, however, for this suggestion, the majority of the working group preferred to retain it as a Radio Regulation. Some doubt was expressed as to the suitability of the words "bands" and "adjacent bands" as contained in the proposed paragraph. After a thorough discussion during which many attempts at rewording of the paragraph had been made, it was decided that the Chairman would prepare a new draft taking into account as far as possible the views expressed. If possible he would obtain the comments of the delegates of Japan, U.S.A., France, India and the United Kingdom before publishing it as a revised draft.

RR 396B. This was adopted without comment.

RR 397. The Delegate of Indonesia could not accept the text as it stood until he was satisfied as to the content of the new Appendix 3. The Delegate for India supported by the Delegate of Mexico suggested that the paragraph be accepted provisionally bearing in mind that the final text may need to be modified when the final text of Appendix 3 is known.

At the Chairman's suggestion the following drafting changes were made. Delete the first word "the" and substitute "transmitting" in its place. The last word in the first line "as" was considered unnecessary and was deleted. The text which was provisionally accepted reads as follows. "Transmitting stations must conform to the frequency tolerances specified in Appendix 3."

RR 398. Several drafting changes were made and the text provisionally accepted was as follows;- "The bandwidths of emissions and the levels of spurious emissions must be kept at the lowest values which the state of the technique and the nature of the service permit. In particular, stations must conform to the tolerances specified in Appendix 4. Appendix 5 should be considered as a guide until specific values have been formulated."

RR 399. The accepted text now reads "To ensure compliance with these Regulations Administrations shall arrange for frequent checks to be made of the emissions of stations under their jurisdiction, the technique of measurements being in accordance with the most recent recommendations of the C.C.I.R."

RR 400. There was general support for the inclusion of the word "harmful" before "interference" in the second line as suggested by the Indian Delegate and also the addition of "where appropriate" after "employing" in the same line as suggested by the U.K. Delegate. The

revised text including some small changes in the drafting was agreed as follows:- "Administrations shall co-operate in the detection and elimination of harmful interference, employing where appropriate the facilities described in Article 18 and the procedure detailed in Article 14"

Before adjourning the meeting the Chairman said that he would raise at the following meeting the desirability of changing the word "should" to "shall" wherever this could be done in the paragraphs of Document No. DT 175 (Revised).

A.E. Parker
Rapporteur.

J.K.S. Jowett
Chairman.

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GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 356-E
7 October, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE 7B ON PROPOSALS RELATING TO THE GUARD-BAND FOR 2,182 kc/s (RR 814)

Proposals Nos. 4268 (Page 532.2), 4285 (Page 532.3), 2184, 2185 (Page 537), 2298, 2300 (Page 560) and 5111 (Doc. No. 64).

1. At the ninth meeting of Committee 4 (Document No. 177) it was agreed that the operational aspects of this question should first be considered by Committee 7 and that when its views were known the frequency aspects should be referred to Working Group 4B. Accordingly, the above proposals were discussed at the eleventh meeting of Sub-Committee 7B on 6 October, 1959.

2. After full discussion the Sub-Committee was agreed on the principle that a standard and specified guard-band should be adopted for all Regions. However, there were diverse proposals in regard to what the bandwidth should be, varying from ± 6 kc/s to ± 12 kc/s. A majority of the delegations present favoured retention of a guard-band of ± 12 kc/s; a considerable number supported ± 10 kc/s, and a small minority thought the guard-band could be less than ± 10 kc/s. In this connection the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. requested that the following statement be included in this report :

"The Delegation of the U.S.S.R., having carefully followed the discussions in Sub-Committee 7B wishes to emphasise that the majority of the delegations represented favoured the retention of a guard-band of ± 12 kc/s.

"The width of the guard-band was thoroughly studied and its suitability was confirmed by the Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference and at the present time the majority of administrations favour ± 12 kc/s. Moreover, it is of the utmost importance that the distress frequency, 2,182 kc/s, should be fully protected and it would not be justifiable to run the risk of harmful interference in order to gain one or two kilocycles of spectrum space".

3. In the light of this discussion the Sub-Committee agreed to recommend that before a reply was made to Committee 4, Committee 6 should be invited to study this question and to give their opinion, based on technical considerations, on the width of the guard-band that should be adopted.

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R.M. Billington

Chairman of Sub-Committee 7B

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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6 October 1959

WORKING GROUP 4B

REPORT BY SUB-WORKING GROUP 4B4

TO WORKING GROUP 4B

1. As terms of reference, the Working Group was told to consider the proposals referred to it by Sub-Committee 4B in connection with that part of the Radio Regulations, Article 5, concerning the Frequency Allocation Table between 325 kc/s and 1,605 kc/s.

2. The Working Group held four meetings, on 23, 25, September and 5, 6 October 1959. Delegates from the following countries attended:

Argentine Republic
Australia (Commonwealth of)
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)
Canada
China
Korea (Republic of)
Denmark
Spain
The United States
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Greece
India (Republic of)
Indonesia (Republic of)
Italy
Japan
Malaya (Federation of)
Norway
New Zealand
Pakistan
Paraguay
Philippines (Republic of the)
Portugal
Portuguese Oversea Provinces
United Arab Republic
Federal German Republic
Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Sweden
Switzerland
Czechoslovakia
Turkey
Union of South Africa
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Observers of the European Broadcasting Union and O.I.R.T. attended as well.

3. Miss M. Huet (French Republic) was appointed rapporteur at the first meeting.

4. Working Group 4B4 was assisted by Mr. J. A. Gracie (Vice-Chairman, International Frequency Registration Board), and Mr. Arnold A. Matthey of the I.F.R.B. Secretariat.

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5. A special working party was set up under Mr. Hatfield (Australia) to consider the band 525 - 535 kc/s in Region 3.

6. The Working Group considered the proposals in Addenda 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, to Document No. DT 48, and in Documents 91, 163, 217, 243 and 256.

7. After careful consideration of these proposals, the Group recommends to Working Group 4B to leave unchanged the Table of Frequency Allocations for the bands between 325 kc/s and 1,605 kc/s with the exception of the allocations and footnotes listed hereunder:

Band kc/s	Region	Recommendation
325-405	World-wide	a) Aeronautical radionavigation* b) Aeronautical mobile *Aeronautical radionavigation shall have priority as described in Document No. 242, paragraph 7A. Number 129 17) Delete Number 130 18) Delete Number 131 19) Delete Number 132 20) Read as follows: "20) Norwegian fixed stations in northern areas subject to aurora borealis shall be authorised to continue service on two frequencies in the band 385 - 395 kc/s for transmissions chiefly composed of weather messages."
405-415	World-wide	Number 133 21) Read as follows: "21) The frequency 410 kc/s is designated for the maritime radionavigation service (radio direction-finding). Other authorised services shall not cause harmful interference to radio direction-finding. In the 405 - 415 kc/s band no frequency shall be assigned to coast stations."
405-415	2	a) Aeronautical radionavigation* b) Aeronautical mobile c) Maritime radionavigation *Aeronautical radionavigation shall have priority as described in Document No. 242, paragraph 7A, except as provided in No. 133.

Band	Region	Recommendation
405-415	3	a) Radionavigation (aeronautical and maritime)* b) Aeronautical mobile
		*Radionavigation (aeronautical and maritime) shall have priority, as described in Document No. 242, paragraph 7A, except as provided in No. 133.
405-415	1	Number 136 b) Delete
405-415	1	Number ..... 22 bis) Add the following new note:
		"In the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the frequency band 405-415 kc/s is allocated on a secondary (non-priority) basis to the aeronautical mobile service". (see paragraph 8 below)
405-415	2	Number 137 23) Delete
415-490	1	Number 138 24) Read as follows:
		"The band 415-490 kc/s is allocated exclusively for the maritime mobile service on a world-wide basis and the band 510-525 kc/s is allocated exclusively for that service in Region 1. Nevertheless, in the European Maritime Area, subject to the conditions specified in the Final Acts of the European Maritime Conference (Copenhagen, 1948), and any subsequent revision of the agreement, the Administrations concerned may keep in the bands 415-485 kc/s and 515-525 kc/s such of the following broadcasting stations as will not cause harmful interference to maritime mobile service: Hamar — Oestersund Innsbruck — Oulu
415-490	1 and 3	Number ..... 24 bis) Add the following note:
		"The aeronautical radionavigation service shall be authorized as a non-priority service (as defined in Document No. 242, paragraph 7A) in the People's Republic of Albania, Austria, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Greece, India, Iran, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

Band	Region	Recommendation
490-510	World-wide	Mobile (distress and calling band) 26)
		No. 140 26): (unchanged)
510-525	1	Number 138 24) amend as shown above (band 415-490 kc/s).
510-525	1 and 3	Add new footnote 26 bis): "The aeronautical radionavigational service shall be authorized as a non-priority service (as defined in Document No. 242 paragraph 7A) in Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, India, Iran, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, and the U.S.S.R."
525-535	3	a) Mobile b) Broadcasting*
		*Broadcasting is a service permitted under paragraph 7B of Document No. 242.
525-535	1	Number 142 28) amend as follows: "In the Union of South Africa and the territory of Southwest Africa, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia the band 525-535 kc/s is used for the mobile service".
525-535	1	Add new footnote 28 bis): "In the frequency band 525-850 kc/s the aeronautical radionavigational service shall be authorized as a non-priority service (as defined in Document No. 242 paragraph 7A) in the U.S.S.R. and in Turkey.
535-1,605	1	Add new footnote 28 bis) as shown above (band 525-535 kc/s).
535-1,605	1	Delete No. 143 footnote 29)

8. The above recommendations were unanimously adopted by Sub-Working Group 4B4, with the exception of the text of the new note 22 bis) on which the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. was unable to give its agreement. The

Group is unable to make a recommendation on the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Proposal 909; the Delegation of this country has reserved the right to revert to this matter in Working Group 4B or in Committee 4 itself. The Delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of Czechoslovakia reserved the right to further discuss the use in their respective countries of the frequency band 405-415 kc/s. While agreeing in principle to the addition of the new footnotes 24 bis), 26 bis) and 28 bis), the Delegation of the United Kingdom reserved the right to make further comment, if it so desires, in view of the large number of countries which had asked to be included in the notes in question. The Delegations of Greece and Yugoslavia accepted, on the recommendation of the Group, that the Broadcasting stations using frequencies in the band 415-490 kc/s would operate in their respective countries in conformity with No. 88 of the Radio Regulations.

G. Terzani
Chairman, Working Group 4B4

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Document No. 358-E
7 October, 1959

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD

Fourth Meeting - Committee 6

Thursday, 24 September 1959, at 15.00 hours - Room A

Agenda : Document No. DT 229.

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

2. Summary Record of the Second Meeting, Document No. 195 and Corrigendum No. 1.

The Summary Record of the Fourth Meeting of Committee 6, Document No. 195 and Corrigendum No. 1, was approved.

3. Report of Chairman of Working Group 6A.

The Chairman of Working Group 6A reported that six terms and definitions had been adopted at the Third Meeting of Committee 6. Since then 27 additional terms and definitions had been adopted in Working Group 6A and were now available for the approval of Committee 6.

4. Terms and Definitions

The Chairman of Working Group 6A referred to Documents Nos. 153, 198, 234, DT 176, DT 206 and DT 232. After discussion the following definitions were adopted for inclusion in the Provisional list of Terms and Definitions.

Radio Regulation No. 6a (Additional)

Radio Astronomy: Astronomy based on the reception of radio waves of cosmic origin.

This definition was adopted after brief discussion on the possible need for a drafting change.

Radio Regulation No. 8 (No change)

Telephony: A system of telecommunication set up for the transmission of speech or, in some cases, other sounds.

Radio Regulation No. 25 (No change)

Aeronautical Mobile Service: A mobile service between aircraft stations and aeronautical stations, or between aircraft stations

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Radio Regulation No. 31 (No change)

Amateur Service: A service of self-training, intercommunication and technical investigations carried on by amateurs, that is, by duly authorized persons interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest.

Radio Regulation No. 55 (No change)

Experimental Station: A station utilizing Hertzian waves in experiments with a view to the development of science or technique. This definition does not include amateur stations.

Radio Regulation No. 32a (Additional)

Radio Astronomy Service: A service involving the use of radio astronomy.

These five definitions were adopted without discussion.

Radio Regulation No. 34 (Modified)

Special Service: A radio service, not otherwise defined in this article, carried on exclusively for specific needs of general utility, and not open to public correspondence.

This definition was adopted without discussion.

Radio Regulation No. 2 (No change)

Telecommunication: Any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, visual or other electromagnetic systems.

The Delegate of India proposed that "visual" should be deleted from the text. This was supported by the Delegates of France and Portugal. The Delegates of Japan, U.K., Mexico and Portugal opposed this proposed change. The Delegate of U.S.A. had no objection to the proposed change and indicated that at a later stage the definition would need to be correlated with the Convention and the Telegraph Regulations. After discussion a vote was taken with the following result :

For the proposal	6
Against	24
Abstentions	2

Radio Regulation No. 3 (No change)

General Network of Telecommunication Channels: The whole of the existing telecommunication channels open to public correspondence, with the exception of the telecommunication channels of the mobile service.

This definition was adopted without discussion.

Radio Regulation No. 6b (Additional)

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.

This definition was adopted without discussion.

Radio Regulation No. 20a (Additional)

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

This definition was adopted without discussion.

Radio Regulation No. 20b (Additional)

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

This definition was adopted without discussion.

Radio Regulation No. 39a (Additional)

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

This definition was adopted after brief discussion on the wording in the Spanish text.

Radio Regulation No. 39b (Additional)

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

This definition was adopted without discussion.

Radio Regulation 58d (Additional)

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.

The Delegate of Argentine indicated that in Document No. DT 176, for "radiación" should be "irradiación" in the Spanish text. It was agreed that this would be brought to the notice of the linguistic group and the definition was adopted without further discussion.

Radio Regulation No. 58f (Additional)

Parasitic Emission: Spurious emission accidentally generated at frequencies which are not directly related to the fundamental frequencies or to frequencies appearing in the course of generation of the fundamental frequencies.

The Delegates of Argentine, Mexico and Spain referred to the error in Document No. DT 176 where for "radiación" should be read "irradiación". It was agreed that this would be brought to the notice of the linguistic group.

The Delegate of South Africa proposed that in the text shown in Document No. DT 176, for "independant of" should be read "not directly related to". This was supported by the Delegates of U.S.A., Mexico, Spain, Portugal and Paraguay. There were no objections and the proposal was adopted.

The Delegate of Israel proposed that in text shown in Document No. DT 176, for "accidentally" should be read "unintentionally". This was supported by the Delegates of U.K. and Portugal. The proposal was opposed by the Delegate of Federal German Republic who said that all spurious emission is unintentional. The Delegate of Columbia speaking as a member of the Drafting Committee considered that the question might be left to the Drafting Committee. The Chairman of Working Group 6A said that it was necessary in Committee 6 to ensure a text in each language to suit technical requirements before submission to the Drafting Committee. A vote was taken on the proposal with the following result :

For the proposal	4
Against	24
Abstentions	1

The Delegate of Portugal proposed that in the text shown in Document No. DT 176, "accidentally" should be deleted. A vote was taken with the following result :

For the proposal	8
Against	19
Abstentions	2

Radio Regulation No. 57 (Modified)

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

The Representative of I.F.R.B. said that there was a procedural question involved and that Committee 5 might find the definition unsuitable. The Chairman said that the definition as adopted by Committee 6 would appear in the Provisional List of Terms and Definitions and the comments of Committee 5, if any, would be welcome.

Radio Regulation No. 57a (Additional)

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

After reference to the I.F.R.B. comments relating to No. 57 the definition for No. 57a was adopted without further discussion.

Radio Regulation No. 57b (Additional)

Characteristic Frequency of an Emission: A frequency which can be easily identified and measured in a given emission.

The Delegate of Portugal pointed out that in the French text of Document No. DT 176, for "fréquences" should be read "fréquence". It was agreed that this would be brought to the notice of the linguist group and the definition was adopted without further discussion.

Radio Regulation No. 58e (Additional)

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

The Delegate of France pointed out an error in the French text in Document No. DT 176. The Delegate of Argentine said that in the Spanish text, in the title, for "Emisión" should be read "Irradiación". It was agreed that these alterations would be brought to the notice of the linguist group and the definition was adopted without further discussion.

Radio Regulation No. 57c (Additional)

Reference Frequency: A frequency having a fixed and specified position with respect to the assigned frequency. The displacement of this frequency with respect to the assigned frequency has the same absolute value and sign that the displacement of the characteristic frequency has with respect to the centre of the frequency band occupied by the emission.

It was agreed that the second sentence in the definition was a statement of fact and was necessary for clarification. The definition was adopted without further discussion.

Radio Regulation No. 58c (Additional)

Out-of-Band Radiation of an Emission: The power radiated by an emission outside the necessary bandwidth. The out-of-band radiation does not include emissions on remote frequencies such as spurious emissions.

The Delegate of Mexico said that the Spanish text would need to be studied by the linguist group. This was agreed and the definition was adopted without further discussion.

Radio Regulation No. 59 (Modified)

Frequency Tolerance: The maximum permissible departure, with respect to the frequency assigned to a station, of the center frequency of the frequency band occupied by the corresponding emission, or, with respect to the reference frequency, of the characteristic frequency of the emission. The frequency tolerance is expressed in parts in 10^6 or in cycles per second.

Radio Regulation No. 58g (Additional)

Intermodulation Products: Spurious emission at frequencies resulting from intermodulation between the fundamental frequencies or the harmonic frequencies of an emission and the fundamental frequencies or the harmonic frequencies of one or several other emissions originating from the same or different stations. Also spurious emission at frequencies resulting from intermodulation between several frequencies appearing in the course of generation of the fundamental frequencies of one or several emissions.

These two definitions were adopted without discussion.

Radio Regulation No. 58 (Modified)

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 per cent of the total mean power radiated by the emission.

In some cases (e.g. multichannel frequency-division systems), the percentage of power of 0.5% chosen may lead to certain difficulties in the practical application of the definitions of occupied and necessary bandwidth. In such cases a different figure may prove useful.

The Chairman of Working Group 6A referred to C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 230 (Los Angeles, 1959) sub-paragraph 1.1 Note 5, which Working Group 6A had proposed should be included as a second sentence in the

definition. This proposal was supported by the Delegates of U.K. and Portugal. The Delegate of India said that the substance of the Note 5 should appear as a footnote. After discussion a vote was taken with the following result :

For inclusion as a footnote	23
Against	5
Abstentions	2

After discussion on the wording of the Note 5, the Delegate of U.K. proposed that phrase in parenthesis should read "e.g., multichannel frequency-division systems" for clarification. This was supported by the Delegates of U.S.A. and Argentine. The Delegate of Germany favoured the C.C.I.R. wording and the Delegate of Canada considered that it would be unwise to change the C.C.I.R. wording until the technical reasons had been considered in the Working Group. The Representative of I.F.R.B. referred to the wording used in the titles of C.C.I.R. Recommendation Nos. 248 and 249. After discussion a vote was taken with the following result :

For the proposal	22
Against	3
Abstentions	4

The Delegate of Argentine said that the Spanish text would need to be studied by the linguist group. This was agreed.

The Chairman of Working Group 6A pointed out that the Note 5 included two sentences and asked if both should be included in the footnote. This was agreed and the definition was adopted without further discussion.

Radio Regulation No. 58b

Frequency Band Occupied by an Emission: The frequency band in the radio frequency spectrum such that, below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers radiated are each equal to one half per cent of the total mean power radiated by the emission.

In some cases (e.g. multichannel frequency-division systems), the percentage of power of 0.5% chosen may lead to certain difficulties in the practical application of the definitions of occupied and necessary bandwidth. In such cases a different figure may prove useful.

The need for the linguist group to study the Spanish text was noted and the definition was adopted without further discussion.

Radio Regulation No. 58a

Necessary Bandwidth: For a given class of emission, the minimum value of the bandwidth occupied by an emission sufficient to

ensure the transmission of information at the rate and with the quality required for the system employed, under specified conditions. Radiation useful for the good functioning of the receiving equipment as, for example, the radiation corresponding to the carrier of reduced carrier systems shall be included in the necessary bandwidth, and not in the out-of-band radiation.

The formulae for the calculation of the necessary bandwidth are given in Appendix 5.

The Chairman of Working Group 6A said that in addition to the definition as shown in Document No. DT 232 the Working Group proposed that a footnote should be included referring to Appendix 5. This was agreed and the definition was adopted without further discussion.

The Chairman of Working Group 6A proposed that the Provisional List of Terms and Definitions referred to at the Second Meeting of Committee 6 should be issued as a Conference Document for the information of other Committees. It was agreed that this would include all the definitions adopted by Committee 6 as working definitions, that addenda would be added as further definitions were adopted for inclusion in the list, and that a reasonable time would be given for other Committees to give their comments and to indicate the need for including the definitions in the Regulations.

5. Report of Chairman of Working Group 6B

The Chairman of Working Group 6B reported that the Working Group still hoped to complete the bulk of its work by mid-October as indicated at the second meeting of Committee 6. The Working Group had held four meetings but had not yet issued a written report because, although a number of paragraphs in the Radio Regulations had been agreed each Article was associated with an important table or appendix which was still under discussion by the Sub-Groups.

Radio Regulations Nos. 74 to 80 had been considered by Sub-Group 6B1 who had been working very hard, and by the following week should be able to issue a report which could be considered by Working Group 6B by Wednesday 7 October. Agreement had nearly been reached already on Radio Regulations Nos. 81 to 84. Articles 16 and 17 had been discussed extensively and a final draft document was about to be issued which if agreed might be submitted to Committee 6 by the end of September.

Appendices Nos. 3, 4 and 5 had been recently allocated to additional Sub-Groups but it was hoped that Nos. 3 and 5 would be considered by the Working Group shortly to enable a report to be made to Committee 6 by about 14 October.

The Working Group had discussed briefly the I.F.R.B. Technical Standards and it had been suggested that the I.F.R.B. should produce a draft document indicating the aspects which may need to be further improved and the question of a Recommendation from this Conference would be examined by the Working Group.

6. Report of Chairman of Working Group 6C

The Chairman of Working Group 6C said that Working Group 6C had held 9 meetings. It had accomplished the examination of the proposals for Article 13, Article 14 and Appendix 2, with the exception of one paragraph of Article 14, which has to be deferred till Committee 5 has reached a decision on the status of the I.F.R.B.

A proposed draft text of Article 13 had been submitted to Committee 6 as Annex to Document No. 260. In connection with Article 13 Working Group 6C has submitted a further report to Committee 6, contained in Document No. 237, which is also on the Agenda of this meeting.

A report with regard to Article 14 is in preparation and will be submitted to the Committee within a few days. In this report it will be noted that, among others, a certain number of proposals for Article 14 were not technical but more related to questions of dates, priority and actions to be taken by the I.F.R.B. Committee 5 should therefore be asked to take these proposals into consideration, when dealing with Article 10 and Article 11, and give advice to Committee 6 on them.

The Working Group had set up Sub-Groups 6C1 and 6C2 for detailed examination of Article 13 and 6C3 for examination of Article 14. These 3 Sub-Groups have terminated their work.

In its 7th Meeting Working Group 6C started with the following terms of reference :

I.F.R.B. Report on Monitoring Document No. 20 Section X and Addendum No. 1

E.A.R.C. Agreement - Rec. No. 11

C.C.I.R. Rec. Nos. 19 (para. 5) and No. 22.

The I.F.R.B. Representative had introduced the I.F.R.B. Report on Monitoring giving a historical survey and highlighting the points where an improvement and completion of the International Monitoring System is desirable, particularly with regard to the world wide coverage of the International Monitoring System and the problem of Identification. The suggestions of the Board at the end of the I.F.R.B. Report Section X would be relevant, whatever the future status of the Board.

The I.F.R.B. Representative had stated that the Board is prepared to submit to the Conference other suggestions at an appropriate time, when the future form of the International Monitoring System and the status of the I.F.R.B. have been determined. (These suggestions will include, among others, those relating to changes in the form of reports and the organisation of a coordinated programme of work and specific programmes.

The Working Group had noted the report and agreed to consider the suggestions in Document No. 20, Section X, para. 10.18 sub-paragraph (a)

when dealing with Article 18. The Working Group considered that sub-paragraph (b) (Identification) was proper to Committee 7.

As far as E.A.R.C. Agreement, Recommendation No. 11 is concerned, it had been agreed 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. C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 19 (para. 5) is already covered by proposals for Article 18 and will be considered with them. The substance of C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 22 will be examined after Article 18 with a view to forming a new appendix to the Regulations. The Working Group in its last two meetings started considering the proposals for Article 18. Seven paragraphs Nos. 401, 402, 404, 405, 407, 408, 410 of R.R. were discussed in general. For detailed examination a Sub-Group 6C4 under the chairmanship of Mr. Marique of Belgium was set up. Some paragraphs of this Article were related to the status and to actions to be taken by the I.F.R.B. It was agreed that this should be considered only on a provisional basis and that Committee 5 should be informed and asked to give advice.

7. Radio Regulations, Article 13, Section V (Document No. 237)

The Chairman of Working Group 6C introduced Document No. 237 proposing to delete Section V of Article 13 (Nos. 383, 384 and 385), and to bring to the attention of Committee 7 the need to include the provisions of Nos. 384 and 385 in the text of Article 19 taking into account Proposal No. 5110 (Document No. 63), E.A.R.C. Recommendation No. 12, and C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 323.

Document No. 237 was agreed without discussion.

8. Radio Regulations, Article 13, Section I to IV (Document No. 260)

The Chairman of Working Group 6C introduced Document No. 260 giving a report of the completion of the Working Group's revision of Article 13. The Chairman of Working Group 6C moved that the revised text for Article 13 included in the Annex to Document No. 260 should be adopted.

The Delegate of U.K. mentioned a possible need for a drafting change. In No. 374 reference was made to Nos. 396 and 398. These were likely to be altered in a proposed combination of Articles 16 and 17. The Chairman of Working Group 6C said that the revised text of Article 13 refers to the present substance of Nos. 396 and 398 and proposed that these numbers should be retained in the revised text to be submitted to the Drafting Committee. This was accepted.

The Delegate of Portugal referred to the proposed new text for No. 372 and suggested that under the provision of this paragraph Radar stations would require call signs. His Delegation were not aware of how this could be achieved and considered that the attention of Committee 7 should be drawn to this problem and that the text of No. 372 should be referred back to the Sub-Group.

The Chairman of Working Group 6C said that the reference to identification in the proposed new text for No. 372 was in substance the same as in the original text and also mentioned that a reference to Radar Stations may need to be made in Article 19 of Chapter VII of the Radio Regulations. The Delegate of U.S.S.R. drew attention to the fact that certain stations would not have call signs because of their operation for 24 hours per day. The Delegate of Germany pointed out that the identification required under the provisions of Article 19 may not be in the form of call signs.

A vote was taken on the proposed new text given in the Annex to Document No. 260 and that text was adopted in accordance with the following result :

For the proposed new text	18
Against	6
Abstentions	4

The Delegate of Portugal said that for the reasons mentioned previously his Delegation could not accept the proposed wording of No. 372.

The Delegate of Argentine pointed out that there was an error in the Spanish version of Document No. 260 where for 'airship station' should be read "aeronautical station". It was agreed that this would be brought to the notice of the linguist group.

9. Radio Regulations, Recommendations Nos. 2, 5 and 6 and Appendix B

The Chairman indicated that Recommendations 2, 5 and 6 and Appendix B had been referred to the Chairman of Committee 7 who had agreed that they should be discussed by that Committee. The Delegate of India referred to proposals Nos. 1393 to 1403 and No. 2731 relating to texts for Article 18 bis and Appendix 5 bis dealing with Standard Frequency and Time Broadcast Services and asked that these proposals should be considered by Committee 6 together with relevant parts of Recommendation No. 2 and Appendix B. It was agreed that the technical portions of these proposals and relevant parts of Recommendation No. 2 and Appendix B should be examined by Working Group 6C and that the remaining portions would await the decision of Committee 7.

The Chairman referred to a letter from the Chairman of Working Group 6B which dealt with Proposal No. 2731 and Appendix B and also brought to the notice of Committee 6 that Working Group 6B required advice from Committee 5 in connection with Proposal No. 4548 and advice from Committee 7 in connection with Proposal No. 2732. It was agreed that these proposals should be referred to Committees 5 and 7 respectively.

There were no further matters raised for discussion and the meeting closed at 18.10 hours.

Rapporteur	Chairman
G. C. Benton	M. N. Mirza

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 359-E
7 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

CHINA

Proposals

ARTICLE 5

Amendment to Footnotes in Frequency Allocation Table

Number of Proposal	RR	Footnote	To be maintained or amended
5535	125	13)	to be maintained
5536	159	45)	The name of China to be deleted according to Annex 1 of Document No. 270-E, the report of the Ad Hoc group of Committee 4.
5537	181	67)	to be maintained
5538	189	75)	to be maintained
5539	206	92)	The statement shall stand as "In China, the band 200-216 Mc/s is allocated for the broadcasting, fixed and mobile services." Delete "and the bands 216-220 Mc/s .....for the amateur service."
5540	225	111)	to be maintained

Each of the above footnotes is concerned with China.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 360-E
7 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

BELGIUM

Proposal

ARTICLE 5

Number of Proposal

5534 Frequency band 406 - 410 Mc/s

Insert the following footnote:

94 b) The 406 - 410 Mc/s band is used for radioastronomical research stations. Administrations which assign frequencies to stations in services authorized in this band must ensure that no harmful interference to radioastronomical stations is produced.

Reason:

The frequencies around 400 Mc/s seem particularly suitable for the observation of the sun by interferometric methods and also for the study of the outer space. A bandwidth of about 1% is necessary and requires efficient protection. High-powered Stations and mobile stations in general are most likely to cause difficulty.

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UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS

CONFÉRENCE ADMINISTRATIVE
DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

GENÈVE, 1959

Document N° 361-FES
CORRIGENDUM N° 3
17 novembre 1959

COMMISSION 4
COMMITTEE 4
COMISIÓN 4

F

CORRIGENDUM

"Premier Rapport du Groupe de travail 4A à la Commission 4

Modification du N° 94a. Le texte ci-dessous a été adopté par la Commission 4 à sa 22ème séance.

94a ADD Outre les dispositions qu'ils ont la faculté de prendre aux termes du N° 92, si deux ou plusieurs pays Membres ou Membres associés de l'Union coordonnent l'utilisation de fréquences distinctes dans toutes les bandes de fréquences visées à l'article 5 avant la notification des changements dans l'utilisation des fréquences, ils aviseront l'I.F.R.B., le cas échéant, d'une telle coordination.

CORRIGENDUM

"First Report by Working Group 4A to Committee 4"

Modified regulation No. 94a, as agreed in Committee 4 at its Twenty-second Meeting.

94a ADD Besides the action they can take in accordance with No. 92, if two or more Members or Associate Members of the Union co-ordinate the use of individual frequencies in any frequency band covered by Article 5 before notifying changes in frequency usage, they shall, in all appropriate cases, inform the I.F.R.B. of such co-ordination.

CORRIGENDUM

Primer Informe del Grupo de trabajo 4A a la Comisión 4

Modificación del N.° 94a, aprobada por la Comisión 4 en su 22ª sesión.

94a ADD Además de las disposiciones que pueden tomar en virtud del N.° 92, si dos o más países Miembros o Miembros asociados de la Unión coordinan la utilización de frecuencias determinadas en todas las bandas de frecuencias a que se refiere el Artículo 5, antes de notificar cambios en la utilización de estas frecuencias informarán, en tal caso, de dicha coordinación a la I.F.R.B.

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UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS

CONFÉRENCE ADMINISTRATIVE
DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

GENÈVE, 1959

F

Document N° 361-FES
CORRIGENDUM N° 2
29 octobre 1959

COMMISSION 4
COMMITTEE 4
COMISIÓN 4

CORRIGENDUM N° 2 AU DOCUMENT N° 361

"Premier Rapport du Groupe de travail 4A à la Commission 4"

94a ADD Texte inchangé

Outre les dispositions qu'ils ont la faculté de prendre aux termes du Numéro 92, deux ou plusieurs pays Membres ou Membres associés de l'Union peuvent coordonner l'utilisation de fréquences distinctes dans toutes les bandes de fréquences visées à l'Article 5 avant la notification des changements dans l'utilisation des fréquences. Ils en avisent, le cas échéant, l'organisme de l'Union chargé de l'inscription des assignations de fréquences.

CORRIGENDUM No. 2 TO DOCUMENT No. 361

"First Report by Working Group 4A to Committee 4"

Replace proposed text of paragraph 94A by the following text to align with the French version.

94a ADD Besides the action they can take in accordance with 92, two or more Members or Associate Members of the Union may coordinate the use of individual frequencies in all frequency bands covered by Article 5 before notifying changes in frequency usage. They shall, in all appropriate cases, inform the organ of the Union responsible for registering frequency assignments of such consideration.

CORRIGENDUM N.° 2 AL DOCUMENTO N.° 361

"Primer Informe del Grupo de trabajo 4A a la Comisión 4"

Sustituyase por el siguiente el texto propuesto para el N.° 94A.

94a ADD Ademas de las disposiciones que puedan tomar en virtud del N.° 92, dos o mas paises Miembros o Miembros asociados de la Unión podran coordinar la utilizacion de cualquier frecuencia en todas las bandas a que se refiere el Articulo 5, antes de notificar cambios en la utilizacion de las frequencias al organismo de la Union encargado de la inscripcion de las asignaciones de frecuencias.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 361-E
CORRIGENDUM No. 1
21 October, 1959

E

COMMITTEE 4

CORRIGENDUM

to Document No. 361" First report by Sub-Committee 4A to Committee 4"

At its seventeenth plenary meeting (Document No. 389) Committee 4 referred examination of No. 94a to Sub-Committee 4A finding its wording unsatisfactory.

The Sub-Committee now proposes the following new wording to Committee 4 :

94a ADD Proposed text :

"Besides the action they can take in accordance with 92, two or more Members or Associate Members of the Union may coordinate the use of individual frequencies in all frequency bands covered by Article 5 before reporting changes in frequency usage. In this event, they shall, if appropriate, inform the organ of the Union responsible for registering frequency assignments".

Not having had enough time to study the text in detail, however, the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. reserved the right to defer acceptance and to submit any comments direct to Committee 4.

The Sub-Committee also expresses the opinion that the attention of Committee 5 should be drawn to the provisions of No. 94a. Article 11 should of course refer to No. 94a, the effect of which is to simplify the work of the I.F.R.B.

It has also been proposed that No. 94a be inserted between Nos. 93 and 94. The Sub-Committee felt this was a matter for the Drafting Committee to decide.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

E

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 361-E
7 October, 1959

COMMITTEE 4

FIRST REPORT
BY WORKING GROUP 4A TO COMMITTEE 4

1. Further to the discussions in plenary meeting of Committe 4 (second and third meetings), Working Party 4A was set up to consider the proposals for changes in the Radio Regulations applying to Articles 3 and 4 (Nos. 86 to 96 inclusive) and Article 5 (Nos. 97 to 108 inclusive).

2. The following countries were represented in its discussions:

Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Spain, the United States, France, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Libya, Luxembourg, Morocco, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, the Philippines, Portuguese Overseas Provinces, the Federal German Republic, the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the Union of South Africa, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In addition, the Working Party enjoyed the assistance of Mr. Iastrebov, member of the International Frequency Registration Board and of Mr Arnold A. Matthey of the I.F.R.B. Secretariat.

3. Working Party 4A divided the proposals for amendment into two classes:

- those that can be considered drafting changes, to wit:
  Proposals Nos. 3253 - 370 - 371 - 372 - (374) - 375 - 376 - 378 - 380 - 381 - 382 - 383 - 384 - 388 - 391 - 393 - 395 - 412 - 4728 - 4729.

- those that affect matters of substance, namely:
  Proposals Nos. 3254-3255-(373)-(3256)-377-379-(385)-(386)-(387)-(389)-390-(392)-(394)-396-413-3503-(5349)-(5350)-(5475).

4. In accordance with a discussion that had taken place in plenary meeting of the Committee, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was good enough to withdraw its proposals 385-386 and 392. The United States Delegation said it could agree to allow its proposal 3256

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to be considered as a recommendation for inclusion in Article 13, together with an equivalent proposal relating to that same Article, submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Proposals 374-387-389-5349-5350 were also withdrawn during the Working Party's deliberations.

Proposal 394 was amended.

Proposal 373, which was not seconded in plenary meeting, was not considered and proposal 5475, which was not seconded in the Working Group meeting, also was not considered.

The proposals mentioned in this paragraph 4 have been put in brackets in the paragraph 3 hereabove.

5. The texts which the Working Party is submitting for approval by Committee 4 appear in the Annex attached hereto.

The Working Party makes the following comments thereon:

No. 87: As has already been said in plenary meeting, the Working Party feels that no final working can be adopted for this paragraph until the findings reached by Committee 5 in connection with Article 11 are known.

No. 92: The Delegations of the United States and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have agreed that no change should be made in the limits of the frequency bands laid down in the Atlantic City Regulations; 5060 kc/s and 27,500 kc/s.

The approval of the latter Delegation, notwithstanding is provisional; the Delegation reserves the right to revert to this matter later, if, in the light of the progress made by the Conference, it should so see fit.

No. 94a: A new number arising from a new proposal by the Delegation of New Zealand.

6. Indian proposal No. 377 gave rise to long and arduous discussion and was finally withdrawn by the Indian Delegation.

7. There was very considerable discussion, too, in connection with proposal 413 (inclusion of Iraq in the European Broadcasting Area.) The inclusion of Iraq had of course been decided on, so gave rise to no discussion. What did lead to controversy, however, was the wording of No. 107.

Many were the delegations which took part in this discussion: the Argentine, the Colombian, the Spanish, the French, the Italian, the Libyan, the Moroccan, the Mexican, the Yugoslav, the United Kingdom, and the Turkish, among others.

In the end the Working Party felt it was wisest to make no change intthe existing definition of the European Broadcasting Area, but to add the following sentence: "In addition, Iraq is included in the European Broadcasting Area".

It will be for the Committee in plenary meeting to decide whether the working of No. 107 should be thoroughly overhauled, and to begin a debate on this matter.

The Delegation of Spain asked for some information about the European Maritime Area. This having been provided, no special comments were forthcoming on the definition of this area.

Annex : 1

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A N N E X

ARTICLE 3

General rules for the assignment and use of Frequencies

86 MOD

The Members and Associate Members of the Union agree that in assigning frequencies to stations which are capable of causing harmful interference to the services rendered by the stations of another country, such assignments are to be made in accordance with the table of frequency allocations and other provisions of these Regulations.

87 Provisional drafting to be reviewed after termination of the work of Committee 5

Any new assignment or any change of frequency or basic characteristic of an existing assignment (No. 318, Appendix 1), shall be made in such a way as to avoid causing harmful interference to services rendered by stations using assigned frequencies in accordance with these Regulations, the characteristics of which are recorded in the Master Radio Frequency Record.

88 MOD

Administrations of the Members and Associate Members of the Union shall not assign to a station any frequency in derogation of either the table of frequency allocations given in this chapter or the other provisions of these Regulations, except on the express condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to services carried on by stations operating in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and of these Regulations.

89 MOD

The frequency assigned to a station of a given service shall be so separated from the limits of the band assigned to this service in such a way that, taking account of the band width which has to be occupied by the station's emission, no harmful interference is caused to services to which frequency bands immediately adjoining are allocated.

90 NOC

Where a band of frequencies is allocated to different services in adjacent regions or sub-regions, the basic principle is the equality of right to operate. Accordingly, the station of each service in one region or sub-region must operate so as not to cause harmful interference with services in the other regions or sub-regions.

ARTICLE 4

Special Arrangements

91 (MOD) Two or more Members or Associate Members of the Union may, in accordance with Article 41 of the Convention, conclude special arrangements regarding the sub-allocation of bands of frequencies to the appropriate services of the participating countries.

92 Provisionally approved as far as 5060 and 27500 kc/s limits are concerned Two or more Members or Associate Members of the Union may, in accordance with Article 41 of the Convention, conclude special arrangements, as a result of a Conference to which all those Members and Associate Members of the Union affected have been invited, regarding the assignment of frequencies to those of their stations which participate in one or more specific services within the frequency bands allocated to these services by Article 5, either below 5060 kc/s or above 27500 kc/s but not between those limits.

93 (MOD) The Members and Associate Members of the Union may, in accordance with Article 41 of the Convention, conclude, on a world-wide basis, and as a result of a Conference to which all Members and Associate Members of the Union have been invited, special arrangements concerning the assignment of frequencies to those of their stations participating in a specific service, on condition that such assignments are within the frequency bands allocated exclusively to that service in Article 5.

94 NOC Special arrangements concluded in accordance with the provisions of Nos. 91, 92 and 93 shall not be in conflict with any of the provisions of these Regulations.

94a ADD The provisions of No. 92 in no way affect the right of two or more Members or Associate Members of the Union to confer before making notifications for frequency assignments in all frequency bands covered by Article 5.

95 MOD The Secretary-General of the Union shall be informed, in advance, of any Conference to be convened to conclude such an arrangement; he shall also be informed of the terms of the arrangement when concluded; and he shall inform the Members and Associate Members of the Union of the existence of such arrangements.

96 MOD In accordance with the provisions of Article 10 the International Frequency Registration Board may be invited to send representatives to participate in an advisory capacity in the preparation of these arrangements and in the proceedings of the conferences, it being recognized that in the majority of cases such participation is desirable.

ARTICLE 5

MOD

Table of Frequency Allocations
9 kc/s to 40,000 Mc/s

97 NOC § 1. In the frequency allocation table, which follows, the services to which each band is allocated are listed in alphabetical order. The order of listing does not, therefore, indicate relative priority.

98 NOC § 2. a) A footnote reference which appears in the lower left-hand margin of any section of a column showing allocations, either "World-Wide" or "Regional", applies to the services listed in that section of the column.

99 NOC b) Any footnote reference placed immediately after a particular service listing applies only to that service.

100 NOC § 3. The three Regions [1] (see Appendix 16) into which the world has been subdivided for the allocation of frequencies are:

101 NOC Region 1:

Region 1 includes the area limited on the East by line A (lines A, B and C are defined below) and on the West by line B, excluding any of the territory of Iran which lies between these limits. It also includes that part of the territory of Turkey and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics lying outside of these limits, the territory of the Mongolian Peoples' Republic, and the area to the North of the U.S.S.R. which lies between lines A and C.

102 NOC Region 2:

Region 2 includes the area limited on the East by line B and on the West by line C.

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1) It should be noted that where the adjective "regional" is used in other chapters of these Regulations it does not necessarily relate to the three Regions here defined for purposes of frequency allocation.

103 NOC

Region 3:

Region 3 includes the area limited on the East by line C and on the West by line A, except the territories of the Mongolian Peoples' Republic, Turkey, the territory of the U.S.S.R. and the area to the North of the U.S.S.R. It also includes that part of the territory of Iran lying outside of those limits.

The lines A, B, and C are defined as follows:

104 NOC

Line A:

Line A extends from the North Pole along meridian 40° East of Greenwich to parallel 40° North; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 60° East and the Tropic of Cancer; thence along the meridian 60° East to the South Pole.

105 NOC

Line B:

Line B extends from the North Pole along meridian 10° West of Greenwich to its intersection with parallel 72° North; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 50° West and parallel 40° North; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 20° West and parallel 10° South; thence along meridian 20° West to the South Pole.

106 NOC

Line C:

(In English)

Line C extends from the North Pole by great circle arc to the intersection of parallel 65° 30' North with the international boundary in Bering Strait; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 165° East of Greenwich and parallel 50° North; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 170° West and parallel 10° North; thence along parallel 10° North to its intersection with meridian 120° West; thence along meridian 120° West to the South Pole.

107 MOD

The "European Broadcasting Area" is bounded on the West by the Western boundary of Region 1, on the East by the meridian 40° East of Greenwich and on the South by the parallel 30° North so as to include the western part of the U.S.S.R. and the territories bordering the Mediterranean, with the exception of the parts of Arabia and Saudi-Arabia included in this sector. In addition, Iraq is included in the European Broadcasting Area.

107a ADD The "European Maritime Area" is bounded: on the North by a line extending along parallel 72 degrees North from its intersection with Meridian 55 degrees East to its intersection with Meridian 5 degrees West, then along Meridian 5 degrees West to its intersection with parallel 67 degrees North thence along parallel 67 degrees North to its intersection with Meridian 30 degrees West; on the West by a line extending along Meridian 30 degrees West to its intersection with parallel 30 degrees North; on the South by a line extending along parallel 30 degrees North to its intersection with Meridian 43 degrees East; on the East by a line extending along Meridian 43 degrees East to its intersection with parallel 60 degrees North, thence along parallel 60 degrees North to its intersection with Meridian 55 degrees East and thence along Meridian 55 degrees East to its intersection with parallel 72 degrees North.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

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Document No. 362-E
7 October, 1959

WORKING GROUP 6C

SUMMARY RECORD

Twelfth Meeting of Working Group 6C

(Interference, Monitoring)

Tuesday, 6 October, 1959 at 09.00 hours.

Reference: Agenda dated 2 October, 1959, Document No. DT 359

1. Summary Record of Ninth Meeting (Document No. 317)

The Delegates of Argentine, New Zealand, Netherlands and Mexico asked to be included in Section 3.2

The Summary Record of the Ninth Meeting was accepted.

2. Continuation of the Examination of Article 18, International Monitoring (Proposals Nos. 1379, 4652 and 4006)

The Delegate of the United States said that these proposals were not duplicating Article 14 but were intended to cover the case of a monitoring station discovering an infraction of the Regulations.

The Delegate of the Federal German Republic suggested the deletion of "for monitoring" after "centralizing offices" to bring into line with the remainder of Article 18 and the substitution of "may" for "shall" at the end. These modifications were agreed.

It was also agreed that "station" in the third line should not be qualified as it was recognized that both monitoring and receiving stations might be involved.

Sub-Group 6C4 was asked to draft a final text.

3. Second Report of Sub-Group 6C4 (Document No. DT 287)

3.1 Paragraph 1 of the Annex was agreed subject to "re-published" in (b) reading "published" in the English text.

3.2 Paragraph 2 of the Annex

Part I was agreed subject to the part in parentheses reading "(Postal and telegraphic address, telephone number, any other information)".

In Part II there was discussion on "normal", "usual" and "working" to qualify "hours of service" but it was eventually agreed to make no alteration.

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The Working-Group felt that in II A and II B the term "accuracy of measurements" required some explanation as the accuracy of a measurement depended on many factors. The C.C.I.R. standards were mentioned as well as "ultimate accuracy", "mean accuracy", and "practicable accuracy attainable". It was finally agreed to insert an asterisk against the work "accuracy" and to add a footnote:

"* Indicate the maximum attainable accuracy for each frequency range."

Thus modified the Annex to Document No. DT 287 was agreed.

4. RR Appendix C

The Chairman suggested that, as the content of Appendix C was not in Article 18, the Appendix could be deleted. This was agreed.

The Delegate of India drew attention to Recommendation No. 3 to the C.C.I.R. The Chairman replied that, as the C.C.I.R. had set up a Study Group to deal with Monitoring and had issued a Recommendation, there was no longer a need for Recommendation No. 3 and, further, that Committee 6 had not referred it to Working Group 6C.

The Delegate of the United States drew attention to Proposal No. 4601 on page 825.2. The Chairman promised to add this to the agenda of the next meeting.

5. RR Appendix B and Recommendation No. 2

As the fate of Appendix B depended on the acceptance or rejection of a proposal for a new Article 18A, discussion on the Appendix was deferred.

The Chairman said that according Recommendation No. 2 to the C.C.I.R., that body should make recommendations to the A.R.C. This had not been done.

The Delegate of India said that C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 320 was on the subject of Standard Frequency and Time Broadcasts, but had not been referred to Committee 6.

It was agreed to defer further discussion to the next meeting and the Delegate of Canada suggested that a representative of C.C.I.R. should be present.

6. Proposed New Article 18A and Appendix 5A (Proposals Nos 1393 to 1403 and 2731)

The Delegate of India said that the C.C.I.R. had made a Recommendation for Standard Frequency and Time Broadcasts which had been modified only slightly at recent meetings and might therefore be incorporated in the Regulations. He pointed out that Appendices A, B and C were not within the protocol and therefore not binding. The proposed Article 18A was an enlargement of Appendix B along the lines of the C.C.I.R. Recommendation.

The stations referred to would not wish to change every time the C.C.I.R. made new decisions and he would like to see standards set for several years to come.

The Delegate of Argentine supported the proposals.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that Appendix B was sufficient if brought up to date. The proposed new article was far too detailed for the Regulations. Such detail was better left to the C.C.I.R. Recommendations.

The Delegates of Japan and Portugal felt that Article 18A was premature as no stations were actually broadcasting to C.C.I.R. standards. The C.C.I.R. should study the matter further.

The Delegate of Bielorussia could see no necessity for Article 18A.

The Delegate of South Africa said that the activities of Standard Frequency and Time Broadcast stations were not coordinated. He felt that the Regulations should go some way to co-ordinating them but not necessarily along the lines of the Indian proposal.

The discussion was then adjourned to the next meeting.

7. Any Other Business

7.1 Heading of Article 14

It was decided that the definition of Harmful Interference included man-made radio noise and it was agreed that the title of Article 14 should read: "Procedure in a Case of Harmful Interference"

7.2 Special Meeting on Monitoring

Mr. Roberts (I.F.R.B.) said that he hoped to hold a symposium on monitoring as mentioned at the 9th meeting but that there was difficulty in arranging accommodation and interpretation. He would ask the Steering Committee to assist.

The Delegate of the United States asked for provision for showing slides.

Rapporteur :
C. E. Secker

Chairman :
A. Heilmann

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

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Document No. 363-E
8 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7

FEDERAL GERMAN REPUBLIC

Proposal

ARTICLE 22

Number of Proposal 5541

488 b) After Number 488 add the following new paragraph :

(2) Exceptions to this rule may be made for broadcasting and mobile land transmitter stations by special arrangements concluded between the governments concerned, compatible with the provisions of these present Regulations and communicated to the Union by the interested parties.

Reasons :

When setting up stations, and in particular broadcasting and television stations in the higher frequency bands, it may sometimes be useful for geographical reasons (in so far as they affect very-high-frequency propagation) to set up a station in another country beyond the frontier, to ensure adequate coverage of the frontier area. Naturally, the station can only be set up by agreement with the government or administration of the neighbouring country. The host country cannot, however, be required to accept any international responsibility for a foreign station.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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PLENARY MEETING

SWITZERLAND

I have been sent the following letter by the Swiss Delegation :

6 October, 1959

Mr. Charles J. Acton
Chairman, Administrative
Radio Conference

Mr. Chairman,

With regard to the decision taken during the plenary assembly of 18 August, 1959, recorded on page 7 of Document No. 107, the Swiss Delegation considers that a reply was then given to the question raised in the Swiss Proposal 3201 requesting the Administrative Radio Conference to issue a recommendation for consideration by the Plenipotentiary Conference, to the effect that some way should be found to eliminate any inconvenience that might arise from any lack of coordination with non-Member countries in the use of the frequency spectrum. In view of this and the fact that the Administrative Council discussed the problem of the participation of non-Member States at its Fourteenth Session, the Swiss Delegation hereby informs you that it is withdrawing Proposal 3207 (page 39.1 of the Yellow Book) and requests you to inform the Conference accordingly.

Yours, etc.,

W. Klein
Deputy Head of the Delegation
for the Head of the Swiss Delegation

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8 October, 1959

WORKING GROUP 6B

SUMMARY RECORD

Sixth Meeting of Working Group 6B (Technical Characteristics)

Monday, 5 October 1959, at 15.00 hours

1. Summary Record of the Fifth Meeting, 30 September, 1959 was not yet available.

2. Proposed second draft of R.R. 396A

The Chairman said that he had prepared a revised draft as promised but apologized that he had been unable to show it to the Delegate of France until after it had been handed in to the Secretariat for issue as a temporary document. He now invited comment on the new draft.

The Delegate of France said there was little difference in substance between the revised draft and the previous one; he could not therefore accept the inclusion of it in the Radio Regulations but was willing to accept it as a recommendation. The Delegate of Israel thought the text was too vague and supported the view of the French Delegate. Some discussion took place but the issue was not resolved the Delegate of France maintaining that R.R. 396 alone was adequate and R.R. 396A should form a recommendation.

In an effort to resolve this problem an Ad Hoc Group was formed consisting of the Delegates of France, Israel, Japan, United Kingdom, U.S.A., and Federal German Republic, India and Canada. A meeting to take place at 09.00 Wednesday morning in Room I.

The Chairman referred to the question he had raised at the end of the previous meeting to replace "should" by "shall" whenever possible in the proposed R.R. 396 to R.R. 400. It was agreed that "shall" be inserted in R.R. 396 and R.R. 398 but the Delegate of the United Arab Republic preferred "should" in R.R. 396 and indicated that he might raise the matter at a later stage. In the case of R.R. 396B it was generally thought better to retain "should" as in the draft text included in Document No. DT 175 (Revised).

3. Report from the Chairman of Sub-Group 6B1

Mr. G. Benton introduced the report in the unavoidable absence of the Chairman Mr. Strohfeldt. The Chairman of Working Group 6B expressed his thanks to Mr. Strohfeldt and his Sub-Group for the considerable effort they

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had made to reach a decision on this controversial matter. The Delegate of India compared the two methods of classifying emissions set forth in Annex 1 and Annex 2 to Document No. DT 337. Each method had its virtues, it may be that method shown in Annex 2 was more flexible but he considered Annex 1 was more practicable and easy to follow. The changes from the present system were slight in the case of Annex 1 but Annex 2 required considerable changes to be made. He suggested that if the machine used by the I.F.R.B. could accommodate the Annex 1 method then the best course of action, in his opinion, was to accept this method and direct C.C.I.R. to study the Annex 2 proposal and any other methods of classifying emissions. Thus at the next Conference we might have a recommendation as to the most suitable method to employ in the future.

The Delegate for U.S.A. introduced Annex 2, saying that his Country could not accept an interim procedure as suggested in the form of Annex 1, also in his opinion Annex 2 did not represent a drastic change from the present method employed.

The I.F.R.B. Representative Mr. Roberts stated that the I.F.R.B. proposal had the intention of providing more information for a given number of symbols, without increase in space, loss of legibility and if possible without extra cost. The present machine employed was the best available at the moment. In his opinion the method set out in Annex 2 was the best one to cope with any request for additional information which may be requested in the future. The Delegate for the United Kingdom agreed with the points raised by the Indian Delegate and emphasized that it was better to have a planned changeover to a new method, after C.C.I.R. had studied the question, so that a fully satisfactory method was finally evolved rather than an immediate change to the method indicated in Annex 2..

The Working Group was unable to decide which of the two methods should be recommended to Committee 6; of the nineteen delegates present eight expressed themselves in favour of the method set out in Annex 1 whilst seven delegates showed a preference for Annex 2.

The Chairman stated that in view of the clear division of opinion and of the need for delegates to be made aware of the problems inherent in punched-card machine systems such as that of the I.F.R.B. he proposed not to report to Committee 6 at this stage. Instead he proposed to follow a tentative suggestion he had made to Mr. Roberts some days previously, i.e. that interested delegates might pay a visit to Palais Wilson to see and discuss the machine system used for I.F.R.B. records. He asked Mr. Roberts if such a visit could now conveniently be arranged. Mr. Roberts agreed to the proposal, thirteen delegations indicated their desire to take part, and the visit was fixed for Wednesday, 7 October, at 15.00 hours.

4. Report from the Chairman of Sub-Group 6B2

Mr. Skrivseth introduced his report dealing with Frequency Tolerances saying that the majority of the Sub-Group members preferred to

see the figures in column B transferred into column A and adding that it was practicable for all tolerances quoted in column A to be met. He wished at a later stage to introduce a further proposal on behalf of his delegation. The Chairman thanked Mr. Skrivseth and his Sub-Group for the work that had gone into the preparation of his report.

The Delegate of India pointed out that whilst C.C.I.R. at Los Angeles recognized the necessity for adopting closer tolerances for frequency planning purposes, when it came to writing them into the Radio Regulations there were also the practical and economic aspects to be taken into consideration. In India recent planning had been carried out on the basis of the Warsaw C.C.I.R. tolerances and it was not economically possible to change the equipment in order to meet the C.C.I.R. Los Angeles tolerances in the period stated. Even the gains in frequency spectrum space must be subservient to the economic considerations. He suggested that column 3B should be deleted and the figures shown in column 3A should become the new figures for Appendix 3. The Delegate of United Kingdom stated that in the view of his Delegation the only acceptable tolerances were those laid down by the C.C.I.R. at Los Angeles. He would have preferred to see even closer tolerances accepted had this been possible. He pointed to the benefits in reduction of harmful interference, reduction of the number of unfavourable findings and the gain of useful frequency spectrum space which could result from the adoption of closer tolerances than those indicated in column 3A. He further considered, that the period before the adoption of these tolerances was longer than after the Atlantic City Conference and with the improved manufacturing facilities 1 January, 1963 would, in his opinion seem more appropriate. The Delegate of the Federal German Republic supported the views expressed by the United Kingdom, and said that the Los Angeles tolerance figures were already a compromise and closer tolerances were being met in practice. The Delegate of Indonesia supported the proposal by India to delete column 3B and to leave column 3A figures as the new tolerances, as also did the Delegates of Argentine, Brazil, Spain, Mexico and Colombia.

The Chairman then adjourned the meeting until Friday, 9 October at 15.00 hours when further general expressions of opinion could be made followed by a detailed discussion of points of difference in the draft table of tolerances.

Rapporteur
A. E. Parker

J. K. S. Jowett
Chairman

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

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PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

SPAIN

Proposal

ARTICLE 5

Number of proposal	
5542	Frequency band 100 - 108 Mc/s

In Column "Region 1," insert: 79a)

At the foot of the page, insert the following new note:

79a) In Spain, the band 100 - 104 Mc/s may also be used for broadcasting.

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CONFERENCE ADMINISTRATIVE
DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

GENEVE, 1959

Document N° 367-FES
9 octobre 1959

PROGRAMME DES SEANCES POUR LA SEMAINE DU 12 AU 17 OCTOBRE

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FROM 12 TO 17 OCTOBER

PROGRAMA DE SESIONES DEL 12 AL 17 DE OCTUBRE

	12 Lundi Monday Lunes				13 Mardi Tuesday Martes				14 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles				15 Jeudi Thursday Jueves					16 Vendredi Friday Viernes				17 Samedi Saturday Sábado	
	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	1830	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100
Com. 1																	E						
Com. 3																						F	F
Com. 4																						A	A
G.T. 4 B													B	B				E	E				
S.G.T. 4 B 2															B	B							
G.T. 4 C							A	A			B	B								E	E		
G.T. 4 D									C	C													
S.G.T. 4 D 2																		H					
S.G.T. 4 D 4 Reg. 1							H																
S.G.T. 4 D 5								H															
S.G.T. 4 D 6																			H				
G.T. 4 E							B	B												B	B		

	12 Lundi Monday Lunes				13 Mardi Tuesday Martes				14 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles				15 Jeudi Thursday Jueves					16 Vendredi Friday Viernes				17 Samedi Saturday Sábado	
	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	1830	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100
S.G.T. 4 E 1			A	A					B														
S.G.T. 4 E 2										B	E	E											
S.G.T. 4 E 3																		F	F				
G.T. 4 G													E	E									
Com. 5																		B	B				
G.T. 5 ad hoc															E	E							
G.T. 5 A	F	F							F	F			F	F									
S.G.T. 5 A 1			I	I	I	I									I	I							
G.T. 5 B							F	F															
S.G.T. 5 B 1																				F			
S.G.T. 5 B 1-Reg 1			F	F																			
S.G.T. 5 B 2															F								
S.G.T. 5 B 3																F							
S.G.T. 5 B 4			B	B	F	F					F	F									F		
Com. 6																		C	C				
G.T. 6 A					C	C									C	C							

	12 Lundi Monday Lunes				13 Mardi Tuesday Martes				14 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles				15 Jeudi Thursday Jueves					16 Vendredi Friday Viernes				17 Samedi Saturday Sábado	
	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	1830	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100
G.T. 6 B	C	C									C	C											
G.T. 6 C			C	C									C	C									
S.G.T. Com. 6							K	K	K	K										K	K		
Com. 7																		D	D				
S. Com. 7 A	D	D							D	D										D	D		
G.T. 7 A 2							L	L							K	K							
S. Com. 7 B					D	D							D	D									
G.T. 7 B 4	K	K													H	H				H	H		
G.T. 7 B 5			H	H							H	H											
G.T. 7 B 6							I	I														H	H
S. Com. 7 C			D	D							D	D											
G.T. 7 C 3	H	H							H	H										L	L		
S. Com. 7 E															L	L							

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 368-E
9 October 1959

WORKING GROUP 4C

SUMMARY RECORD

Third Meeting of Working Group 4C

Monday, 5 October 1959, at 9.00 a.m. - Room E

1. With reference to the Agenda, DT 353, the Chairman explained that Summary Records were not required, but that it was his intention to continue same, believing them to be helpful documents. The Delegate of France agreed and Document No. 318, the Summary Record of the First Meeting, was accepted.

2. The work of Working Group 4C then proceeded as follows with a discussion of the FIXED SERVICE bands.

4,000 - 4,063 kc/s (world-wide fixed)

POL 756 and URS 938 dealing with high frequency broadcasting were identified by the Chairman as being outside the terms of reference of Working Group 4C.

USA 3307, which proposed no change in the Atlantic City table of frequency allocations, if considered, was seen by the Chairman to be in possible conflict with other proposals. The Delegate of the United States, in order to avoid possible prejudice to other proposals in this band, suggested that Working Group 4C take note of all proposals in this band referring same to Committee 4 with the comment that - for the band under discussion and within the terms of reference, no changes to the Atlantic City table of frequency allocations were agreed.

Hearing no objections to this procedure, the Chairman proceeded to

4,063 - 4,438 kc/s (world-wide Maritime Mobile)
(Notes 154 - 155 Fixed Service)

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AUS 422: The Delegate of Australia reported that this proposal was being reconsidered. If dealt with in Working Group 4C, it was requested that it be held in abeyance. However, since this is a FIXED MARITIME MOBILE problem, it was suggested that this proposal might be more appropriately dealt with in 4C1.

USA 3308: The Delegate of the United States explained that where no footnotes were shown in the proposals, this means simply that the U.S.A. takes no position with respect to retention, deletion or changes

in the footnotes which can be considered individually - and upon their merits. Transferred to Sub-Working Group 4C1.

IND 648 - 649: This proposal was transferred to Sub-Working Group 4C1 after discussion brought out opposition to the introduction of aero (OR) services into the well ordered Maritime Mobile bands.

POL 757: The Delegate of Czechoslovakia brought out that his Administration and others supported the Polish proposal in Document No. 329. Transferred to Sub-Working Group 4C1 after further discussion established that this proposal was tantamount to status quo.

URS 939: Transferred to Sub-Working Group 4C1.

URS 942 - 943: The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated that these proposals were introduced merely to simplify and to consolidate the material now contained in RR 154 and 155. Considerable discussion followed. The Delegate of the United Kingdom spoke to the point of specifying the actual power to be used by fixed services operating in the Maritime Mobile bands. Fifty watts as in RR 155 was considered to be the maximum. The Chairman took note of the work in Working Group 4F suggesting that the problem might be resolved by using notes referring to the categories of service therein established. Power vs. field strength in relation to the probabilities of interference was discussed at length, the consensus being that power alone was not an important factor in evaluating probable interference. The Delegate of Mexico reported that it has many stations operating under RR 155 and preferred to maintain the status quo with 50 watts power, which was also the first preference of the U.S.A. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia felt that the proposed text of RR 155 was appropriate since it contained a no-interference-to-Maritime Mobile provision. The Delegate of Paraguay spoke for status quo. The Delegate of India reported that it had many fixed stations operating with a power of 100 watts without interference to Maritime Mobile services. The Delegate of Yugoslavia spoke to the point of operating the fixed services in this band under RR 88. The Delegate of France stressed that RR 155 allowed only exceptional use of this band and feared that if paragraph 7A of Document No. 242 were applied, the use of this band by the fixed services would become a usual - a normal service rather than an exceptional service. The Delegate of Argentina emphasized the significance of the remarks made by the Delegate of France and suggested possible compromise, which, in any event, should not omit reference to power limitation.

After a thirty minute break (10:30 - 11:00) the Chairman indicated that perhaps this problem should have been directly referred to Sub-Working Group 4C1. However, to take advantage of the debate, the Chairman suggested that a small ad hoc group be established to resolve the problem. The Chairman noted that a certain majority of opinions pointed in the direction of status quo, but that compromise language for 154 and 155 or only 155 had to be found. The I.F.R.B. explained the values it had

placed upon footnotes and RR 88 as follows:

a) Where service is authorized by footnote, that service is an in-band service provided that the footnote restrictions are observed.

b) Services operating under RR 88 are out-of-band services in derogation of the frequency table.

c) If services covered by footnotes go beyond the specified limitations, for example, the use of higher-than-authorized power, they then fall into the derogation category of RR 88 and assume the responsibility of suspending operations in the event of interference.

This explanation was offered in response to an inquiry from Brazil.

The Chairman observed that the debate had brought near agreement and suggested an ad hoc group comprising the Delegates of the U.S.S.R., Argentina, the United Kingdom, France, the U.S.A., India and Brazil to prepare a compromise draft for study on 7 October. The Delegate of Australia asked to be included.

After still more discussion the Delegate of the U.S.A. suggested as an alternative to the ad hoc group that the Chairman prepare a transactional text of proposals for RR 154 and 155 based upon Document No. 242 ground rules for discussion on 7 October. The Chairman was fully prepared to undertake this work and proceeded to the next band.

Rapporteur's Note: With apologies for the detail on this subject and with apologies for having omitted some remarks of delegates who spoke on substantially the same points as listed above.

4.438 - 4.650 kc/s (Fixed Region 1)
(Fixed and Mobile Regions 2 and 3)

USA 3309: Again, with reference to the Yellow Book in relation to the original U.S. proposals, this is to be read as meaning no change in the Atlantic City table. The Delegate of Mexico agreed to status quo pointing out, however, that note 35 had been deleted by Sub-Working Group 4B. The Chairman found no objections to USA 3309 noting, however, the remarks of the Delegate of Mexico.

POL 758: Noting that the Delegate of Poland was absent, but that Poland's proposal represented status quo, the Chairman observed that the proposal could be accepted. The Delegate of the United Kingdom noted that if 758 were adopted this would rule out consideration of G 3533.

G 3533: The Delegate of the United Kingdom made clear that pending disposition of POL 758, he wished to reserve the right further to

pursue this matter at a later date. The Chairman then indicated that these proposals could be adopted noting the reservation of the Delegate of the United Kingdom on G 3533.

4,750 - 4,850 kc/s (Fixed Broadcasting Regions 283)
(Fixed - Aero - Broadcasting - Land Mobile - Region 1)

USA 3311: Accepted on the understanding that this proposal means no change in Atlantic City.

POL 760: Outside the competence of Sub-Working Group 4C because it relates to broadcasting.

URS 941 & 944: Same as POL 760.

4,850 - 4,995 kc/s (world-wide Broadcasting - Fixed - Land Mobile)

POL 760, URS 944 and URS 945 relating to broadcasting are outside terms of reference of Working Group 4C.

USA 3312 proposed no change and Working Group 4C proceeded to the next band with the understanding that within its terms of reference it did not come to any agreement for changes to the Atlantic City table.

5,005 - 5,060 kc/s (world-wide Broadcasting - Fixed)

POL 763, URS 947 and USA 3312 being the same as the 4,850 - 4,995 kc/s proposals, were dealt with in the same manner.

5,060 - 5,250 kc/s (world-wide Fixed)

POL 764, URS 948 and USA 3312 were found by the Chairman to represent status quo. This was confirmed by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. The U.S.A. withdrew its proposal and supported the U.S.S.R. These proposals were accepted.

5,250 - 5,480 kc/s (Regional Fixed - Aero - Land Mobile)

USA 3313 - 3314: The Delegate of the U.S.A. explained that it proposed no changes in Region 2 and hoped that other Administrations would not propose changes in the other Regions.

POL 765 - 766 were found to represent the status quo and there being no objections all proposals in this band were accepted.

5,730 - 5,950 kc/s (world-wide Fixed)

USA 3315 advocating the status quo was accepted but then found to be in conflict with other proposals proposing change.

POL 768 - URS 950: The Delegate of the U.S.A. strongly opposed the introduction of land mobile services in this world-wide fixed band. After discussion the Chairman found that there was a majority opinion for status quo. It was agreed that Working Group 4C should note for future reference that there was no agreement to change the Atlantic City table within its terms of reference.

POL 769, URS 951 and BWA 5183 dealing with broadcasting are outside the terms of reference.

Meeting adjourned at 12.35 p.m.

L. Spangenberg
Rapporteur

H. Pressler
Chairman

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

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Document No. 369-E
8 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

FIRST REPORT - AD HOC GROUP

Frequency Allocations for Space Research

1. The Fourth Plenary Meeting, 23 September, 1959, agreed :

(a) to establish an Ad Hoc Group to consist of :

Chairman : The Chairman of the Conference

Delegations : U.S.A.
France
U.K.
Czechoslovakia
U.S.S.R.

(b) that the terms of reference of the Group be :

"To recommend to the Plenary and to Committee 4 the parts of the radio spectrum where frequency allocations should be made for space research, on the basis of known requirements for the immediate future. In addition, the Ad Hoc Group should endeavour to give an indication in its report of the amount of spectrum space which should be allocated by Committee 4 in each part of the spectrum, when that Committee is considering the question of what specific allocations for space research should be included in the Table of Frequency Allocations."

2. The Group, comprising the leaders of the U.S.A., French, U.K., Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R. Delegations, under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the Conference, has met as frequently as possible and the position reached on 8 October was briefly as follows :

(a) a certain measure of agreement was reached on recommendations to Committee 4 regarding the parts of the radio spectrum, below about 500 Mc/s, where frequency allocations should be considered for space research. These recommendations, indicating the order of frequency allocation and of bandwidth, are contained in Annex 1;

(b) consideration of further recommendations to Committee 4, regarding the parts of the radio spectrum above 500 Mc/s where frequency allocations should be considered for space research, will be the subject of a later report.

3. The following is a summary of the views of the Group :

(i) All members are agreed on the common aim of facilitating to the utmost an international programme of space research by providing the necessary frequency allocations to enable the work to be carried out effectively.

(ii) All members recognize the important role of the I.T.U. in the field, and are anxious to ensure that a comprehensive programme of space research is carried out, both in the interests of the scientists who are "probing" outer space, the furtherance of scientific knowledge and the accumulation of the technical data which is required before space vehicles can be used efficiently to provide national and international communications.

(iii) The Group is agreed that at this time consideration can be given only to allocations for space research, and that as the results of this work become available it will be necessary to give immediate attention to the allocation of the wider bands which will be needed as and when space vehicles begin to play their part in communications. On this latter aspect the Group considers it may well be necessary to convene an Extraordinary Radio Conference within five years to make provision for new services and methods of communications using space vehicles. This aspect will be dealt with in a later report.

(iv) It is the view of the U.S.A., French and U.K. Delegations that it is opportune and necessary at the present Conference to provide allocations throughout the spectrum for space research and to give that degree of international protection which will enable all countries to make their contributions to the work by unhindered reception of signals from space vehicles. Without this protection these delegations consider that the effectiveness of the expanding research programme would be reduced, and that the work of Study Group 4 of the C.C.I.R. would be made more difficult.

(v) Because of a lack of experimental and scientific data and, consequently, the impossibility of assessing all the conditions determined by the development of work on the investigation of the cosmos, the Czechoslovakian and U.S.S.R. Delegations do not consider that it is possible at the present time to recommend that specific frequency bands be set aside in the Table of Frequency allocations for space research.

Moreover, they feel that any allocation of frequency bands in specific sections of the Table of Frequency Allocations for space research would limit the creative scope of the scientists and experts concerned with the choice and study of the most suitable frequencies for earth-to-cosmic objects communication.

For these reasons, and since a Study Group of the C.C.I.R. especially set up for the purpose will be examining the technical principles connected with the allocation of frequencies for cosmic space communication, and because, by that time, some experience will have been acquired in the study of frequencies for such communication within various ranges, the Czechoslovakian and U.S.S.R. Delegations expressed the opinion that only those frequencies which have already been used in launching satellites or cosmic rockets should be entered in the Table of Frequency Allocations for space research purposes.

Charles J. Acton
Chairman

Annex : 1

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 370-E
9 October, 1959

WORKING GROUP 4C

SUMMARY RECORD

Fourth Meeting of Working Group 4C

Wednesday 7 October, 1959 at 9:00 a.m. Room C
Palais des Expositions

1. With reference to the Agenda, DT 396, the Summary Record of the Second Meeting in Document No. 344 was accepted with minor corrections in the French and English text, namely, that AUS 5 & 6 were both withdrawn in Document No. 156.

2. The Chairman presented Div. 74 containing four compromise proposals to the problem of RR 154 and RR 155 as discussed at the Third Meeting 5 October.

It was at once evident that proposals 1, 2 & 4 of Div. 74 would introduce serious difficulties in the determination of field strengths at the natural boundaries (in all directions) of countries using fixed services in the "exclusive" maritime mobile bands.

The U.S.A., India and others preferred proposal 3 of Div. 74 as a basis for discussion and development. Clarifying Div. 74, the Chairman explained that the " .... RR" would be that to be determined by WG 4F which would appear in Article 5 before the Table of Frequency Allocations - also that world-wide maritime mobile priority would be established by using the indicator (A) for the non-priority service in the upper part of the Table.

Australia, India, U.S.S.R. and others could not be satisfied by a suggested power limitation of 50 watts. The U.S.A., offering compromise, indicated that it could accept 50 watts in the ship bands and 500 watts in the Coastal Telegraph bands if this would help those who objected to a 50 watt limitation throughout the whole of the 4,063 - 4,438 kc/s band.

N.B. The 4,063-4,133 kc/s range, as in Div. 74, was expanded by discussion and agreement to the whole of the 4,063 - 4,438 kc/s band. The U.S.A. compromise met with general approval. The Chairman then suggested that WG 4C had reached a pattern of language that could be applied to the 6 - 8 - 12 and 16 Mc/s band to which the U.S.A. Delegate took strong

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exception. To clarify a question of language by Paraguay, the Chairman called for a thirty minute break at 10:00 a.m.

After resumption and further discussion, Div. 74 modified as follows was accepted, except for reservations of the U.S.S.R. (represented by Bielorussia who was working without benefit of translator) and Sweden which tenatively agreed but reserved the right to renew discussion in Committee 4.

3. (Reference to category 7A + footnote)

Footnote: In addition to the provisions of .... RR, the band 4063 - 4438 may be used only exceptionally and on the essential condition that no harmful interference is caused to the maritime mobile service by fixed stations. communicating only within national boundaries, of mean power not exceeding 50 watts, except in the band allocated to coast telegraph stations, where the mean power shall not exceed 500 watts."

6,200 - 6,525 kc/s (world-wide Maritime Mobile)
(Note 43 RR 157 fixed)

U.S.A. 3316 represents status quo except that by no reference to RR 157, this footnote is deleted. The U.S.A. had no onjection to considering RR 157 on its merit if drafted according to WG 4F procedures.

IND 650 - 651 withdrawn by Indian Delegation.

POL 770 - URS 952 represent status quo leaving for consideration in this band only ...

URS 963 proposing new footnote 43bis.

The Delegate of Bielorussia, representing the U.R.S. stated that this proposal was similar to the previous one (URS 943) with the exception of the power specification on which no comment could be offered at the time. The U.S.A. preferred status quo but with deletion of RR 157. Paraguay favoured status quo but with the retention of RR 157 or a note similar to that drafted to replace RR 154-155. U.K. supported status quo with RR 157 unchanged. Australia supported the opinion of the U.K. I.F.R.B. pointed out that RR 157 differed from the new footnote drawn up for the 4,063 - 4,438 kc/s band in that the "within national boundaries" clause did not appear in the latter. This resulted in modification of the footnote as stated above.

The Chairman concluded - without opposition - that it is the intention of WG 4C to maintain the status quo in this band including RR 157 except for a reservation of Bielorussia speaking for U.R.S. on the question of the 50 watt power limitation.

6,765 - 7,000 kc/s (world-wide Fixed)

POL 772 - URS 954 - BWA 5184 : The Chairman identified these proposals as calling for the addition of land mobile and mobile services on a shared basis with the exclusive fixed services.

USA 3317 was identified as calling for the status quo. U.K. was strongly opposed to Land Mobile in Region 1. Again, discussion followed as to what was meant by "in the Peoples Republic of Poland" in the preface to all the POL proposals. Czechoslovakia said that this does not mean only "within"Poland".

The Delegate of the U.S.A. emphatically stressed that this is a critical fixed service band, that this band suffered the greatest loss at Atlantic City and that it was the most difficult to implement. The U.S.A. strongly opposed any sharing in any country or any region. If the proposals for sharing could not be settled in WG 4C, the U.S.A. Delegate was prepared to oppose such sharing in Committee 4 or even the Plenary if necessary.

India was also opposed to sharing. Bielorussia stated that Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Albania, Roumania, and Bulgaria had associated themselves with the Polish proposal. POR, NZ, E, BEL, PAK, VEN, CAN, INDO, CHI, PAR, ARG, SWE, JAP, GREC, PORT O/S, and AUS supported the U.S.A. position against the sharing of this fixed service band with mobile services.

The Chairman recognized a majority opinion for status quo.

Bielorussia, recognizing a majority for status quo asked that the Land Mobile service be included under Document No. 242 Note 7c, i.e., that Land Mobile be included as an "additional" service.

U.S.A. maintained for reasons previously stated that the 6,765 - 7,000 kc/s band fell into a special category and that it was the responsibility of this Conference to maintain fixed service exclusivity. In other parts of the spectrum (below 4 Mc/s and above 30 Mc/s) this Conference might accept country or area footnotes but not in this critical 6,765 - 7,000 kc/s band.

Bielorussia stated that the above-named countries which associated themselves with POL 772 wished to be included in Document No. 242 Note 7c if there was no other way to assure the establishment of Land Mobile services in this band.

Colombia noted the danger of the equality provisions of RR 90 and opposed the use of note 7c as suggested by Bielorussia.

The Chairman found no support for the 7c note except by the group associating itself with POL 772.

7,300 - 8,195 kc/s (world-wide Fixed)

U.S.A. 3319 proposed status quo.

POL 775 - URS 957 were found to be compatible with U.S.A. 3319 in the 7,350 - 8,195 kc/s band.

POL 774 - URS 956 dealing with broadcasting were found to be outside the terms of reference of WG 4C.

BWA 5185: This proposal for mobile sharing of the fixed bands was opposed by the U.S.A. It was suggested that this proposal be dealt with in the same manner as in the band 6,765 - 7,000 kc/s. To that end, the U.S.A. made a definite proposal as follows which was read by the Chairman and recorded as requested by the Indian Delegation :

> "It is the clear opinion of WG 4C that in this band, under consideration, the status quo should be maintained and that no sharing with other services, be it within a country, or in a region, or world-wide could or should be permitted."

8,195 - 8,815 kc/s (world-wide Maritime Mobile)
(Note 46 RR 160 Fixed)

U.S.A. 3320 includes no reference to RR 160 hence it means that RR 160 should be deleted in its entirety.

POL 776 maintains the status quo (in Poland) except that it omits reference to RR 160.

URS 958 maintains the status quo (in Region 1) except that the related URS 965 proposes deletion of the last paragraph of RR 160.

AUS 425 maintains the status quo except for an amendment to RR 160 which would specify a reasonable power limitation on fixed services.

With this introduction, the Chairman opened debate.

Bielorussia, speaking for U.R.S on U.R.S. 965 stated that the proposal was intended only to simplify RR 160. Australia defended AUS 425 as necessary to curb abuse of the fixed service use of the "exclusive" maritime mobile bands and suggested that a report on RR 160 to Committee 4 was appropriate.

U.S.A. found that WG 4C should determine whether RR 160 should be retained in some form or be deleted.

Paraguay pointed out that this same problem was discussed in SG 4C1 which awaited the results of WG 4C on RR 155 as guidance. As to procedure, the Chairman called upon the Chairman of SG 4C1 who stated that referral of the problem to SG 4C1 would create an impasse and that the matter should be settled in WG 4C.

Venezuela agreed with the U.S.A. proposal that WG 4C should decide on retention or deletion of RR 160.

Bielorussia could not see why there was any objection to RR 160 and that there was no serious interference problem.

The U.S.A. Delegate stated a preference for deletion of RR 160 based on the reasons (interferences) in AUS 425. He further stated that the U.S.A. mantains a large merchant fleet and intends strongly to protect the maritime mobile services by voting for deletion of RR 160 at the appropriate time.

The Chairman of SG 4C1, speaking now for Canada, supported deletion of RR 160.

Australia preferred to amend RR 160 or to delete it and suggested that WG 4C establish a clear position.

The Chairman thereupon invited comments.

BRAZ, E, COL, CHIN, JAP supported those delegations who previously recommended deletion of RR 160.

There was no indicated support for maintenance of RR 160 and the Chairman concluded that WG 4C should report to Committee 4 that it was the opinion of the majority of the Delegations that RR 160 should be deleted. This would also be passed to SG 4C1 for guidance.

The Chairman reported that SG 4C1 delayed its work on RR 163 and RR 167 awaiting action of WG 4C and asked for opinions in the same manner as in the case of RR 160.

Brazil supported complete deletion of RR 160 - 163 - 167. China, U.S.A., Australia and Canada supported the Brazilian proposal.

The Chairman then proposed that Committee 4 should be advised that the opinion of WG 4C with respect to RR 163 and RR 167 was the same as that expressed in relation to RR 160. SG 4C1 would be similarly advised.

Bielorussia could not agree and reserved the right to revert to this matter in Committee 4.

Meeting adjourned at 12.20 p.m.

Rapporteur
L. Spagenberg

H. Pressler
Chairman

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ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 371-E
9 October, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7D

SUMMARY RECORD

Sixth Meeting - Sub-Committee 7D (Radiotelegrams)

Tuesday 29 September, 1959, 9 a.m.

Agenda : Document No. DT 276-E.

1. The Chairman opened the meeting and introduced the Agenda given in Document No. DT 276-E, which was accepted.

2. The Chairman warmly congratulated Mr. Swanson (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Chairman of Working Group 7D1 - Accounts - on the skill he had displayed. Would he care to introduce his report (Document No. 297).

3. Mr. Swanson thanked him and said that Document No. 297 contained some typing errors and omissions which he would mention at the appropriate time. He would give the Chairman a copy of the corrected English text.

4. The Chairman thanked Mr. Swanson and opened the consideration of Document No. 297 as regards the substance of the new texts.

5. Page 1 - No comments.

6. Page 2 - The Chairman pointed out that the provisions of Proposal No. 3127 from Japan, mentioned in paragraph 5, had in the meantime been included in Article 45 - Special Services.

7. Page 3 - No. 961 - The delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland pointed out that in fact the accounts mentioned in this number were not always sent to the Administrations concerned and therefore proposed the replacement, at the end, of the words "to the administrations concerned" by: "to the administrations or operating agencies concerned responsible for settling accounts".

This proposal was approved.

8. Page 4 - No. 964 - The delegate of Norway proposed the insertion of the following text in the third line from the end of this number, between "by express," and "by post" : "as well as the charges fixed by the Telegraph Regulations for delivery".

There being no objection to this proposal, it was adopted.

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9. Page 5 - No. 969 - The delegate of Denmark proposed that "Unless otherwise agreed" be inserted at the beginning of this number, and that the word "always" be deleted from the second line.

This amendment was adopted.

10. Pages 6 to 11 - No comments.

11. Taking into account the amendments to the new texts, Article 41 was approved.

12. Page 13 - Annex II - The delegate of France proposed that the word "Remarks" in the last column be replaced by "Comments".

This amendment was adopted.

The delegate of Switzerland asked that the horizontal line in the last column be deleted (the French text only). This was agreed.

13. Pages 15 to 17 - Annex 9. No comments.

14. Page 19 - Article 4 of the Additional Regulations.

No. 2023 - The delegate of France proposed that "or aircraft station" in the second line, and "or aircraft" in the fourth line, be deleted. The provisions of this number should be applied to exceptionally costly land stations but not to aircraft stations.

This proposal was approved.

15. The delegate of Switzerland pointed out that "maximum charges" in the third line of No. 2023 should read "maximum charge".

16. Page 20 - No. 2028 - The delegate of Switzerland proposed an amendment affecting the French text only.

The delegate of Argentina asked whether it might not be preferable to put "General Secretariat of the Union".

The delegate of Denmark pointed out that the term "General Secretariat" had been used in Articles 40 and 47 of the Telegraph Regulations.

The Chairman stated that the point was of trifling importance and he would refer it to Mr. Henry, Chairman of Committee 8.

17. Page 21 - No. 2033 - The delegate of France pointed out a mistake in the French text.

18. Page 21 - The delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that the following number should be inserted after No. 2035:

2035a - b) the charges applicable to radiotelegrams to be forwarded at the addressee's request, as provided for in No. 2098 (see Article 57 of the Telegraph Regulations, Geneva Revision 1958).

2036 - read "MOD c)" instead of "NCC b)"

19. Page 22 - No. 2041 - The delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland pointed out :

1) that "2039 and 2040" should read: "2039 to 2039b and 2040".

2) that the following lines should be inserted after No.2041:

TITLE NCC - Section II - Reduced-rate Radiotelegrams.

NCC. A - Radiotelegrams of Immediate General Interest.

3) After No. 2047, the following sub-title should be inserted:

NCC B. Meteorological Radiotelegrams.

20. The Chairman reopened discussion on Proposal No. 4607 from Italy upon which members of the Working Group had so far been unable to agree.

This proposal gave rise to a discussion in which the delegations of Argentine, France, India, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, and Switzerland participated.

The delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stated that he had drafted a proposal which might possibly satisfy the Sub-Committee.

The Chairman invited Mr. Swanson to read his proposal. After that had been done, the proposal was unanimously adopted. It appears as Annex 4.

21. Page 23 - No comments.

22. Pages 25 to 31 (Annexes 5 and 6), containing summaries of the decisions taken with regard to the proposals relating to Article 41, appendix 14 to the Radio Regulations and Article 4 of the Additional Radio Regulations gave rise to no comments.

23. With the above amendments, Document No. 297-E was approved.

24. The Chairman thanked Mr. Swanson for the fine presentation of Document No. 297-E and for the vast amount of work he had accomplished in five meetings.

25. Mr. Swanson stated that the delegations composing his Working Group had greatly contributed to the success achieved.

26. Document No. 208-E

The Chairman invited Mr. Petrich of the Federal German Republic, Chairman of Working Group 7D2, to introduce the report on its work (Document No. 208-E).

27. Mr. Petrich stated that paragraph 9 on page 5 had become pointless and should be replaced by a text which he read out. This text was approved and handed to the reporter.

28. The delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland pointed out that it was the first time that an attempt was made to draw up international rules for charges to be applied to maritime mobile and aeronautical radiotelephone calls. Hence it was to be expected that the provisions envisaged would not coincide exactly with the practice obtaining in the various countries for VHF, HF, and MF radiotelephony.

He therefore proposed that the escape clause appearing in the new paragraph 1, Section I, be amended as follows:

"Unless there be special arrangements between the Administration and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned, the following rules shall be applied for charges for radiotelephone calls in the maritime mobile and aeronautical services."

This proposal was supported by a number of delegates of other countries and adopted.

29. The delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposed that under c) in paragraph 1, the words "accruing to the administrations" should be deleted, for the sake of brevity.

This suggestion was adopted.

It was also agreed, to avoid errors of interpretation, that the words "telephone service" appearing in the first line of paragraph 6 (1) and the third line of paragraph 12 (2) would be replaced by "service".

Finally, on a suggestion from the United Kingdom, seconded by France, it was decided to substitute "will be a maximum of one-third of the charge" for "will be one-third of the charge" in the first line of paragraph 6 (2).

30. The Chairman felt that Section IV could be deleted. It was redundant in view of Section II of Article 4 of the Additional Regulations. It was so decided.

31. With the above amendments, Document No. 208-E was approved.

32. The Chairman warmly congratulated Mr. Petrich whose Working Group had accomplished in a single meeting the tasks entrusted to it.

33. Mr. Petrich thanked him and emphasized the assistance given by Mr. Murray of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

34. The Agenda being exhausted, the Chairman closed the meeting.

A. Adam
Reporter

A. Caruso
Chairman

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GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 372-E
9 October, 1959.

SUB-COMMITTEE 7D

SUMMARY RECORD

Seventh meeting of Sub-Committee 7D (Radiotelegrams)

Thursday 1 October, 1959, at 3 p.m.

Agenda: Document No. DT 316-E

1. The Chairman opened the meeting and presented the Agenda (Document No. DT 316-E). This Agenda was adopted.

2. The Delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out that there were discrepancies between the English and French texts in some numbers (unchanged) of Document No. DT 281. The translation service had not followed the existing English wording. But the corrected English text would be submitted to the Chairman.

3. The Chairman thanked Mr. Swanson, and suggested a page-by-page examination of Document No. DT 281, to which he had certain corrections to make himself.

These were: Page 1 - Item 2: read "replaced.... at the fifth meeting: for "fourth meeting".

Page 11- No.2074: read in the third line "4.40 francs" instead of 4 francs.

4. The Document was then examined page by page.

5. Pages 1 to 6 - no comments.

6. Page 7 - Article 2 - for 2007a ADD. b)ii) read 2007 ADD c) Third and fourth lines, for "route followed by the ship", read "itenerary followed by the ship".

7. Page 8 - No. 2015 - in the second line of the French text, read "A" instead of"a"after zone (the English text is, of course,correct)

8. Page 8 - no comments.

9. Page 10 - No. 2066, read "MOD" instead of "NOC".

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The Delegate of Switzerland proposed that the paid service indication "LX deuil" be added after "LX".

The proposal was adopted.

No. 2065 - the same delegate proposed that the paid service indication "PAVR" be added after "PAV".

The proposal was adopted.

10. Pages 11 and 12 - no comments.

11. Page 13, Article 6 - No. 2086. The Delegate of Switzerland proposed the omission of the words "except those requesting a reply by post".

The proposal was adopted.

12. Page 14. No. 2098. The Delegate of France pointed out an error in the French text.

13. Page 15 - no comments.

14. Page 16 - No.2105, read "within its service zone" instead of "within its range".
No.2106, line 3, same correction.

15. Pages 17 and 18 - no comments.

16. Page 19 - No. 2124, line 3, after "forwarded" insert by service advice".

17. Pages 20 to 23 - no comments.

18. With the above alterations, Document No. DT 281-E was approved.

19. The Sub-Committee then empowered the Chairman himself to approve the summary records of the last three meetings and to submit to a plenary meeting of Committee 7 all the documents drawn up by the Sub-Committee, without re-examination by the Sub-Committee.

20. At the end of the meeting, the Delegate of the United States rose to thank the Chairman, Mr. Caruso, who had displayed great skill in performing his difficult task and whose profound knowledge of the subject matter had enabled him to conduct the Sub-Committee's work with great efficiency. The entire Sub-Committee was grateful to him for his impartial Chairmanship, which had led to a speedy completion of work. (Applause).

21. Mr. Carli, of the Delegation of Argentina, offered his personal congratulations to Mr. Caruso.

22. Mr. Caruso expressed his gratitutde for the tributes paid to him and for the manner in which all delegations had helped him in his duties.

The meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.

Rapporteur
A. Adam

A. Caruso
Chairman

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 373-E
9 October, 1959

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PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

FIFTH PLENARY MEETING

8 October, 1959, at 6.30 p.m.

Chairman	:	Mr. Charles J. Acton (Canada)
Vice Chairmen	:	Mr. Juan A. Autelli (Argentine Republic) Dr. M.B. Sarwate (Republic of India)
Secretary of the Conference	:	Mr. Gerald C. Gross
Deputy Secretary of the Conference	:	Mr. Clifford Stead

Subjects discussed :

1. Tribute to Professor Dr. van der Pol
2. Method of reproduction of the Final Acts of the Conference (Document No. 349)
3. Supply of the Final Acts of the Conference to delegates free of charge. (Document No. 345)

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Present :

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of); Argentine (Republic); Australia (Commonwealth of); Austria; Belgium; the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Bolivia; Brazil; Bulgaria (People's Republic of); Canada; Ceylon; China; Vatican City (State of the); Colombia (Republic of); Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under mandate or trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi; Korea (Republic of); Cuba; Denmark; Group of the different Territories represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency; Spain; United States of America; Éthiópia; Finland; France; Ghana; Greece; India (Republic of); Indonesia (Republic of); Iran; Ireland; Iceland; Israel (State of); Italy; Japan; Malaya (Federation of); Morocco (Kingdom of); Mexico; Monaco; Norway; New Zealand; Paraguay; Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea; Peru; Philippines (Republic of the); Poland (People's Republic of); Portugal; Portuguese Oversea 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; Territories of the United States of America; Thailand; Tunisia; Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Uruguay (Oriental Republic of); Venezuela (Republic of).

1. Tribute to Professor Dr. van der Pol

The Chairman said that it was his unhappy duty to bring to the attention of delegates the death of the former director of the C.C.I.R., Professor Dr. Balthazar van der Pol, at his home in Wassenaar, on 6 October. He was 70 years old.

Born in Utrecht, Holland, he studied at the Universities of Utrecht, London and Cambridge, taking his doctor's degree in Utrecht.

He worked from 1919 to 1922 as assistant to Professor Dr. H.A. Lorentz; from 1922 to 1949 he was chief and later Director of scientific radio research at N.V. Philips, Eindhoven, and was the first Director of the C.C.I.R., from 1949 to 1956.

From 1938 to 1949 he was also Professor of theoretical electricity at the Technical University of Delft in the Netherlands and in 1945 and 1946 he was President of the Temporary University of Eindhoven which was founded to replace the other Netherlands universities in occupied territory.

He was a member of a large number of scientific and technical societies and was the recipient of numerous honours. He was doctor honoris causa of the Universities of Warsaw (1956) and Geneva (1959).

He was the author of a large number of publications on mathematical, physical and technical subjects.

He attended numerous telecommunication conferences, the first of which was in Washington as long ago as 1927, and he even attended the present Administrative Radio Conference during its first week.

His death was a sad loss for the world of telecommunications.

At the request of the Chairman, the delegates rose and observed one minute's silence in honour of Professor Dr. van der Pol.

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The Delegate of the Netherlands expressed the gratitude of his Delegation for the tribute paid to Professor Dr. van der Pol.

The Chairman welcomed the Delegation of Saudi Arabia which was attending the Plenary Meeting for the first time at the present Conference.

2. Method of reproduction of the Final Acts of the Conference (Document No. 349)

The Chairman of Committee 3 (New Zealand) introduced Document No. 349. The Finance Committee had asked that its report should be considered urgently, since, if it was decided that the Final Acts of the Conference should be published by typographical methods, firm commitments would have to be made with suitable printers at an early date to ensure that sufficiently rapid service would be available at the time required.

The advantages of printing over reproduction by the alternative roneo method were outlined in paragraph 2 of the Committee's report. The budget of the Conference had been established on the assumption that the texts of the Final Acts would be reproduced by the roneo method and it had been estimated that the cost would be of the order of 45,000 francs for the English, French and Spanish versions. Based on the previous experience of the Secretariat, it was estimated that the cost of using the typographical method would be about 180,000 francs. That cost, however, included some 60,000 francs for type-setting, of which, in accordance with Section F, paragraph 3 a), of Administrative Council Resolution 83 (amended), a proportion (chosen by the Conference) would be charged to the Conference. If the Conference agreed to contribute one-third of the type-setting cost, the cost of printing chargeable to the Conference would be 140,000 francs. Those figures would, of course, be offset by a reduction in the expenses of the Documents Services of some 45,000 francs, included in the budget for reproduction by the roneo method, that would leave a net additional cost for printing of 95,000 francs.

It was the general feeling in the Finance Committee that the advantages of printing the Final Acts would justify the added expense. Since, however, it might lead to expenditure exceeding the budget approved by the Administrative Council for the Conference, the matter was submitted to the Plenary Meeting with a recommendation that a favourable decision be taken in respect of the typographical method.

The Finance Committee also recommended that the Conference should contribute a portion of the type-setting cost, the exact proportion to be decided at a subsequent Plenary Meeting when the actual composition costs were known.

The Chairman of Committee 8 (France) emphasized that one of the main advantages of printing was that the possible variations in type would show the differences between the various services in the Table of Frequency Allocations much more clearly than could usually be achieved by the use of the characters available on a typewriter. It should also be easier to ensure the accuracy of the final texts, since the same type-setting would be kept throughout and errors could be eliminated without allowing new ones to creep in. If unnecessary expense and delay were to be avoided, however, the work in the committees must be as thorough as possible; extensive revision after the Acts had once been printed would make the method too costly.

The Delegate of Pakistan asked if the advantages of printing outlined in paragraph 2 of Document No. 349 had been explained to the Administrative Council, and why the Council had decided to give preference to the ronco method. Had the Final Acts of other recent conferences of the Union been printed or roneoed? There must be full justification for the added expense.

The Secretary of the Conference, welcoming the opportunity to clarify the question, said that the General Secretariat would of course abide by any decision reached by the Plenary Meeting. The budget had been presented to the Administrative Council about a year ago as a combined document, without the need of going into the advantages of printing. Basic guidance in that respect was laid down in Section F of Administrative Council Resolution 83 (amended) which was headed "Publication of the Final Acts of Conferences or Meetings". According to that very clear directive, as well as the other pertinent parts of Resolution 83, the Final Acts should normally be printed by the General Secretariat after the Conference, but in view of the express desire of certain delegations that they should be printed at the Conference, there had been no choice but to bring the matter before the Plenary Meeting for decision.

In reply to the second question by the Delegate of Pakistan, the Secretary of the Conference recalled that the only recent precedent was the decision taken by the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference a year ago, that the Final Acts should be printed at the Conference.

The Delegate of India said that, if that decision by the Telegraph and Telephone Conference had been brought to the notice of the Administrative Council when it met in May, the present danger of exceeding the budget might not have arisen. In view of the experience at that conference, and at the Atlantic City conferences, there was no reason why the Administrative Radio Conference should do other than print the texts. It would, however, be very difficult for administrations now to authorize extra expenditure. Should the Plenary Meeting decide to adopt the Finance Committee's recommendations that the Final Acts should be printed, the additional expenditure of the order of 95,000 francs must be found within the existing budget. If it was not possible to do so, the question would have to be referred to the Administrative Council which was to meet on 12 and 13 October.

The Delegate of Colombia asked how the Final Acts would be reproduced in their final form. It was not clear from Document No. 349 what saving would be achieved by using the typographical process for their reproduction both during the Conference and in the final form.

The Secretary of the Conference replied that it was, in any event, required that the Final Acts should be printed in their final form. The main question at issue was whether that final printing could be combined with the earlier reproduction of the text so that delegates could have an advance copy before leaving Geneva. The combined process might result in a general saving for the Union since the same type-setting, which would, in any case, have to be done in the end, could be used for the texts for first and second reading and for the signing ceremony, as well as for the subsequent publication.

It might be that the Administrative Council would wish to amend Resolution 83, which gave a clear directive, and which the General Secretariat had tried to follow.

The Delegate of Colombia suggested that, as the same might apply to the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference, a decision might be deferred until that Conference met in a week's time, when the question could be considered as a whole.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic said that, although it would be technically desirable to print the Final Acts, he could not support any increase in the budget as established by the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of Pakistan said that better presentation and greater accuracy were the chief advantages of printing. The "speedier publication" and the possibility of distributing the regulations to Administrations at an earlier date after the end of the Conference seemed less convincing arguments, since it was probable that the Radio Regulations would not come into force for some time. The Administrative Council should be asked to take a general decision on the question of whether such texts should be printed or roneoed at all conferences.

The Secretary of the Conference explained that the final publication of the regulations by the General Secretariat would be much more rapid if they were printed during the Conference, since the type would already have been set. If the texts were mimeographed during the Conference, however, the subsequent printing process would probably be a matter of some weeks.

It would be unwise to make any promise as to whether the extra money required for printing could be found within the existing budget. At the time of the last recapitulation to the Finance Committee, it had been hoped that there would be a margin of 75,000 francs for the two Conferences. The conditions under which the Administrative Radio Conference was working were, however, such as had been hitherto unknown in the experience of the Union. Some 900,000 pages a week were being mimeographed for the Administrative Radio Conference alone, whereas at the peak of the Atlantic City meeting, with three conferences running together, the maximum peak was of the order of one million pages per week. An appeal had been made that day to the Steering Committee to try to reduce the present figure. It would also be necessary to find additional rooms equipped for simultaneous interpretation for the Plenipotentiary Conference. Every effort would be made to keep expenditure within the limits of the existing budget, but the rate of expenditure in the coming weeks could not be foreseen.

The question now before the Plenary Meeting could be presented to the Administrative Council but it would be an additional burden for the Council, which would probably need the two days of its session to deal with the one item at present on its agenda.

He wished to make it quite clear that the General Secretariat was not arguing for or against a printed text, but was simply seeking instructions. It was, however, a matter of some urgency since the printers in Geneva were very busy at the present time and it would be necessary, if it was decided to print, to make firm commitments with them so that no time would be lost when the texts came from the Drafting Committee.

The Chairman said that the additional accommodation and interpreters required when the Plenipotentiary Conference opened, meant that the Administrative Council was, in any case, going to be faced with a possible increase in the budget for both Conferences so as to provide adequate facilities for their work.

As a compromise solution, he suggested that the Plenary Meeting should adopt in principle the recommendation of the Finance Committee that the Final Acts should be printed, subject to the Administrative Council having no objection in regard to the financial implications.

The Delegates of the United States of America and of Australia supported the Chairman's proposal.

The Delegate of Colombia proposed that since the same question

would probably arise at the Plenipotentiary Conference, and since the Plenipotentiary Conference, in the terms of Article 4 of the Convention, was "the supreme organ of the Union", the duties of which were defined in Article 9, the whole matter should be referred to the Plenipotentiary Conference for decision.

The Delegate of Pakistan thought that the question should first be reconsidered by the Administrative Council before any decision was taken by the Plenary Meeting.

The Delegate of Mexico agreed that the Council should be asked to consider the question as soon as it met on 12 October. The Conference should not be in too much haste to take a decision, which should be postponed until after the Administrative Council had been consulted.

The Delegate of Italy did not agree that the matter should be referred to the Administrative Council, since the Conference was a sovereign body. Although the budget was drafted by the Administrative Council, the Conference decided on its own budget, and the Council could take no decision contrary to the will of the Conference.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic agreed that the Conference was sovereign in all questions of finance and said that the Conference must take a decision at that or at a subsequent Plenary Meeting.

The Chairman, while agreeing with the legal aspects of what had been said by the Delegate of Italy, said that his proposal had been offered as a compromise and that he could see no objection to asking the advice of the Council. He asked for a vote by a show of hands on his proposal.

The proposal was adopted by 36 votes to 7 with 6 abstentions.

The Delegate of Italy explained that he had voted against the proposal not because he was opposed to the recommendation of the Finance Committee, but because it was a matter which concerned only the Conference, and not the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of Colombia wished to associate himself with the views of the Delegate of Italy. His Delegation also felt that the Administrative Council was not competent in the matter, which should be decided either by the Administrative Radio Conference or by the Plenipotentiary Conference. He was, however, in no way opposed to the principle of printing the Final Acts if it was financially possible. In his view, the question should be considered at one of the first meetings of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of Pakistan explained that he had voted in favour of the proposal on the understanding that approval in principle meant that the Conference favoured the method of printing, but that the Council was to be asked to consider the financial implications and that, in the light of the

Council's observations, the question would if necessary be reconsidered at a subsequent Plenary Meeting.

The Chairman agreed that his understanding of the proposal was correct. The Administrative Council would also undoubtedly be interested in the same question in relation to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of India made the following statement :

"We have hastened through to voting on a proposition without discussing sufficiently its substance. It is not known to what extent the Administrations of countries are committed in voting for the proposition. This aspect is very important and consequently the matter should have received more detailed consideration."

The Chairman said that the vote had been in support of the recommendation of the Finance Committee, which was clearly expressed in paragraph 5 a) of Document No. 349. A decision had therefore been taken insofar as the Plenary Meeting was concerned.

3. Supply of the Final Acts of the Conference to delegates free of charge (Document No. 345)

The Chairman of Committee 3 said that the presentation of Document No. 345 depended on the acceptance of Document No. 349. As the question was of no great urgency, he proposed that action on it should be deferred until a later Plenary Meeting.

It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 8 p.m.

Rapporteur :	Chairman of the Conference :	Secretary of the Conference :
E.M. Hamilton	Charles J. Acton	Gerald C. Gross

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 374-E
CORRIGENDUM No. 2
2 November 1959

COMMITTEE 4

CORRIGENDUM

TO FIRST REPORT

of Working Group 4B to Committee 4

Appended hereto is the draft first page of the new Table of Frequency Allocations: Documents No. 374 and its Corrigendum No. 1, No. 443 and No. 458 (paragraph 5) refer.

Annex: 1

ARCHIVES U.I.T. GENÈVE

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A N N E X (Revised)

109 MOD TABLE OF FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS - 10 kc/s to 40 000 Mc/s

		Frequency band kc/s	Allocations to services			
			World-wide	Regional		
				Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
TABLE	ADD	below 10	not allocated 0)			
ABLE	MOD	10 - 14	a) Radionavigation *) b) Radiolocation			
TABLE	MOD	14 - 19.95	a) Fixed b) Maritime mobile 1)			
TABLE	MOD	19.95 - 20.05	Standard frequency (20 kc/s)			
TABLE	MOD	20.05 - 70	a) Fixed b) Maritime mobile 1) 1a) 1b)			

109a ADD 0) See Article 13, No. ..... **)

110 MOD 1) Limited to coastal telegraph stations (A1 and F1 only).

110a ADD 1a) The stations authorized to operate in the band 14-70 kc/s may transmit standard frequency and time signals; the frequencies of 25 kc/s and 50 kc/s are proposed in the following countries of Region 1: Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and U.S.S.R. Such stations shall be afforded protection from harmful interference.

110b ADD 1b) In U.S.S.R., 60-80 kc/s may be used for Industrial, Scientific and Medical purposes subject to the condition that they do not cause interference to authorized radio services.

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*) Radionavigation is the primary service. Radiolocation is a secondary (non-priority) service as defined in Document No. 242 (Rev.) paragraph 7A.

**) Administrations authorizing the use of frequencies below 10 kc/s for special national purposes must ensure that no harmful interference is caused thereby to the authorized services in the bands above 10 kc/s.
(Subject to confirmation of Committee 6).

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

E

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 374-E
CORRIGENDUM No. 1.
15 October, 1959

COMMITTEE 4

FIRST REPORT

of Working Group 4B to Committee 4

Replace the Annex by the new page 3 attached hereto.

Annex: 1

ARCHIVES U.I.T. GENÈVE

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A N N E X (Revised)

109 MOD TABLE OF FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS - 10 kc/s to 40,000 Mc/s

TABLE (MOD)

TABLE ADD

Frequency Band kc/s	Allocations to Services			
	World-wide	Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
0)				
10 - 14	Radionavigation* Radiolocation			
14 - 19.95	a) Fixed b) Maritime Mobile 1)			
19.95 - 20.05	Standard Frequency (20 kc/s)			
20.05 - 70	a) Fixed b) Maritime Mobile 1) 1a) 1b)			

TABLE MOD

TABLE MOD

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(Subject to confirmation of Committee 6).

110 MOD 1) Limited to coastal telegraph stations (A1 and F1 only)

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110b ADD 1b) In U.S.S.R., 60-80 kc/s may be used for Industrial, Scientific and Medical purposes subject to the condition that they do not cause interference to authorised radio services.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 374-E
10 October, 1959

E

COMMITTEE 4

FIRST REPORT

of Working Group 4B to Committee 4

1. Working Group 4B was set up by Committee 4 at its Sixth Meeting with the following terms of reference:

> To examine all proposals and questions affecting the allocation of frequency bands between 9 kc/s and 4,000 kc/s.

2. The Working Group has held seven meetings. The Delegations of the following countries took part in the meetings.:

Argentina,	France,	Phillipines,
Australia,	Ghana,	Poland,
Austria,	Greece,	Portugal,
Belgium,	India,	Portuguese Oversea Provinces,
Bielorussian S.S.R.,	Indonesia,	Federal German Republic,
Bolivia,	Iceland,	Yugoslavia,
Brazil,	Israel,	Roumania,
Bulgaria,	Iran,	United Kingdom,
Canada,	Italy,	Ukrainian S.S.R.,
China,	Japan,	Sweden,
Columbia,	Luxembourg,	Switzerland,
Korea,	Malaya,	Czechoslovakia,
Costa Rica,	Morocco,	Tunisia,
Cuba,	Mexico,	Turkey,
Denmark,	Norway,	
Spain,	New Zealand,	South Africa,
United States of America,	Pakistan,	
Ethiopia,	Paraguay,	
Finland,	Netherlands,	U.S.S.R,

and the Observers of the World Meteorological Organisation, International Amateur Radio Union, the International Scientific Radio Union and the International Broadcasting and Television Organisation.

3. To assist the Working Group, the following Sub-Working Groups were set up, with terms of reference and Chairmen as indicated:

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Sub-Working Group	Frequency Band kc/s	Chairmen
4B1	14 - 70 (Standard Frequency Allocations)	Mr. C. W. Sowton, United Kingdom
4B2	70 - 150	Mr. K. A. Williams, Australia
4B3	160 - 325	Mr. L. Sigler, Mexico
4B4	325 - 1605	Mr. C. Terziani, Italy
4B5	1605 - 2850	Mr. M. Hassan, Malaya
4B6	2850 - 4000	Col. J. da Costa Vallim, Brazil
Drafting Group	9 - 4000	Mr. T. I. Rogers, U.S.A.

At the first meeting and upon the Chairman's invitation, the Delegation of the United States of America nominated Mr. T.I. Rogers to serve as reporter for the Working Group. The Delegations of Spain and France accepted to provide assistance with the Spanish and French texts of the Report. Mr. John H. Gayer, Member of the I.F.R.B. and Mr. A. A. Matthey of the I.F.R.B. Secretariat, assisted the Working Group and its Sub-Working Groups and prepared the necessary reference documents.

The Chairman and the Working Group are most appreciative to the I.F.R.B. and its Secretariat for the valuable assistance they have given the Group.

4. The recommendations of the Working Group for modifications to the Table of Frequency Allocations are shown in the Annexe attached hereto.

5. A separate report will be made for the subsequent frequency bands as they are resolved.

T. I. Rogers
Rapporteur

M. L. Sastry
Chairman, Working Group 4B

Annex : 1

A N N E X

109 MOD

TABLE OF FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS - 10 kc/s TO 40,000 Mc/s

	Frequency Band kc/s	World-wide
MOD	o)	
MOD	10 - 14	Radio-Navigation *) Radiolocation
MOD	14 - 19.95	a) Fixed b) Maritime Mobile 1)
MOD	19.95 - 20.05	Standard Frequency (20 kc/s)
MOD	20.05 - 70	a) Fixed b) Maritime Mobile 1) 1a) 1b)

109a ADD o) Administrations authorizing the use of frequencies below 10 kc/s for special national purposes must ensure that no harmful interference is caused thereby to the authorized services in the bands above 10 kc/s.
(Subject to confirmation of Committee 6).

*) The radiolocation service may be authorized in the band 10 - 14 kc/s on the condition that harmful interference is not caused to the radionavigation service. (Radiolocation on a secondary - non-priority - basis Document 242 Rev. 7A).

110 MOD 1) Limited to coast telegraph stations (A1 and F1 only)

110a ADD 1a) The Stations authorized to operate in the band 14-70 kc/s may transmit standard frequency and time signals, (the frequencies of 25 kc/s and 50 kc/s are proposed in the following countries of Region 1 : Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and U.S.S.R.). Such stations shall be afforded protection from harmful interference.

110b ADD 1b) In U.S.S.R., 60 - 80 kc/s may be used for industrial, scientific and medical purposes subject to the condition that they do not cause interference to authorized radio services.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

E

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 375-E
10 October, 1959

COMMITTEE 3

SUMMARY RECORD

Second Meeting of Committee 3 (Budget Committee)

Friday, 25 September, 1959, at 3 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. George Searle (New Zealand)

1. The Chairman opened the meeting and the agenda (DT 233) was adopted.

2. Two assistant Rapporteurs were appointed by the Committee - Mr. V Jiménez Suarez (Colombia) for Spanish, and Mr. Frank Henderson (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) for English.

3. Document No. 206 and its Corrigendum (Summary Record of the first meeting) were approved.

4. Mr. Schinichi Hase, Chairman of Working Group 3A, submitted Document No. 278, which reported the results of the Group's work. The Delegate of the United States Territories proposed that Document No. 278 should be approved. The Delegate of the Argentine Republic pointed out that for three days there had been no typewriters in one of rooms 111 and 112, and that in the other, one of the two machines was out of action. Mr. Stead explained that a transfer had been necessary, and that rooms 111 and 113 were now at the disposal of delegates. The report was adopted.

5. Mr. B. Nielson (Denmark) submitted the report of Working Group 3B (Document No. 281). The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland pointed out that all members of the Group had not yet had time to study Document No. 281. He proposed that the following sentence should be added on page 2 : " A study of expenses paid showed that travel expenses and private telephone calls to an amount of 318.75 Sw. frs. had been paid and authorized by mistake. The payments in question had been reimbursed and no other claims of that nature would be accepted." The Delegate of the United States Territories supported the amendment, but observed that the Committee could not change the report by Working Group 3B. The Chairman said that if all the members present were in agreement, the amendment might be accepted. The Delegate of Italy indicated his agreement. Mr. Gerald C. Cross had no objection to the text, but suggested that it might be included in the Summary Record of the Committee's meeting. This proposal was adopted.

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5.1 The Delegate of the United States Territories proposed that Document No. 281 should be adopted.

5.2 The Chairman, in reply to a question by the Delegate of the Philippines, said that he had intended to discuss the question of the "Morning Electron" under "Any other business", but that he would agree to its discussion as soon as Document No. 281 had been approved. Document No. 281 was approved.

5.3 The Delegate of Italy agreed that Document No. 281 should be approved, but wished to make several observations. He did not see the need for such a post as "Staff Control Officer" when the meeting was held in Geneva, the town in which the I.T.U. had its permanent Secretariat. The Delegate of Italy also expressed his surprise that there were still six or seven people employed at the reception desk, although there was no longer the same rush of work as during the first week. He raised the question of the "Morning Electron", and stressed that that very expensive publication did not appear to conform with Rule 26, Chapter 6, of the General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention. He proposed that the "Electron" be suppressed, and replaced by a document giving details, one day in advance, of the programme of meetings and the distribution of rooms. The Delegate of the United States Territories proposed that the objections of Italy should be noted, but pointed out that although the Sec etariat might be asked to make economies, the suppression of the "Electron" would require a vote of the Plenary Meeting.

5.4 The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, commenting on the three points raised by the Delegate of Italy, also expressed his surprise at the number of supernumary officials, and hoped that the Secretariat would make economies where possible in the delegates' reception service. He doubted whether there was any real value in the reports of meetings published in the "Electron", but thought that the first page, on the other hand, was useful. Mr. Nielsen, Chairman of Sub-Committee 3B, said in reply to the Chairman, that his Group had not yet been able to study Document No. DT 210 to which the Delegate of Italy had referred.

5.5 Mr. Gerald C. Gross replied to two of the questions put by the the Delegate of Italy. In regard to the "Electron", he stressed the importance for the prestige of the I.T.U. of general information addressed not only to delegates, but to all the agencies of the United Nations. He emphasized that the question of information had been the subject of a study and recommendations by the United Nations. He was, moreover, convinced that Mr. Boussard would be the first to recognize that the "Electron" could be improved. But if the Conference should decide that the "Electron" was unnecessary, Mr. Gross would be the last to insist that it should be kept.

5.6 The Delegate of the United States Territories suggested that readers should be asked what they thought of the "Electron".

5.7 The Delegate of the Argentine Republic wished to revert to the first question, "staff control". He asked whether the post of Chief of

Personnel of the Conferences (Staff Control Officer) was really justified, for, according to Mr. Stead's reply to one of his questions, there seemed to be no need for that post. He therefore supported Italy on that point.

5.8 In reply to a question by the Chairman, Mr. Gross stated that the exact title of the official in question was "Staff Control Officer". He enumerated the duties of the post, pointing out that the Conference had set up more than 50 Working Groups, that there were more than 700 delegates, that the accommodation was inadequate (which he had pointed out two years ago), and that each week the Conference used about 750,000 sheets of paper for its documents. The Chairman thanked the Acting Secretary-General for the work done and said that no criticism of anyone was intended by the questions raised. The difficult conditions in which the work of the Conference had to be done must be taken into account.

5.9 The Delegate of Italy stressed that he had made his observations because the Conference was taking place at the headquarters of the I.T.U. He had begun his own work at the opening of the Conference, and he doubted whether the official in question, the Staff Control Officer, had been able in that time to carry out all the tasks which had been mentioned. In making his comments, he had been speaking on behalf of all the countries which were asking that money should be saved.

5.10 The Chairman said that the Committee's terms of reference were to determine whether the expenditure incurred was justified by the efficiency of the work.

5.11 The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that he had raised the questions under discussion only to obtain information and he had taken note of the explanations given. It was the task of the Committee to ensure that all expenditure was justified.

5.12 The Delegate of Brazil recognized that, as the Acting Secretary-General had said, the Administrative Council had given Mr. Gross authority to ensure the efficient running of the Conference. In regard to the reception staff, it should be remembered that the Plenipotentiary Conference was about to open, which would cause a rush of work. The "Electron" should be discussed in Plenary Meeting, and it would in any eventbe desirable to consult those concerned, as the Delegate of the United States Territories had proposed.

5.13 The Delegate of the Argentine Republic wished the consideration of these questions to be objective, and said that there was no question of lack of confidence. He had nothing against the person in question, but thought that there had been no need to seek an official to perform that task from outside Geneva.

5.14 The Chairman summed up the discussion. In regard to the first two points raised by Italy, he suggested that, in accordance with the proposal of the United States Territories they should be noted and that the Acting

Secretary-General should be asked to consider what steps should be taken. The readers should be consulted in regard to the "Electron".

5.15 The Delegate of Colombia was satisfied with the explanation given by Mr. Gross in connection with the first question raised by the Delegate of Italy. He considered that it would be better to avoid the repetition in the Plenary Meeting of the discussion which had taken place in Committee 3, and that the Committee should be able to submit a report to the Plenary Meeting for its approval.

5.16 The Delegate of the Philippines did not feel that the Committee should discuss the contents of the "Electron". He was of the opinion that the "Electron" was useful to the small delegations.

5.17 The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland thanked Mr. Gross for the information he had given. He agreed that the I.T.U. should be given as much publicity as possible, but doubted whether the "Electron" was the publication to do so.

5.18 After a suspension of the meeting, the discussion of the "Electron" was resumed. At the end of a lengthy discussion in which the Delegates of Italy, Colombia, the United States Territories, the Philippines, Denmark, the Chairman, and the Acting Secretary-General took part, a proposal by Colombia, with amendments suggested by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Brazil, was adopted. The proposal was as follows:

1. The status quo would be maintained until the opening of the Plenipotentiary Conference, and the problem would be studied simultaneously by the Budget Committee of both Conferences, which would meet five days after the opening of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

2. A small ad hoc working group would be set up at once, to study the possibility of improving the "Electron". The group would be composed of the Acting Secretary-General (Mr. Gross), the editor of the "Electron" (Mr. Boussard), three delegates to be appointed at once, and the Chairman of the Conference (Mr. Acton). At the end of the meeting, the three delegates were appointed - the representatives of Colombia, Italy and the Philippines.

5.19 The Chairman reminded delegates that the question of the Staff Control Officer and that of the number of staff remained.

5.20 The Acting Secretary-General, with the support of the Delegate of Brazil, proposed that the discussion should be adjourned until Sub-Committee 3B had completed its study of Document No. DT 210. This proposal was approved.

6. The Chairman opened the discussion of item 6 of the agenda (Document No. 206, page 3, and Document No. 282).

6.1 Mr. Gerald C. Gross introduced the documents, and explained that if the Conference decided to print the texts of the Final Acts, which had not been provided for in the original budget, the total costs would inevitably be increased.

7. The question of the printing of the blue and pink texts was dealt with in Document No. 206, page 1, and Document No. 283, which were introduced by Mr. Gross. Document No. 283 showed the economies which would help to cover in part the cost of printing the blue, pink and white texts of the Final Acts. Those costs would be 60,000 Sw. Frs. for type-setting and approximately 120,000 Swiss Francs for printing.

7.1 Mr. Acton raised three questions. He asked first of all whether there were in Geneva printers who could do the work quickly, accurately, and not too expensively. He would like to know the cost price of reproducing the Final Acts by roneo. Lastly, he asked whether it would not be better for the two Conferences to adopt the same method of reproduction of their Final Acts and to discuss the costs in a joint Budget Committee.

7.2 Mr. Stead, Deputy Secretary of the Conference, said that it was possible to find suitable printers in Geneva. In his opinion, the question of the Final Acts of the Administrative Radio Conference should be settled independently of that of printing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference, so that sufficient notice could be given to the printers. An estimate would be made of the cost of reproduction by the roneo process.

7.3 Mr. Henry (France), Chairman of the Drafting Committee, explained that the roneo process would take twice as many pages as printing, and that printing was more practical, especially between the first and second reading of the texts.

7.4 In reply to the Chairman, Mr. Gross emphasized that the budget, approved by the Administrative Council, had not provided for any decision by the Conference to print the texts.

7.5 After the Delegates of Italy and the Philippines had spoken, Mr. Acton said that he had not thought of calling a Plenary Meeting, but that in view of the urgency of taking a decision on the printing of the Final Acts, he agreed that all delegations should be consulted. He urged that a detailed document should be prepared for the Plenary Meeting.

8. It was decided that the next meeting of the Committee would be held in ten days' time.

9. The Delegate of the United States Territories recalled that Document No. 206, page 3, paragraph 3 b) should be amended to provide that the statement of accounts should be submitted only at twenty-day intervals. The amendment was adopted.

9.1 The meeting rose at 6.30 p.m.

Rapporteur

P. Monnat

G. Searle
Chairman

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 376-E
10 October, 1959

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COMMITTEE 3

SUMMARY RECORD

of the third meeting of Committee 3 (budget)

Monday, 5 October, 1959 at 17.00 hours

Chairman: Mr. George Searle (New Zealand)

1. The Chairman opened the meeting and the agenda (Working Document No. 340) was adopted. The summary record of the second meeting had not appeared because the reporter (Mr. B. Delaloye, of Switzerland) was away. Mr. Delaloye had been replaced first by Mr. Monnat, and then by Mr. Savary. But the document would be out within a few days. He would turn to item 1 a) of the agenda: consideration of Working Document No. 338, for consideration by the Plenary Assembly. That document recommended that the Final Acts should be printed.

1.1. The Delegate of Italy called for an amendment to 5 b) on page 2, since, under Administrative Council Resolution 83, it was for the Plenary Assembly at the end of the Conference to decide what percentage of costs should be debited to the Conference.

1.2. The Delegate of Denmark felt that the budget committee, in accordance with Resolution 83, F.3 a) should make a suggestion about the costs to be debited to the Conference.

1.3. The Chairman assumed that Mr. Nielsen (Denmark) was thinking of a recommendation for the Plenary Assembly.

1.4. Mr. Gerald C. Gross (Secretary of the Conference) read out section E of Resolution 83, confirming the correctness of the Italian view, and it was decided to make the following amendment in Working Document 338: under 5 b), on page 2: "The Conference should share in defraying type-setting costs, the exact amount to be paid to be decided on by the Plenary Assembly once it is known what the actual costs of type-setting are."

1.5. Working Document 338, so amended, was adopted for submission to the Plenary Assembly.

1.6. The Chairman submitted Working Document 339, about free distribution of the Final Acts to delegates.

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1.7 The Delegate of Italy suggested the same procedure as that adopted by the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (1958). Every delegate should go home with one printed copy of the Final Acts (unsigned). Later, every Administration should get a copy in the three languages, with the Secretary-General's duly certified signature.

1.8 The Secretary of the Conference, and the Delegate of the United States Territories, supported the Italian proposal.

1.9 The Chairman asked whether the 800 Swiss francs provided for in Working Document 339 would be enough, if the Italian procedure were adopted.

1.10 The Secretary explained that the amount related only to the covers for the copies to be supplied to delegates. The sale price of the bound copies sent to Administrations would depend on how many copies were ordered, and would cover the distribution of the duly certified copies.

1.11 The Delegate of Italy, in answer to the Chairman, who enquired whether Working Document 339 should not be made more specific, proposed that paragraph 2, which was superfluous, should be struck out, and that the wording of section 4 be amended. The Conference could afford to provide covers, since the Final Acts to be distributed would not be bound.

1.12 The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland asked for Working Document 339 to be left as full as possible. He favoured keeping section 1 and amending section 2.

1.13 The Secretary of the Conference felt that section 3 was necessary to provide the requisite data for the Committee, but should not remain in the document submitted to the Plenary Assembly. A new text, perhaps, might be drafted with the help of Committee members.

1.14 The Chairman, summing up, said that the Committee should submit a text to the Plenary Assembly specifying that the Final Acts should be supplied, complete with cover, to delegates, free of charge, but that the authentic copies of the Final Acts should be supplied one to each Administration.

1.15 The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland suggested that the Chairman and Mr. Gerald C. Gross should produce a text for submission to the Plenary Assembly, bearing in mind what had been said in the Committee.

1.16 The Delegate of Italy seconded, and the proposal was adopted.

2. There was no other business and the Chairman closed the meeting at 17.45 hours.

G. Savary — George Searle

Reporter — Chairman

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 377-E
10 October 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7A

SUMMARY RECORD

Fourteenth Meeting : Sub-Committee 7A

(General Operating Conditions)

Monday, 5 October 1959 at 9 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. P. Bouchier (Belgium) - absent

Vice-Chairman : Mr. Martin Flores Cantero (Mexico)

In the absence of Mr. Bouchier, Mr. Cantero presided at the fourteenth meeting.

1. The Chairman submitted the agenda, Document No. DT 369, for the approval of the Sub-Committee, and asked that discussion of item 1 (Document No. DT 379), should be postponed until the Spanish text of that document was available.

2. The Delegate of the United States proposed that the study of Document No. DT 329 should be postponed until the Sub-Committee began its consideration of Article 19.

3. The Chairman agreed to that proposal, and turned to the consideration of Document No. DT 328. He asked Mr. Orr, Chairman of Working Group 7A2, to introduce it briefly.

4. Mr. Orr said that his Working Group had met twice. The Group had examined the proposals concerning 500, 501, 502 and 518 of the RR, taking into account the guidance given by Sub-Committee 7A. Mr. Orr asked that the term "automatic communications devices" should be reconsidered at one of the next meetings of Working Group 7A2, taking into account the decisions of Committee 6.

5. The Chairman agreed, and asked whether the Sub-Committee could adopt the text of RR 500, taking into account the observation made by the Chairman of Working Group 7A2.

6. The text of RR 500 was adopted.

7. As the status quo was maintained for 501, the Chairman, speaking as Delegate of Mexico, explained to the Sub-Committee that his Administration provided for two categories of certificatesunder 501 : a radiotelephonist's certificate, and a restricted radiotelephonist's certificate.

8. The Delegate of the United States supported the Chairman's view, but pointed out that the United States proposals concerning RR 501 and 502 had been put to the vote and rejected, and that Working Group 7A2 had

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therefore simply retained RR 501 and 502, in accordance with the Sub-Committee's decision.

9. The Chairman agreed, and considered that RR 501 and 502 were adopted.

10. The Chairman said that Section B would next be considered. There was some discussion by the Delegate of the Argentine Republic and the Chairman of Working Group 7A1 of the requirement that radiotelephone operators on board aircraft should hold a certificate.

11. The Chairman suggested that the texts of RR 500, 501 and 502 should be maintained as they had been adopted. He opened the discussion of Section B, 518 of the RR.

12. As there was no comment, 518 was adopted, together with Section C.

13. The Chairman ruled that Document No. DT 328 was adopted, subject to the point raised by the Chairman of Working Group 7A2 concerning automatic communications devices.

14. The Chairman passed to item 4 of the agenda, proposals concerning RR 842 to 849, page 573 of the Yellow Book.

15. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced his Proposals 2354 to 2361 : the division into six categories of ship radiotelegraph and radiotelephone stations as follows :

Category								
I	Ship radiotelegraph station open for public correspondence for 24 hours a day.							
II	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" 16 hours "
III	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" 8 hours "
IV	"	"	"	with no fixed hours for public correspondence.				
V	Ship radiotelephone station open for public correspondence for 8 hours a day.							
VI	"	"	"	with no fixed hours for public correspondence.				

16. The Delegate of France supported the United Kingdom proposal. During the long discussion which followed between the Delegates of the Netherlands, the United States, Norway and the United Kingdom, some delegates preferred the status quo, while others favoured the United Kingdom proposal.

17. The Chairman proposed that consideration of 842 should be postponed until later, and that 844 and 845 should be examined.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland preferred that his proposals should be considered as a whole. There was some further discussion, in which the Delegates of Australia, Norway, China and Canada took part.

18. The Chairman said that he would put the question to the vote, and invited the Delegate of Belgium to speak. The Delegate of Belgium regretted that he could not support the United Kingdom proposal, to extend the categories of ship radiotelegraph stations, since it would in no way change the present situation. In regard to the proposal to fix listening hours at 8 for ship stations for which a radiotelephone installation was prescribed, the Delegation of Belgium considered that this question directly concerned the Convention on the Safety of Life at Sea. It was for the next conference on that Convention to fix the listening hours for ships covered by Chapter IV of the Convention. It should, moreover, be remembered that the public correspondence service was secondary, and was ensured in relation to the listening hours of the operator.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic proposed that 842 should be considered, and that a decision should be taken on the subject of radiotelegraphy, leaving aside the question of radiotelephony.

The Delegates of Sweden and the Netherlands supported the suggestion of the Delegate of the United Arab Republic.

19. The Chairman decided to put No. 842 to the vote. The results of the vote were as follows :

For the maintenance of the status quo - 12 votes against 13 with 4 abstentions.

20. The Chairman noted that the votes were almost equally divided, and suggested that a working group should be set up to consider this regulation.

After the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had spoken in support of his proposal, the Chairman decided that the terms of reference of the new working group should be limited to the consideration of 842 in so far as ship radiotelegraph stations were concerned.

The Delegate of the Federal German Republic proposed that a decision should be taken on Proposal 2363 of the United Kingdom.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that, to avoid any misunderstanding he would withdraw Proposal 2363.

21. The Chairman asked the Delegate of the United Arab Republic to act as Chairman of the new Working Group 7A3.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic agreed to do so, and said that he would convene, later, the delegates who wished to take part in the work of his Group.

The Chairman said that Working Group 7A3 would consist of the Delegations of Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, France, the United Arab Republic, the Federal German Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States. After the Delegate of Portugal had spoken, the Chairman proposed that consideration of RR 844 to 849 should be postponed until after Working Group 7A3 had made its report.

The Sub-Committee turned to the study of Document No. DT 379 (item 1 of the agenda).

The Delegate of France approved the French text proposed for RR 492 bis and 488, and suggested that the fifth line of the text of 492 bis should be clarified by adding the words "before its departure" after the words "issue a licence".

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic asked that line 3 of the text should be amended to read "it is not possible" instead of "it is impossible".

The Delegate of Australia asked that the word "certificate" in line 6 of the English text should be replaced by "certification".

The Delegate of Israel said that he would prefer to postpone the study of this document until later, to allow time for reflection.

The Delegates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Portugal noted that the English text differed from that originally drafted by the drafting group, which had tried to make the English text conform to the French, and it was for that reason that the translation was perhaps not very good.

23. The Chairman said that the same applied to the Spanish text.

The Delegate of Australia asked that the term "provisional licence" should be inserted in the text.

The Delegate of Pakistan said that he could not agree to the substance of the proposed text. The Delegate of Israel proposed that only the word "registration" should be mentioned in the text.

The Delegate of Pakistan said that he could not agree to the substance of the proposed text. The Delegate of Israel proposed that only the word "registration" should be mentioned in the text, without specifying whether or not it concerned a new registration.

That proposal was supported by the Delegates of Pakistan and with the approval of the Delegate of Portugal, the Chairman decided to refer Document No. DT 379 back to the drafting group to revise 492 bis.

24. The Chairman announced the agenda for the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 12.30 p.m.

For the Rapporteur :
M. Reyniers

Vice-Chairman
M. Flores Cantero

Annex : 1

A N N E X

NEW DRAFTS PROPOSED FOR THE RR

CHAPTER XI

ARTICLE 24

Operators' Certificates for Ship and Aircraft Stations

SECTION I

General Provisions

500 §1. (1) The service of every ship or aircraft radiotelegraph station must be performed by an operator holding a certificate issued or recognized by the government to which the station is subject.

(1a) The service of every ship or aircraft radiotelephone station must be controlled by an operator holding a certificate issued or recognized by the government to which the station is subject. Provided the station is so controlled, other persons besides the holder of the certificate may use the radiotelephone equipment.

(1b) The service of automatic communications devices installed in ship or aircraft stations must be controlled by an operator holding a certificate issued or recognized by the government to which the station is subject. Provided they are so controlled, other persons may use these devices unless they require for their basic function the use of the Morse Code signals specified in the telegraph regulations.

502 (3) The provision of 501 does not, however, apply to ship or aircraft stations working on frequencies allocated for international use.

SECTION III

Conditions for the Issue of Operators' Certificates

518 §9. The administration which issues a certificate may, before authorizing an operator to carry out the service on board a ship or aircraft, require the fulfillment of other conditions (for example: experience of automatic communications devices; further technical and professional knowledge relating particularly to navigation; physical fitness; for an operator of the aeronautical mobile service, the completion as an operator of a certain number of flying hours; etc.).

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 378-E
10 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7

SWITZERLAND

The delegation of the Swiss Confederation proposes the following amendment to Document No. 335, Report from Sub-Committee 7D to Committee 7:

ARTICLE 5

Additional Radio Regulations

2081 MOD (2) Reimbursement of charges is admitted when, through the fault of the telegraph or radiotelegraph service, has not reached its destination, as well as in the cases provided for in 911, 912 and 913 of the Telegraph Regulations (Geneva Revision, 1958).

Reasons:

The former 842 of the Telegraph Regulations, Cairo, 1938, was as follows:

"The total charge for any telegram which through the fault of the telegraph service has not reached its destination."

885 of the new Telegraph Regulations (Geneva Revision, 1958) is as follows:

"For any telegram which through the fault of the telegraph service has not reached its destination or has not been delivered to the addressee or to a postal service, until after a period of: "(the time periods are listed in the following regulations).

Regulation 885 therefore deals not only with non-delivery to the addressee but also with late delivery, which could not apply to reimbursement of charges for radiotelegrams.

A mere reference to the new 885 is, therefore, inappropriate.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

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COMMITTEE 3

SECOND REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 3B
TO COMMITTEE 3

1. The Working Group held its third meeting on 30 September, 1959 in order to examine the document showing the composition of the Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Conferences as of 15 September, 1959. A copy of this document is attached as Annex 1 of this report.

2. The Conference Secretary introduced the document and stated that he would appreciate any suggestions or proposals for improving the services provided by the Secretariat for the Conference. He outlined his duties and responsibilities under Article 8 of the Buenos Aires Convention and explained some of his difficulties in recruiting the necessary minimum staff to meet the needs of the delegations participating in the work of the Conference.

a) A number of questions were raised regarding various aspects of this document, all of which were satisfactorily answered by the Conference Secretary.

b) Special attention was given to the size of the staff in the Reception / Information service. The Conference Secretary explained the many duties performed by this section, including the taking of shorthand notes and typing for delegates. The group expressed confidence that the Conference Secretary would consider all practicable steps to reduce the number of personnel assigned to this section, particularly after the registration for the Plenipotentiary Conference has been completed.

c) The Conference Secretary stated that the fifteen permanent I.T.U. officials who had been detached from the General Secretariat to serve on this Conference, and who had not been replaced represented a saving to the Conference of approximately 120,000 francs.

3. The Working Group held its fourth meeting on 5 October, 1959, in order to examine a statement, prepared by the General Secretariat, of expenditure and estimated expenditure of the Conferences as of 30 September, 1959. A copy of this document is attached as Annex 2. After considerable discussion this document was approved including a recommended credit transfer of 80,000 Swiss francs from sub-head 1 (staff expenses) to sub-head 2 (premises and equipment). This credit transfer, which is shown in column 8 of table 4 of Annex 2, represents a charge for office partitions and re-arrangements in the Palais des Expositions.

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4. Working Group 3B recommends that Committee 3 approve this credit transfer.

5. In response to a question, the Conference Secretary stated that the expenses of the Conference are running in accordance with expectations. He pointed out, however, that there would be serious financial repercussions on the budget of the Conference if it is decided to hold a Summit meeting or a Foreign Ministers' Conference in Geneva during the period of the I.T.U. Conferences.

Carl B. Nielsen
Chairman, Working Group 3B

Annexes : 2

ANNEX 1

COMPOSITION OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONFERENCES AT 15 SEPTEMBER 1959

Post	Number	Salary	Per diem	Post allowances	Travel expenses
1	2	3	4	5	6
SECRETARIAT					
Secretary of the Conference Mr. Gerald C. Gross	1	*)			
Deputy Secretary of the Conference Mr. C. Stead	1	*)		504.- p.m.	
Assistant	1	*)		84.- p.m.	
Secretaries/shorthand typists	1	*)		84.- p.m.	
	1	1,490.- p.m.			Paris
Clerk	1	685.- p.m.			
Secretary to the Chairman of the Radio Conference	1	1,120.- p.m.			London (return only)
Staff Control Officer Mr. A. H. Vergin	1	124.- p.d.			London
PUBLIC RELATIONS					
Public Relations Officer Mr. L. Boussard	1	Detached from I.C.A.O. About 4,700.- p.m.	70.- p.d.		Montreal
Secretaries	1	Detached from the U.N. **)	Approx. 54.- and 41.- p.d. ***)		
	1	970.- p.m.			

*) Permanent official detached from the I.T.U.

**) Salary to be paid to the U.N. only if this person has to be substituted in his or her post at the U.N.

***) From 19 August to 17 October at the rate of 12.50 $ per day and from 18 October to 17 December at the rate of 9.50 $ per day.

1	2	3	4	5	6
DELEGATES' SERVICES					
Head of Delegates' Services Mr. R. Lafrance	1	2 260.- p.m.			
Secretary	1	970.- p.m.			
Reception/Information					
Head of reception	1	*)			
Receptionists	3	830.- p.m.			
	1	785.- p.m.			
Medical service					
Nurse	1	970.- p.m.			
Telephone Service					
Telephonists	1	*)			
	2	685.- p.m.			
ORDER OF THE DAY					
Head of Service Mr. F. Moreno	1	*)		126.- p.m.	
Assistants	1	885.- p.m.			
	1	830.- p.m.			
Interpreters					
Head interpreter (post filled by the Head of the Order of the Day)					
Interpreters: into French	11	128.- p.d.			
	1	90.- p.d.			
into English	11	128.- p.d.			
	1	90.- p.d.			

*) Permanent official detached from the I.T.U.

1	2	3	4	5	6
ORDER OF THE DAY					
Interpreters (continued)					
into Spanish	10	128.- p.d.			
	2	90.- p.d.			
Secretaries	1	935.- p.m.			United Kingdom
	1	27.- p.d.			
Technical operators					
Head of technical operators	1	65.- per working day, approx.			
Technical operators	1	1 000.- p.m.			
	1	830.- p.m.			
	5	630.- p.m.			
Messengers					
Head messenger	1	*)		76.15 p.m.	
Deputy head messenger	1	*)			
Messengers	1	580.- p.m.			
(janitor)	1	630.- p.m.			
	11	570.- p.m.			
	2	20.- p.d.			
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES					
Head of Administrative Service Mr. R. Prélaz	1	*)		126.- p.m.	
Assistant for the personnel service	1	*)			
Accountant	1	830.- p.m.			
Head of Supplies	1	*)			
Assistant to head of supplies	1	685.- p.m.			

*) Permanent official detached from the I.T.U.

1	2	3	4	5	6
DOCUMENT SERVICE					
Head of Service Mr. J. Millot	1	*)			
Assistant	1	1,490.- p.m.			Paris
Document registration					
Registration clerks	5	630.- p.m.			
Document distribution					
Head of document distribution	1	*)		42.- p.m.	
Heads of shifts	2	830.- p.m.			
Clerks for distribution and transport of documents	1 9	*) 630.- p.m.			
Translation services					
French translators:					
Head of section	1	*)			
Translators	2 2 3 1	*) 2,260.- p.m. 1,875.- p.m. 1,339.- p.m.			)Fayet)Paris
Secretary shorthand-typist	1	935.- p.m.			
English translators:					
Head of section	1	*)			
Translators	1 1	*) 1,870.- p.m.			)Bognor

*) Permanent officials detached from the I.T.U.

1	2	3	4	5	6
DOCUMENT SERVICE					
Translation services					
English translators (continued)					
	2	2,260.- p.m.			)Skipton
	1	1,653.- P.M.			)Duncon
	1	103.- p.d.			)Bexhill
	1	92.- p.d.			)London
					(i.e. 5xU.K.)
Spanish translators:					
Head of section	1	*)		126.- p.m.	
Translators	1	*)		252.-p.m.	
	1	*)		126.-p.m.	
	1	*)		84.-p.m.	
	5	2,260.-p.m.			)Madrid (4x)
	2	1,875.-p.m.			)Barcelona
					)Paris
Secretaries	1	820.-p.m.			
	1	935.-p.m.			Lyon
Shorthand-typing pool					
Head of Pool	1	*)			
French Section:					
Head of shift	1	*)		84.-p.m.	
Shorthand-typists and Typists	8	785.-p.m.			
	5	685.-p.m.			
English section :					
Head of shift	1	*)			
Shorthand-typists and Typists	1	*)			
	5	935.- p.m.			)London (5x)

*) Permanent officials detached from the I.T.U.

1	2	3	4	5	6
DOCUMENT SERVICE					
Shorthand-typing pool					
English section: (continued)					
Shorthand-typists and Typists	1	835.- p.m.			)Edinburgh
	3	785.- p.m.			)Paris
	2	685.- p.m.			)Barcelona
Spanish section:					
Head of shift	1	935.- p.m.			Madrid
Shorthand-typists and Typists	1	*)			
	8	935.- p.m.			)Madrid (6x)
	3	835.- p.m.			)Brussels
	2	685.- p.m.			)Barcelona
					)Valladolid
Draftsmen					
Draftsmen	3	870.- p.m.			
Document reproduction					
Head of mimeograph service	1	885.- p.m.			
Mimeographers and assemblers	2	*)			
	12	630.- p.m.			
	9	570.- p.m.			
REPLACEMENT OF OFFICIALS SECONDED TO THE CONFERENCES					
Secretary of the Conference Replacement	none				
Deputy Secretary of the Conference Replacement	none				

*) Permanent officials detached from the I.T.U.

1	2	3	4	5	6
REPLACEMENT OF OFFICIALS SECONDED TO THE CONFERENCES (continued)					
Assistant to Secretary of the Conference Replacement	none				
Head receptionist Replacement	1	785.- p.m.			
Telephonist	1	24.- p.d.			
Head of Order of the Day Replacement Translator	1	1,870.- p.m.			
Head messenger Replacement	none				
Deputy Head Messenger Replacement Messenger	1	570.- p.m.			
Head of Administrative Services Replacement	none				
Assistant for the personnel service Replacement	1	1,120.- p.m.			London
Head of Supplies Replacement	none				
Head of Documents service Replacement	none				
Head of document distribution Replacement Messenger	1	570.- p.m.			
Document distribution clerk Replacement	none				
Translation service Head of French section Replacement	none				
Translators (2) Replacement	1	2,140.- p.m.			

1	2	3	4	5	6
REPLACEMENT OF OFFICIALS SECONDED TO THE CONFERENCES (Continued)					
Head of English Section					
Replacement	none				
Translator	1	1,870.- p.m.			
Head of Spanish Section					
Replacement	none				
Translators (3)					
Replacements	1	1,960.- p.m.			
	1	1,460.- p.m.			
Head of the Pool					
Replacement	1	777.- p.m.		84.- p.m.	
Head of shifts (2)					
Replacements	1	835.- p.m.			London
	1	685.- p.m.			
Shorthand-typists and Typists (2)					
Replacements	1	935.- p.m.			Shoreham
	1	835 .- p.m.			Madrid
Document reproduction Mimeographers (2)					
Replacement	none				

ANNEX 2

1. Administrative Radio Conference - Preparatory Work by the General Secretariat

	Budget 1958 - 1959	Expenditure at 30 September, 1959
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	780.35	780.35
.8 Simultaneous interpretation and other technical equipment	-	-
.9 Unforeseen	-	-
III. Financial management expenses		
III. Financial management expenses	132.30	132.30
Expenses of an exceptional nature		
VI. Preparatory work		
.13 Publication and distribution of reports (Book of proposals)	328,882,85	420,931.19
	329,795.50	421,843.84

2. Administrative Radio Conference - Preparatory Work by the I.F.R.B.

		Budget 1955 - 1959	Expenditure at 30 September, 1959
I.	Staff expenses		
.1	Administration	300,899.20	284,537.30 *)
.2	Languages	-	-
.3	Roneo	-	-
.4	Insurance	30,218.35	37,447.50 **)
II.	Premises and equipment		
.5	Premises, furniture, machines	-	-
.6	Document production	-	-
.7	Office supplies and overheads	-	-
.8	Simultaneous interpretation and other technical equipment	-	-
.9	Unforeseen	-	-
III.	Financial management expenses		
.10	Interest on advances	16,286.05	16,286.05
	Expenses of an exceptional nature		
VI.	Preparatory work		
.13	Publication and distribution of reports	66,781.79	70,563,54
		414,185.39	408,834.39

*) For six months only (January to June, 1959). For 1 July, 1959 onwards, see "Assistance for technical work".
**) Excess expenditure covered by credit transfer from Item 1

3. Plenipotentiary Conference - Preparatory work by the General Secretariat

		Budget 1959	Expenditure at 30 September, 1959
I.	Staff expenses		
.1	Administration	-	-
.2	Languages	-	-
.3	Roneo	-	-
.4	Insurance	-	-
II.	Premises and Equipment		
.5	Premises, furniture and machines	-	-
.6	Document production	-	-
.7	Office supplies and overheads	-	-
.8	Simultaneous interpretation and other technical equipment	-	-
.9	Unforeseen	-	-
III.	Financial management expenses		
.10	Interest on advances	-	-
	Expenses of an exceptional nature		
VI.	Preparatory work		
.13	Publication and distribution of reports (Book of proposals and Report of the Administrative Council)	146,300.-	103,418.35
		146,300.-	103,418.35

Note : This page is published for information only

4. International Telecommunication Conferences

Subheads and items	BUDGET	Expenditure at 30.9.1959	Estimated Expenditure	Provision for future contracts	TOTAL	Credit transfers from one item to another	Credit transfers from one sub head to another	BALANCE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Art. I Staff expenses								
.1 Administrative Services								
Secretariat		13,616.75	31,466.--		45,082.75			
Administration		5,434.85	9,570.--		15,004.85			
Delegates' service ...		13,961.05	24,040.--		38,001.05			
Document service		18,104.25	51,130.--		69,234.25			
Messengers	289,000.-	14,696.25	34,300.--		48,996.25			
Public relations		8,470.05	36,840.--		45,310.05			
Sundry staff		4,976.65	17,100.--		22,076.65			
Travel expenses (Recruitment).....		893.50	5,580.--		6,473.50			
Overtime		3,992.25	17,000.--		20,992.25			
Compensation for extra expenses		122.30	4,000.--		4,122.30			
Sundry		-.--	1,706.10	15,000.-	16,706.10			
	289,000.-	84,267.90	232,732.10	15,000.-	332,000.--	+ 43,000.-	-.--	-.--
.2 Language services								
Interpreters' service and for the order of the day		180,913.90	411,456.--		592,369.90			
Translators		97,442.50	185,736.--		283,178.50			
Shorthand-typists & typs		57,433.80	132,550.--		189,983.80			
Technical operators ...	1,442,000.-	8,358.45	29,814.--		38,172.45			
Travel expenses (Rec.)		12,151.75	10,020.--		22,171.75			
Overtime		2,392.35	18,500.--		20,892.35			
Compensation for extra expenses.....		230.--	7,000.--		7,230.--			
Sundry		9.90	1,991.35	135,000.-	137,001.25			
	1,442,000.-	358,932.65	797,067.35	135,000.-	1,291,000.--	- 43,000.-	-80,000.--	28,000.--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
.3 Document Reproduction								
Roneo		21,919.85	53,292.--		75,211.85			
Draughtsmen		4,518.35	7,920.--		12,438.35			
Travel expenses (Recruit.)		-.-	-.-		-.-			
Overtime	133,750.-	3,329.20	16,500.-		19,829.20			
Compens. for extra exp. .		-.-	4,500.-		4,500.-			
Sundry		-.-	1,020.60	15,000.-	16,020.60			
	133,750.-	29,767.40	83,232.60	15,000.-	128,000.-	-.-	-.-	5,750.-
.4 Insurance								
Contrib. to S.S. and B Funds	18,000.-	3,277,05	4,500.--		7,777.05			
Other insurance		337.20	8,885.75		9,222.95			
	18,000.-	3,614.25	13,385.75	-.-	17,000.--	-.-	-.-	1,000.-
Art.II. Premises and supplies								
.5 Premises,furniture,machines								
Premises - rents.....		100.-	238,260.--		238,360.-			
Premises - rearrangement	265,000.-	8,780.65	35,500.--		44,280.65			
Furniture		3,440.95	5,210.--		8,650.95			
Machines		4,857.40	19,851.--		24,708.40			
	265,000.-	17,179.--	298,821.--	-.-	316,000.-	-.-	+ 60,000.-	9,000.-
.6 Document Production								
Cyclostyle paper		90,500.80	59,000.--		149,500.80			
Stencils		3,826.50	15,000.--		18,826.50			
Ink,other roneo reqts. ..	250,000.-	8,626.25	9,000.--		17,626.25			
Printing	1)	11,409.40	29,637.05		41,046.45			
Sundry		-.--	30,000.--		30,000.--			
	250,000.-	114,362.95	142,637.05	-.-	257,000.--	+ 7,000.-	-.-	-.-

1) If the Conference decides to have the various readings of the Final Acts of the Conference printed, the sum required for this purpose will be extra-budgetary, as no provision has been made for this in the budget approved by the Administrative Council.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
.7 Office supplies and overheads								
Office supplies .....)		22,343.40	10,500.--		32,843.40			
Taxis .....)		1,123.20	2,540.-		3,663.20			
Transport of supplies ....)		2,159.50	5,000.-		7,159.50			
idem - I.T.U. car .....)		347.35	8,500.-		8,847.35			
Postal charges .....)	60,000.-	242.40	1,500.-		1,742.40			
Telegrams .....)		851.45	700.-		1,551.45			
Telephones .....)		1,835.65	10,000.-		11,835.65			
Medical .....)		255.--	750.-		1,005.--			
Sundry .....)		1,966.50	13,385.55		15,352.05			
	60,000.-	31,124.45	52,875.55	-.-	84,000.--	+ 4,000.-	+ 20,000.-	-.-
.8 Simultaneous interpretation and other technical installations								
S.I. - I.T.U. .....)		4,200.70	84,000.-		88,200.70			
S.I. - others .....)	140,000.-	1,830.--	8,600.-		10,430.--			
Sundry .....)		822.65	7,546.65		8,369.30			
	140,000.-	6,853.35	100,146.65	-.-	107,000.--	-11,000.-	-.-	22,000.-
.9 Unforeseen .....)	20,000.-	2,718.60	17,281.40	-.-	20,000.--	-.-	-.-	-.-
Art.III. Financial management expenses								
.10 Interest on advances	50,000.-	6.15	39,993.85	-.-	40,000.--	-.-	-.-	10,000.-
	2,667,750.-	648,826.70	1,778,173.30	165,000.-	2,592,000.--	-.-	-.-	75,750.-
of which 2/3 to the A.R.C.	1,778,500.-				1,728,000.--			50,500.-
and 1/3 to the P.C.	889,250.-				864,000.--			25,250.-

5. Special Expenses

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Administrative Radio Conference								
Assistance for technical work	150,000.-	28,161.45	28,838.55	50,000.-	107,000.-			43,000.-
Plenipotentiary Conference 1)								
Extra staff for Personnel and Finance Services	18,700.-	3,233.55	3,766.45	10,000.-	17,000.-			1,700.-

1) For information only

RECAPITULATION

	INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONFERENCES		Administrative Radio Conference		Plenipotentiary Conference 1)	
	Budget	Expenditure and est. expenditure	Budget	Expenditure and est. expenditure	Budget	Expenditure and est. expenditure
1. Administrative Radio Conference - Preliminary work by the General Secretariat (Book of proposals)	329,795.50	421,843.84	329,795.50	421,843.84		
2. Administrative Radio Conference - Preliminary work by the I.F.R.B. (preparation of plans and reports)	414,185.39	408,830.04	414,185.39	408,830.04		
3. Plenipotentiary Conference - Preparatory work by the General Secretariat (Book of proposals and Administrative Council report)	146,300.--	103,418.35			146,300.--	103,418.35
4. International Telecommunication Conferences of which 2/3 to the A.R.C. and 1/3 to the P.C.	2,667,750.--	2,592,000.--	1,778,500.--	1,728,000.--	889,250.--	864,000.--
5. Special expenses: Assistance for technical work	150,000.--	107,000.--	150,000.--	107,000.--		
Extra staff for Personnel & Finance Services	18,700.--	17,000.--			18,700.--	17,000.--
	3,726,730.89	3,650,092.23	2,672,480.89	2,665,673.88	1,054,250.--	984,418.35

1) For information only

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

E

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 380-E
12 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7

SWEDEN

Proposal

relating to the text of paragraph 26 bis in proposal No. 4458.

ARTICLE 37. Section VII

Number of proposal

5543 To the proposed text for § 26 bis (1), add the following sentence:

However, in areas where reliable connection with one or more coast stations can be anticipated, ship stations may defer acknowledgement of receipt for a short internal until it is evident that no coast station will acknowledge receipt.

Reasons:

Coast stations are in most countries rescue centres, provided with extended authority and possibilities with regard to sea reascue operations. They are best suited to guide the rescue work.

The rapidly increasing number of radiotelephone stations keeping efficient safety watch may, especially in areas of high sea traffic, endanger the guidance of rescue operations by coast stations if the present rule concerning immediate acknowledgement of receipt is retained.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 381-E
12 October, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7C

SUMMARY RECORD

Ninth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7C (Distress and Safety)

Wednesday, 7 October 1959, at 1500

Reference: Agenda of 5 October 1959, Document No. DT 398.

1. Minutes of fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth meetings.

Not available.

2. Report of Working Group 7C2.

Not Available.

3. Report of Working Group 7C3.

Not available.

4. Consideration of Drafting Group Reports.

Discussion on Documents Nos. DT 84 and 314 deferred until Working Group reports are available.

5. Redraft of Document No. 186, Proposal 5447, on RR 920.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany explained the proposal and further suggested it might be better added after RR 870, Section IV. It was brought out during the discussion that this proposal was more within the cognizance of the SLS Conference as it related to establishing specifications for equipment. On the recommendation of the Chairman, supported by the Delegates of Indonesia and India, it was agreed to pass this proposal to Working Group 7B4.

6. Consideration of Article 37 (continued).

Section IX - Document No. DT 268, page 5.

Proposal No.

4487 - Passed to Working Group 7C3.

4700 - Received no support.

4487 bis - Editorial

2531 - Passed to Working Group 7C3.

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Proposal No.

5118 - Withdrawn.

4488 - Passed to Working Group 7C3.

4489 - Deferred until IX bis is taken up - Working Group 7C3.

4490 - Deferred until IX bis is taken up - Working Group 7C3.

Section IX bis - Automatic Alarm Equipment - Document No. DT 323, page 2.

4491 - Editorial.

4492 - Editorial.

4493 - Withdrawn. The Delegate of the U.S.A. recommended that there be added after the paragraph "(See 232)" after RR 925.

2532 - Withdrawn. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. concurred with the Delegate of the U.S.A. on the same procedure adopted for 4493.

5119 - Withdrawn

2533 - Adopted.

5120 - Withdrawn.

4494 - Editorial.

4495 - Working Group 7C3.

4496 - " " "

4497 - " " "

4498 - " " "

4499 - " " "

2534 - " " "

2535 - Working Group 7C2 adopted deletion RR 931.

4500 - " " " " " " "

2536 - " " " " " " "

(Deferred U.K. proposal 4489 was referred to Working Group 7C3 with the balance of IX bis.)

Section X - Urgency Signal.

2550 - Referred to Drafting Group.

2551 - " " " "

4514 - " " " "

2552 - Adopted.

Proposal No.

(The Delegate of France said the aim of the proposal was for clarification on the frequency to be used. The Delegate of China recommended that the wording "shall be sent" should be softened to accommodate present practice, as it is sometimes more expeditious to send certain types of messages on a working or calling frequency. The Representative of ICAO stated he was not perturbed by the French proposal as it referred back to RR 871, which in turn refers to the route frequency. The Delegates of the U.K. and the U.S.A. supported the proposal. The Delegates of Norway and Brazil supported China's objection. The Chairman put it to a vote, with the following results:

In favour of proposal	-	2552-23
to make it less rigid	-	4
Abstentions	-	0

The Chairman announced the proposal as adopted.

"The Delegate of China stated that he still maintains a contrary view to the French Proposal No. 2552, particularly to the existing wording of which makes it mandatory for any ship station to use either of the two distress frequencies for the transmission of all Urgency Signals and Messages, and accordingly a ship station may not resort to the use of any other calling or working frequencies except in cases where and when it cannot transmit (see No. 870) on the distress frequencies.

"The Delegate of China considered that the increased application of both HF and VHF in the maritime mobile service is a very important factor to be borne in mind when evaluating the practical merits of this Proposal. As the majority of Urgency Messages may not be of the same nature as that of a distress message, and do not necessarily require the assistance of ships in the vicinity, they may well be dispatched more expeditiously and efficiently to a specific station through working on any of the suitable working frequency in the HF or VHF band. If the Proposal carries and stands as it is presently worded, the use of an efficient working frequency for the transmission of an Urgency Message will be construed as violation of the Radio Regulations, which is evidently not the original desire of this Proposal.

"Therefore, the Delegate of China felt that the mandatory wording in the use of distress frequencies for the transmission of all Urgency Messages is not to the best advantage for the promotion of safety at sea.")

Proposal No.

2553 - Withdrawn

4515 - Adopted.

2554 - Withdrawn.

2555 - Adopted, and passed to Drafting Group.

4516 - " " " " " "

Section XI - Safety Signal.

2556 - Adopted.

2557 - Passed to Drafting Group to be considered with 2560, and to be numbered 947.

2558 - Withdrawn.

4517 - Editorial.

2559 - Withdrawn.

4518 - Adopted.

4519 - Adopted after amendment was agreed to by substituting the words "Where possible", instead of "As far as possible".

4520 - Editorial.

2560 - Passed to Drafting Group to be considered with 2557.

4521 - Withdrawn.

4522 - Editorial.

4523 - Deferred until after Drafting Group reports on 2560 and 2557.

2561 - Does not affect English text, and the Delegate of France will handle.

4524 - Adopted with recommendation from the Delegate of Israel to add after the paragraph "(See 946)".

2562 - Failed for lack of support.

2563 - " " " "

2564 - " " " "

2565 - " " " "

(The Delegate of Japan stated he had nothing further to add to what Document 341 explained. The proposals were not supported, and it was recommended that Japan should send these proposals to the SLS Convention for consideration.)

There being no other business, the meeting adjourned at 6:05 p.m.

G. Van A. Graves
Chairman

Rapporteur :
R. T. Brown.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 382 (Rev.)-E
28 October, 1959

E

COMMITTEE 6

REPORT

of Working Group 6B to Committee 6

ARTICLES 16 and 17

As a result of previous action taken by Committee 6 and subsequent reconsideration by the Working Group 6B, the annex to Document No. 382 has been revised and is now recommended for adoption by Committee 6.

Annex : 1

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A N N E X (Revised)

CHAPTER VI

ARTICLE 16

Technical Provisions Concerning Equipment and Characteristics of Emissions

395 §1. The choice and performance of apparatus and devices to be used in a station and any emissions therefrom shall satisfy the provisions of these Regulations.

396 §2. Also, as far as is compatible with practical considerations, the choice of transmitting, receiving and measuring equipment shall be based on the most recent advances in the art as indicated, inter alia, in the C.C.I.R. Recommendations.

396A §3. Transmitting and receiving equipment should be designed to take into account the technical characteristics of equipment likely to be employed in neighbouring parts of the frequency spectrum.

396B §4. Single-sideband transmissions should be used to the maximum extent possible in accordance with the relevant C.C.I.R. Recommendations.

397 §5. Transmitting stations must conform to the frequency tolerances specified in Appendix 3.

397A §6. Transmitting stations must conform to the tolerances given for spurious emissions in Appendix 4.

398 §7. The bandwidths of emissions must be kept at the lowest values which the state of the technique and the nature of the service permit. Appendix 5 is provided as a guide for the determination of the necessary bandwidth.

399. §8. To ensure compliance with these Regulations Administrations shall arrange for frequent checks to be made of the emissions of stations under their jurisdiction, the technique of measurements being in accordance with the most recent recommendations of the C.C.I.R.

400 §9. Administrations shall co-operate in the detection and elimination of harmful interference, employing where appropriate the facilities described in Article 18 and the procedures detailed in Article 14.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

E

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 382-E
13 October, 1959

COMMITTEE 6

ARTICLES 16 AND 17

REPORT

of Working Group 6B to Committee 6

A new draft of the Regulations at present contained in Articles 16 and 17 has now, with one qualification, been agreed in Working Group 6B, and is attached at Annex 1. It will be seen that the proposed draft now comes under a single new Article 16 covering the substance of the two Atlantic City Articles 16 and 17.

References are made under paragraph 397 to Appendix 3 and in paragraph 398 to Appendices 4 and 5. While there has been no disagreement to these references as at present drafted, one delegation has asked if the final acceptance of these two paragraphs could be withheld pending the drafting of the Appendices themselves. This proposal was agreed and I am therefore to ask that, in this regard only, the proposed regulations 395-400 be considered as provisional for the present time. With this qualification the document is recommended for adoption by Committee 6.

J.K.S. Jowett
Chairman Working Group 6B

Annex: 1

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A N N E X

CHAPTER VI

ARTICLE 16

Technical Provisions Concerning Equipment and Characteristics of Emissions

395 §1. The choice and performance of apparatus and devices to be used in a station and any emissions therefrom shall satisfy the provisions of these Regulations.

396 §2. Also, as far as is compatible with practical considerations, the choice of transmitting, receiving and measuring equipment shall be based on the most recent advances in the art as indicated, inter alia, in the C.C.I.R. Recommendations.

396A §3. Transmitting and receiving equipment should be designed with due regard to the technical characteristics of equipment likely to be employed in neighbouring parts of the frequency spectrum.

396B §4. Single-sideband transmissions should be used to the maximum extent possible in accordance with the relevant C.C.I.R. Recommendations.

397 §5. Transmitting stations must conform to the frequency tolerances specified in Appendix 3.

398 §6. The bandwidths of emissions and the levels of spurious emissions must be kept at the lowest values which the state of the technique and the nature of the service permit. In particular, stations must conform to the tolerances specified in Appendix 4. Appendix 5 shall be considered as a guide until specific values have been formulated.

399 §7. To ensure compliance with these Regulations Administrations shall arrange for frequent checks to be made of the emissions of stations under their jurisdiction, the technique of measurements being in accordance with the most recent recommendations of the C.C.I.R.

400 §8. Administrations shall co-operate in the detection and elimination of harmful interference, employing where appropriate the facilities described in Article 18 and the procedures detailed in Article 14.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 383-E
12 October, 1959

E

WORKING GROUP 6C

SUMMARY RECORD

Eleventh Meeting of Working Group 6C
(Interference, Monitoring)

Thursday, 1 October, 1959 at 1500 hours

Reference: Agenda of 25 September, 1959, Document No. DT 263, Item 4

The Delegate of Bielorussia suggested that discussion on Article 18 should await the decision of Working Group 5A on monitoring.

The Chairman pointed out that it had already been agreed to discuss RR 403, 404, 406, and 409 (See Summary Record of Ninth Meeting Sections 2.1 and 3.1)

/A written statement since received from the Delegate of Bielorussia forms the Annex of this Summary Record./

1. RR 403 (Proposals Nos. 1371, 4000, 1383, and 1384)

1.1 It was agreed to delete the word "Meanwhile" as being no longer appropriate.

1.2 It was agreed to delete "they consider" from the first sentence.

1.3 The Delegate of Canada said that the problems in radiocommunication were specific such as finding a free channel, interference, propogation data. Monitoring should be directed to these problems by means of specific cases posed by administrations or by the I.F.R.B. through administrations. Spetrum occupancy checks would give a guide to which parts of bands were suitable for specific projects. He asked that the word "specific" be added before "monitoring" in the first sentence. After some discussion it was agreed to add the sentence "Requests for monitoring should be specific in nature."

1.4 As the question of the deletion of "countries members of the Union" was already under consideration in another context, it was agreed to leave this point.

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1.5 The Delegate of U.S.A. said that the proposal to delete "or by other organizations operating within the framework of the Union" was to ensure that all requests for monitoring should be directed through one central body, not necessarily the I.F.R.B.

The Delegate of Canada thought that bodies such as U.N.O. and I.C.A.O. should have direct contacts with administrations.

It was agreed to await the advice of Committee 5 on this point and to retain the original wording in the meantime.

1.6 The Delegate of India pointed out that not all monitoring results were useful for I.F.R.B. purposes, as they might be concerned with only minor matters, and suggested a rewording of the second sentence:

> "The results of monitoring will be sent to such administrations or to the I.F.R.B., whichever is directly concerned. When the request comes from an administration the results may be forwarded to the I.F.R.B. where appropriate."

The intention of this was accepted and Sub-Group 6C4 was requested to draft a suitable wording.

2. Draft Form for Reporting Monitoring Results (Proposals Nos. 4649 and 4711)

Mr. Roberts (I.F.R.B.) said that arrangements for issue of the current forms had been made and that he hoped they would be available shortly.

The Chairman pointed out that the form in Proposal No. 4711 was for spectrum occupancy and that other forms might be useful. He set up Sub-Group 6C5 consisting of chairman Mr. Roberts (I.F.R.B.) and delegates of U.S.A., Canada, Mexico, Japan, India, Argentine, U.K., F.G.R., and Pakistan to consider the Pakistan proposal, the forms from C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 22 as modified by the I.F.R.B. and any other forms which might be added to Appendix 6 for the presentation of monitoring data.

3. RR 404 (Proposals Nos. 1342, 4650 and 4001)

The Chairman said that the first sentence had already been accepted and asked Sub-Group 6C4 to draft, the final sentence.

The Delegate of the U.K. recommended shortening this regulation along the lines of the Canadian proposal.

4. RR 406 (Proposals Nos. 1375, 4651, 4002, 1387, and 1388)

The first sentence of Proposals Nos. 1375, 4651, and 4002 and Proposal No. 1387 were virtually the same and were accepted.

There was some discussion on the second sentence. Some delegates thought it unnecessary as the first sentence referred to "optimum practicable technical standards" which did not exclude the use of lower standards. Other delegates thought that much useful monitoring data was not submitted to the I.F.R.B. because it did not reach these standards and that the acceptability of lower standards for certain purposes should be written into the regulation.

The Delegate of U.K. suggested that a rearrangement of the order of the sentences in RR 406 and 407 might clarify the position of stations not meeting the C.C.I.R. standards.

The Chairman asked Sub-Group 6C4 to examine RR 406 and 407 and produce a draft.

5. RR 409 (Proposals Nos. 4654, 4005, 1390, and 1391)

The Delegate of Canada thought this paragraph unnecessary as the I.F.R.B. could request additional information.

Asked what was meant by "questionable results", Mr. Roberts (I.F.R.B.) quoted a report of WWV being 500 c/s off frequency and several "impossible" reports due to receiver image frequencies being measured. He suggested that deletion might be construed as a rejection of the substance of RR 409 and requested that if it were deleted, the minutes should clearly state that the reason was redundancy.

It was agreed that the use of the word "questionable" was questionable and that it should be replaced by "doubtful".

The paragraph was referred to Sub-Group 6C4 for drafting.

6. Other Business

The Chairman reported that M. Marique, Chairman of Sub-Group 6C4 had left Geneva for a few weeks. He asked Mr. Browne of the South African Delegation to accept the Chairmanship of the Sub-Group. Mr. Browne accepted.

C. E. Secker
Rapporteur

A. Heilmann
Chairman

Annex: 1

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A N N E X

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF THE BIELORUSSIAN S.S.R. MADE ON 1 OCTOBER, 1959 IN WORKING GROUP 6 C

I should like to repeat the statement I made at the last meeting of our Working Group to the effect that we regard as premature any examination of the paragraphs of Article 18 relating to the activities of the I.F.R.B. As it happens, Sub-Committee 5A today decided to discuss the necessity and problems of international monitoring as carried on by the I.F.R.B., and it would therefore be advisable, in my opinion, to postpone examination of the remaining paragraphs of article 18 until after a decision has been taken on the matter by Committee 5. Since, however, the Working Group has decided on an immediate preliminary discussion of the remaining paragraphs of Article 18, I should like to make a few comments of a general nature. As the U.S.S.R. delegate who has submitted proposals on these paragraphs is unable to be present at this meeting, and since these proposals have our support, I feel called upon to put forward a few explanatory observations.

We believe that the task of the monitoring service should be to monitor the quality of their own stations' transmissions as well as that of transmissions by the stations of other Administrations, at their request. In our Administrations' experience it has been found that such co-operation between individual Administrations in monitoring transmissions provide the most appropriate method, while any monitoring system within the framework of the I.F.R.B. is unnecessary and unjustified. This is borne out by section 10 of the I.F.R.B. report. Paragraph 10.16.4 openly states that even in those areas where there is sufficient coverage by monitoring stations, the results obtained through monitoring are inadequate. We are convinced that in the future,, too, any monitoring effected by the I.F.R.B. is unlikely to prove particularly useful.

For the above reasons, we propose that paragraph 403, together with certain other paragraphs be deleted from Article 18 of the Radio Regulations.

A. Kashel

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

E

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 384-E
12 October, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7B

SUMMARY RECORD

Eighth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7B

(Radiotelegraph and Radiotelephone Procedures in the Mobile Services)

Thursday, 24 September, 1959

Chairman: Mr. R. M. Billington (United Kingdom)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. Bes (France)

Agenda - Document No. DT 236

1. Summary Record of Fifth Meeting (Document No. 271)

The following typing errors were noted in the Summary Record of the Fifth Meeting (Document No. 271):

Page 2 - First sentence replace "RR 694" by "RR 594"

- Second paragraph, 3rd sentence, replace "2182 Mc/s" by "2182 kc/s"

The Summary Record, with these amendments, was adopted.

2. Report of Working Group on RR 721 (Document No. 265)

RR 721

There being no objection the text contained in Document No. 265 was approved.

3. Report of Working Group on Proposal No. 4115 - RR 576 - Document No. DT 227.

RR 576c

The Delegate of Israel proposed that the text in Document No. DT 227 be amended to read:

"Administrations shall ensure that the operation of any electrical or electronic apparatus installed in the mobile station shall not cause harmful interference to the radio services of those stations."

There being no support for this proposal, it was not adopted and the text proposed in Document No. DT 227 was approved.

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4. Continuation of Examination of Article 33

RR 733 - Proposal No. 1985 (France, French O.P.T.A. Morocco) Page 484R1

The Delegate of France agreed not to press this proposal with the reservation that the question might be raised again at a later stage.

RR 733 - Proposal No. 1986 (United Kingdom) Page 484R1

Proposal No. 1986 was supported by the Delegates of Norway and Italy. The Delegate of France also supported the proposal but pointed out that the French Text could be improved and the Delegate of the Argentine said that the Spanish text would be improved if "auriculeras" were used as the translation of "headphones". There being no objection, Proposal No. 1986 was adopted, noting that the Drafting Group should prepare parallel texts in the three languages.

RR 734 - Proposal No. 4214 (U.S.A.) Page 484R1

RR 736 - Proposal No. 4215 (U.S.A.) Page 484R1

It was agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of these proposals.

RR 737 - Proposals Nos. 1987 (Australia) Page 484.1, 4216 (New Zealand) and 1988 (United Kingdom) Page 485R1

It was agreed to defer consideration of these proposals pending the report of the Working Group which was considering the paragraphs in Article 28 relating to the use of A1 and A2 on 500 kc/s.

RR 738 - Proposal No. 4217 (U.S.A.) Page 485R1

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

RR 738 and 739 - Proposals Nos. 1989 and 1990 (France, French O.P.T.A., Morocco) Pages 485R1 and 485.1

The Delegate of the United Kingdom was unable to support these proposals on the ground that the modofied RR 739 might be construed as giving permission to relinquish the watch required by RR 733. This view was shared by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. who said that RR 738 was extremely useful in that it clarified the intent of RR 733. The Delegate of the United States of America was also unable to support the deletion. In the light of this discussion the Delegate of France said his Delegation did not wish to press Proposals Nos. 1989 and 1990 and they were, accordingly, withdrawn.

RR 739 - Proposal No. 1991 (United Kingdom) Page 485.1

This proposal was supported by the Delegates of Belgium, the Federal German Republic and the Netherlands. The Delegates of South Africa and Indonesia saw no improvement in the proposal and preferred the status quo. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. whilst he did not support the proposal, thought the form of it was better than the existing text. He suggested that the substance of RR 739 should remain but that the wording should be revised by the Drafting Group. The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that in the light of the discussion his Delegation would not press Proposal No. 1991. It was agreed to retain the substance of RR 739 the wording of which should be examined by the Drafting Group.

Section III Heading - Proposal 1992 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 486

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

RR 749 - Proposal No. 1993 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 487R1

The Delegate of France agreed not to press this proposal but reserved the right to raise the question again at a later stage.

RR 750 - Proposal No. 4218 (U.S.A.) Page 487R1

RR 751 - Proposal No. 4219 (U.S.A.) Page 487R1

It was agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of these proposals.

RR 751 - Proposal No. 1994 (France, French O.P.T.A., United Kingdom) Page 487.1

The Delegates of the United States of America and the Argentine said that they preferred the status quo so far as Region 2 was concerned. Similarly the Delegates of India, Indonesia and Japan desired the status quo in Region 3. The Delegate of the Netherlands favoured the retention of the status quo in Region 1. Summarising, the Chairman said that whether or not the paragraph should be deleted or retained would depend on the decisions of Committee 5 in regard to regional plans. He suggested it would be best to retain RR 751 for Regions 2 and 3 and to re-examine its application to Region 1 in the light of the decisions of Committee 5. This was agreed.

New Provisions - Proposals Nos. 1995 - 2000 (Japan) Page 488

These proposals were supported by the Delegates of China, India and Indonesia. The Delegate of Australia said his Delegation had no objection to the proposals. In reply to a question from the Delegate of New Zealand the Delegate of Japan explained that the use of 2,091 kc/s would have no effect on the use of 2,182 kc/s as a radiotelephony calling frequency. There being no objection Proposals Nos. 1995 - 2000 were adopted for Region 3.

RR 752 - Proposals Nos. 2001 (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden) Page 488, 4220 (U.S.A.), 2002 (France, French O.P.T.A., Morocco), 2003 (Poland), 2004 (United Kingdom) Page 489R1, 4221 (U.S.A.) Page 489.1, 2006, 2007 (United Kingdom) Page 490R1

Although the Delegate of France had said his Delegation would be willing to withdraw Proposal No. 2002 in favour of No. 2007, it was agreed to defer these proposals for consideration with others relating to passenger ship telegraphy bands.

752a - Proposal No. 4222 (U.S.A.) Page 489.1

This proposal had been considered by Working Group 5B3 who had recommended it should be included. There being no objection Proposal No. 4222 was adopted.

752b - Proposals Nos. 2005 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 489.1 and 2008 (United Kingdom) Page 490R1

These proposals had also been considered by Working Group 5B3 who provisionally recommended their inclusion subject to consideration of the paragraphs which follow E.A.R.C. 70. There being no objection Proposals Nos. 2005 and 2008 were adopted, also subject to consideration of the paragraphs which follow E.A.R.C. 70.

RR 753 - Proposals Nos. 4223 and 4224 (U.S.A.) Page 490R1

It was agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of these proposals.

RR 753 - 754 - Proposal No. 2009 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 490R1

The deletion of these regulations was opposed by the Delegates of Norway, the Netherlands and the United States of America. After a short discussion the Delegate of France said his Delegation was willing to withdraw Proposal No. 2009. It was however agreed that the need for these paragraphs should be reconsidered when Articles 29 and 33 were completed.

RR 755 - Proposals Nos. 2010 (U.S.A., United Kingdom), 4225 (U.S.A.) and 2011 (United Kingdom) Page 491R1

It was agreed to defer these proposals for consideration with others relating to the passenger ship bands.

RR 756 - Proposal No. 2012 (United Kingdom) Page 491R1

It was agreed that this proposal for alignment with the French text should be noted by the Drafting Group.

RR 756.1 - Proposal No. 2013 (United Kingdom) Page 491R1

This proposal was supported by the Delegates of Norway and Japan. There being no objection, it was adopted.

RR 758 - Proposal No. 2014 (United Kingdom) Page 491.1

It was agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of this proposal for alignment with the French Text.

RR 759 - 760 - Proposals Nos. 4226 and 4227 (U.S.A.) Page 491.1

RR 762 - 763 - Proposals Nos. 4228 and 4229 (U.S.A.) Page 492R1

RR 765 - Proposal No. 4230 (U.S.A.) Page 492R1

RR 766 - Proposals Nos. 4231 (U.S.A.) and 2016 (United Kingdom) Page 492.1

It was agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of these proposals.

RR 765 - Proposal No. 2015 (United Kingdom) Page 492R1

RR 766 - Proposal No. 2017 (United Kingdom) Page 492.1

RR 770 - Proposal No. 2019 (United Kingdom) Page 493R1

It was agreed that these proposals should be deferred until the decisions in regard to Article 20 were known.

RR 770 - Proposal No. 2018 (France, French O.P.T.A., Morocco) Page 493R1

The Delegate of France agreed not to press this proposal, with the reservation that the question might be raised again at a later stage.

RR 771 - Proposal No. 4232 (United States) Page 493R1

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

RR 771 - Proposal No. 2020 (Federal German Republic) Page 493R1

This proposal was supported by the Delegate of France. It was opposed by the Delegate of the United Kingdom who said that an indication of position was, in fact, a short message. The calling channels were already heavily loaded and his Delegation was opposed to any suggestion that would add to this congestion. The proposal was also opposed by the Delegates of the U.S.A. and the Netherlands. After hearing these views the Delegate of the Federal German Republic did not wish to press the proposal; the Delegate of France agreed and, accordingly, Proposal No. 2020 was withdrawn.

RR 771 - Proposal No. 2021 (United Kingdom) Page 493R1

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

RR 772 - Proposal No. 4233 (U.S.A.) Page 494R1

Sub-heading D - Proposal No. 4234 (U.S.A.) Page 494R1

It was agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of these proposals.

RR 774.1 - Proposal No. 2022 (U.S.A., France, French O.P.T.A., Morocco, United Kingdom), Page 494.1

There being no opposition, this proposal was adopted.

RR 775 - Proposals Nos. 4235 (U.S.A.) and 2023 (United Kingdom), Page 494.1

It was agreed to defer these proposals for consideration with others concerning the passenger ship bands.

RR 776 - Proposal No. 4236 (U.S.A.) Page 494.1

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

RR 777 - Proposal No. 4237 (Morocco) Page 495R1

It was agreed to defer this proposal for consideration with others concerning the use of 8364 kc/s.

RR 778-779 - Proposals Nos. 4238 and 4239 (U.S.A.) Page 495R1

It was agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of these proposals.

RR 779 - Proposal No. 2024 (France, French O.P.T.A., Morocco) Page 495R1

RR 780 - Proposals Nos. 4240 (U.S.A.), 2025 (France, French O.P.T.A.), 4241 (Morocco) Page 495.1. 2026 (United Kingdom), 2026 bis (Belgium) Page 495.2

It was agreed to defer these proposals for consideration with others concerning the use of 8364 kc/s.

RR 781 - Proposals Nos. 2027 (United Kingdom) 4242 (U.S.A.), 2028 (United Kingdom) Page 496R1 and 2029 (U.S.S.R.) Page 496.1

It was agreed to defer these proposals for consideration with others concerning the passenger ship bands.

RR 782 - Proposal No. 4243 (U.S.A.), Page 497R1

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

RR 782-783 - Proposals Nos. 2030 (U.S.S.R.) and 4244 (U.S.A.) Page 497R1

It was agreed to defer these proposals for consideration with others concerning the passenger ship bands.

RR 784 - Proposal No. 4245 (U.S.A.) Page 497R1

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

RR 784a - 786 - Proposals Nos. 2031 (United Kingdom) Page 497R1, 4246 (U.S.A.), 2032 (United Kingdom) Page 497.1., 2033, 2034 (U.S.S.R.) and 4247 (U.S.A.) Page 498R1

It was agreed to defer these proposals for consideration with others concerning the passenger ship bands.

RR 787 - Proposals Nos. 2035 (France, French O.P.T.A., Morocco) 2036 (U.S.A., Morocco, Netherlands) Page 498.1

There being no opposition to Proposal No. 2036 it was agreed to delete RR 787.

RR 787 - Proposals Nos. 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040 (United Kingdom), Page 499R1, 2041 (U.S.A., United Kingdom), Page 499.1, 2042 (U.S.S.R.), Page 500R1.

It was agreed to defer these proposals for consideration with others concerning the passenger ship bands.

RR 789 - Proposal No. 4248 (U.S.A.), Page 500R1

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

RR 791 and 791.1 - Proposals Nos. 4249 (U.S.A.) Page 500R1, 2043 (France, French O.P.T.A., Morocco), 2044 (Japan) Page 500.1, 2045 (Netherlands), 2046 (United Kingdom), 2047 (France, French O.P.T.A., Japan, Morocco, United Kingdom) 2048 (Netherlands) Page 501R1.

It was agreed to defer these proposals for consideration with others concerning the passenger ship bands.

RR 792 - Proposal No. 2049 (France, French O.P.T.A.) Page 502

It was agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of this proposal which does not affect the English text.

RR 793 - Proposal No. 2050 (U.S.S.R.), Page 502

It was agreed to defer this proposal for consideration with others concerning the passenger ship bands.

RR 794 - Proposal No. 4250 (U.S.A.) Page 503R1

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

RR 794 and RR 797 - Proposals Nos. 2051 and 2052 (U.S.S.R.) Page 503R1

It was agreed to defer these proposals for consideration with others concerning the passenger ship bands.

RR 800 and 800a - Proposals Nos. 2053 and 2054 (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden) Page 504R1

These proposals were supported by the Delegates of the United Kingdom and the Federal German Republic. There being no opposition they were adopted.

New Section - Proposals Nos. 4251 - 4254 (U.S.A.) Pages 504R1 and 504.1

These proposals were supported by the Delegate of Israel. The Delegate of the United Kingdom said his Delegation was opposed to permitting telegraphy or facsimile transmission on frequencies in the Hague plan. He thought these proposals should apply only in Region 2. This view was supported by the Delegates of France, the Federal German Republic, the Netherlands, South Africa, Australia, India, Indonesia and New Zealand. The Delegates of China and Japan thought they might be able to support application of the proposals to Region 3 but they required time for further consideration. A proposal by the Delegate of Israel that the proposals should apply in Region 1 was not supported. Summarising, the Chairman said it appeared to be the desire of the meeting that the proposals should apply only in Region 2, subject to any comments from the Delegates of China and Japan which they would give at the next meeting. There being no opposition this was agreed.

RR 801 - Proposal No. 2055 (United Kingdom) Page 504.1

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

RR 802 - Proposal No. 4255 (U.S.A.) Page 503R2

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

RR 802 - Proposal No. 2056 (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden) Page 505R2

It was agreed to defer consideration of this proposal until Article 34 was being examined.

RR 803 - Proposals Nos. 2057 (Australia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, French O.P.T.A., Iceland, Morocco, Norway, United Kingdom, Sweden) and 2058 (Japan) Page 505R2

There being no opposition, it was agreed to delete RR 803.

Proposals Concerning the use of 8364 kc/s

Discussion of these proposals commenced with proposal No. 4241 (Morocco) Page 495.1. There was some doubt as to whether or not it was the intention of the proposal that 8364 kc/s should be treated as a distress frequency. The Delegate of Morocco was not present to clarify this point and the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed that further discussion be deferred until the next meeting and that the Delegate of Morocco should be requested to be present. This proposal was agreed.

Proposals concerning the Passenger Ship Bands

The Chairman said that consideration of these proposals was a major task which he felt should be undertaken by a Working Party. Before doing so he thought the proposals should be discussed in a general way and he invited the Delegations that had submitted proposals to comment on them.

The Delegate of the United States said that the proposals of his Delegation to provide for expansion of the wideband channels was, in fact an expansion of the concepts contained in RR 791. In this respect the provisions of Atlantic City were visionary and in recent times the feasability of employing modern techniques in the maritime field had been amply demonstrated. In keeping with the modern trend it was now necessary to make further provision in the Radio Regulations for such wideband systems as facsimile, multiplex telegraphy and data processing. Many of these systems employ composite emissions which could not tolerate casual but destructive interference. It was the intention of the United States proposals to provide protected spectrum space from the existing maritime allocations thus providing for the required improvements without impinging on the allocations of other systems.

The Delegate of the United States supported the proposal that the question should be dealt with by a small Working Group.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said it was necessary to take into account advances in electronic techniques. Nearly all fixed services now employed automatic telegraphy which gave the advantage of either using less channel occupancy for transmissions of the same intelligence or increasing the amount of intelligence that could be transmitted without corresponding increase in channel occupancy. The aeronautical services were experimenting with automatic transmission systems and it would be wrong if the maritime service were condemned to

stand still. This was particularly so because the Radio Regulations required that the most efficient use be made of frequency space and if this were not done the maritime service would be open to criticism from other services. As a result of the war many nations were faced with great re-equipment programmes for their shipping and the wideband channels had originally the dual function of providing space for ship stations that could not meet the required tolerance and thos employing special types of wideband transmission. Generally re-equipment programmes had now been completed and the time had come for further development. However this development required adequate frequency space. Considering the interval between Conferences it was essential that this provision be made now.

The Delegate of the Netherlands said he had little to add to the reasons already given. It was clear there already was a demand for radio teleprinter systems, multiplex etc. and his Administration had embarked on a series of experiments with passenger ships.

The Observer of the C.I.R.M. said his organisation believed the real modern trend was towards the use of radiotelephony. They believed that the present HF radiotelephone allocations were inadequate ; that frequency space could be made available and that it should be used to provide more single sideband radiotelephone channels.

The Delegate of Denmark said that the Scandinavian proposals had been made in the light of the others and really aimed at a compromise. The major difference between this proposal and others was that they had allocated some extra space for radiotelephony. His Delegation foresaw in the future an increasing need for HF radiotelephone channels in many countries. He stressed the need to encourage the use of S.S.B. and so conserve frequency space. The allocation of frequency channels should be conducted with strict regard to frequency economy and with the minimum channel separation necessary as determined by the "intelligence bandwidth" and frequency tolerance.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said the problem was an important one and he suggested the following procedure. Firstly, that there should be further general discussion at the next meeting; secondly that the Chairman should prepare and publish a list of the proposals involved and, thirdly, that, after a general discussion of these proposals at the next meeting, the special Working Group should undertake detailed examination. The Chairman agreed to prepare a list of proposals as suggested and continue discussion at the next meeting.

5. Other business

The Chairman gave advance details of the Agenda for the next meeting.

The Sub-Committee rose at 12.40 p.m.

G. F. WILSON
Rapporteur:

R. M. BILLINGTON
Chairman

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

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Document No. 385-E
12 October, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7B

SUMMARY RECORD

Ninth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7B

(Radiotelegraph and Radiotelephone Procedures in the Mobile Services)

Tuesday, 29 September, 1959

Chairman:- Mr. R. Billington (United Kingdom and Northern Ireland)

Vice-Chairman:- Mr. J. Bès (France)

Agenda: Document No. DT 266 and Addendum 1.

1. & 2. Summary Record of Sixth Meeting (Document No. 287) and approval of texts in Annex thereto.

As Delegates had not had sufficient time to study Document No. 287 it was agreed to postpone discussion of the Summary Record of the Sixth Meeting and its Annex until the next meeting.

3. Approval of Texts contained in Document No. DT 242.

The Delegate of Israel suggested that the text should be amended to read:-

> "..... ship stations should request the coast station to answer on its normal working frequency and administrations may make special arrangements for ships of their own nationality regarding the method of answering coast stations (see No. 632)".

This proposal was supported by the Delegate of Indonesia. However, after some discussion it was agreed that there was some need for clarification and that the text should be revised by the Drafting Group.

3a. Approval of Report of Working Group 7B3 (Document No. DT 258)

The following typing errors were noted:-

For "ANNEX 1" read "ANNEX A" and for "ANNEX 2" read "ANNEX B".

(i) Approval of texts in Annex B.

The texts in Annex B were approved subject to the following amendments:-

§ 10 (1) (a) amend to read "class A1 and A2 emissions"

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§ 11 (1) (b) amend to read "class A3 emission"

§ 13 (1) amend to read "A1 and A2 emissions on all the frequencies....."

§ 13 (2) amend to read "class A3 emission on all the frequencies ....."

§ 13 (3) Drafting Group to examine the possibility of replacing the second "devices" by "facilities" or a similar term and to try to improve on "course of periods of transmission".

It was noted that a paragraph corresponding to § 10 (2) might be required after § 11 (1) when the report of 7B4 was received and also that the Drafting Group should obtain uniformity in the Spanish translation of "class".

(ii) Proposals deferred by Working Group 7B3

Proposals Nos. 4130, 4131 (Page 424.3) and 4137 (Page 424.5)

The Chairman recalled that Proposals Nos. 4130 and 4131 had already been considered and that it had been agreed to prepare a text including 156.8 and 156.3 Mc/s. It was agreed that the first sentence of No.4137 should be examined by Working Group 7B4 and that the second part of this proposal should be deferred until the text mentioned above was available.

RR 588a. Proposal No. 4140 (Page 425 R1)

It was agreed that consideration of this proposal should be deferred until texts had been prepared for the V.H.F. Section.

RR 584a. Proposal No. 4128 (Page 424.2) - second sentence

It was agreed to defer consideration of the second sentence of Proposal No.4128 should be deferred until the proposals for implementing the B.N.R.C. Recommendations (Article 34) were examined.

RR 588b. Proposal No. 1730 (Page 425 R1)

It was noted that this proposal was associated with proposals Nos. 1995 - 2000 which had already been adopted for Region 3. There being no opposition, Proposal No. 1730 was adopted to apply in Region 3 only.

RR 589a. Proposal No. 1734 (Page 426.1)

It was agreed to defer consideration of Proposal No. 1734 until

RR 817, Article 34 was examined.

4. Continuation of Examination of Article 33

a) Use of 8,364 kc/s

RR 779 and 780 - Proposals Nos. 4237 (Morocco), 2024 (France, French O.P.T.A., Morocco) Page 495 R1, 4240 (U.S.A.) 2025 (France, French O.P.T.A) 4241 (Morocco) Page 495.1, 2026 bis (Belgium) Page 495.2.

The Delegate of Morocco said it was the intention of proposals Nos. 4237, and 4241 that 8,364 kc/s should be established as a distress frequency, with a ±2 kc/s guardband. This frequency was a suitable one for distress purposes since on it a survival craft transmitter could obtain a range of 1,000 miles or more using only 5 watts and with a simple antenna. It was the opinion of the Delegation of Morocco that the frequency should be protected; that coast stations should keep watch on it and that ship stations should be requested to bear in mind this use of 8,364 kc/s. The Delegate thought the wording of RR 780 was inadequate and it would be deplorable in view of the use made of survival craft in recent years if 8,364 kc/s were not given the status of a distress frequency.

The Delegate of China supported Proposal No. 4241. He said that experience had shown that it was better to depend on coast stations guarding distress frequencies than ship stations. Neither 500 kc/s nor 2,182 kc/s gave sufficient range in tropical zones and there was a need for an H.F. distress frequency not only for survival craft signals but also for radiotelephony. He thought that 8,364 kc/s should meet the first requirement and that a radiotelephone destress frequency of this order was also required. The views of the Delegation of China were based on actual experience and has in mind not only survival craft but also the needs of fishing vessels, for example, in the Philippines area from whom many distress calls were received.

The Delegate of France opposed the Moroccan proposals. He said it would be very dangerous to increase the number of frequencies with "distress" status. Such frequencies could obly be established with adequate safeguards, imposition of conditions in regard to watch-keeping, guardbands etc. He was supported by the Delegate of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland who said it would be quite impossible to find an adequate guardband for 8,364 kc/s in the narrow 8 Mc/s calling band. This view was also shared by the Delegate of Sweden who pointed out that three calling channels would have to be given up to provide the minimum guardband. The Delegate of the United States of America was also opposed to giving 8,364 kc/s distress status and he pointed out that while the object of Proposal No. 4240 was to reserve frequency for communications relating to search and rescue operations, it did not envisage giving 8,364 kc/s the status of a distress frequency. The Delegate of Australia

also opposed Proposal No. 4241 and he pointed out that 8,364 kc/s was adequately guarded by coast stations "sweeping" the band for calls.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. siad that while he could accept the intention of Proposal No. 4240 in general he was opposed to any modification which would preclude aircraft using 8,364 kc/s as a calling frequency. The provisions of RR 779 were very useful in providing a link with coast stations. The value of this facility had been proved over the years and he could not agree to excluding 8,364 kc/s from 779 or limiting the use of 8,364 kc/s by aircraft to search and rescue purposes.

After a prolonged discussion the Delegate of Portugal suggested that an acceptable compromise would be to retain RR 779 and in Proposal No. 4240 replace "mobile stations" by ship stations. This would have the effect of limiting the use of 8,364 kc/s by ship stations to search and rescue purposes but would not preclude its use as a calling frequency by aircraft. This proposal was supported by the Delegates of the U.K., the U.S.A. and Indonesia. The Delegate of China said that if this proposal was acceptable to the majority he would not object but he wished the views of his Delegation (see above) to be recorded and he hoped that Working Group 7B4 would be able to find a suitable H.F. distress frequency particularly for radiotelephony use. The Delegate of Argentine said that he favoured Proposal 4240 without amendment but he was willing to accept a majority decision. There being no objection the proposal made by the Delegate of Portugal was adopted and it was agreed that the Drafting Group should prepare texts accordingly.

b) Modifications to Passenger Ship Frequency Bands and Consequential Amendments to Radio Regulations.

In opening general discussion of the proposals for modifications to the Passenger Ship Telegraphy Bands the Chairman said that the proposals fall into three categories:-

1) to provide for additional wide-band channels;

2) to provide for additional cargo ship telegraphy channels, and

3) to provide additional S.S.B. radiotelephone channels (Document No.231)

These proposals posed certain fundamental problems, namely:

a) Can the passenger ship telegraphy bands be reduced and, if so, by how much?

b) Can cargo and passenger ships share the same band?

and c) Should there be a change in the separation of the passenger ship telegraphy channels, e.g. from the existing 2.50 kc/s to the same as in the cargo ship band or to some intermediate figure?

Apart from these problems there were proposals in regard to H.F. radiotelephony to be discussed and in addition there was proposal No. 2221 (page 545) concerning the provision of an 8 Mc/s radiotelephone distress frequency and also Document No. 232. All of these items would require consequential amendments to Appendices 10 and to a larger extent to 12. After this summarising of the question the Chairman asked for general comments on the proposals.

The Delegate of the United States of America said that at the last meeting it had been suggested that the problem should be studied by a small Working Group consisting of representatives of those countries that had submitted proposals. He did not think it necessary to have further general discussion but rather that the meeting should proceed to set up this Working Group. This proposal was supported by the Delegates of Australia, the Netherlands and New Zealand. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R said he could agree to the formation of a second Working Group to study carefully these important problems, but he would first like to make a few general comments. He said that the Atlantic City allocations gave to passenger ships a band almost as wide as the cargo ship band, e.g. 40 kc/s at 4 Mc/s compared with 48.5 Mc/s. The passenger ship allocations were rather generous and were not used extensively. On the other hand the cargo ship channels were seriously overloaded and it was for this reason that the U.S.S.R. proposed a 30% increase in the cargo ship allocation. This proposal would improve the situation and relieve some of the congestion in the cargo ship bands. On the other hand it recognised that it was necessary to take into account new techniques, e.g. S.S.B. radiotelephony and the U.S.S.R. would support proposals to use S.S.B. in the H.F. bands. It was necessary to adopt measures which would economise in the use of frequency space. The need for wideband emissions such as facsimile etc. must also be borne in mind. All of these factors would have to be taken into account and his Delegation thought the problems could best be tackled by a small specialist group.

There were no further comments and it was agreed to set up a small Working Group consisting of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Sub-Committee 7B, Delegates of Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, the U.K., the U.S.A., and the U.S.S.R. as well as an Observer of the C.I.R.M. The terms of reference of the Working Group were to consider the proposals listed under Item 4b of the Agenda (Document No.DT 266), as well as the proposals in Document No. 231; to prepare texts for consideration by the Sub-Committee; and to recommend what modifications, if any, should be made in Appendix 10. The group would be known as 7B5.

c) Consideration of Proposal No. 5405 (Document No. 154)

RR 773. Proposal No. 5405 (Belgium, Belgian Congo).

There being no opposition, Proposal No. 5405 was adopted. However, the Delegate of India pointed out that the proposal was not in a suitable form for a regulation. It was agreed that this view would be

noted in preparing a text.

5. Time did not permit discussion of Items 3b and 5 on the Agenda and they were therefore deferred for consideration at the next meeting.

6. Any other business.

(i) The Chairman of Working Group 7B4 said his group had run into difficulty in trying to consider RR 600 and 601 in isolation and he asked that its terms of reference be broadened to include all proposals dealing with survival craft. With the concurrence of the Chairman of Sub-Committee 7C it was agreed that the terms of reference be so widened and that members of Sub-Committee 7C who might be interested should be invited to co-operate in the work of Group 7B4.

(ii) The Chairman gave advance details of the Agenda for the next meeting.

The Sub-Committee rose at 6.40 p.m.

Rapporteur
G.F. Wilson.

R. M. Billington
Chairman.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 386-E
12 October, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7B

SUMMARY RECORD

TENTH MEETING OF SUB-COMMITTEE 7B

(Radiotelegraph and Radiotelephone Procedures in the Mobile Services)

Thursday, 1st October, 1959

Chairman: Mr. R. M. Billington (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. Bes (France)

Agenda: Document No. DT 310

1. Summary Record of Sixth Meeting (Document No. 287)

The Summary Record of the Sixth Meeting (Document No. 287E) was adopted, subject to the following amendments: Page 4, Item 4a, Report of Working Group 7B1, for "Mr. Bes" read "Col. Brandão". Page 4, Item 4a, Report of Working Group 7B2; an amendment to the French text only.

2. Approval of Texts in Annex to Document No. 287

All of the texts annexed to Document no. 287 were approved without amendment.

3. Approval of Texts in Annex to Document No. DT 267

The following typing errors were noted:

727, 3rd line replace "500 Mc/s" by "500 kc/s".

728.1, 3rd line replace "500 Mc/s" by "500 kc/s".

Subject to these amendments the texts in the Annex to Document No. DT 267 were adopted.

4. Comments of the Delegations of China and Japan in regard to Proposals Nos. 4251 to 4254 (Pages 504 R, 504.1)

The Delegate of Japan said that after careful consideration his Delegation could not accept these proposals. This decision had been reached

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in the light of the heavy demand for frequencies in this part of the spectrum by all services, including television broadcasting, in the areas under the control of his Administration.

The Delegate of China supported the application of Proposals Nos. 4251 to 4254 in Region 3. He said that, having studied the proposals carefully the Delegation of China felt that adoption of the proposals would facilitate the development of VHF facsimile and high capacity telegraphy systems without endangering existing arrangements. The Delegate of the Philippines supported this view: although there might be little need at present the proposals were forward-looking and flexible and would provide for future development.

The intention of the proposals was clarified by the Delegate of the United States of America who said that the proposals applied only to maritime mobile frequencies within the specified band; that the use of telegraphy on these frequencies would be on a secondary basis and that it would be subject to the express condition that this use caused no harmful interference to the maritime mobile service.

The Delegate of Australia opposed these proposals for Region 3 because their adoption would introduce a risk of interference with certain land mobile services that were already in existence in Australia.

Summarising, the Chairman said it appeared that only the Delegations of China and the Philippines in Region 3 wished to adopt Proposals Nos. 4251 and 4254. He asked therefore whether a permissive footnote would meet their requirements. This proposal was acceptable to the Delegate of the Philippines. The Delegate of China said that he was willing to accept the decision of the majority in regard to adopting the proposals in Region 3. So far as a footnote was concerned he saw little advantage in only two countries in the region accepting the proposals and he therefore reserved for the present his decision on whether China wished to be included in a footnote.

5. Approval of Text for RR 683 (Item 3, Document No. 236) and RR 684 Proposal No. 1895 (Page 463 R1)

The text for the second sentence of RR 683 as contained in Item 3 of Document 236 was discussed at some length and it was unanimously agreed to delete the words "so called". The Delegate of China contended strongly that "service range" was more appropriate than "service area". He said that "service area" could not take into account the variations in operating ranges occasioned by differing propagational conditions over different paths and by variations in noise level. However, this view was not supported and the amended text in Item 3, Document No. 236, was approved.

R.R. 684 - Proposal No. 1895 (Page 463 R1)

Proposal No. 1895 was supported by the Delegates of Portugal and the Argentina. There being no opposition, it was adopted.

6. Report of Drafting Group on Text for R.R. 236a.

The Drafting Group had been requested by the Sixth Meeting (Document No. 287), Item 2) to try to overcome the difficulty introduced by the use of the phrase "in case of extreme necessity". They proposed the following text:

> "236a However, in circumstances involving the safety of life, or of a ship or aircraft a land station may communicate with fixed stations or land stations of another category."

The proposal of the Drafting Group was supported by the Delegates of Indonesia and the Argentine. The Delegate of Norway thought that RR 236 and 236a as a whole were rather restrictive but he did not wish to oppose the proposal. There being no objection the text, as above, was adopted and the Chairman said it would now be included in the texts for submission to Committee 7.

7. Other Business

(i) The Delegate of the Netherlands referred to the reservation made by his Delegation at the meeting of 17 September when the text for RR 571 as contained in the Annex to Document No. 211 was discussed (Document No. 287, Item 2, Page 3, refers). He said that in consultation with other Delegations a new text for RR 571 had been prepared. If this text were generally acceptable his Delegation would be able to withdraw its reservation. If the meeting agreed to reconsider RR 571 a DT Document containing the proposed text would be prepared. This proposal was supported by the Delegate of the Federal German Republic and, there being no objection, was agreed.

(Note: The proposed text has since been published in Document No. DT 335)

(ii) The Chairman gave advance details of the Agenda for the next meeting.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

Rapporteur:

G. F. Wilson

R. M. Billington,
Chairman

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 387-E
12 October, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7B

SUMMARY RECORD

Eleventh Meeting of Sub-Committee 7B
(Radiotelegraph and Radiotelephone Procedures in the Mobile Services)

Tuesday, 6 October, 1959

Chairman : Mr. R.M. Billington (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. J. Bès (France)

Agenda : Document No. 366 and Addendum 1.

1. Summary Record of Seventh Meeting (Document No. 328)

The following errors were noted :

Page 5, Item 4, RR 726, amend to read "These proposals, which concern the use of A1 emission, were deferred pending the report of Working Group 7B3."

Page 5, Item 4, RR 727, 728, 729, 728.1, proposal No. 1978, replace "Page 428.1R1" by "Page 481.1R1"

Page 6, Item 4, RR 732, 3rd sentence amend to read "the Delegates of the Federal German Republic and the United Kingdom also opposed these proposals".

The Summary Record of the Seventh Meeting (Document No. 328) was adopted with the above amendments.

2. Approval of Text contained in Document No. DT 332.

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

The Delegate of Israel suggested that "communications" in the second and third lines should be replaced by "public correspondence". After a short discussion the Delegate of the United States said that the original intention of Proposal No. 4117 had been to prevent ships in harbour being used as coastal stations. It seemed however that each country had individual needs that could perhaps be better dealt with by domestic legislation. His Delegation was therefore prepared to withdraw Proposal No. 4117. This was agreed.

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3. First Report of Working Group 7B1, Document No. DT 333

Since Working Group 7B1 had now completed its task and had prepared a final report which would shortly be available, the interim report in Document No. DT 333 was adopted without comment.

4. Approval of Texts contained in Working Group Report, Document No. DT 334

RR 732 and 732a - Proposals Nos. 1983, 1984 (Doc. No. 24)

RR 732.

The Delegate of Israel suggested that in the second sentence "During these periods" be replaced by "In this case". There being no support for this proposal it was not adopted. The Delegate of Indonesia pointed out that, until the decisions in regard to Article 20 were known, the reference should be to "the List of Coast and Ship Stations". This was agreed, and, with this amendment the text was approved. It was agreed, however that the Drafting Group should note that in the Spanish text "coastal ship stations" should be amended and some grammatical rearrangement was necessary.

RR 732a

A proposal by the Delegate of Israel that the first two words, "During periods" be deleted was supported by the Delegate of the United States of America. There being no objection, the text was approved with this amendment. It was noted that the Spanish text would require alignment with the French and English, particularly in regard to the translation of "regions" and "areas".

5. Netherlands Proposals in Document No. DT 335

Introducing these proposals, the Delegate of the Netherlands recalled that at the Tenth Meeting it had been agreed that his Delegation would submit proposals for a revision of the text of RR 571 which, if accepted, would remove the reservation made by the Netherlands at the Sixth Meeting (Document No. 287, Item 2, Page 3 refers). The proposals now submitted were the result of reconsideration by his Delegation and an exchange of views with the other interested Delegations. He recapitulated the factors which made it essential to protect the Hague maritime mobile VHF channels and hoped that the proposals in Document No. DT 335 would prove acceptable because, while they gave adequate protection in Region 1, they did not close the door to the use of VHF maritime mobile frequencies by aircraft stations.

The Proposals in Document No. DT 335 were supported by the Delegates of Belgium, the Federal German Republic, France, Italy and the U.K. The Delegate of China said he was sympathetic to the objects of the proposals but he thought that some re-wording of the text was required. The Delegate of the Argentine said that in principle he preferred the text originally put forward in Document No. 103, and in any case his Delegation

thought the terms of the text in Document No. DT 335 should be softened a little. The Delegate of the U.S.A. pointed out that the last sentence of (2 bis) was of general application and should be separated from that paragraph. After this discussion it was agreed that the Delegate of the Netherlands should convene a small Working Group consisting of Delegates of Argentine, China, France, Israel, the U.K. and the U.S.A., whose task would be to prepare a modified text for RR 571.

6. Examination of Article 34

The Chairman said the proposals for Article 34 fell into two categories : those dealing with procedure and those concerning the use of frequencies. He had chosen to deal with the "frequency" proposals first because this would facilitate the work of Committees 4 and 5, since some of the questions with which they were concerned depended on decisions to be taken by Committee 7. He had carefully examined the proposals listed in the Agenda and whereas many of them were almost the same, aiming to incorporate the provisions of the B.N.R.C. and Hague agreements, but six items had emerged on which there were substantial differences. These were :

1) The guard band for 2,182 kc/s.

2) The "protected" band around 2,182 kc/s in which emissions are prohibited during silence periods.

3) A common international ship-shore frequency.

4) A common international intership frequency.

5) Differences between the proposals of countries in Regions 1 and 2 in regard to international VHF maritime mobile frequencies.

6) Whether, or to what extent, the technical characteristics recommended by the C.C.I.R. should be included in the Regulations.

The Chairman thought that if decisions in principle could be reached on these questions, it would then be possible to refer the "frequency" proposals to a Working Group whose task would be to prepare a complete text covering the use of frequencies in the maritime mobile radiotelephone service.

These proposals were supported by the Delegates of Italy, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. There being no objection, it was decided to proceed on this basis.

6.(1) RR 814 - Proposals Nos. 4268 Page 532.2, 4285 (USA) Page 532.3, 2184 (China), 2185 (UK) Page 537, 2298, 2300 (Belgium, France, French O.P.T.A., Italy, Morocco, Netherlands) Page 560.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that as 2,182 kc/s had been agreed as an international distress frequency, it should be protected in the same manner as 500 kc/s and should have a standard guard band in all Regions. As regards the width of this guard band, the United Kingdom proposed ± 6 kc/s, which would take advantage of the technical advances of recent years and in particular the increased frequency stability of crystal controlled transmitters. The U.K. proposals had the added, but completely incidental advantage that they would free sufficient spectrum space to provide the common intership and ship-shore channels recommended by the Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference. Whilst the Delegate of Norway could support the aims of the U.K. proposals he felt the proposed guard band might be too narrow and he thought it would be wise to have the advice of the Technical Committee on this aspect.

The Delegates of China and Israel thought the problem was both operational and technical. It was proper to be discussed by Committee 7B but in their opinion specification of the actual guard band was mainly a question for Committee 6.

The Delegate of the Federal German Republic favoured a guard band of ± 12 kc/s. Frequently heavy interference was experienced in the ship channels which had a separation of only 5 kc/s and he did not think that the addition of only 1 kc/s to this spacing would give adequate protection. Similar views were held by the Delegate of Sweden who pointed out that the volume of traffic to be expected on the new channels proposed by the U.K. could not be assessed and he also thought that account should be taken of the trend to increase power of radiotelephone transmitters.

After a lengthy discussion the Delegate of France said that if ± 12 kc/s could be adopted on a world-wide basis his Delegation would be prepared to withdraw proposal No. 2300 (Page 560). It was the opinion of his Delegation that narrowing the guard band would be of value only if this made it possible to gain supplementary channels; thus if ± 6 kc/s were considered too narrow he could accept ± 12 kc/s both for the guard band and the band that was protected during silence periods. This was acceptable to the other sponsors of Proposal No. 2300, the Delegates of Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands. The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that in the light of the discussion he would not press Proposal No. 2185.

The Delegate of the United States said that, as a compromise ± 10 kc/s would be acceptable to his Delegation and this proposal was supported by the Delegates of the Argentine, Australia and Canada.

In order to assist him in assessing the opinion of the meeting, without actually putting the question to a vote, the Chairman asked for a show of hands in regard to the various proposals that had been made. This indicated that the majority of the Delegations present favoured a guard band of ± 12 kc/s but that there was also substantial support for ± 10 kc/s and a minority in favour of some narrower bandwidth.

After summarising this full discussion the Chairman said that in view of the diversity of opinion he proposed to report back to Committee 7 recommending that Committee 6 be asked for their opinion, based on technical considerations, on what should be the width of the guard band.

This procedure was agreed but the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that his Delegation, having carefully followed the discussions in Sub-Committee 7B, wished to emphasise that the majority of the Delegations represented favoured retention of a guard band of ± 12 kc/s.

The width of the guard band was thoroughly studied and its suitability was confirmed by the Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference, and at the present time the majority of Administrations favour ± 12 kc/s. Moreover, it is of the utmost importance that the distress frequency, 2,182 kc/s, should be fully protected and it would not be justifiable to run the risk of harmful interference in order to gain one or two kilocycles of spectrum space.

The Delegate asked that this statement be included in the Summary Record and in the report to Committee 7.

RR 814 - Proposal No. 4285 (USA) Page 532.3

This proposal to retain the status quo was considered in the course of discussion of the guard band for 2,182 kc/s. The Delegate of the United States of America explained that it was the intention of his Delegation that RR 814 as a general statement should reflect the operational aspect and that the technical aspect should be reflected by the specification of the guard band in the Frequency Table.

However the U.S. Delegation was prepared to put forward the following amended proposal which might be more acceptable in the light of the discussion. "The administrations concerned will ensure, by special and mutual arrangements if necessary, that adequate protection is provided for this frequency from any radio emission. The frequency band set aside for mobile radiotelephone distress and calling shall be ..... /as in the Frequency Table/. The Delegate explained that this text which aligned with RR 240 was intended to provide protection not only against emissions within the guard band, but also against any emission that might cause harmful interference on the distress frequency. Proposal No. 4285 as amended was supported by the Delegates of Argentine and Brazil. It was opposed by the Delegate of Belgium who said he objected to the phrase "by special arrangements if necessary". He felt that the guard band should be imposed on a world-wide basis by international agreement. This view was shared by the Delegate of the United Kingdom who said, however, that the text would

be acceptable if the words "by special or mutual arrangements if necessary" were deleted. The Delegate of the U.S.A. had no objection to this amendment. The Delegate of Portugal thought that the text should align with RR 814, not RR 240, and he preferred the form of Proposal No. 2185. He was supported by the Delegate of France who suggested that Proposal No. 2300 would also be suitable. The Delegate of Italy said he preferred the form of Proposal No. 2300. After discussion it was agreed that it would not be incompatible to join proposals No. 4285, as amended, and No. 2185 and that a text should be prepared on these lines. This text would be considered, with the other proposals after Committee 6 had replied to the question on the width of the guard band to be adopted.

The remainder of the Agenda was deferred for discussion at the next meeting and the Sub-Committee rose at 12.40 p.m.

Rapporteur :

G. F. Wilson

R. M. Billington
Chairman

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Document No. 388-E
13 October 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7C

SUMMARY RECORD

Tenth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7C (Distress & Safety)

Friday, 9 October 1959 at 9:30 a.m.

Reference: Agenda of 8 October 1959 - Document No. DT 431 and Addendum No. 1.

1. Summary Records available

There was no discussion, due to the minutes of the fifth and seventh meetings being issued just before the meeting.

2. Report of Working Group 7C2 (if available)

Not available.

3. Report of Working Group 7C3 (if available)

Not available.

4. Consideration of Drafting Group Reports

Discussion on Documents Nos. DT 84 and DT 314 deferred until 7C2 reports are received.

5. Other business

(1) Document No. 346 submitted by Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Proposal 5531 on RR 864 was adopted after receiving the support of the Delegates of the U.K. and Indonesia, with no opposition.

(2) Document No. DT 409, submitted by the Ad Hoc Group on Proposal 5525, Document No. 321, on RR 865 was adopted with no opposition. During the discussion preceding its adoption, the Delegate of South Africa had questioned the use of the term "land station", instead of "coast station". The Delegate of Ireland made the following statement:

"1. The main reason why Proposal 5525 was put forward is to cover the operations of the coast and aeronautical stations on the west coast of Ireland. Shannon controls aircraft out to 1,000 miles over the North Atlantic.

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"2. Just prior to this meeting an aircraft had to return to Shannon from a distance of 700 miles due to an explosion on one engine, and since coming to Geneva the press has reported a case of an aircraft having returned from the Atlantic at an extremely low altitude due to mechanical trouble.

"3. We have had in recent years two cases where aircraft actually ditched in the Atlantic. In the first case other civil aircraft reported objects in the area close to ships which had been diverted to the scene. These messages received at the aeronautical station had to be relayed to the coast station for retransmission to ships. In such cases even a few minutes delay can have extremely serious consequences. I do not know if members of this committee are aware of the details examined by a Public Inquiry in cases of Aircraft accidents.

" We are extremely conscious of the necessity of having an efficient distress organization geared to cover the onerous responsibilities placed upon us by our geographical position. We carefully examine all cases of Alert & distress to determine if any weakness is evident in our organization and procedures.

"4. We therefore provided the maritime distress frequencies at our aeronautical station and in the second case of ditching we were in an excellent position to co-ordinate communications between aircraft and ships at the scene of distress. Delays in relaying messages between the coast and aeronautical stations were eliminated and co-ordination with the Rescue Co-ordination Centre at Shannon was made more efficient. In fact the overall operation in this case proved extremely efficient. Fortunately, cases of this nature are few and I believe we have had to resort to this type of operation only twice in the last four years or so.

"5. It might be argued that we should notify our aeronautical station as a part time coast station but we are reluctant to do so as we feel we would be committed to obligations which are unrealistic or would be difficult to fulfill. Shannon is a very busy station as indicated by the fact that in the period 0000 - 0900 as many as 650 air ground messages are handled.

"6. I should stress again that this type of operation is brought into service only in exceptional circumstances and in our opinion it would be a poor reflection on this Conference if the Radio Regulations prevented efficient communications during distress, resulting in loss of life."

The Delegate of South Africa agreed to go along with the proposal.

(3) The Chairman, with the consent of the Committee, turned the time of the regular 7C meeting, Monday afternoon, over to Working Group 7C3, in order to expedite the work.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 9:30 a.m.

R.T. Brown
Rapporteur

G. Van A. Graves
Chairman

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COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

Seventeenth Meeting of Committee 4

Friday, 9 October 1959 at 9 a.m.

1. The Agenda, Document No. DT 430 was adopted.

2. The first item was the summary record of the fifteenth meeting, Document No. 279. This was adopted without comment.

3. The second item was the verbal reports of Chairmen of Working Groups. Mr. Stewart, acting Chairman of Committee 4, explained that the Chairman of Working Group 4A could not be present; the Group had made good progress and its first report appeared in a later item of the agenda.

Mr. Sastry, Chairman of Working Group 4B, said that most of the subgroups have completed their task, the exception was 4B2 dealing with difficult problems in the band 70 - 150 kc/s. He expected that 4B would complete its work in about 7 to 10 days.

Mr. Pressler, Chairman of Working Group 4C, reminded the Committee that his Working Group had met for the first time on 28 September; they had had four meetings. Three subgroups had been established, 4C1 under Mr. Burbank of Canada, 4C2 under Mr. Hase of Japan, and 4C3 under Mr. Klein of Switzerland; all had already completed their work. He expected to complete the work of Working Group 4C this month.

Mr. Sowton, Chairman of Working Group 4D reported that progress was now a little better; of 8 working parties only 2 had so far reported. He expected that the work of Working Group 4D would require 6 or 7 meetings more.

Mr. Braga, Chairman of Working Group 4E reported progress at the expected rate; 7 meetings had been held and discussion had now reached 5,925 kc/s. He expected that the work of Working Group 4E would be complete within the time limit.

Mr. Gejer, Chairman of Working Group 4F, said that his Group had completed their task on the previous day; their report was in a later agenda item.

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Mr. Myers, Chairman of Working Group 4G, said there had been no meetings in the past week; his Group was held up pending receipt of material from the Ad Hoc Group on "space communications".

4. The third item on the agenda was the first report of Working Group 4A, Document No. 361. The following amendments to this document were agreed: on page 6, in No. 94 in the second line delete the words "any of"; on page 7 in the sub-title to Article 5, amend "9 kc/s" to "10 kc/s". Article 94a was referred back to Working Group 4A for re-writing after a number of views had been expressed.

With the exception of the foregoing, Document No. 361 was adopted.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo stated that his Administration would make a general reservation with regard to Article 3 to provide for cases where it was impossible to enforce it because countries did not observe it.

The Chairman thanked the Chairman of Working Group 4A for their report.

5. The fourth item of the agenda was the report of Working Group 4F, Document No. 242 revised, with Corrigenda 1 and 2, which was introduced by Mr. Gejer.

After some discussion the Committee adopted the first seven paragraphs of the report, with an amendment which in paragraph 7A replaces the words "(by an appropriate symbol)", with the words "in an appropriate way".

After discussion on ambiguities arising from paragraph 8, the remainder of the report including that paragraph was referred back to Working Group 4F.

6. Under item 6, "any other business" it was agreed not to establish a special or ad hoc group of Committee 4 to deal with frequency requirements for radio-astronomy but that each of the Working Groups would deal with this subject, continuity between groups being maintained through the offer of the Delegate of Netherlands to provide a chairman for the appropriate subgroups.

The meeting was then adjourned.

Rapporteur
A. James Bourne

Signed,
E.J. Stewart

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Document No. 390-E
13 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7

CANADA

The Delegation of Canada proposes the following amendment to Document No. 335, Report from Sub-Committee 7D to Committee 7 :

ARTICLE 6

Additional Radio Regulations

Replace the existing text by :

2088 MOD (6) Radiotelegrams with prepaid reply. The reply voucher issued on board a mobile station gives the right to send a radiotelegram to any destination, but only from the mobile station which issued the voucher, and up to the value of the voucher. When the charge for a radiotelegram paid for by a voucher exceeds the value of the voucher, the excess charge must be paid by the sender using the voucher.

Reasons :

The existing paragraph limits the sender to a radiotelegram up to the value of the reply voucher. The proposed new text deletes the word "only" from the last line and adds a new sentence at the end to give the sender the right to send a radiotelegram with charges in excess of those provided for in the reply voucher. The additional sentence at the end is an adaptation from paragraph No. 496 of the Telegraph Regulations Geneva Revision 1958.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 391-E
13 October, 1959

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COMMITTEE 6

REPORT

OF WORKING GROUP 6A TO COMMITTEE 6

Reference: Document No. DT 305

7a ADD — Telemetering: The use of telecommunication for automatically indicating or recording measurements at a distance from the measuring instrument.

16a ADD
16c — Radiotelemetering: Telemetering by means of radio waves.

69b ADD — Modulation: Process by which one or more characteristics of a wave, called a carrier, are modified in accordance with the characteristics of another wave, called a modulating wave or modulating signal.

69f ADD — Pulse Modulation: Modulation in which the carrier is modulated by pulses which may be modified in amplitude, position or width by a modulating signal.

E.W. Allen

Chairman, Working Group 6A

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13 October 1959

WORKING GROUP 6A

SUMMARY RECORD

Eighth Meeting of Working Group 6A (Definitions)

Thursday, 8 October 1959 at 09.00 hours

Reference: Agenda of 6 October 1959, Document No. DT 400.

1. Summary Record of the Seventh Meeting, Document No. 336

The Summary Record of the Seventh Meeting of Working Group 6A, Document No. 336, was approved subject to the following:

1) Page 2, second line, English text - change "Numner" to "Number".

2) Page 2, Section III - Preamble to the Table - it was agreed not to adopt this Preamble, but to consider a substitute draft text which would be prepared for the next meeting of the Working Group.

3) Page 2, Section III, Heading of Third Column in the Table, French text - include the word for "corresponding".

4) Page 2, Section III, Note 2 - Insert after "Abbreviations;" the words "c/s = cycles per second, Hz = Hertz,".

5) Page 2, Section III, Note 3 - Change "designators" to "designations".

6) Page 3, Spanish text, 18n - Delete "la".

7) Page 3, Spanish text, 18o - Delete "la" in title; second line - change "la" to "una".

8) Page 3, Spanish text, second line of 18p - Change "la" to "una".

9) Page 4, Spanish text, 69p - Change "ruido cosmico radioeléctrico" to "ruido radioeléctrico cosmico".

10) Page 4, Spanish text 69o - Change "ruido atmosferico radioeléctrico" to "ruido radioeléctrico atmosferico".

11) Page 4, para. 5 English text - Delete "E" after "DT 302".

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2. Reports of Chairmen of Sub-Groups

a) Sub-Group 6A1. Document No. DT 303

The definitions set forth in Document No. DT 303 were approved as follows:*)

5 Radio Waves (Hertzien Waves): Electromagnetic waves of frequencies lower than 3,000 Gc/s (3,000,000 Mc/s) propagated in space without artificial guide.

6 Radio: A general term applied to the use of radio waves.

4 Radiocommunication: Telecommunication by means of radio waves.

It was further agreed that the order of appearance of these three definitions in the Radio Regulations should be as above set forth.

The opinion of Sub-Group 6A1, that it was not necessary to include a definition of "Radio Frequency" or "Frequency" in the Radio Regulations as proposed by Colombia in Proposal 4733 bis (Document No. 10), was affirmed by a majority of the Working Group. The delegate of Colombia reserved the right to raise the question at a higher level.

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*) The delegations of Japan and the Federal German Republic, for similar reasons reserved approval of the definition of "radio waves (Hertzien waves)". The delegate of the Federal German Republic noted that the definition of "radiocommunication" is based on the definition of "radio waves (Hertzien waves)" and that if the new definition of "radio waves" is accepted, communications by carrier-frequency-systems on open power lines would no longer be included within the term "radiocommunication". He therefore requested the inclusion of the following statement in this Summary Record:

> "My delegation does not object to including the new definition in the Radio Regulations, provided that the Preamble to the definitions in No. 1 of Article 1 will be retained. We regret, however, to be obliged to reserve our opinion as far as the inclusion of this definition in the Convention is concerned with regard to the possible conflict with the legislation in our country."

b) Sub-Group 6A2, Document No. 294

It was agreed to accept the Sub-Group recommendation that the definition for television be approved as follows:

9 Television: A system of telecommunication for the transmission of transient images of fixed or moving objects.

This definition involves no change in the English text, and an editorial change in the French text.

The definition of telegraphy was discussed at length. A show of hands on the question of whether to keep the definition as it now exists in the Radio Regulations, or to adopt the language suggested by Canada and included in Document No. 294, was inconclusive. It was therefore agreed to amend the language in Document No. 294 to read as follows:

Telegraphy: A system of telecommunication which is concerned with any process providing transmission of any kind of information and its reproduction at a distance in the form of documentary matter such as written, printed, or pictorial matter and to report both definitions to Committee 6 for its decision.

3. Time did not permit the consideration of the remainder of the Working Group's agenda, and the meeting adjourned at 12.40 p.m.

A. Mooney
Rapporteur

E. W. Allen
Chairman, Working Group 6A

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PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

I S R A E L (State of)

PROPOSALS

ARTICLE 5

Number of proposal		
5544	193. 79)	Add

In Israel, the band 100 - 108 Mc/s is allocated for the broadcasting service and the bands 132 - 144 Mc/s and 146 - 174 Mc/s for the fixed and mobile services.

5545	213. 99)	Add

In Israel, the band 585 - 960 Mc/s is allocated for the fixed and broadcasting services.

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WORKING GROUP 6B

SUMMARY RECORD.

Seventh Meeting of Working Group 6B (Technical Characteristics)

Friday, 9 October 1959 at 15.00 hours.

1. Summary Record of the Fifth Meeting, 30th September, 1959

Page 2 Item 4 Delete "abandoned" and replace by "need at present".

Subject to the above amendment Document No. 355 was accepted.

2. Summary Record of the Sixth Meeting, 5th October, 1959 had just been issued and would be considered at the next meeting.

3. Report from Ad Hoc Group Document No. DT 175 (Rev.) Addendum No.2.

The Chairman pointed out that the word "shall" in the newly proposed RR 396A was a mistake and should be replaced by the word "should". In the French text "doit" should be replaced by "devrait", also "materiels" should be substituted for "appareils".

Spanish Text only

Page 2. Add "técnicas" after "características". There was some discussion of the paragraph 396A as amended above and it was decided that no illustrative examples should be included. It was agreed that the first sentence was therefore adequate without the additional sentence giving examples.

The Chairman would prepare a report for Committee 6 on the new Article 16 incorporating RRs. 395 to 400 as agreed by Working Group 6B, indicating that provisional agreement only had been given on two of the regulations pending the outcome of the Group's work on Appendices 3, 4 and 5.

4. Report from Chairman of Sub-Group 6B2 on Appendix 3.

The Chairman of 6B stated that at the last meeting seven delegates expressed a preference for the Column 3A frequency tolerance figures to be retained as the new tolerances in Appendix 3 and two delegates preferred the figures contained in Column 3B to be incorporated

in Column 3A. The Chairman asked for general comments from delegates who had not expressed an opinion previously to do so now in order that he might assess the overall feeling of the Working Group. During the ensuing discussion the Delegates of Argentine, France, India, Mexico, United Arab Republic and Pakistan indicated a preference for retaining 3A figures and Column 3B figures should be deleted, while the Delegates of United States of America, Bielorussia, the Federal German Republic, Sweden, Canada and the United Kingdom supported the inclusion of Column 3B figures in Column 3A.

The Chairman emphasized the benefits arising from using closer tolerances but he had noted the opinions expressed by some Delegations covering the present existence of equipment which had been designed to meet only the Warsaw tolerances. He therefore asked for the opinion of the Working Group on the question of frequency tolerances which should be applied to all new equipment put into service after 1st January 1964. In pointing out that India was the only country which reserved its position on this question at C.C.I.R. Los Angeles, he expressed the hope that it would be possible at least to reach unanimous or practically unanimous agreement to the application of the Los Angeles tolerances to all new equipment installed after 1st January, 1964. The Delegate for Argentine pointed out that new equipment just installed would be limited to four years working life if the tolerances were such as to be worse than that laid down at Los Angeles. Whilst he preferred a longer changeover period he would like time to study his position and would report when the matter was next raised. The Delegate of India was unable to say whether he could accept the Los Angeles figures for new equipment after 1st January 1964 but he wished to contact his Administration before replying.

Subject to the foregoing reservations the Working Group accepted that Los Angeles C.C.I.R. figures relating to frequency tolerances should apply to all new equipment from 1st January, 1964 onwards.

The Chairman then invited discussion on frequency tolerances as they should apply to equipment which was in use now and frequency tolerances which should apply to this equipment after 1st January 1966.

Referring to Page 6 Section 4 of Document No. DT 344 Radio-navigation Stations, the Chairman suggested that a compromise of 100 parts might be entered in Column 3A but the Group was unable to accept this, some delegates preferring to see 50 parts in Column 3A whereas other delegates insisting on the retention of 200 parts in this column.

The Chairman then asked for the following information to be supplied by the delegates to enable him to find out how best to cover the point in the Radio Regulations.

a) The number of countries which cannot meet the 50 parts tolerance quoted in this band, and

b) the number of countries which do not at present operate equipment in the Radionavigation Bands.

It may be better, the Chairman said, to employ a footnote to exempt certain countries from meeting the tolerances if the number of transmitters involved was sufficiently small to justify this course. If, on the other hand, a large number of transmitters in a number of countries were involved and changes by the date quoted could not economically be made, it would seem necessary to have a separate entry of the Column 3A figures.

Page 6 Item 1 Fixed Stations 100 - 470 Mc/s

The Working Group were unable to accept a compromise to reduce the frequency tolerance to less than 100 parts by 1st January 1966. The Delegate of South Africa suggested that a change in the date of implementation may help some delegates to accept these closer tolerance figures. This met with support from the delegates of Argentine and France but no general agreement to this could be obtained. The suggestion was therefore noted by the Chairman for possible later reference in his Report.

Page 5 Fixed Stations Band 29.7 to 100 Mc/s.

Detailed discussion took place during which seven delegates expressed a preference for Column 3A figures to be retained and eleven delegates were in favour of the frequency tolerance figure shown in Column 3B, there were no abstentions.

Page 3 Item 2b Land Stations and Item 4 Radionavigation Stations

Page 4 Item 3(d) Aircraft Stations 1,605 to 4,000 kc/s

Page 4 Item 2(a) Coast Stations (power above 500w and below 5kW).

The points of difference between the tolerances quoted in columns 3A and 3B of the above items were discussed in great detail but it was not possible to arrive at any compromise in any of these cases.

The Chairman then summarized the views expressed by delegates relating to Document No. DT 344. Apart from the provisional reservations made by India and Argentine it was the opinion of the Group that the C.C.I.R. Los Angeles frequency tolerance figures should apply to all new equipment after 1st January 1964. The Group however, were divided on whether or not these figures should apply to existing equipment after the 1st January 1966.

It may be necessary to present the two points of view expressed on this subject to Committee 6 for resolution, or it may be that a change in the date of implementation would resolve the difference of opinion. He would endeavour to produce a green document for the ninth meeting of the Working Group which would take note of the various suggestions made, as well as the differences of views expressed and, if possible, would form the basis of an agreed Report to Committee 6.

The meeting was then adjourned.

Rapporteur :
A.E.Parker

J.K.S. Jowett
Chairman

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14 October, 1959

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WORKING GROUP 4E

SUMMARY RECORD

Working Group 4E

Fourth meeting, 25 September, 1959

Agenda: Document No. DT 226

After the Agenda had been adopted, the Chairman asked the Group to study the reports of the first and second meetings (Documents No. 293 and 292 respectively), which were approved without comment.

He then announced that the Head of the French Delegation had agreed to accept the chairmanship of Sub-Group 4E2 and that Mr. Myers, of the United States, would be responsible for Sub-Group 4E1.

After explaining the terms of reference of the two sub-groups and the situation in the 1,300-1,700 Mc/s band, as far as the discussions were concerned, on a proposal by the Delegate of France, supported by the United States, the documents regarding that band would be passed to Sub-Group 4E2, including the proposals by South Africa (5173) and Austria regarding the auxiliary meteorological service (1,600-1,700 Mc/s band).

300 Mc/
1,700-2,300 Mc/s band

The Chairman commented on the proposals in Addendum No. 3 and asked the Group to study them. The following took part in the discussion: the Delegations of Australia, United States, France, Federal German Republic, Canada, Switzerland, Greece, Italy, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the U.S.S.R., the Netherlands, China, Portugal, Finland, Belgium, Austria and Japan, and the representative of the International Astronomical Union (I.A.U.).

There was general agreement:

a) on the maintenance of the status quo in the fixed and mobile services on a world-wide basis;

b) on the priority of the fixed service in Region 1, with reservations by certain countries;

c) on the exclusion of the aeronautical mobile service;

d) that tropospheric scatter circuits should not be authorized in Region 1;

e) the analysis of the requirements for space communications was subject to the report by the special group set up by the Plenary Assembly.

A lengthy discussion then took place on the possibilities of assigning the frequency 2,296 ± 4 Mc/s, for radio astronomical purposes, in accordance with the United Kingdom proposal (Document No. 183), which was supported by the Netherlands and Belgium. Since other countries insisted on the need to adopt the C.C.I.R. Recommendations, it was agreed to set up an Ad Hoc Group to study the question when the time came to discuss the 2,500 Mc/s band.

In the circumstances, the Chairman proposed the following distribution, which was accepted by the Group:

1,700 - 2,300 Mc/s	FIXED
Worldwide	MOBILE, excluding aeronautical mobile.

Footnote 105 b) (Australia)

Footnote 105 b) (Austria); adding: "...with the exception of Switzerland, where the fixed and mobile services shall have equal rights";

Footnote 219 RR, possibly; (subject to the decisions on the previous band regarding the auxiliary meteorological service).

Footnote by the U.S.S.R.: "In the U.S.S.R. the 1,700-2,000 Mc/s band will be used for the fixed and mobile services, and the 2,000-2,300 Mc/s band for the fixed service";

Comment: The final notes on the band will be subject to the result of the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on space communication;

Comment: The requirements of radio-astronomy in this band will have to be dealt with by a special Sub-Group of 4E, to be set up when the 2,500 Mc/s band is being studied.

The meeting rose at 12.25 p.m.

Walter García Ríos
Rapporteur

G. C. Braga
Chairman

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WORKING GROUP 4E

SUMMARY RECORD

Working Group 4E

Fifth Meeting, 29 September, 1959

Agenda: Document No. DT 226

After the Agenda had been adopted, the Chairman explained that as it had not been possible to distribute the Summary Record of the third meeting, it would be considered at the following meeting.

After commenting on the decisions of the preceding meeting, the Chairman proposed that a sub-group 4E3 should be set up to study the 1,700 - 2,700 Mc/s band and to draft the relevant footnotes. Its composition would be dealt with at a later stage, after the proposals had been discussed up to the highest frequency mentioned.

2,300 - 2,450 Mc/s band

The Chairman commented on the proposals in Addendum 4 to Document 123 dealing with the requirements for industrial, scientific and medical purposes (I.C.M.) and then with general-purpose requirements. The delegates of the following countries took part in the discussion: China, Italy, Switzerland, Soviet Union, Federal German Republic, United States, Australia and the Netherlands.

Divergent views were expressed and no general agreement could be reached as to what should be the central frequency (or band) for I.C.M. For these reasons and on the basis of the general discussion, the Chairman proposed the following tentative allocation:

2,300 - 2,450 Mc/s	Amateurs
World-wide	Mobile
	Fixed
	Radio positioning

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Note 106 b) by the United Kingdom;
106 c): "In the U.S.S.R. the 2,300 - 2,450 Mc/s band is allocated to the fixed and mobile services."

The above arrangement was discussed. The Soviet Union, supported by Bulgaria and Albania felt that the radio positioning service should not be discussed on a world-wide basis. The countries accepting it should do so on a

non-interference basis. The delegations of the United States, the United Kingdom and Argentina hoped that agreement would be reached in the sub-group. The Chairman declared the discussion at an end and referred the question to Sub-Working Group 4E3.

2,450 - 2,700 Mc/s band

After commenting on the proposals in Addendum 5, the Chairman opened the discussion. The delegate of the Netherlands referred to proposal 4616 on radioastronomy and recalled that a special group should be set up to study its requirements. After statements by the delegates of the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and the United States, an ad-hoc group was set up with the following terms of reference: to incorporate the radioastronomy service in the Table, either in the band under discussion or in the 1,700 - 2,700 Mc/s band. The following countries would take part in the work of the group: United Kingdom, Netherlands, Soviet Union, United States, Italy and France, with Mr. Van der Willigen of the Dutch Delegation serving as Chairman. Australia, supported by New Zealand, stated that the countries of Region 3 agreed to the allocation of 2,296 - 4 Mc/s to the radioastronomy service; the ad-hoc group should be informed accordingly. The Chairman then proposed the following assignment as a basis for discussion:

2,450 - 2,700 Mc/s World-wide	Fixed Mobile Radio positioning on a regional footing.

A discussion ensued with the delegates of the following countries taking part: United States, Japan, India, China, New Zealand, Pakistan, Argentina, Brazil, United Kingdom, Australia, France, Italy, Federal German Republic, Switzerland and the Union of South Africa. Taking the opinions expressed as a basis, the Delegate of the United States suggested the following allocation:

Region 1	2,450 - 2,550 Mc/s	Fixed, Mobile and Radio-positioning
	2,550 - 2,700 "	Fixed, Mobile
	United Kingdom Note	107 c) 107 d)
Region 2	2,450 - 2,500 Mc/s	Fixed, Mobile and Radio-positioning
	2,500 - 2,700 "	Fixed, Mobile
Region 3	2,450 - 2,500 "	Fixed, Mobile and Radio-positioning
	2,500 - 2,700 "	Fixed and Mobile.

Note: In Japan, fixed and mobile services have priority.

The Delegate of Argentina pointed out that if 2,500 Mc/s were accepted instead of 2,550 Mc/s, there would be world-wide agreement, except for the footnotes. With this in view, it was decided to refer the question to Sub-Working Group 4E3 after speeches by the Delegates of France, the Federal German Republic, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union, who stated that they could not take part in the Sub-Working Group because they were opposed to the inclusion of radio-positioning. In the Soviet Union fixed and mobile services had priority and radio-positioning in Region I should not cause interference to those services. The Chairman closed the discussion and proceded to the formation of Sub-Working Group 4E3, which was composed of the following delegations: Argentina, Italy, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa, Australia, Switzerland, France, New Zealand, China, Pakistan, India, the Federal German Republic, Brazil and Japan. Mr. Eric Anderson of Australia was appointed chairman.

2,700 - 2,900 Mc/s band

After speeches by the Delegates of France, the Union of South Africa, the Soviet Union and Argentina, it was decided to discuss the band at the following meeting.

The meeting rose at 6.20 p.m.

Walter García Rios
Rapporteur

G. C. Braga
Chairman

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Document No. 397-E
14 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

SECOND REPORT

Ad Hoc Group

Frequency Allocations for Space Research

1. The First Report of the Group (Document No. 369) stated that "consideration of further recommendations to Committee 4, regarding the parts of the spectrum above 500 Mc/s where frequency allocations should be considered for space research, will be the subject of a later report".

2. The Group has examined the possibility of making such recommendations and while it is not in a position, at this time, to make recommendations for all parts of the spectrum above 500 Mc/s under consideration, nevertheless it was considered that Committee 4 should be informed of the measure of agreement which has been reached by the U.S.A., French and United Kingdom delegations, and this is indicated in Annex 1.

3. The views of the Czechoslovakian and U.S.S.R. delegations concerning frequency allocations for space research above 200 Mc/s are contained in the Annex to the First Report of the Group (Document No. 369).

4. It will be noted in the attached Annex that certain members of the Group still have under consideration possible recommendations concerning frequency allocations, and of bandwidth, in three parts of the spectrum, viz.:

between 1,700 Mc/s and 2,300 Mc/s;

between 4,900 Mc/s and 5,300 Mc/s;

between 8,000 Mc/s and 9,000 Mc/s.

These will be the subject of a later report.

Charles J. Acton
Chairman

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Annex : 1

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ANNEX

SECOND REPORT

Ad Hoc Group on Frequency Allocations for Space Research

Recommended Order of Frequency Allocation and of Bandwidth		Views of: United States of America	France	United Kingdom	Purpose of Allocation	Remarks
Top of Hydrogen-line band (1,400 Mc/s - 1,427 Mc/s)	Bandwidth of about 1 Mc/s	See remarks	Agree	Agree	Telemetry and tracking	U.S.A. could not accept at this time and believes that it is not feasible for space research and astronomical research to share any part of this band
Between 1,700 Mc/s and 2,300 Mc/s	Three 25 Mc/s bands	Still under consideration in Ad Hoc Group				
Between 4,900 Mc/s and 5,300 Mc/s	Bandwidth of about 5 Mc/s					
Between 8,000 Mc/s and 9,000 Mc/s	Bandwidth of 100 Mc/s					
Between 15,000 Mc/s and 16,000 Mc/s	Bandwidth of 100 Mc/s	Agree	Agree	Agree	Space relay research and meteorological research	
Between 30,000 Mc/s and 32,000 Mc/s	Bandwidth of 300 Mc/s	Agree	Agree	Agree	Space relay research and meteorological research	

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Document No. 398-E
14 October, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7A

SUMMARY RECORD

Thirteenth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7A
(General Operating Conditions)

Saturday, 3 October, 1959, at 9 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. P. Bouchier (Belgium)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. M. Flores Cantero (Mexico)

1. Mr. Martín Flores Cantero (Mexico), Vice-Chairman, took the Chairman's gavel in the latter's absence. He introduced Document No. 309 (Summary Record of the Ninth Meeting) which was adopted.

2. The Chairman submitted Document No. 310 (Summary Record of the Tenth Meeting) which was adopted too. The Delegate of Argentina asked why his comments on the Summary Record of the Seventh Meeting did not appear in Document No. 310, whereupon the Reporter assured him that they would be included in the Summary Record of the Twelfth Meeting (Document No. 340). The Delegate of Spain would submit, in writing, a number of drafting amendments. The Delegate of Norway pointed out that on page 3, tenth line, "1515" should read "1615", and that there was an evident mistake in paragraph 12 on that same page.

3. Document No. 309. The wording given for No. 507 (2) would require slight amendment in English, in accordance with the comments made by the representative of the International Chamber of Shipping, and by the Delegates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States, the Netherlands, and Indonesia. No. 512(2) was adopted in its new wording. Annex to Document No. 310. The Portuguese Delegation observed that according to the text proposed, if a ship were purchased in a country other than the country of registration, lengthy negotiations would be necessary to get the certificate in question. Besides which, the new wording of 492 b) ran counter to No. 488, which required amendment. Lastly, the period during which the certificate was valid should be limited. The Delegation of Australia said the text should be amended so that the country, in whose waters the ship was could provide the certificate; the first version had provided for some such limitation. The Delegation of the Union of South Africa suggested that the word "forclude" could advantageously be replaced in the English version. The Chinese Delegation wanted the certificate limited to the maiden voyage. The Portuguese Delegation suggested that a small number of delegates meet during the tea-break

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to draft a clearer text. The Delegation of Argentina seconded. The Delegation of Pakistan observed that if the certificate could be delivered by the country in whose waters the ship was, a third country was introduced into the procedure; the first Administration might well object to the sale of a ship registered in its country. In the end it was decided that a small group of delegates should try to produce a new version during the tea-break.

4. The new version of No. 1012(3) appearing in the Annex to Document No. 310 was adopted.

5. The new version proposed for No. 1010, paragraph 2(1) gave rise to a long discussion, in which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, Pakistan, the United States, China, India, Indonesia, Portugal, Canada and Argentina all had something to say. In the end the Japanese Delegation, having supported a suggestion by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, i.e. that No. 1010 should remain unchanged, and having asked that No. 1011 should be left unchanged also (whereas the Australian Delegation asked that it be amended in view of Israeli Document No. 220), the French Delegation seconded the proposal to leave Nos. 1010 and 1011 unchanged. The Delegation of Pakistan, too, wanted No. 1010 left unchanged, with just a slight drafting change like that introduced in other articles (addition of the words "manual" and "aural"). The Chairman called for a vote : by 27 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, it was decided not to alter No. 1010.

6. After the vote, the Chinese Delegation explained why it had abstained. None of the exigencies provided for in the new version of 1010 appeared in 1011, and it proposed that no decision be taken until the Delegation of Israel could attend. The Portuguese Delegation observed that previously the new version had been adopted by a majority. But the Chairman felt that the majority view had just been most vigorously expressed. Elements of the new, rejected text, might conceivably be embodied in other articles.

7. There was a break, after which the group of delegates who had produced a new text for No. 492 b) handed it to the reporter for publication and consideration at the following meeting.

8. Proposals relating to No. 544 of the RR. The United States Delegation suggested that discussion of No. 548 of the RR should come before examination of its Proposal No. 4084. The delegates of China and Australia supported the deletion of the word "professional" in No. 544, as suggested in Proposal No. 4084. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia wanted the word "professional" simply to be left out, so that the text would read "who

have given proof of the knowledge". This idea was supported by the French and Italian Delegations. The United States Delegate pointed out that, while that might be quite feasible in French, it was difficult to do in English. The Argentine Delegate agreed with the United States' point of view. The Chairman took note of the Sub-Committee's wish to delete the word "professional" in No. 544 of the RR, allowing for subsequent reconsideration of the United States' Proposal No. 4084. The Netherlands Delegation withdrew its Proposal No. 1619, in view of its withdrawal of Proposal No. 1560.

9. Proposal No. 1620 by France and French Overseas Territory. The Delegate of China felt that discussion should be postponed until after Working Group 7B2 had reported on its work.

10. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Delegation withdrew its Proposal No. 547 of the RR, as a result of the decision taken on its Proposal No. 1618.

11. United States Proposal No. 4085. The Argentine Delegation supported the principle but preferred that Working-Group 7A2 should first make known the results of its deliberations. The Delegation of Ireland was also in favour of the proposal. The United Kingdom Delegation recalled that the title of the certificate was under discussion in Working Group 7A2, which had Proposals Nos. 4071 and 4073 before it, and whose final decisions would also determine whether what was said about the radiotelegraphist was acceptable or not. The French Delegation's reason for submitting Proposal No. 1622 to delete No. 548 of the RR was that the programme laid down for the restricted certificate was very slight and called for no great ability on the part of candidates. The Chairman pointed out that discussion on the restricted certificate would be resumed when the texts annexed to Document No. 328 came up for consideration. The United States Delegation made the following statement on the deletion of No. 548 of the RR :

"The United States must oppose the deletion of paragraph 548 from these Regulations. The provisions of this paragraph were put in these Radio Regulations at the Atlantic City Conference as a consequence of the increased use being made of radiotelephone for ship and aircraft communications. It permits the Administration in certain circumstances to determine for itself the qualifications necessary for a restricted radiotelephone certificate. Since the Atlantic City Conference, the United States has qualified more than one million radiotelephone operators without

personal examination in accordance with this paragraph. In general, these operators are not professional radio operators. By that we mean that the use of radio by these operators is incidental to their primary function or employment aboard the ship or aircraft. The primary functions of these persons are shipmasters, boat captains, aircraft pilots, navigators, fishermen or private yachtsmen. In the United States, radiotelephone operators qualified under the provisions of paragraph 548 operate radiotelephone equipment aboard tugboats operating in our harbors, fishing boats operating along our seacoasts, towboats on our Mississippi, Ohio and inland river system and tens of thousands of small noncommercial pleasure craft and yachts.

" According to our Proposal 4071 addressed to paragraph 513 (page 385 Rev.1), the equipment must not be capable of manual adjustment, but limited to simple switching so that there can be no improper technical operation. In the United States, the operator qualified in accordance with this paragraph must swear under oath that he is familiar with the Rules and Regulations governing these services, the operating procedures and that he can speak and understand English.

" All radiotelephone operators qualified under the provisions of this paragraph are held fully responsible and accountable for the proper operation of their radiotelephone stations. In this regard, the United States issues notices of irregularity of operation to such operators or notices of infraction of regulations and has, on occasion, suspended or revoked such licenses when necessary.

" Where a radiotelephone installation is required to be installed aboard a vessel for purposes of safety pursuant to international agreement, the United States does not qualify the radiotelephone operator under the provisions of this paragraph. We require a personal examination and proof of knowledge.

" In summary, we have had very little difficulty and considerable experience with the provisions of this paragraph so far as it permits Administrations to decide for themselves the requirements for obtaining restricted radiotelephone certificates, and we therefore oppose its deletion."

12. The Delegation of the Netherlands recalled that the reasons for its Proposal No. 1623 to delete No. 548 of the RR were given in the Yellow Book. The Delegation of China was in favour of Proposal No. 1622 submitted by France, French Overseas Territories and Morocco and the

Dutch Proposal No. 1623, but felt also that some of the ideas in the United States' proposal might be usefully written in. The Chairman ruled that the question should be left pending until Working Group 7A2 had made known the results of its work.

13. The Chairman read out the Agenda for the next meeting.

14. The meeting rose at 12.15 p.m.

Rapporteur :
R. Monnat

Vice.Chairman
Martín Flores Cantero

Annex : 1

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A N N E X

NEW VERSIONS PROPOSED FOR THE RADIO REGULATIONS

CHAPTER XI

ARTICLE 24

507 (2) To facilitate verification of certificates, these may carry, if necessary, in addition to the text in the national language, a translation of this text in an I.T.U. working language.
(Modification only in the english Text)

CHAPTER XVI

ARTICLE 43

1010 § 2 (1) In experimental stations any person operating radiotelegraph apparatus, either on his own account or for another, must have proved his ability to transmit by hand and to receive by ear, texts in Morse code signals.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 399-E
14 October, 1959

E

SUB-COMMITTEE 7A

SUMMARY RECORD

Fifteenth meeting - Sub-Committee 7A (General operating conditions)

Wednesday, 7 October, 1959 - 9 a.m.

Chairman: P.Bouchier (Belgium) absent
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Martin Flores Cantero (Mexico)

1. In the absence of Mr. P. Bouchier, Mr. M.F. Cantero, Vice-Chairman, took the chair.

2. The Agenda (Document No. DT 386) was adopted.

3. The Chairman submitted Document No. DT 379 (Rev.) concerning Nos. 492 bis and 488 of the RR to the Sub-Committee. Replying to the Delegate of Spain, the Delegate of Portugal pointed out that the original text of Document No. DT 379 (Rev.) was in English and that it was a question of accepting it in principle; any slight drafting amendments could be made by the rapporteurs for the French and Spanish versions. The Delegate of Argentina supported Document No. 379 (Rev.). The Delegate of Denmark suggested that "Company" should be replaced by "administration", but the amendment was rejected after the Delegate of Portugal had offered certain explanations. Document No. 379 (Rev.) was approved by the Sub-Committee.

4. The Delegate of the United States recalled that the study of the proposals concerning Nos. 512, 513 and 514 of the RR had been postponed until the results of Working Group 7A2 were known, and suggested that the study of the various numbers in the RR should be referred to Working Group 7A2 so that they could be adapted to the results obtained. The Chairman suggested that the Sub-Committee should start by studying the proposals concerning No. 549 of the RR. The Delegate of the United States recalled that No. 548 of the RR had not yet been thoroughly studied, but that the time had not yet come to discuss that matter. The Chairman considered that Proposals 4085 (United States), 1622 (France, French Overseas Territories and Morocco), 1623 (the Netherlands) and 1624 (United Kingdom) should be referred to Working Group 7A2.

5. The Sub-Committee then started its study of the proposals regarding No. 550 of the RR. Proposal 4087 (United States) was left in abeyance pending the report by Working Group 7A2. Proposal 1631 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) was supported by Switzerland, and the drafting amendment therein was approved.

6. The Sub-Committee then studied the proposals concerning No. 551 of the RR. Proposal 4088 (United States) was referred to the drafting committee. Proposal 4669 (Pakistan) was withdrawn after a statement by

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the United Kingdom, supported by Sweden, Indonesia, France, Australia, and the United States. Proposal 1633 (Australia), supported by the Philippines, the Federal German Republic, the Netherlands and the Belgian Congo, was withdrawn after it had been opposed by the United Kingdom, supported by Canada, New Zealand, Argentina, the United States, Japan, Belgium and Iceland.

7. Proposals 1632, 1632 b) and 1632 c) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) were left in abeyance pending the findings of the Working Group dealing with the question of ship categories.

8. Proposal 4089 (United States) was referred to the drafting committee.

9. Proposal 1634 (Australia) was withdrawn as a result of Proposal 1633 having been withdrawn. The withdrawal of these two proposals was regretted by the Delegate of Italy, who said that in his country the operator of a ship station would never be allowed to take over the duties of chief of a ship station without having had experience. Proposal 4090 (United States) was referred to the drafting committee.

10. The Sub-Committee then studied the proposals concerning No. 554 of the RR. Proposal 4091 (United States) was referred to the drafting group. Proposal 4670 (Pakistan) was withdrawn following the withdrawal of Proposal 4669. The Delegate of the United States supported Proposals Nos. 1635 and 1635 b) (United Kingdom). The Delegate of Australia was willing to withdraw his country's Proposal 1636 and to support Proposal 4671 (Czechoslovakia). The Delegate of the United States pointed out that Proposals 1635 and 1635 b) could not be discussed until the findings of Working Group 7A3 concerning ship categories were known. Indonesia supported this opinion. A discussion then took place as to whether the amendment in Proposal 4093 (United States), supported by Indonesia would be appropriate in No. 555 of the RR. After statements by the Belgian Congo, the United Kingdom, France, the United Arab Republic, the Union of South Africa, Argentina, Belgium, Ireland, the Netherlands and Australia, it was decided not to add the amendment in Proposal 4093 (United States) to No. 555 of the RR, and to ask the trilingual group to amend No. 551 of the RR accordingly. The United States Delegate withdrew his country's Proposal 4093. The Chairman decided that No. 555 of the RR should not be studied until Working Group 7A3 had finished its work.

11. Since the Delegate of Czechoslovakia was absent, the study of Proposal 4671, supported by Argentina, Australia and Italy, was postponed to a later meeting.

12. The Delegate of Italy asked for the following statement to be included in the summary record of the meeting: The Italian Administration considered that decisions concerning questions of principle and amending the provisions of the Radio Regulations should be taken in meetings of the Sub-Committee. With regard to ship categories, it

wished to draw particular attention to the fact that it was formally opposed to any increase in the number of categories.

13. The Delegate of Israel supported the statement by Italy.

14. The Delegate of the United States recalled that the question of ship categories had been discussed at length in a meeting of the sub-Committee, and stated that Working Group 7A3 would take note of the comments by Italy and Israel. The Delegate of Canada recalled that the decision to form a Working Group had been taken as the result of a vote.

15. The Chairman read out the Agenda for the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 12.30 p.m.

Rapporteur
R. Monnat

Vice-Chairman
Martín Flores Cantero

Annex : 1

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A N N E X

CHAPTER X

ARTICLE 22

Licenses

492 bis In cases of new registration of a ship or aircraft in circumstances where delay is likely to occur in the issue of a license by the country in which it will be registered, the administration of the country from which the mobile station wishes to make its voyage or flight may, at the request of the operating company, issue certification to the effect that the station complies with existing Regulations. This document, drawn up in a form determined by the issuing Administration, must give the particulars mentioned in No. 492 and will be valid only for the voyage or flight to the country in which the registration of the ship or aircraft will be effected or for a period of three months, whichever is the lesser.

The Administration issuing the certification must inform the Administration responsible for issuing the license of the action taken.

The holder of the document must comply with the existing Regulations applicable to license-holders.

488: At the end of this number add:
"except in circumstances mentioned in No. 492 bis".

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 400-E
2 December, 1959

LIST OF THE DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE CONFERENCE

Nos. 351 to 400

No. of Document	Origin	Destination	Title
351	Committee 7	Committee 7	Summary record, 7th meeting, 2 October, 1959, at 3 p.m.
352	Working Group 6C	Working Group 6C	Summary record, 10th meeting, 29 September, 1959, at 3 p.m.
353	Sub-Committee 7C	Sub-Committee 7C	Summary record, 8th meeting, 2 October, 1959, at 3 p.m.
354	Portuguese Oversea Territories and Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi	Committee 4	Proposal No. 5533 - Art. 5
355	Working Group 6B	Working Group 6B	Summary record, 5th meeting, 30 September, 1959, at 9 a.m.
356	Sub-Committee 7B	Committee 7	Report of Sub-Committee 7B on proposals relating to the guard-band for 2 182 kc/s (RR 814)
357	Sub-Working Group 4B4	Working Group 4B	Report by Sub-Working Group 4B4
358	Committee 6	Committee 6	Summary record, 4th meeting, 24 September, 1959, at 3 p.m.
359	China	Committee 4	Proposals Nos. 5535 to 5540 - Art. 5
360	Belgium	Committee 4	Proposal No. 5534 - Art. 5
361	Working Group 4A	Committee 4	First report by Working Group 4A
361 CORR. No. 1	"	"	"
361 CORR. No. 2	"	"	"
361 CORR. No. 3	"	"	"

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No. of Document	Origin	Destination	Title
362	Working Group 6C	Working Group 6C	Summary record, 12th meeting, 6 October, 1959, at 9 a.m.
363	Federal German Republic	Committee 7	Proposal No. 5541 - Art. 22
364	Switzerland	Plenary Meeting	Letter to the Chairman of the Conference
365	Working Group 6B	Working Group 6B	Summary record, 6th meeting, 5 October, 1959, at 3 p.m.
366	Spain	Committee 4	Proposal No. 5542 - Art. 5
367	Secretariat		Schedule of meetings from 12 to 17 October
368	Working Group 4C	Working Group 4C	Summary record, 3rd meeting, 5 October, 1959, at 9 a.m.
369	Ad Hoc Group	Committee 4	First report of Ad Hoc Group - Frequency allocations for space research
370	Working Group 4C	Working Group 4C	Summary record, 4th meeting, 7 October, 1959, at 9 a.m.
371	Sub-Committee 7D	Sub-Committee 7D	Summary record, 6th meeting, 29 September, 1959, at 9 a.m.
372	Sub-Committee 7D	Sub-Committee 7D	Summary record, 7th meeting, 1 October, 1959, at 3 p.m.
373	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Minutes, 5th plenary meeting, 8 October, 1959, at 6.30 p.m.
374	Working Group 4B	Committee 4	First report of Working Group 4B to Committee 4
374 CORR. No. 1	"	"	"
374 CORR. No. 2	"	"	"
375	Committee 3	Committee 3	Summary record, 2nd meeting, 25 September, 1959, at 3 p.m.
376	Committee 3	Committee 3	Summary record, 3rd meeting, 5 October, 1959, at 5 p.m.
377	Sub-Committee 7A	Sub-Committee 7A	Summary record, 14th meeting, 5 October, 1959, at 9 a.m.

No. of Document	Origin	Destination	Title
378	Switzerland	Committee 7	Amendment to the Article 5 of the Additional Regulation
379	Working Group 3B	Committee 3	Second report of Working Group 3B
380	Sweden	Committee 7	Proposal relating to the text of the Proposal No. 4458 - Art. 37, Section VII
381	Sub-Committee 7C	Sub-Committee 7C	Summary record, 9th meeting, 7 October, 1959, at 3 p.m.
382 (Rev.)	Working Group 6B	Committee 6	Report of Working Group 6B - Articles 16 and 17
383	Working Group 6C	Working Group 6C	Summary record, 11th meeting, 1 October, 1959, at 3 p.m.
384	Sub-Committee 7B	Sub-Committee 7B	Summary record, 8th meeting, 24 September, 1959
385	Sub-Committee 7B	Sub-Committee 7B	Summary record, 9th meeting, 29 September, 1959
386	Sub-Committee 7B	Sub-Committee 7B	Summary record, 10themeeting, 1 October, 1959
387	Sub-Committee 7B	Sub-Committee 7B	Summary record, 11th meeting, 6 October, 1959
388	Sub-Committee 7C	Sub-Committee 7C	Summary record, 10th meeting 9 October, 1959, at 9.30 a.m.
389	Committee 4	Committee 4	Summary record, 17th meeting, 9 October, 1959, at 9 a.m.
390	Canada	Committee 7	Amendment to Document No. 335 - Art. 6
391	Working Group 6A	Committee 6	Report of Working Group 6A
392	Working Group 6A	Working Group 6A	Summary record, 8th meeting, 8 October, 1959, at 9 a.m.
393	Israel	Committee 4	Proposals Nos. 5544, 5545 - Art. 5
394	Working Group 6B	Working Group 6B	Summary record, 7th meeting, 9 October, 1959, at 3 p.m.
395	Working Group 4E	Working Group 4E	Summary record, 4th meeting, 25 September, 1959

No. of Document	Origin	Destination	Title
396	Working Group 4E	Working Group 4E	Summary record, 5th meeting, 29 September, 1959
397	Ad Hoc Group	Committee 4	Second report of Ad Hoc Group - Frequency allocations for space research
398	Sub-Committee 7A	Sub-Committee 7A	Summary record, 13th meeting, 3 October, 1959, at 9 a.m.
399	Sub-Committee 7A	Sub-Committee 7A	Summary record, 15th meeting 7 October, 1959, at 9 a.m.
400	Secretariat		List of documents published by the Conference - Nos. 350 to 400