



Documents of the Administrative Radio Conference (CAR-59)

(Geneva, 1959)

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ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 401-E
14 October, 1959SUB-COMMITTEE 7ASUMMARY RECORDSixteenth Meeting - Sub-Committee 7A (General Operating Conditions)

Saturday 9 October, 1959, at 9 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. P. Bouchier (Belgium) absentVice-Chairman : Mr. Martin Flores Cantero (Mexico)

1. In the absence of Mr. P. Bouchier, Mr M. F. Cantero took the Chair.
2. Mr. Fouad, Chairman of Working Group 7A3, offered a progress report. His group had made a study of the categories of ship radiotelegraph and radiotelephone stations. He thanked the Delegates 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 who had cooperated in the work of his group. Since it had not been possible to reach agreement in the group on United Kingdom Proposals 2352 (page 573 of the Yellow Book) and 2361 (page 575 of the Yellow Book), he suggested either that a vote should be taken on those proposals or that they should be discussed again.
3. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stressed that the United Kingdom proposals did not attempt to lay down the hours of watch to be kept by ships, since in any case, the matter was not one to be dealt with in the Radio Regulations, but was exclusively the concern of Administrations. He felt that the RR should be more realistic and take account of the fact that the hours of watch kept by ships equipped for radiotelephony is not defined, such ships all fell into the same category.
4. The Chairman suggested that the hours of watch for the public service and safety watchkeeping might be defined and the classification subsequently examined on the basis of the definitions arrived at. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland felt that public correspondence was the only problem to be considered. The U.S.S.R. Delegate said that the present categories of ships for the international service of public correspondence would satisfy the needs of Administrations; he therefore felt that there was no need to revise the RR on that score. The introduction of watchkeeping into the third category was incompatible with existing requirements. He added that the



provisions contained in the RR corresponded to those in the International Convention on the Safety of Human Life at Sea and that it was difficult for a ship to distinguish between the two kinds of watchkeeping. He was in favour of a status quo and was supported in that view by Italy, Belgium, Canada and the United States.

5. The Delegate of Portugal felt that no useful purpose would be served by reopening the discussion. The Delegate of Italy supported wholeheartedly the Portuguese suggestion and observed that a wholehearted support was tantamount to supporting the suggestion twice. Australia endorsed the United Kingdom proposal; the Delegate of China, while favouring a vote, would like to see the United Kingdom proposal studied with reference mainly to public correspondence, since radiotelephony was developing more and more.
6. The Delegate of the United Arab Republic remarked that, in Appendix 13, two categories were mentioned: one of 16 hours and one of 8 hours. If there was a vote, No. 842 of the RR would have to be taken into account. The U.S.S.R. Delegate saw no need to introduce any further categories into the RR; according to No. 847, each Administration could do as it wished.
7. A vote was then taken on No. 842 of the RR; it was decided by 15 votes to 12 with 7 abstentions to retain that number in its present form.
8. Numbers 843, 844, 845, 846 and 847 of the RR were then examined and retained without amendment. It was decided to refer the United States Proposal 2364 to the Drafting Committee. The United Kingdom Proposal 2365 was rejected in accordance with the decision on RR 842, as was also Proposal 2366.
9. Numbers 848, 849 and 850 of the RR were retained without amendment, while United States Proposal 2368 was referred to the Drafting Committee. United Kingdom Proposals 2369 and 2370 were rejected in accordance with the decision on RR 842.
10. The Sub-Committee then examined the proposals relating to number 851 of the RR. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland explained that, because of the decisions reached on the questions studied by Working Group 7A3, United Kingdom Proposal 2371 had lost some of its meaning and that it was now necessary to take account of radiotelephony. His delegation felt that two categories of ships should be envisaged for radiotelephony: one not having fixed hours of service and one with HB or longer. Since the U.S.S.R. Delegate was not ready to discuss Proposal 2372, it was decided to postpone consideration of number 851 until the following meeting.
11. Since the Czechoslovak Delegation was not present at the meeting, Proposal 4671 relating to No. 555, article 24, chapter II of the RR would be discussed at the following meeting.

12. Proposals relating to Article 25 of the RR were then studied.
13. Proposal 1640 by France and French Oversea Territories was adopted subject to the decisions on No. 851 of the RR.
14. With regard to Number 557, U.K. proposal 1641 was adopted, while U.S. proposal 4094 was referred to the Drafting Committee.
15. U.K. proposal 1642 was rejected following the decision on RR 842.
16. U.S. proposal No. 4095 concerning No. 560 was referred to the Drafting Committee. Proposal 1644 by the Netherlands was rejected as a result of the decision taken on Dutch proposal 1651. Proposal 1646 by Finland and 4672 by Pakistan were withdrawn; The Delegate of China regretted their withdrawal since, in his view, the proposals were not necessarily bound up with the previous proposals. U.K. proposal 1645 was withdrawn following the decisions reached on RR 842. Proposal 1643 by France, French Oversea Territories and Morocco was adopted.
17. With regard to number 561 of the RR, U.K. proposal 1648 was rejected in accordance with the decisions on RR 842, while U.S. proposal 4096 could not be discussed until after the results arrived at in working group 7A2 had become known. Proposal 1647 was rejected following the withdrawal of proposal 1551 by the Netherlands. The Delegate of China stated that his government had instructed him to support proposals 1646 by Finland and 4672 by Pakistan to the effect that the words "a radiotelegraph operator's special certificate" in number 561 of the RR should be deleted; he was sorry he could not make known his views owing to the fact that the proposals had been withdrawn.
18. Number 562 of the RR was then examined. The delegation of the Federal German Republic withdrew its proposal 1649. U.K. proposal 1650 was rejected following the decisions on RR 842. It was decided to await the results reached in working group 7A2 before examining U.S. proposal 4097.
19. As regards Number 563 of the RR, India withdrew its proposal 1651; it was then decided to await the results of study by working group 7A2 before examining U.S. proposal 4098.
20. Regarding number 564 of the RR, proposal 1652 by Poland was contained in U.S. proposal 4099. The latter would be studied in conjunction with the results achieved in working group 7A2.

21. At the request of the Delegates of China and the U.S.S.R., the Chairman stated that Working Document No. 401 drawn up in accordance with proposal 1507 by Poland, would be studied at the following meeting and that section 4 of article 35 would likewise appear on the Agenda.
22. The meeting rose at 12. 20 p.m.

Rapporteur:
R. Monnat

The Vice-Chairman:
Martin Flores Cantero

Annex : 1

A N N E X

PROPOSED NEW TEXT FOR THE RR

CHAPTER XII

ARTICLE 25

- 556 § 1. In the international service of public correspondence, each government shall take the necessary steps to ensure that ship and aircraft stations of its own nationality have personnel adequate to perform efficient service during the working hours which correspond to the category in which these stations are placed (see 842, 843, 844, 845, 851 and 859).
- 560 c Ship stations of the third category, except in the case provided for in No. 561; one operator holding a first or a second class radiotelegraph operator's certificate;

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 402-E
14 October, 1959WORKING GROUP 6CSUMMARY RECORDThirteenth Meeting of Working Group 6C
(Interference, Monitoring)

Friday, 9 October, 1959 at 09.00 hours

Reference: Agenda dated 7 October, 1959, Document No. DT 427.

1. Summary Record of the Tenth Meeting (Document No. 352)

The Summary Record of the Tenth Meeting was adopted.

2. RR Appendix B, RR Recommendation No. 2 and C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 319, Article 18A and Appendix 5A (Proposals Nos. 3049, 4724, 3061, 1393 - 1403 and 2731)

There was general agreement that some co-ordination of Standard Frequency and Time Broadcast Stations was necessary, particularly with regard to the possibility of service areas overlapping. The I.F.R.B. was unable to do this unless some agreed plan were produced; at present, they could only accept notifications and assume that prior co-ordination existed. In Recommendation No. 2 to the C.C.I.R., paragraph 2 a) invited the C.C.I.R. to recommend to an A.R.C. such action as would be necessary to provide co-ordination. This had not been done and the Representative of the C.C.I.R. was asked to find the reason. It was felt that as propagation problems were involved the C.C.I.R. was the appropriate body for co-ordinating this service.

As the meeting was about equally divided on the merits of expanding Appendix B or inserting a new Article 18A, the Chairman ruled that the question should be submitted to Committee 6 and that the Working Group should submit two alternative proposals. He set up Sub-Group 6C6 under the chairmanship of Mr. W. J. Wilson (Canada) to draft proposals for Appendix B and Article 18A. Membership of the Sub-Group is Canada, United States of America, Argentina, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Federal German Republic, United Kingdom and C.C.I.R.

3. Verbal Reports from Chairmen of Sub-Groups 6C4 and 6C5

Mr. Browne and Mr. Roberts each gave a verbal report indicating the progress of the work.



4. New Proposal No. 4601

The Delegate of the United States said that the deletion of Appendix C had removed some important points from the Regulations and that proposal 4601 aimed at retaining these points.

At the Chairman's suggestion it was agreed to defer consideration of this proposal until the draft of Article 18 had been agreed.

5. Other Business

5.1 The Chairman said that the Chairman of Committee 6 had asked for a reduction in the number of documents issued. He asked if it was necessary to issue an agenda for the next meeting as the only items to be discussed were the draft of Article 18 and proposal 4601.

It was felt that an agenda should be issued to enable interested delegates to attend who were not at this meeting.

5.2 The Chairman announced that Sub-Group 6C4 would meet from 1500 to 1630 hours and Working Group 6C from 1400 to 1830 hours on Monday, 12 October, 1959.

5.3 Mr. W. J. Wilson (Canada), Chairman of the Monitoring Group gave a list of headings to be discussed:

1. Buildings (site, selection, buildings, masts and antennae, power, etc.)
2. Equipment (receivers, frequency measuring, bandwidth, field-strength, direction finding, auto-monitoring)
3. Operation (staff selection and training, procedures, reporting)
4. Organization (24 hour shifts, co-ordination of a domestic network, communications, etc.)
5. Mobile Monitoring Stations

He envisaged a series of ten-minute talks followed by ten-minute discussion periods. He hoped to commence within one or two weeks depending on availability of accommodation and interpreters.

Rapporteur

C. E. Secker

Chairman

A. Heilmann

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 403-E
15 October, 1959COMMITTEE 5

INDIA

Significance of foot-notes in relation
to frequency lists and plans

1. The International Frequency Registration Board has drawn the attention of this Conference (**Reference** : Document No. 20 - The Report of the Board to the Administrative Radio Conference) to some of the problems arising out of the implementation of the related agreements in respect of the plans and lists adopted at the E.A.R.C. Among other things, the Board has recommended in particular (re. paragraph 3.8.5 of Section III of the report) that this Conference should consider the situation which would arise if the Table of Frequency Allocations or the notes related thereto concerning the "priority" for certain services are modified by the Conference, in respect to those assignments in the bands where Article 11 of the Regulations is in full force, and which were, under the provisions of the present Allocation Table, recorded with a date in the Registration column (2a).
2. The Working Group 4-F which considered the subject of rationalization of foot-notes, has reached the conclusion that a few standard types of designations qualifying the Table of Frequency Allocations would cover the bulk of footnotes now annexed to the Table. These are outlined in the report of the Working Group contained in Document No. 242 (Rev.) which has been adopted by Committee 4, Paragraph 10 of the report reads:

"The application of these concepts to already-adopted frequency assignment Plans and Lists has been considered by the Working Group in the light of the situation to which attention has been drawn in paragraphs 3.7.12 of Section III of the I.F.R.B. report to the Administrative Radio Conference (Document No. 20). While recognizing that this is a matter which is outside its terms of reference, Working Group 4-F also recognizes that the application of the concepts, as now recommended, to already-adopted frequency assignment Plans and Lists, may well affect the status of certain assignments contained therein. Therefore, Working Group 4F recommends that Committee 4 invite the attention of Committee 5 to this matter in relation both to existing and future frequency assignment Plans and Lists."
3. In examining the significance of the basic concepts contained in Document No. 242 in relation to the already adopted plans and lists it is necessary to take into account the considerations underlying the plans and lists. As it already known, in the formulation of these plans

and lists the various I.T.U. conferences took into account the Atlantic City Radio Regulations and recommendations along with engineering principles. The E.A.R.C., Geneva 1951, adopted these plans and lists in accordance with the Atlantic City Convention.

4. The E.A.R.C. laid down procedures for bringing into force the adopted plans and lists. According to the relevant provisions of the E.A.R.C. agreements, assignments in different portions of the lists and plans were given registration status with a date in column 2a. Registration status with a date in column 2a meant in effect that such assignments had the right to international protection from harmful interference according to 311 of Radio Regulations. It follows therefore that such assignments in the plans and adopted lists must be protected from assignments coming later, unless otherwise provided for in specific terms.
5. In giving effect to the provisions of the E.A.R.C. agreements for bringing into force the plans and lists, the I.F.R.B. came across certain difficulties in respect of the interpretation of the footnotes particularly in regard to those involving priority. In the absence of any definition or explanation in the Regulations which clarified the conditions which governed these priority provisions, the Board considered that each of the services concerned had priority in every respect within the frequency band and area defined. The right to international protection from harmful interference was not accorded to an assignment concerning a class of service which shared the band with the priority service and having an earlier date of registration in column 2a (see paragraphs 3.7.12 of Section III of I.F.R.B. report - Document No.20).
6. The above interpretation leads immediately to an anomalous position. The Administrations have gone ahead implementing the E.A.R.C. plans and lists in the sincere belief that the planned assignments with 2a dates enjoy international protection. Under these circumstances, the interpretation of priority as given by the I.F.R.B. is bound to disorganize the already implemented plans. For example, in the band 285 - 325 Kc/s., where the maritime radionavigation service has priority over the Aeronautical Radionavigation Service in Region 3 (RR 128) a later assignment to the maritime radio navigation service can disorganise a whole network of Aeronautical Radio Navigation beacons established in accordance with the planned assignments. Such a situation is not only illogical from the regulatory point of view but also involves serious operational and economic consequences.
7. It is therefore absolutely essential that a satisfactory solution to avoid the anomalous situation must be found at this Conference. In view of these considerations it is necessary to ensure that adopted plans and lists are not affected by the above interpretation of priority. This can best be done by the adoption of a suitable resolution at this Conference as indicated in the Annex to Document No. 205 (Rev.)

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 404-E
15 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7
(SUB-COMMITTEE 7B)

F R A N C E

Proposals

ARTICLE 33

Number of
Proposal

5546 797. Thereafter add the following new paragraph:

(4b) Administrations shall try to ensure that Group A and Group B frequencies are equally used for traffic, and to this end shall arrange for half their ship stations to begin traffic on a Group A frequency, and for the other half to begin on a Group B one.

Reasons:

It has been noticed that as things are at the moment, Group A frequencies, generally speaking, are much more used than Group B ones. Traffic would be facilitated if Group B frequencies were used more often.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 405-E
15 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7
(SUB-COMMITTEE 7B)

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Proposal

ARTICLE 34

Number of
Proposal

5547 809. After this number add the following new paragraph.

§4bis. In order to avoid mutual interferences amplitude modulated telephony transmitters in the ship stations should be provided with the technical means to restrict the bandwidth to $\pm 3,000$ c/s. +)

+) Foot-note: The distribution of the power outside the necessary band is contained in Appendix 5, Column ... (to be inserted according to C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 145).

Reason

In order to avoid mutual interferences, the limitations of the frequency spectrum as proposed in the C.C.I.R. Recommendations Nos. 101 and 223 should as far as possible be adopted.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 406-E
14 October 1959WORKING GROUP 6CSUMMARY RECORDFourteenth Meeting of Working Group 6C(Interference, Monitoring)

Monday, 12 October 1959 at 14.00 hours

Reference: Agenda dated 10 October 1959, Document No. DT 451.

The Chairman said that the Summary Record of the Eleventh Meeting had not yet been published.

1. Summary Record of the Twelfth Meeting (Document No. 362)

The following amendments were agreed:

page 2, item 4, line 2, delete "not"

page 2, item 5, line 4, insert "to" after "according"

page 3, item 7.2, delete "He would ask the Steering Committee to assist." and replace by "The assistance of the Steering Committee might be necessary".

As amended the Summary Record of the Twelfth Meeting was accepted.

2. Report from Chairman of Sub-Group 6C4 (Document No. DT 436)

Mr. Browne said that the draft Article 18 had been given further consideration by the Sub-Group and asked the meeting to make some alterations to the document. These were:

para. 2 (401), line 5, replace "some" by "an"

para. 3 (403), lines 6 and 7, delete "of administrations as"

para. 4 (404), line 1, after "Each administration" insert
", common monitoring service established by two
or more countries"

para. 7 (406), line 1, delete "for performance"

para. 7 (406), line 2, delete "various classes of"



para. 8 (407), line 3, replace "the names and locations" by "pertinent information of the centralizing office and"

para. 8 (407), line 4, delete after "participate" to end of sentence and replace by ", as prescribed in Article 20 and Appendix 6."

There were also several editorial changes.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Browne and the members of the Sub-Group for the work they had done.

Paragraphs 1 and 2 were accepted.

Paragraph 3, the second sentence was amended to read:

"In requesting monitoring observations, the I.F.R.B. and administrations should take into account"

and accepted.

Paragraphs 4 to 12 were accepted.

Paragraph 13. The Delegate of Australia pointed out that this paragraph was not compatible with Article 14 where it was the transmitting station experiencing the interference that was responsible for seeking assistance in tracing the source. It was agreed to reword the first sentence: "The centralizing office may request the help of other centralizing offices in order to implement the provisions of this Article as well as of Article 14."

Paragraphs 14 and 15 were accepted.

Article 18 as shown in Document No. DT 436 and amended as above was accepted for submission to Committee 6.

The Delegate of Bielorussia stated that his delegation reserved its position on those paragraphs where control by the I.F.R.B. was mentioned. This was noted.

3. New Proposal No. 4601

Discussion on this was deferred to the next meeting.

Rapporteur:
C.E. Seeker

Chairman:
A. Heilmann

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 407-E
15 October, 1959WORKING GROUP 6ASUMMARY RECORDNinth Meeting of Working Group 6A (Definitions)

Tuesday, 13 October, 1959 at 09.00 hours

Reference: Agenda of 9 October, 1959, Document No. DT 4441. Draft Preamble to Article 2, Section III, Document No. DT 443

After some discussion of the draft preamble to Article 2, Section III, set forth in Document No. DT 443, the group agreed to amend the text and adopt it as follows:

SECTION III - NOMENCLATURE OF THE FREQUENCY AND WAVELENGTH BANDS USED IN RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

The radio spectrum shall be subdivided into nine frequency bands, which shall be designated by progressive whole numbers in accordance with the following Table. Frequencies shall be expressed in kilocycles per second (kc/s) up to 3000 kc/s, in megacycles per second (Mc/s) thereafter up to 3,000 Mc/s, and in gigacycles per second (Gc/s) thereafter up to 3,000 Gc/s. However, where adherence to these provisions would introduce serious practical difficulties, for example, in connection with the notification and registration of frequencies, the lists of frequencies and related matters, reasonable departures may be made.

2. Reports of Chairmen of Sub-Groups:a) Sub-Group 6A2, Document No. DT 368

It was agreed to defer consideration of this document until members of the group would have had an opportunity to analyze what impact, if any, the definition for 7 - Telegraphy* adopted on 8 October by Committee 6, might have on any of the related definitions contained in Document No. DT 368.

* Note: The numbering of terms in the Summary Record corresponds to the numbers used in the Annex to the Provisional List of Terms and Definitions, Document No. 326.



b) Sub-Group 6A3, Documents No. DT 305 and DT 441:

The Working Group adopted definitions, as shown in the Annex hereto, for the following terms which were reported on in Document No. DT 305, together with the note relating to 16d, 16e and 16f: 7a - Telemetering; 16c - Radiotelemetering; 16d - Simplex Operation; 16e - Duplex Operation; and 16f - Semi-duplex Operation.

Consideration of the definition of 69g - Keying, also reported on in Document DT 305, was postponed until the Working Group considered Document 441. The Working Group confirmed the opinion of Sub-Group 6A3 that there was at present no requirement for a definition of 56a - Telemetry Station. The United Kingdom reserved its right to request a definition for this term in the event that it becomes necessary.

The Working Group decided to consider a second report of Sub-Group 6A3, Document No. 441, even though this document had not been published sufficiently early to appear on the agenda. The definitions set forth therein were discussed and adopted, as shown in the Annex, for the following terms: 69g - Keying; 73a and 73b - Radio Relay System and Radio Relay Link were combined; 73c - Double Sideband Emission; 73d - Single Sideband Emission; 73e - Independent Sideband Emission; 73f - Reduced Carrier Emission; 73g - Frequency-Shift Telegraphy; 73h - Frequency Shift; and 73i - Four Frequency Diplex Telegraphy.

The Working Group confirmed Sub-Group 6A3's decision that it was not necessary to include a definition for 18m - Wideband Radio Relay System as proposed by the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom reserved its right to request consideration of its proposal in the event that definition of the term should appear necessary by virtue of its being used by some other Committee of the Conference.

c) Sub-Group 6A4, Document No. DT 350:

The Working Group next considered the report of Sub-Working Group 6A4, Document No. DT 350 and approved the annexed definitions for the following terms set forth therein: 13 - Radar; 14 - Primary Radar; 15 - Secondary Radar; 16 - Radio Direction Finding; and 28b - Radio Geodetic Survey Service.

With respect to the definition for radio geodetic survey service, the Delegate of the Union of South Africa stated that the addition of this definition was at its request and that it was added because the Delegation of the Union of South Africa hoped that this new service would be included in the Table of Frequency Allocations. The Delegate further stated that if the definition is not so used, it would be withdrawn. He further pointed out that the present definition of Radio Geodetic Survey service reports a modification of his country's original proposal, in that it now includes the term "radiolocation service".

He noted that if it becomes necessary to change the definition for 'Radiolocation' which has now superseded 12a - Radiopositioning, the Union of South Africa may request a change in the definition of Radio Geodetic Survey service.

d) Sub-Group 6A5 - No Document:

The Chairman of Sub-Group 6A5 reported that his Sub-Group is currently studying the Spanish proposals included in Document No. 273. The Chairman noted that these proposals are within the terms of reference of Sub-Group 6A5, and the Sub-Group's action in commencing their study was ratified by the Working Group.

e) Sub-Group 6A7, Document Nos. DT 351, DT 351 Addendum, and DT 435

The Chairman of Sub-Group 6A7 introduced Documents DT 351 with its Addendum and DT 435. As time was growing short, the Working Group considered and adopted the annexed definitions for the following three terms reported on in Document DT 351: 60 - Power of a Radio Transmitter; 61 - Peak Envelope Power of a Radio Transmitter; 63 - Mean Power of a Radio Transmitter.

3. Working Group 6A adjourned at 12.40.

A. Mooney
Reporter

E. W. Allen
Chairman, Working Group 6A

Annex: 1

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A N N E XPROVISIONAL LIST OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

(Approved by Working Group 6A on 13 October, 1959)

- 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 signals 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-suplex operation require two frequencies in radiocommunication; simplex can use either one or two.
- 28b ADD Radio Geodetic Survey Service: A radiolocation service used in geodetic or similar survey.
- 60 MOD Power of a Radio Transmitter: Whenever the word "power" is used, the power referred to, i.e. "peak envelope power" or "mean power", shall be specified. The figures given in Appendix 2 bis) should be used as a guide for the relation between these types of power.

- 61 MOD 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.
- 63 MOD 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.
- 69a ADD Signal: A quantity representing one or more pieces of information.
- 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 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 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.
- 73b
- 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 pre-determined 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.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 408-E
15 October, 1959COMMITTEE 4

SECOND REPORT

by Working Group 4B to Committee 4

1. Further to the report of Working Group 4B to Committee 4 on the frequency band 9-70 kc/s, this second report is made on the recommendations for the frequency band 150-325 kc/s.

2. All recommendations in the Annex to this Report were unanimously agreed with the exceptions that follow :

2.1 Band 285-315 kc/s Region 1

In Region 1 Bulgaria, Ukraina, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R. were unable to agree that priority should be given to maritime radio-navigation and propose that aeronautical radionavigation should be accepted as an additional service, as defined in paragraph 7C of Document No. 242 (Rev.)

- 2.1.1 The Bulgarian Delegate requested his statement be included in this Report, as follows : "The People's Republic of Bulgaria reserves the right to use the aeronautical radionavigation service as an additional service to maritime radionavigation in accordance with paragraph 7C of Document No. 242 (Rev.)."

- 2.1.2 The other Delegations present in the Working Group opposed the inclusion of aeronautical radionavigation service in the frequency band 285-315 kc/s on the basis of the provisions of paragraph 7 (C) of Document No. 242 (Rev.).

2.2 Band 315-325 kc/s. Region 1

For the band 315-325 kc/s in Region 1, Ukraina and the U.S.S.R. were unable to agree that footnote 14) RR 126 should remain unchanged. U.S.S.R. proposed that the second and third paragraphs be deleted and the note 14) RR 126 read as follows : "In the U.S.S.R., the band 315-325 kc/s is used also for the maritime radionavigation service".

Ukrainia and the U.S.S.R. reserved the right to discuss this matter further in Committee 4.

3. The Group suggests that the following matter be communicated to Committee 5 for consideration :



In Region 3, the band 285-325 kc/s is allocated to the maritime radio-navigation service on priority within the meaning of paragraph 7A of Document No. 242 (Rev.). It is, however, recognised that there exists a few long established stations of the aeronautical radionavigation service operating in accordance with the agreements reached at the E.A.R.C., Geneva 1951, and for the safety of aviation, it is necessary to ensure that these stations continue to operate without harmful interference within this band. The priority for the maritime service within this band should take into account this requirement.

4. Further reports will be made for other frequency bands as they are resolved.

T.I. Rogers
Rapporteur

M.L. Sastry
Chairman, Working Group 4B

Annex : 1

A N N E X

Table (MOD)

Frequency Band kc/s	Allocation to Services			
	World- Wide	Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
150-160		a) Maritime mobile 9) b) Broad- casting 8)	a) Fixed b) Maritime mobile	a) Fixed b) Maritime mobile

Table (MOD)

117 NOC 8)

By special arrangement.

118 NOC 9)

The maritime mobile service must not cause harmful interference to the reception of broadcasting stations within the boundaries of the national territories in which the broadcasting stations are situated.

Table MOD	160-285	160-255 Broadcasting 2a) 10)	160-200 Fixed 2a) 12)	160-200 Fixed*) Aeronautical radionavigation 2a)
Table MOD		255-285 a) Aeronautical radio- navigation b) Broadcasting c) Maritime mobile 9) 10) 11) 11a)	200-285 a) Aeronauti- cal radio- navigation**) b) Aeronauti- cal mobile	200-285 a) Aeronauti- cal radio- navigation**) b) Aeronauti- cal mobile

(111a) ADD 2a)

(Report for band
70-150 kc/s not
yet available)

The intermittent use of very low-power (less than 10 watts) hydrographic survey systems is authorized in the bands 86-135 kc/s and 170-180 kc/s, provided any harmful interference experienced from other authorized services is accepted and harmful interference is not caused to other services.

119 MOD 10)

In the Union of South Africa and the territory of South West Africa, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and the Portuguese Overseas Provinces in Region 1, South of the Equator and the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi, the frequency band 160-200 kc/s is allocated alternatively to the fixed service and the frequency band 200-285 kc/s is allocated alternatively to the aeronautical radionavigation and aeronautical mobile services.

120 SUP

*) The fixed service is the primary service. Aeronautical radionavigation is a secondary service as defined in Document No. 242 (Rev.) 7A.

***) Regions 2 and 3 - Aeronautical radionavigation service is the primary service. Aeronautical mobile service is a secondary service as defined in Document No. 242 (Rev.) 7A.

- 121 MOD 11) In the Western part of the European Broadcasting Area, the frequency band 255-285 kc/s will be used for the aeronautical radionavigation service. Furthermore, in the United Kingdom the frequency band is allocated additionally to the maritime mobile service for existing services.
- 122 SUP
- 123 MOD 11a) Norwegian stations of the aeronautical fixed service situated in northern areas subject to auroral disturbances are allowed to continue operation on one frequency in the band 255-285 kc/s.
- 124 (MOD) 12) In northern areas which are subject to auroral disturbances, the aeronautical fixed service is the primary service.
- 125 SUP 13)

Table MOD

Table MOD

285-325	285-315 a) Maritime radio- navigation (radio- beacons)	285-325 a) Maritime radio- navigation (radio- beacons)* b) Aeronauti- cal radio- navigation	285-325 a) Maritime radio- navigation (radio- beacons)* b) Aeronauti- cal radio- navigation
	13a)	315-325 Aeronauti- cal radio- navigation 14)	

125a ADD 13a)

In Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, Poland, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Ukraine and U.S.S.R., the frequency band 285-315 kc/s is allocated on a secondary basis to the aeronautical radionavigation service.

126 WOC 14)

In the U.S.S.R., the band 315-325 kc/s is used for the maritime radionavigation service, while the remainder of Region 1 uses this band for the aeronautical radionavigation service. The maritime radionavigation service will be operated so as not to interfere with the aeronautical radionavigation service in the North Sea area.

The aeronautical radionavigation service will be operated so as not to interfere with the maritime radionavigation service in the Black Sea and White Sea areas.

The maritime radionavigation and aeronautical radionavigation services will be operated in accordance with a frequency assignment plan agreed by the various interested administrations to avoid interference in the Baltic Sea area.

127 SUP 15)

128 SUP 16)

*) Maritime radionavigation (radio-beacons) is the primary service. Aeronautical radionavigation is a secondary service as defined in Document No. 242 (Rev.) 7A.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

E

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 409-E
ANNEX 1 (Rev.)
27 October 1959

COMMITTEE 6

Annex 1 Revised, which is appended, cancels and replaces: Annex 1 to Document No. 409 of the Administrative Radio Conference.



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A N N E X 1ARTICLE 2Designation of Emissions

74 §1 Emissions are designated according to their classification and their necessary bandwidth.

SECTION 1. CLASSIFICATION

75 §2 Emissions are classified and symbolized according to the following characteristics:

- 1) Type of modulation of main carrier
- 2) Type of transmission
- 3) Supplementary characteristics

76 §3

		<u>Symbol</u>
1)	Types of modulation of main carrier:	
a)	Amplitude	A
b)	Frequency (or phase)	F
c)	Pulse	P

77

2)	Types of transmission:	
a)	Absence of any modulation intended to carry information	0
b)	Telegraphy without the use of modulating audio frequency	1
c)	Telegraphy by the on-off keying of a modulating audio frequency or audio frequencies, or by the on-off keying of the modulated emission. (Special case: an unkeyed modulated emission)	2
d)	Telephony (including sound broadcasting)	3
e)	Facsimile (with modulation of main carrier either directly or by a frequency modulated sub-carrier) and phototelegraphy	4
f)	Television (vision only)	5
g)	Four-frequency duplex	6
h)	Multi-channel voice frequency telegraphy	7
i)	Transmissions not covered by the above	9

		<u>Symbol</u>
78	3) Supplementary characteristics:	
	a) Double sideband, full carrier	(none)
	b) Single sideband	A
	c) Two independent sidebands	B
	d) Vestigial sideband	C
	e) Pulse,	
	i) amplitude modulated	D
	ii) width (or duration) modulated	E
	iii) phase (or position) modulated	F
	iv) code modulated	G
79 §4	<u>Note:</u> As an exception to the above principles, damped waves are designated by	B
80 §5	The classification of typical emissions is tabulated below:	

Type of modulation of Main carrier	Type of transmission	Supplementary Characteristics	Symbol	
Amplitude Modulation	With no modulation	-	A0	
	Telegraphy by on-off keying without the use of a modulating audio frequency	-	A1	
	Telegraphy by the on-off keying of an amplitude-modulating audio frequency or audio frequencies, or by the on-off keying of the modulated emission (special case: an unkeyed emission amplitude modulated)	-	A2	
	Telephony	Double sideband		A3
		Single sideband		A3A
		Two independent sidebands		A3B

Type of modulation of Main carrier	Type of transmission	Supplementary Characteristics	Symbol
Amplitude modulation	Facsimile (with modulation of main carrier either directly or by a frequency modulated sub-carrier)	-	A4
	Television	Single sideband	A4A
	Multichannel voice-frequency telegraphy	Vestigial sideband	A5C
	A transmission not covered by the above, e.g. telephony and telegraphy	Single sideband	A7A
Frequency (or phase) Modulation	Telegraphy by frequency shift keying without the use of a modulating audio frequency: one of two frequencies being emitted at any instant	-	F1
	Telegraphy by the on-off keying of a frequency modulating audio frequency or by the on-off keying of a frequency modulated emission (special case: an unkeyed emission, frequency modulated)	-	F2
	Telephony	-	F3
	Facsimile by direct frequency modulation of the carrier	-	F4
	Television	-	F5
	Four-frequency duplex telegraphy	-	F6
Transmission not covered by the above, in which the main carrier is frequency modulated	-	F9	

Type of modulation of Main carrier	Type of transmission	Supplementary Characteristics	Symbol
Pulse Modulation	A pulsed carrier without any modulation intended to carry information (e.g. radar)	-	P0
	Telegraphy by the on-off keying of a pulsed carrier without the use of a modulating audio frequency	-	P1
	Telegraphy by the on-off keying of a modulating audio frequency or audio frequencies, or by the on-off keying of a modulated pulsed carrier (special case: an unkeyed modulated pulsed carrier)	Audio frequency or audio frequencies modulating the amplitude of the pulses	P2D
	Telephony	Audio frequency or audio frequencies modulating the width (or duration) of the pulses	P2E
		Audio frequency or audio frequencies modulating the phase (or position) of the pulses	P2F
		Amplitude modulated pulses	P3D
		Width (or duration) modulated pulses	P3E
		Phase (or position) modulated pulses	P3F
		Code modulated pulses (after sampling and quantization)	P3G
	A transmission not covered by the above in which the main carrier is pulse modulated	-	P9

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 409-E
15 October 1959COMMITTEE 6

REPORT

of Working Group 6B to Committee 6Article 2, Designation of EmissionsRevision of Radio Regulations 74-80

1. Following detailed studies both in Sub-Working Group 6B1 and in Working Group 6B, it has not proved possible to agree upon a final draft of Regulations 74-80 because of a wide difference of opinion concerning the merits of two different schemes of classification of emissions. If Scheme A were followed, the wording proposed for Regulations 75-80 would be that contained in Annex 1 whereas if Scheme B were followed, Regulations 75-80 would, it is proposed, be that of Annex 2. Some alterations in detail would probably be necessary to whichever of these schemes is adopted but the essential differences will be clear from a study of Annex 1 and Annex 2 and it is thought that it will be possible to take a decision in principle in favour of one scheme or the other in Committee 6.
2. Both schemes have been designed to provide improvement over the present system but Scheme A attempts to do this with the minimum of changes in the meaning of present symbols (and thereby uses about one additional symbol) while Scheme B does it by minimising the number of elements used in any classification (and thereby involves a number of alterations to symbols at present in use). It has been argued therefore that System A is a more logical system which involves least change to the present arrangement, while Scheme B is a more economical system which achieves some saving in the number of characters used and is therefore more attractive for machine recording systems. It is emphasised that in both systems the symbols A0, A1, A2 still have the same meaning as before while, in both systems, A3 denotes the system of amplitude modulated telephony, double sideband and full carrier.

The differences between Schemes A and B appear for those systems which involve single sideband or vestigial sideband operation, pulse systems, and systems of multichannel VF telegraphy. In Scheme A, only the four letters A, B, F and P may appear, as hitherto, in the first position while, in the third position, the letters A, B and C are used to cover single sideband, independent sideband and vestigial sideband respectively, the letters A and B being as for the present system*. Letters D to G in the third

* However capital letters are used throughout in both systems to accord with the needs of punched-card records.



position also cover pulse modulation systems exactly as at present. Scheme A also uses the letters Q, R and S in the fourth positions to indicate the relative level of the carrier. The only other innovation in Scheme A is to adopt the symbol F6 for four frequency duplex as provisionally suggested in C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 246 and the symbols A7 for multichannel VF telegraphy.

Scheme B makes use of the first position for any one of thirteen different characters, thus covering all main forms of modulation including single sideband, vestigial sideband, etc. The second position is used for the figures 1 - 5 and 9 as at present, while the third position is used to indicate supplementary characteristics for VF telegraph systems using the C.C.I.R. recommended characters T, U and V.

The advantages of Scheme B, particularly in the saving of space on punched-card records have been strongly pressed and supported in the Study Group. On the other hand, the merits of temporarily retaining the simplest possible system such as that of Section A, pending a careful study of all possibilities by I.F.R.B. and possibly C.C.I.R., have also been strongly argued and supported. The supporting arguments on both sides need not be related here as it is expected that separate statements will be made on this issue in the form of documents to be presented to Committee 6.

During the course of our studies a visit has been made by a number of delegates to the I.F.R.B. to see the punched-card records system there employed. This visit proved to be most instructive and helpful and I wish to place on record the Working Group's appreciation of the excellent arrangements made by Mr. Roberts and Staff of the I.F.R.B.

It is hoped that this Report, together with the separate documents referred to will provide sufficient information to enable Committee 6 to decide upon one or other of the two systems. When this has been done, and if this proves necessary, I shall be happy to consider with the Working Group the precise final wording of this Section of the Regulations.

J.K.S. Jowett
Chairman, Working Group 6B

Annexes: 2

A N N E X 1

PROPOSED REVISED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFYING EMISSIONS

- 75 §2 Emissions are classified and symbolized according to the following characteristics:
- 1) Type of modulation of main carrier
 - 2) Type of transmission
 - 3) Supplementary characteristics
- 76 §3
- | | | <u>Symbol</u> |
|----|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1) | Types of modulation of main carrier: | |
| a) | Amplitude | A |
| b) | Frequency (or phase) | F |
| c) | Pulse | P |
- 77
- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 2) | Types of transmission: | |
| a) | Absence of any modulation intended to carry information | 0 |
| b) | Telegraphy without the use of modulating audio frequency | 1 |
| c) | Telegraphy by the on-off keying of a modulating audio frequency or audio frequencies, or by the on-off keying of the modulated emission.
(Special case: an unkeyed modulated emission) | 2 |
| d) | Telephony and sound broadcasting | 3 |
| e) | Facsimile (with modulation of main carrier either directly or by a frequency modulated sub-carrier) and phototelegraphy | 4 |
| f) | Television | 5 |
| g) | Four-frequency diplex | 6 |
| h) | Multi-channel voice frequency telegraphy | 7 |
| i) | Transmissions not covered by the above | 9 |
- 78
- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|--------|
| 3) | Supplementary characteristics: | |
| a) | Double sideband, full carrier | (none) |

	<u>Symbol</u>
b) Single sideband with:	
i) full carrier	AQ
ii) reduced or level-controlled carrier	AR
iii) suppressed carrier	AS
c) Two independent sidebands with:	
i) reduced or level-controlled carrier	BR
ii) suppressed carrier	BS
d) Vestigial sideband	C
e) Pulse,	
i) amplitude modulated	D
ii) width (or duration) modulated	E
iii) phase (or position) modulated	F
iv) code modulated	G
79 § 4	
<u>Note:</u> As an exception to the above principles, damped waves are designated by	B

80 § 5

The classification of typical emissions is tabulated below:

Type of modulation of Main carrier	Type of transmission	Supplementary Characteristics	Symbol
Amplitude Modulation	With no modulation	-	A0
	Telegraphy by on-off keying without the use of a modulating audio frequency	-	A1
	Telegraphy by the on-off keying of an amplitude-modulating audio frequency or audio frequencies, or by the on-off keying of the modulated emission (special case: an unkeyed emission amplitude modulated)	-	A2
		Single sideband, suppressed carrier	A2AS

Type of modulation of Main carrier	Type of transmission	Supplementary Characteristics	Symbol
Amplitude modulation	Telephony	Double sideband, full carrier	A3
		Single sideband, reduced carrier	A3AR
		Two independent sidebands, sup- pressed carrier	A3BS
	Facsimile (with modulation of main carrier either directly or by a frequency modulated sub-carrier)	-	A4
		Single sideband, suppressed carrier	A4AS
	Television	Vestigial sideband	A5C
Frequency (or phase) Modulation	Multichannel voice-frequency telegraphy	Single sideband suppressed carrier	A7AS
	A composite transmission not covered by the above	Two independent sidebands, reduced or level-controlled carrier	A9BR
	Telegraphy by frequency shift or frequency-exchange keying without the use of a modulating audio frequency; one of two frequencies being emitted at any instant	-	F1
	Telegraphy by the on-off keying of a frequency modulating audio frequency or by the on-off keying of a frequency modulated emission (special case: an unkeyed emission, frequency modulated)	-	F2
	Telephony	-	F3
	Facsimile by direct frequency modulation of the carrier	-	F4

Type of modulation of Main carrier	Type of transmission	Supplementary Characteristics	Symbol
Frequency (or phase) Modulation	Television	-	F5
	Four-frequency duplex telegraphy (using frequency-shift or frequency-exchange keying, one of four frequencies being emitted at any instant)	-	F6
	Composite transmission not covered by the above, in which the main carrier is frequency modulated	-	F9
Pulse Modulation	A pulsed carrier without any modulation intended to carry information (e.g. radar)	-	P0
	Telegraphy by the on-off keying of a pulsed carrier without the use of a modulating audio frequency	-	P1
	Telegraphy by the on-off keying of a modulating audio frequency or audio frequencies, or by the on-off keying of a modulated pulsed carrier (special case: an unkeyed modulated pulsed carrier)	Audio frequency or audio frequencies modulating the amplitude of the pulses	P2D
		Audio frequency or audio frequencies modulating the width (or duration) of the pulses	P2E
		Audio frequency or audio frequencies modulating the phase (or position) of the pulses	P2F

Type of modulation of Main carrier	Type of transmission	Supplementary Characteristics	Symbol
Pulse Modulation	Telephony	Amplitude modulated pulses	P3D
		Width (or duration) modulated pulses	P3E
		Phase (or position) modulated pulses	P3F
		Code modulated pulses (after sampling and quantization)	P3G
	A transmission not covered by the above in which the main carrier is pulse modulated	-	P9

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A N N E X 2

PROPOSED NEW SYSTEM OF CLASSIFYING EMISSIONS

75 § 2 Emissions are classified and symbolised according to the following characteristics:

- 1) Type of modulation
- 2) Type of transmission
- 3) Supplementary characteristics

76	§ 3	1)	Types of modulation:	<u>Symbol</u>
			Amplitude, double sideband, full carrier	A
			Amplitude, single sideband, full carrier	C
			Amplitude, single sideband, reduced or level-controlled carrier	D
			Amplitude, single sideband, suppressed carrier	E
			Amplitude, two independent sidebands, reduced or level-controlled carrier	I
			Amplitude, two independent sidebands, suppressed carrier	J
			Amplitude, vestigial sideband	K
			Frequency (or Phase)	F
			Pulse	P
			Pulse, code modulated	Q
			Pulse, phase (or position) modulated	R
			Pulse, amplitude modulated	S
			Pulse, width or duration modulated	W

77		2)	Types of transmission:	
		a)	Absence of any modulation intended to carry information	0
		b)	Telegraphy without the use of modulating audio frequency	1
		c)	Telegraphy by the on-off keying of a modulating audio frequency or audio frequencies, or by the on-off keying of the modulated emission. (Special case: an unkeyed modulated emission)	2

- d) Telephony and sound broadcasting 3
- e) Facsimile (with modulation of main carrier either directly or by a frequency-modulated sub-carrier); phototelegraphy 4
- f) Television 5
- g) Transmissions not covered by the above 9

- 78 3) Supplementary Characteristics:
- a) Time division multiplex systems T
 - b) Systems with constant frequency arrangements of significant conditions U
 - c) Systems with variable frequency arrangements of significant conditions V

79 § 4 NOTE: As an exception to the above principles, damped waves are designated by B

80 § 5 The classification of typical emissions is tabulated below:

Transmission Details (Chairman's note: This part of the Table will doubtless require re-drafting so as to be compatible with RR 76 and 77)		Supplementary Characteristics	Present System	Symbol *)	
				Revised System (Annex 1)	New System (Annex 2)
Amplitude Modulation	Absence of any modulation intended to carry information (e.g. standard frequency, radionavigation)	-	A0	A0	A0
	Telegraphy by on-off keying without the use of a modulating audio frequency	-	A1	A1	A1
		Time division multiplex	A1	A1	A1T
	Telegraphy with keying of the modulated emission (carrier and tone)		A2	A2	A2
		Time division multiplex	A2	A2	A2T

*) Two columns are shown here for convenient comparison. In fact, only one will be shown in the first test, depending upon which of the two schemes is adopted.

Transmission Details (Chairman's note: This part of the Table will doubtless require re-drafting so as to be compatible with RR 76 and 77)	Supplementary Characteristics	Present System	Symbol	
			Revised System (Annex 1)	New System (Annex 2)
	By the keying of several separate audio channels, frequency division multiplex (e.g. Voice frequency telegraphy)		A7	A2U
Telephony and broadcasting double sideband, full carrier	-	A3	A3	A3
Telephony and broadcasting, single sideband, full carrier	-	A3a	A3AQ	C3
Telephony, single sideband, suppressed carrier	-	A3a	A3AS	E3
Telephony, two independent side-bands, reduced or level-controlled carrier	-	A3b	A3BR	I3
Facsimile telegraphy, phototelegraphy, by directly amplitude-modulating the carrier, two dependent side-bands, full carrier	-	A4	A4	A4
Facsimile telegraphy, phototelegraphy by frequency-modulating a sub-carrier which in turn amplitude-modulates the main carrier	-	A4	A4	A4
As above, but with single sideband, suppressed carrier	-	A4a	A4AS	E4
Television, double sideband, full carrier	-	A5	A5	A5
Television, vestigial sideband, full carrier, (single sideband with highly attenuated second sideband)	-	A5a	A5C	K5

Transmission Details (Chairman's note: This part of the Table will doubtless require re-drafting so as to be compatible with RR 76 and 77)		Supplementary Characteristics	Present System	Symbol	
				Revised System (Annex 1)	New System (Annex 2)
Frequency (or Phase) Modulation	A composite transmission not covered by the above, two independent sidebands, reduced or level-controlled carrier	-	A9b	A9BR	I9
	Telegraphy by frequency shift or frequency-exchange keying without the use of a modulating audio frequency; one of two frequencies being emitted at any instant.	-	F1	F1	F1
		Time division multiplex	F1	F1	F1T
		Frequency division multiplex	F1	F7	F1U
	Four-frequency duplex (twinplex) telegraphy, one of four frequencies being emitted at any instant	-	-	F6	F1V
	Telegraphy with on-off keying of a frequency-modulated emission	-	F2	F2	F2
		Time division multiplex	F2	F2	F2T
	Telephony and broadcasting	-	F3	F3	F3
Television	-	F5	F5	F5	
Pulse Modulation	A pulsed carrier without any modulation intended to carry information (e.g. radar)	-	P0	P0	P0
	Telegraphy by the on-off keying of a pulsed carrier without the use of a modulating audio frequency	-	P1	P1	P1

Transmission Details (Chairman's note: This part of the Table will doubtless require re-drafting so as to be compatible with RR 76 and 77)		Supplementary Characteristics	Present System	<u>Symbol</u> Revised System (Annex 1) New System (Annex 2)	
	Telephony, Pulses, amplitude modulated, constant duty cycle	-	P3d	P3D	S3
	Telephony, Pulses, width or duration modulated; constant amplitude	-	P3e	P3E	W3
	Telephony, Pulses, position or phase modulated, constant amplitude	-	P3f	P3F	R3
	Telephony, coded pulses	-	-	P3G	Q3

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15 October, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE 6

UNITED KINGDOM

Article 2, Section I - Classification of Emissions

In a report to Working Group 6B (Document No. DT 337), Sub-Group 6B1 details alternative proposals for paragraphs 75-80. of the Radio Regulations. Annex 1 gives the first proposal, (which we call here, Scheme A), this is based on some minor extensions of the classification agreed at Atlantic City. The main proposed changes of Scheme A are, in fact,

- a) The introduction of the number 6 in the second position to give the symbol F6 for four-frequency duplex, in accordance with C.U.I.R. Recommendation No. 247.
- b) The introduction of the number 7 in the second position to give the symbol A7 or F7 for multi-channel voice-frequency telegraphy.
- c) The introduction of the letter C in the third column to cover vestigial sideband emissions.
- d) The addition, in a fourth position, of the letters Q, R and S to denote the amplitude of the carrier in single-sideband emissions. (These letters could, however, be omitted with little loss to give practically all the required information in three positions; in the United Kingdom view, Scheme A should be so amended.)

Annex 2 gives a proposal (here called Scheme B) this is sponsored by I.F.R.B. and, it is claimed, permits some reduction in the number of characters; it also introduces a large number of letters for the first character in place of the familiar A, B, F and P. Whereas, in this system, A would still be the first character for double-sideband amplitude modulation, all other forms of A. M. telephony would have other initial letters from C to K. Pulse modulation requires another five letters and newer systems would need to take up other letters, on the basis of convenience rather than because of any logical pattern. Furthermore this system introduces a different meaning for Supplementary Characteristics by the inclusion in an extra character position of the symbols T, U and V which refer to multichannel voice frequency telegraphy, four frequency duplex telegraphy and time division multiplex telegraphy.

Whatever may, or may not be the merits of such a system as Scheme B it is desired to point out that no proposals along these lines had been placed before this Conference. All the proposals that have in fact, been made have been broadly along the lines of Scheme A. It is necessary to



point out the dangers of accepting at this Conference a proposal which has had no previous advertisement and which might have to be replaced at the next Administrative Conference. If maximum economy of characters is the primary aim - and even this has not been accepted as an agreed principle - there are a number of possible approaches to the problem quite apart from that advocated by I.F.R.B. in Scheme B.

The United Kingdom has itself given some preliminary thought to a novel system of classification. While this system is unlikely to result in the minimum number of characters, it possesses certain other merits, including that of logical sequence and a proper provision for the full classification of multi-channel systems. However the United Kingdom Delegation formed the view that this system required further study and that in the limited time available at this Conference it would be wiser to continue, with minor improvements, the present system of classification.

The discussions held in Working Group 6B and the visit paid to the I.F.R.B. have not convinced the United Kingdom Delegation that any serious difficulties would arise from the adoption of Scheme A at this Conference. On the contrary the difficulties and costs to Administrations and to the I.F.R.B. that would arise if a new system were now adopted and later had to be itself replaced might be very large.

The reasons why the United Kingdom Delegation prefers Scheme A with the slight modifications mentioned above may be summarised as follows:-

1. The modified Scheme A provides the necessary additional information with only minor extensions to the existing method of classification to cater for three types of transmission not previously covered.
2. It would require no additional character positions and can be accommodated in the punched card system used by the I.F.R.B.
3. No changes in the meaning of existing symbols would be involved except in one category where a clarification is urgently required (this has involved a specific use for the character C and the introduction of numerals 6 and 7). Only in these cases might changes to the existing records of the I.F.R.B. and Administrations be necessary.
4. Considerable difficulties and costs to the I.F.R.B. and to all Administrations would be involved by the introduction of the Scheme B and if further study showed that other basic changes would have to be made at the next Administrative Radio Conference these difficulties and costs might be greatly increased. Added to this is the confusion likely to be caused to many users by a non-essential change of symbols at this time especially as regards the initial character.

5. The possible saving of one character position achieved in Scheme B by the combination in one set of symbols of information relating to Types of Modulation and Supplementary Modulation Characteristics is extremely small compared with the total number of 130 character positions available per line in the Radio Frequency Register.

To save, at best, one character position at the expense of (a) a less logical system, (b) increased confusion to users and (c) the replacement of many existing records, is likely to prove a false economy. The classification of emissions is undoubtedly a most important part of the I.F.R.B. records and it would appear that greater economies could almost certainly be effected in other less essential parts of the records at present held.

The foregoing arguments do not imply that no major changes to the existing system of classification should ever be made. But, in the view of the United Kingdom no major changes should be made without careful consideration of all the factors involved. The United Kingdom therefore strongly favours the adoption of Scheme A, slightly modified as previously explained, and proposes that Scheme B together with other useful systems, should be placed before the C.C.I.R. for study and recommendation before the next Administrative Conference.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCEDocument No. 411-E
15 October, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE 4SUMMARY RECORDEighteenth Meeting : Committee 4 (Frequency Allocation)

Tuesday, 13 October 1959, at 3 p.m.

1. Before introducing the Agenda Document No. DT 464 the Chairman thanked Mr. Stewart, Vice-Chairman, for having undertaken the heavy burden of Committee 4 in his own absence.

The first item of the Agenda was the report of the Ad Hoc Group on frequency allocations for space research, Document No. 369. This document was introduced by the Chairman of the Conference, Mr. Acton, who was also Chairman of the Ad Hoc Group, and who thanked the members of that group for their cooperation in obtaining a considerable measure of agreement; the report had taken into account proposals 3333, 3381, 3383, 3385, 3405, 3418, 3428, 3354b, 3365, 5449, together with those contained in Document No. 230 and the recommendations of C.O.S.P.A.R. He suggested that the report would form a valuable guide for the Working Groups.

During the discussion which followed the Delegate of Greece expressed certain difficulties in respect of the 400 Mc/s band; the Delegate of Mexico had some doubts about the 19-20 Mc/s band and the Delegate of Bulgaria had a question concerning the use of 183.6 mc/s. The Delegate of France, who was a member of the Ad Hoc Group, was able to answer these questions and it was then generally agreed that the report should be passed to Working Groups 4C and 4D as a guide for their work.

2. The second item of the Agenda was the first report of Working Group 4B, Document No. 374, which was introduced by Mr. Sastry, Chairman of that Working Group. In the general discussion on this document the Delegate of U.S.S.R. supported by the Delegate of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia objected to the inclusion of radio location in the band 10-14 kc/s, on the grounds that this service had not been properly defined. The U.S.S.R. proposal to delete this service was put to the vote and resulted as follows:

For deletion	6
Against	48
Abstentions	4



The Delegate of U.S.S.R. indicated that he would submit a written declaration, and the Delegate of Czechoslovakia asked for a record to be made in the summary of the meeting that his delegation had voted against the inclusion of the radio location service in the band 10-14 kc/s. The Chairman then called for a vote and adoption of the report which resulted as follows:

In favour	50
Against	2
Abstentions	4

3. It was agreed that the committee would consider the remainder of Document No. 242 REV as amended by Corrigendum No. 3. This paragraph was a replacement for the former paragraph 8 and was introduced by Mr. Gejer, the Chairman of Working Group 4F. The Delegate of Brazil pointed out the difficulties which could arise in the relationship between permitted and additional services or between these services and others on a secondary basis, particularly in the case where one service was to be implemented on a planned basis. The meeting agreed that such difficulties as this could arise, but considered that they would best be overcome by drawing up special foot notes rather than using the standardised forms of foot note. After further consideration of the remainder of Document No. 242 REV, the document as amended by Corrigenda 2 and 3 was adopted, and the Chairman asked that all Working Groups and Sub-Groups would now use these texts whenever possible. There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 17.25 hours.

A. James Bourne
Rapporteur

Gunnar Pederson
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 412-E
CORRIGENDUM No. 1
22. October, 1959

COMMITTEES 4 and 5
Working Group 5B

CORRIGENDUM

CZECHOSLOVAKIA - UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF DISCUSSIONS ON HIGH-FREQUENCY
BROADCASTING PROBLEMS

Page 3, 9th line from foot of page - Instead of "A quite modest estimate"
read "A quite conservative estimate"

Page 4, 3rd line from top of page - Instead of "for this congestions"
read "for this extreme concentration"

4th paragraph, first line - Instead of "Whilst admitting"
read "Whilst recognizing"

5th line from foot of page - Instead of "observed occasionally"
read "observed regularly or occasionally"

M. Joachim
Head of the Delegation of Czechoslovakia.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 412-E
16 October 1959

COMMITTEES 4 & 5
WORKING GROUP 5B

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Summary of the results of discussions on
high-frequency broadcasting problems

The delegations of Czechoslovakia and of the United Arab Republic, Members of the International Broadcasting and Television Organization /I.B.T.O./ have the honour to submit to the Administrative Radio Conference the attached document, prepared by the delegation of the observers from the I.B.T.O.

This document has been presented by the observer from the I.B.T.O. at the meeting of Sub-Working Group 5B4 on the 12 October 1959 and supported by several delegations, in the discussion held on 13 October 1959 in the Sub-Working Group mentioned above.

We propose that the study of the attached document be continued in Committee 5, as well as in its Working Group 5B and Sub-Working Group 5B4 and that an appropriate recommendation on this subject be prepared for Committee 4.

Annex: 1



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A N N E X

International Broadcasting and Television Organization
(I.B.T.O.)

SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF DISCUSSIONS ON HIGH-FREQUENCY
BROADCASTING PROBLEMS

The observers from the International Broadcasting and Television Organization (I.B.T.O.) have been greatly interested in the discussions on high-frequency broadcasting problems taking place in Committee 4 and Committee 5 and its Working Groups and Sub-Groups, particularly in Sub-Working-Group 5B4.

They have also studied with interest the relevant documents - Docs. Nos. 159, 270, 311, and Documents Nos. DT 254, 308 and others - and would like to submit the following summarized comments.

As can be seen from Document No. DT 254, the total number of frequency hours allocated in the Basic Plan (Mexico City) was 8,138.75. The total number of revised requirements in 1956 was 14,148.5, and the total number of frequency hours allocated in the Draft Reference Plan J-70 is 11,823.25. In all the cases mentioned, data on the 26 M/cs band are not included.

This means that in the period between 1948 and 1956 the requirements of countries (including certain new countries) have increased to 174% of the Mexico City Basic Plan and also that the Draft Reference Plan J-70 was only able to satisfy 84% of the revised requirements in 1956.

At the same time, it must not be forgotten that the revised requirements in 1956 did not take into consideration the countries which came into being after that period and that these requirements naturally cannot include the needs of countries hitherto deprived of the possibility of taking part in the work of the International Telecommunication Union which nevertheless already have a well-established high-frequency broadcasting service. A quite modest estimate of the requirements of such countries, based on the requirements of similar countries, gives the approximate figure of 1,155 frequency hours needed to meet the requirements of such countries. This brings the total number of frequency-hours likely to be required for the world-wide high-frequency broadcasting service up to 15,303.

Whilst waiting for the findings of the ad hoc working group of Committee 5 entrusted with the study of the requirements of new countries and those under development, there is no reason to suppose that the requests which were reviewed in 1956 will be drastically reduced.

It can be seen that the number of frequency-hours in the Draft Reference Plan J-70 is 146% of the number allotted by the Mexico City Basic Plan. But the price that was paid for this congestion must not be forgotten. Document No. 159 shows that protection ratios have largely decreased in relation to the permissible levels according to recent I.R.C.C. studies. For this reason item 1 of document No. DT 308 states that any new reduction in the technical standards used by the I.F.R.B. for drawing up the Draft Reference Plan cannot be accepted.

Moreover Document No. 311 shows that the I.F.R.B. has had to be satisfied with reduced standards if it was going to meet the maximum number of requests whilst paying attention to the restricted spectrum space that was available at a given moment and to the number of requests.

As is already known, the total bandwidth allocated to the HF broadcasting service by the present Table of Frequency Allocations is 1900 Kc/s (not including the 26 Mc/s band as in the statistics of Document No. DT 254 prepared by the I.F.R.B.)

Whilst admitting the difficulty of calculating the spectrum width required to meet the needs of the HF broadcasting service, it is possible to say that the bandwidth required to satisfy these needs on the basis of the technical standards laid down by the Mexico Conference would be approximately :

- 3,850 kc/s to meet the estimated requirements of all countries;
- 3,300 kc/s to meet the requirements which were brought up to date by administrations in 1956.

Supposing that administrations agreed to the reduced standards used for drawing up Draft Reference Plan J-70 (most administrations are not satisfied with these standards), the bandwidth required would be the following :

- 2,470 kc/s to meet the estimated requirements of all countries and
- 2,260 kc/s to meet the requirements which were brought up to date by administrations in 1956.

This shows the need to widen the bands allocated to the HF broadcasting service by adding 360 to 570 kc/s in relation to the bands allocated by the Atlantic City Conference.

The present position in the spectrum as reflected in the results published by the Monitoring Stations of the I.B.T.O. is as follows : 214 broadcasting stations at present work outside bands allocated to the HF broadcasting service. The total number of such stations that have been observed occasionally comes to 621. The total bandwidth used by the 241 out of band stations monitored regularly comes to 4121 kc/s. This unexpected result is due to the fact that these stations work in bands used by other services. If exclusive allocations were applied, this band-width would be greatly reduced.

However in view of the present overloading of HF broadcasting bands, it cannot be expected that these stations can be accommodated in the existing bands.

Talk of "dead wood" which is heard quite often at this Conference is only a dangerous illusion, at least with regard to HF broadcasting.

The Administrative Radio Conference must cope with this situation and settle the position in the radio spectrum adequately so as to meet the requirements of a cultural and educational exchange service, the importance of which is still growing.

GENEVE, 1959

PROGRAMME DES SEANCES POUR LA SEMAINE DU 19 AU 25 OCTOBRE

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FROM 19 TO 25 OCTOBER

PROGRAMA DE SESIONES DEL 19 AL 25 DE OCTUBRE

16 octobre 1959

	19 Lundi Monday Lunes				20 Mardi Tuesday Martes				21 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles				22 Jeudi Thursday Jueves					23 Vendredi Friday Viernes				24 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/C																			E	E			
Com. 4						A	A											B	B				
G.T. 4A			E	E	E																		
G.T. 4B									E						E								
G.T. 4C			C												E								
S.G.T. 4C3										E													
G.T. 4D				C									F	F									
S.G.T. 4D2															G								
S.G.T. 4D4 Reg.1					G																		
S.G.T. 4D4 Reg.3	G																						
S.G.T. 4D5		G														G							
S.G.T. 4D7 Reg.3						G																	
S.G.T. 4D8									H														
G.T. 4E						E											E	E					
S.G.T. 4E3	E	E									A												
G.T. 4G										A													
G.T. 5 ad hoc													E	E									
G.T. 5A	F	F			F	F			F	F													
S.G.T. 5A1			H	H			H	H		H	H				H	H							
S.G.T. 5B1																	F	F					
S.G.T. 5B1 Reg. 1							F	F															
S.G.T. 5B2															F	F							

	19 Lundi Monday Lunes				20 Mardi Tuesday Martes				21 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles				22 Jeudi Thursday Jueves					23 Vendredi Friday Viernes				24 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. 5B3																				F	F		
S.G.T. 5B4			F	F							F	F											
Com. 6									C	C								C	C				
G.T. 6A					C	C									C	C							
G.T. 6B	C	C									C	C											
S.G.T. 6B2								K															
G.T. 6C													C	C									
S.G.T. 6C6							K																
S.G.T. Com. 6																				L	L		
Com. 7																		D	D				
S. Com. 7A	D	D							D	D										D	D		
G.T. 7A1																K							
G.T. 7A2													L	L								L	L
G.T. 7A3																K							
G.T. 7A4							L	L								L							
S. Com. 7B					D	D							D	D									
G.T. 7B4	H						G	G															
G.T. 7B5											G	G				L				G	G		
G.T. 7B7			G	G					G	G										K	K		
S. Com. 7C											D	D											
G.T. 7C3		H																					
S. Com. 7E																K*							

* De 14h.30 à 15 heures

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 414-E
16 October, 1959COMMITTEE 6REPORT

WORKING GROUP 6B TO COMMITTEE 6

APPENDIX 3

The Frequency Tolerance Table and accompanying notes which comprise Appendix 3 have been carefully reviewed in the light of Proposals made to this Conference and the C.C.I.R. Recommendations No. 148 of Warsaw, 1956 and No. 233 of Los Angeles, 1959. Three meetings at Sub-Group level have been held and the subject has also been examined at three meetings of the Working Group. There has been a desire on the part of all members of the Working Group to improve the Atlantic City tolerances along the lines indicated by C.C.I.R. Recommendations at the earliest practicable dates. Nevertheless it has also become clear that a number of countries would have difficulty in applying all the tolerances recommended by Los Angeles at an early date, so far as equipment at present in use or in course of manufacture is concerned.

Following a number of suggested solutions a final compromise solution was found which provided a balance between these two requirements and which was generally acceptable to the whole Working Group. One Delegation, however, could at the time give only provisional agreement and one or perhaps two other Delegations may wish to raise single points of detail in Committee. This compromise solution is embodied in the proposed new Table which is annexed to this Report. It will be seen that it provides, in effect, for the following :

- a) The frequency tolerances at present in force to be continued until 1st January, 1966 or 1st January, 1970 (see later note) for all transmitters now in use or to be installed before 1st January, 1964.
- b) The frequency tolerances recommended by the C.C.I.R. Plenary Assembly at Los Angeles to apply to all new transmitters installed after 1st January, 1964.
- c) The frequency tolerances recommended by the C.C.I.R. Plenary Assembly at Los Angeles to apply after 1st January, 1966 or 1st January, 1970 (see later note) to all transmitters at present in use or to be installed before 1st January, 1964.

NOTE : The date of 1st January, 1966 applies to most cases but to meet the difficulties that certain countries would have in making modifications to certain types of equipment this date has been



extended to 1st January, 1970 in the case of nine of the categories of equipment for which the tolerances recommended at Los Angeles were tighter than the Warsaw tolerances.

A number of minor changes have been made from the form of the Table recommended by the C.C.I.R. to provide a clearer presentation and to remove certain apparent illogicalities.

The footnotes of the Atlantic City Table and those included with the C.C.I.R. Recommendations have also been studied and, in all, eight footnotes are proposed to the new Table. In the case of footnotes 4 and 5 some slight alteration to the wording may become necessary as a result of decisions to be taken through the work of other Committees at the present Conference. I have also to add that the Table itself contains references to services which may need to be changed or added to at a later date in this Conference when a new Table of Frequency Allocations has been finally drawn up and agreed.

Some consideration is at present being given to an alternative **format** for this Table of Frequency Tolerances, which would have the advantage of placing all the tolerances in different frequency bands for one particular category of service side by side on one page. It is hoped to report on this question at the forthcoming meeting of Committee 6 but at present it seems unlikely that the alternative format can be adopted because of the probably insufficient size of the final book.

The draft of Appendix 3 which appears in Annex 1 is thus submitted for adoption by Committee 6, and subject to later review, as regards format only, if it should prove possible to present the Appendix in the newer form now being investigated.

J. K. S. JOWETT
Chairman
Working Group 6B.

Annex : 1

A N N E X

Appendix 3

TABLE OF FREQUENCY TOLERANCES
(See Article 16)

1. Frequency tolerance is defined in Article 1. and is expressed in parts in 10^6 or, in some cases, in cycles per second.
2. The power shown for the various categories of stations is the mean power as defined in Article 1 of the Radio Regulations.

Frequency bands and Categories of Stations	Tolerances applicable (1) until Jan 1, 1964 to trans- mitters in use & to those to be installed before Jan. 1, 1964.	Frequency tolerances applicable to new trans- mitters installed after Jan. 1, 1964 and to all transmitters after Jan. 1, 1964.
∅ Jan. 1, 1970 in the case of all tolerances marked with an asterisk.		
1	2	3
Band: 10 to 535 kc/s		
1. <u>Fixed stations:</u>		3
- 10 to 50 kc/s	1,000	1,000
- from 50 kc/s to 535 kc/s	200	200
2. <u>Land stations:</u>		
a) <u>Coast stations</u> power 200 W or less	500	500
- power above 200 W	200	200
b) <u>Aeronautical stations</u>	200*	100*
3. <u>Mobile stations;</u>		
a) <u>Ship stations</u>	1,000	1,000
b) <u>Emergency (reserve)</u> transmitters on ships, and lifeboat, liferaft and survival craft transmitters	5,000	5,000
c) <u>Aircraft stations</u>	500	500
4. <u>Radionavigation stations</u>	200*	100
5. <u>Broadcasting stations</u>	20 c/s	10 c/s

	1	2	3
<u>Band:</u> 535 to 1,605 kc/s <u>Broadcasting stations</u>		20 c/s	10 c/s (2)
<u>Band:</u> 1,605 to 4,000 kc/s			
1. <u>Fixed stations:</u>			
- power 200 W or less		100	100
- power above 200 W		50	50
2. <u>Land stations:</u>			
- power 200 W or less		100	100
- power above 200 W		50	50
3. <u>Mobile stations:</u>			
a) Ship stations		200	200
b) Transmitters aboard life- boats, liferafts and survival craft			300
c) Land Mobile stations		200	200
d) Aircraft stations		200*	100*
4. <u>Radionavigation stations:</u>			
- power 200W or less		100	100
- power above 200 W		50	50
5. <u>Broadcasting stations</u>		50	20
<u>Band:</u> 4,000 to 29,700 kc/s			
1. <u>Fixed stations:</u>			
- power 500 W or less		100	50
- power above 500 W		30	15
2. <u>Land stations:</u>			
a) <u>Coast stations</u>			
- power 500 W or less		50	50
- power above 500 W and below 5 KW		50*	30*
- power 5 KW and above		50	15
b) <u>Aeronautical stations</u>			
- power 500 W or less		100	100
- power above 500 W		50	50
c) <u>Base stations</u>			
- power 500 W or less		100	100
- power above 500 W		50	50

1	2	3
3. <u>Mobile stations:</u>		
a) Ship stations		
i) Class A1 emission	200	200
ii) Emission other than Class A1		
- power 50 W or less	50	100 (3)
- power above 50 W	50	50
b) transmitters aboard lifeboats, liferafts and survival craft	200	200
c) Aircraft stations	200*	100*
d) Land Mobile stations	200	200
4. <u>Broadcasting stations</u>	30	15
<u>Band: 29.7 to 100 Mc/s</u>		
1. <u>Fixed stations:</u>		
- power 200 W or less	200*	50*
- power above 200 W	200	30
2. <u>Land stations:</u>		
- power 15 W or less	200	50
- power above 15 W	200	20
3. <u>Mobile stations:</u>		
- power 5 W or less	200	100
- power above 5 W	200	50
4. <u>Radionavigation stations:</u>	200	200
5. <u>Broadcasting station</u> (other than television):		
- power 50 W or less	50	50
- power above 50 W	30	20
6. <u>Broadcasting stations</u> (television sound and vision):		
- power 50 W or less	100	100
- power above 50 W	30	1,000 c/s

1	2	3
<u>Band:</u> 100 to 470 Mc/s		
1. <u>Fixed stations:</u>		
- power 50 W or less	100*	50*
- power above 50 W	100*	20*
2. <u>Land stations:</u>		
a) Coast stations	100	20
b) Aeronautical stations	100	50
c) Base stations		
- power 5W or less	100	50
- power above 5 W	100	20
3. <u>Mobile stations:</u>		
a) ship stations and transmitters aboard lifeboats, liferafts and survival craft:		
- in the 156-174 Mc/s band (4)	100	20
- outside this band	100	50 (5)
b) Aircraft stations	100	50
c) Land mobile stations		
- power 5 W or less	100	50
- power above 5 W	100	20
4. <u>Radionavigation stations</u>	200*	50* (5) (6)
5. <u>Broadcasting stations</u> (other than television):	30	20
6. <u>Broadcasting stations</u> (television, sound and vision):		
- power 100 W or less	100	100
- power above 100 W	30	1,000 c/s
<u>Band:</u> 470 to 2,450 Mc/s		
1. <u>Fixed stations:</u>		
- power 100 W or less	7,500	300 (7)
- power above 100 W	7,500	100 (8)
2. <u>Land stations:</u>	7,500	300 300
3. <u>Mobile stations:</u>	7,500	

1	2	3
4. <u>Radionavigation stations</u>	7,500	500 (6)
5. <u>Broadcasting stations</u> (other than television):	7,500	100
6. <u>Broadcasting stations</u> (television, sound and vision) 470-960 Mc/s - power 100 W or less - power above 100 W	7,500 7,500	100 1,000 c/s
<u>Band:</u> 2,450 to 10,500 Mc/s		
1. <u>Fixed stations</u> - power 100 W or less - power above 100 W	7,500 7,500	300 (7) 100 (8)
2. <u>Land stations:</u>	7,500	300
3. <u>Mobile stations:</u>	7,500	300
4. <u>Radionavigation stations</u>	7,500	2,000 (6)
<u>Band:</u> 10.5 to 40 Gc/s		
1. <u>Fixed stations:</u>		500
2. <u>Radionavigation stations</u>		7,500 (6)

Notes:

1. It is recognised that certain services may need tighter tolerance for technical and operational reasons.
2. It is recognised that in the area covered by the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement (N.A.R.B.A.), it may be desirable to continue the tolerance of 20 c/s.

3. For certain ship transmitters using only frequencies below 13 Mc/s in tropical regions, the tolerance of 100 can be increased to 200. These transmitters are sometimes used in these parts of the world in the same circumstances as those of the band 1,605 to 4,000 kc/s.
4. This band is in accordance with the Agreement of the International Maritime VHF Radiotelephone Conference, The Hague, 1957. The precise limits of this band have not yet been agreed on a world-wide basis.
5. This tolerance is not applicable to the frequency 243 Mc/s where a special guard band is proposed.
6. Where specific frequencies are not assigned to radar stations the bandwidth occupied by the emission shall be maintained wholly within the band allocated to the service and the indicated tolerance does not apply.
7. For certain transmitters using time division multiplex the tolerance of 300 may be increased to 500.
8. This tolerance applies only to such emissions for which the maximum bandwidth is 3 Mc/s; for larger bandwidth emissions a tolerance of 300 applies.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 415-E
17 October 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7
SUB-COMMITTEE 7B

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARTICLE 34

Number of
Proposal

Re 4311, Page 532.6

Emissions coming within the definition of radiotelegraphy are authorized on maritime mobile radiotelephone service frequencies for the sole purpose of facilitating radiotelephone communication.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 416-E
17 October, 1959SUB-COMMITTEE 7BSUMMARY RECORDTwelfth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7B(Radiotelegraph and Radiotelephone
Procedures in the Mobile Services)

Thursday, 8 October, 1959

Chairman:- Mr. R.M. Billington (United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Vice-Chairman:- Mr. J. Bès (France).

Agenda: Annex to Document No. DT 366.

1. Examination of Article 34.

The Chairman recalled that at the eleventh meeting he had mentioned the points of substantial difference in proposals concerning the use of radiotelephone frequencies on which decisions would have to be taken before a Working Group could undertake the preparation of texts. The first of these, the guard band for 2,182 kc/s had been dealt with at the last meeting and he proposed that the meeting should continue its consideration of these major points before setting up a Working Group. This was agreed.

2. RR. 826 and 827 - Radiotelephone Silence Periods and the band in which emissions are prohibited.

The Chairman said that there were two questions of principle on which the Sub-Committee would have to make decisions namely,

- (i) Are the silence periods mentioned in RR. 826 and the protection band specified in RR. 827 to remain confined to Region 1 or should these provisions apply on a worldwide basis?
- (ii) Does the "protected" band need to be wider than the guard band for 2,182 kc/s?



(i) The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that as 2,182 kc/s had been accepted as an international distress frequency it followed that the protection and conditions applying to this frequency should be the same in all Regions. This view was strongly supported by the Delegates of France, Italy, the Federal German Republic and Belgium. The Delegate of Australia also felt that these regulations should be applied on a worldwide basis and his Administration would be prepared to institute radiotelephone silence periods. The Delegate of New Zealand also favoured worldwide application and stated that New Zealand coast stations had in fact been observing these silence periods for some years.

The Delegate of the United States of America proposed that the requirement for silence periods should be applied on a regional basis. His Delegation was of the opinion that it would be impracticable to insist on radiotelephone silence periods. There were many thousands of radiotelephone equipments on small vessels and having regard to the type of operator involved, the difficulty of maintaining an accurate time record on such ships and the use of radiotelephony for navigational purposes, it would be impossible to enforce such a requirement. This view was supported by the Delegates of Brazil, Japan and the Phillipines; The Delegate of the Argentine said that, for the sake of uniformity in Region 2, his Delegation would support the proposals of the U.S.A.

The Delegate of China said that, as the wording of RR.826 was not completely mandatory, its application in Region 3 would be acceptable to his Delegation. The Delegate of Indonesia also agreed that the requirements should apply in Region 3. Summarising, the Chairman said it appeared to be the desire of the meeting that RR.826 and 827 should be applied in Region 1; that it should not apply in Region 2 and that in Region 3 only Japan and the Philippines opposed these regulations. He therefore suggested that the regulations should be written to apply in Regions 1 and 3 with a footnote excluding Japan and the Philippines. This proposal was acceptable to the Delegates of Japan and the Philippines and was agreed by the meeting.

(ii) It was agreed to defer consideration of the frequency band to be specified in RR. 827 until the advice of Committee 6 in regard to the guard band for 2,182 kc/s had been received.

3. Common International Intership, Ship-Shore Frequencies and Supplementary Calling Frequency.

There was a very full and detailed discussion of these questions in which the Delegates of the U.K., the Netherlands, France, the Federal German Republic, Australia, the U.S.A. Norway and the U.S.S.R. participated. All Delegations agreed in principle that these frequencies should be provided; that if suitable channels could not be found for worldwide application, then the possibility of making this provision on a regional

basis should be explored; and that the relative priorities were first of all for a common international ship-shore frequency, secondly for a common intership frequency and finally for a supplementary calling frequency corresponding to the radiotelegraphy frequency, 512 kc/s. It was agreed to defer further consideration of the related proposals until the decision of Committee 6 in regard to the 2,182 kc/s guard band was known.

4. Application of the Hague VHF Maritime Mobile Assignments.

The question of principle involved was whether (as Appendix 12 bis) the Hague frequency table should be mandatory in all regions; be applicable in part or a compromise proposal was needed. The application of the table as a whole on a worldwide basis was favoured by the Delegates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Federal German Republic, France and the Netherlands but they pointed out that it was not essential that all of the channels mentioned in the Hague table should be provided immediately. The essential feature was that VHF port operations and public correspondence services should be available to suitably equipped ships in any part of the world in which such services were provided. The Delegate of the United States said that his administration could accept the Hague plan in principle, but that certain of the frequencies involved were at present fully occupied by other services. However, the channels listed in the U.S. proposals appeared to be adequate to provide international service and if additional provision became necessary in the future it would be made in accordance with the Hague Frequency Table. The Delegates of China and Japan were willing to accept the full table so long as it was not made mandatory to provide all of the listed channels. Similar views were held by the Delegates of Australia and Canada who said that their administrations would provide such channels as appeared to be necessary initially and would introduce others, as required, in accordance with the Frequency Table.

Summarising, the Chairman said that it appeared to be generally acceptable that the Hague Frequency table should appear in full in the Regulations as an allotment plan from which assignments would be made as necessary rather than a mandatory frequency table and he therefore proposed that texts for the regulations should be prepared accordingly. There being no objection this proposal was adopted.

5. Footnotes to The Hague Frequency Table.

It was agreed to defer discussion of the footnotes to the Frequency Table until the next meeting.

6. Technical Characteristics of VHF Equipments.

The Chairman explained that it was necessary to decide whether all, or part, of the C.C.I.R. Recommendations in regard to technical characteristics should be written into the Radio Regulations and whether they should be embodied in the regulations or appear as an Appendix.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that it appeared to be superfluous to include certain of the recommendations which would appear elsewhere in the regulations. For example the frequency tolerance would be specified in the Frequency Table and the channel spacing, 50 kc/s, would be evident in Appendix 12 bis. He thought the question could be dealt with by the Working Group to be set up to prepare the texts. He was supported by the Delegate of France who said that, although his Delegation had proposed inclusion of the complete specification of technical characteristics, it would be wiser to consider the question in a Working Group.

After a short discussion it was agreed that the Working Group to prepare the texts for this part of the Regulations should also consider what technical characteristics should be specified in the regulations and where they should appear.

7. H.F. Radiotelephony Distress Frequency. (Proposals Nos. 2221 (Singapore - British Borneo Group) Page 545 and 5488 (Document No. 232)

The Delegate of Malaya explained that an additional radiotelephony distress frequency was needed in the tropical zone to supplement 2,182 kc/s because of the High noise level and the need to receive radiotelephony signals over relatively greater distances than in other regions. It was not the intention that this frequency should replace 2,182 kc/s but that it should be graded in addition to that frequency. The proposals were supported by the Delegate of the Philippines. The principle that an HF radiotelephony distress frequency was needed was supported by the Delegate of Australia who said that for some time Australia had successfully used 6,280 kc/s for this purpose.

The principle was generally agreed, but there was some doubt as to whether a frequency of a lower order than 8 Mc/s would not be more effective. It was therefore agreed that the Administrations concerned should consult and agree the order of frequency required. The Delegate of China was of the opinion that if an 8 Mc/s frequency were to be used for this purpose it should also be the frequency to be used for A2 signals from survival craft, but the Chairman ruled that consideration of this proposal should be deferred until the appropriate frequency band had been agreed.

8. H.F. Radiotelephone Calling Frequencies (Proposal No. 2318 (France) Page 564).

This proposal was supported in principle by the Delegate of Norway. The Delegate of France explained that the object of the proposal was to provide for HF radiotelephony a similar method of working to that used for radiotelegraphy. His Delegation thought this was necessary in view of the growing demands for radiotelephone service to cargo vessels and the need to cater for ships that did not have radiotelegraphy to assist in the initial setting up of calls and adoption of the proposal would reduce the number of crystals that vessels would have to carry for full

international service. The Delegate of the United Kingdom was not convinced that the provision of calling frequencies was necessary. He thought the proposal was rather wasteful of frequencies and he was unable to see how this provision could reduce the number of frequencies to be carried. He was supported in this view by the Delegate of the United States who said that the present arrangements worked well and gave more expeditious treatment than could be achieved if a calling frequency were used. The Delegate of the Netherlands thought that, if anything, it would be desirable to obtain international working frequencies rather than calling channels.

After a short discussion it was agreed to defer further consideration of this question until the report of Working Group 7B5 (Passenger ship telegraphy frequencies) was available.

9. Secondary Use of Telegraphy on 2,182 kc/s and 156.8 Mc/s
(Proposal No. 4311 (U.S.A.) Page 532.6).

This proposal was supported by the Delegates of Brazil and the Philippines and by the Delegate of China so far as 2,182 kc/s was concerned. The Delegate of the United Kingdom said the proposal could not be supported by his Delegation because it would permit all forms of morse signalling. If the purpose were only for distress it would not be very useful because the great majority of stations keeping watch on this frequency could not read morse. So far as automatic calling devices were concerned he thought RR. 808 made all the provision that was necessary. The views of the Delegate of the U.K. were strongly supported by the Delegates of Belgium, Denmark, France, the Netherlands and Sweden.

The Delegate of Argentine said his Delegation wished to reserve its opinion until the intention of the proposals had been further clarified and the Delegate of Canada said his Delegation also wished to consider further the full impact of the proposal, particularly in regard to the inclusion of "operating signals". It was therefore agreed to defer further consideration of this proposal until the Fourteenth Meeting.

10. Working Group 7B6.

It was agreed to set up a Working Group to draft texts for regulations concerning the use of frequencies for radiotelephony in the mobile services taking account of the proposals listed in the Annex to Document No. DT 366 and in accordance with the decisions on principles taken by the meeting. The Working Group would be convened by the Delegate of the United States and would consist of Delegates of France, the Federal German Republic, Israel, Japan, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom as well as the Observer of the International Chambers of Shipping.

11. RR. 571 - Document No. DT 408 and Proposal No. 4304 (U.S.A.)
Page 532.5.

It was agreed to consider the text for RR. 571 submitted in Document No. DT 408 and the Delegate of the United States of America agreed that this text could be accepted as covering also Proposal No. 4304.

The Observer of I.C.A.O. suggested that the words "except for safety purposes" be inserted after "30 Mc/s" in the fourth line. However, in the light of explanation of the general conditions under which aircraft stations are permitted to use maritime mobile frequencies he did not wish to press this proposal.

The text contained in Document No. DT 408 was approved with the following editorial amendments:

RR 571 replace "flying" by "operating" and amend last sentence to read "in that Region".

12. Other Business

The Chairman gave advance details of the Agenda for the next meeting.

The Sub-Committee rose at 12.45 p.m.

Rapporteur:
G.F. Wilson

Chairman
R.M. Billington

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 417-E
17 October 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

SWITZERLAND

The Swiss Administration hereby draws the attention of the Conference to the fact that the International Protestant Transmitter (I.P.T.) movement intends to bring into service a short wave transmitter for Europe. The Conference is reminded that the I.P.T.'s intention to do so should be taken into account when establishing a high frequency broadcasting plan.

The International Protestant Transmitter has communicated its requirements to the Swiss Administration to the effect that it would like to make use of four or five short wave frequencies.

Geneva, 16 October 1959



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCEDocument No. 418-E
17 October, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

WORKING GROUP 6A

SUMMARY RECORD

Tenth Meeting of Working Group 6A (Definitions)

Thursday, 15 October 1959, 15.00 hours

Reference: Agenda of 15 October, Document No. DT 5001. Draft Preamble to Article 1, Document No. DT 467

The draft preamble to Article 1, set forth in Document No. DT 467 was discussed, modified, and approved as follows :

In order to ensure uniformity in the interpretation and application of these Radio Regulations, the following terms which appear in the Radio Regulations shall have the meanings defined below. These terms and definitions do not, however, necessarily apply for purposes other than these Regulations. The List of Definitions of Essential Telecommunications Terms published by the International Telecommunications Union, and other lists of terms published by recognized technical organizations, may be consulted as a guide to the meanings of terms appearing therein and not included in this Article. Other terms shall have the meanings imparted to them by common usage and by recognized dictionaries and encyclopaedias.

Consideration of the other three terms listed in Document No. DT 467 ("Time Service", "Portable Station" and "Land Station") was deferred and it was agreed to discuss them together with the definitions listed in Document No. DT 111.

2. Reports of Chairmen of Sub-Groups

a) Sub-Group 6A8, Document No. DT 243.

It was noted that the definitions appearing in Document No. DT 243 in paragraphs numbered A, B, D and E had previously been adopted by the Working Group. A lengthy discussion of the terms "Radio Noise" and "Man-Made Noise" set forth in paragraphs C and F led to the decision by the Working Group that the likelihood that it was not necessary to include them in the Provisional List of Terms and Definitions made further discussion undesirable at this time.

b) Sub-Group 6A7, Document Nos. DT 351, DT 351 Addendum No. 1 and DT 435.



Definitions for 65 - Gain of An Antenna, 65a - Gain Relative to a Short Vertical Antenna, 65b - Relative Gain of an Antenna, and 65c - Isotropic or Absolute Gain of an Antenna, included in Document No. DT 351, were modified and approved as set forth in the attached Annex, with the French delegation indicating its intention to request reconsideration of the definition for "Gain of an Antenna" in the event that the cymomotive force concept suggestion in their proposal No. 188 (p. 77 of the yellow book) should be accepted.

With respect to Document No. DT 351, Addendum No. 1, which contains an Appendix entitled "Conversion Table for Relationships Between Peak Envelope Power and Mean Power", the Working Group agreed that if such an Appendix is necessary, it should be placed between Appendices 2 and 3 in the present Regulations. With respect to the necessity for its inclusion in the Regulations, a show of hands indicated 10 against its inclusion, 3 in favour, and 5 abstentions. It was therefore decided to forward it to Committee 6 for consideration of the question of its inclusion, with the note that if it is not included, it would be necessary for Working Group 6A to consider defining the peak envelope power of a single sideband transmission.

Consideration of Document No. DT 435 led to the approval of definitions for 67 - Antenna Directivity Diagram and 68a - Half Power Width of a Radiation Lobe in a Given Plane, as set forth in the attached Annex. Consideration of the definition for 64d - Effective Radiated Power in a Given Direction and the suggested additional footnotes to the definition for 65 - Gain of an Antenna, also included in that Document, was deferred until the Working Group's next meeting.

3. The meeting adjourned at 6.25 p.m.

Rapporteur
Ann Mooney

Chairman, Working Group 6A
E. W. Allen

Annex:1

A N N E X

PROVISIONAL LIST OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

(Approved by Working Group 6A on 15 October 1959)

- 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. (DOC DT 351)
- 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 (DOC DT 351)
- 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. (DOC DT 351)
- 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. (DOC DT 351)
- 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. (DOC DT 351)
- 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. (DOC DT 435)
- 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. (DOC DT 435)

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 419-E
17 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 5

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

PROPOSALS

Number of
Proposal

5548 I - Amendment to Annex 8 to the E.A.R.C. Agreement

Section I, number 3, page 1

Replace:September 1949
bySeptember 1959

5549 II - Amendment to Annex 9 to the E.A.R.C. Agreement

1. Page 32, in the alphabetical list of abbreviations designating the countries:

Replace : MarF Morocco (French zone)
and : MarF/USA Morocco (French zone)
(USA Stations)
by the single abbreviation: MRC Kingdom of MOROCCO

2. Page 32, b) Other abbreviations:

Add the following abbreviations:

- (6) French Stations
- (7) USA Stations

3. In the Table of frequency allocations on pages 33 to 37:

Replace all the abbreviations MarF by MRC (6)
Replace all the abbreviations MarF/USA by MRC (7)

5550 III - Changes in Maps I and II

Amend the frontier outline of the Kingdom of Morocco taking account of the present position.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 420-E
17 October, 1959WORKING GROUP 6BSUMMARY RECORDEighth Meeting of Working Group 6B (Technical Characteristics)

Monday, 12 October, 1959 at 09.00 hours

1. The Summary Record of the Sixth Meeting

Consideration was deferred until a later date in order to facilitate speedy completion of the next item.

2. Report of Sub-Group 6B3 to Working Group 6B

The Chairman, Mr. Secker, introduced the document pointing out that it contained the first reference to spurious emissions resulting from a fundamental transmission of frequency greater than 235 Mc/s. As these transmissions could, under certain conditions, produce spurious emissions at lower frequencies it was considered necessary to make some reference to this in the Radio Regulations.

Attention was drawn to Page 1 paragraph c) where reference was made to the omission of Note 1 of the C.C.I.R. Recommendation; it was not the intention of the Sub-Group to delete this Note. Thus it was accepted that Note 1 of the C.C.I.R. Recommendation should be retained in the Appendix.

The Chairman of the Working Group thanked Mr. Secker and the Sub-Working Group for the effort they had put into the consideration and preparation of the report.

Attention was then drawn to the reference in Annex 2 of Document No. DT 280 to RR. 398; this was no longer appropriate as it had already been taken into consideration in the preparation of the new RR. 398.

Comment was invited on the tolerances for the intensity of spurious emissions resulting from fundamental frequency operation in the band 10 kc/s to 30 Mc/s. After some discussion it was agreed that no lower limit should be shown in the first column of the table headed Fundamental Frequency Band. "Below 30 Mc/s" thus replaces the existing "10 Kc/s to 30,000 Kc/s" entry.



The Working Group was of the opinion that the frequency sub-division should be at 30 Mc/s and that in order to avoid any confusion the abbreviations mW, uW etc. should be written out in full in the final draft of the Appendix.

Below 30 Mc/s

The tolerance value of 200 mW was discussed and a compromise figure of 100 milliwatts was agreed; the Delegate for India, however, provisionally reserved his opinion in order to verify that this figure was acceptable to his Administration. The Delegate of Japan preferred the retention of Note 3 of the C.C.I.R. Recommendation in view of the difficulty involved in meeting the 100 milliwatts tolerance figure proposed. It was agreed that the Sub-Group 6B3 would reword Note 3 of C.C.I.R. Recommendation to become a footnote to the tolerance table.

The Working Group considered that some drafting changes were necessary in the preamble to the table. The first sentence should, it was considered, remain unchanged but the second sentence should start a second paragraph and be worded as follows:-

"These tolerances do not apply to lifeboats, survival craft and to aeronautical or maritime emergency (reserve) transmitters." It was better, in the Working Group's opinion, to retain this sentence in the preamble rather than to add it as a footnote to the table.

In the second line of the existing second paragraph the word "spurious" was added before "radiation" and at the end of the third line of the same paragraph "emission" was added after the word "spurious".

With the above changes paragraph 2 was referred back to Sub-Group 6B3 for consideration of the final text and also to re-insert Note 1 of C.C.I.R. Recommendation at some suitable point.

Fundamental Frequency Band 30 - 235 Mc/s

The Delegate of India reserved his opinion in respect of the tolerance figures quoted until he had consulted his Administration. The Delegate of Sweden raised the question as to whether it was advisable or not to have a footnote similar to the present Note 1 which would be applicable to this band. The Sub-Group 6B3 was requested to devise such a footnote which would apply to this fundamental frequency band and a further sub-division in respect of transmitter powers of 1 watt or less should also be considered. The Delegate of Australia then asked why Note 6 of C.C.I.R. Recommendation had been omitted. The Chairman of Sub-Group 6B3 pointed out that this Note referred to areas where interference was not serious and in view of the difficulty of defining such areas the Sub-Group was of the opinion that the Note should be omitted. As a result of

the general discussion which followed Sub-Group 6B3 was requested to trace the history of Note 6, then consider whether RR. 88 would cover the intention of Note 6 or whether it was necessary to insert Note 6 in the Appendix.

Fundamental Frequency Band above 235 Mc/s

It was the opinion of the Working Group that some reference to this fundamental frequency band should be included in the table and the text should be amended to read - "The levels of spurious emissions shall be as low as the state of the technique permits."

Footnotes to the Table of Tolerances

Note 1. Should be amended in the case of hand portable equipment less than 5 watts to make 30db suppression mandatory.

Note 2. Should be re-worded in the form of a regulation.

Sub-Group 6B3 was requested to re-draft these two Notes accordingly.

Note 3. was accepted without amendment.

The Chairman of 6B said he would consider paragraph g) on Page 1 of the document and if a more acceptable graphical representation could be devised, he would present it to the Working Group, otherwise paragraph g) would be retained unchanged in the final draft of Appendix 4.

3. Further Consideration of the Report from Chairman of Sub-Group 6B1 (Document No. DT 377)

The Delegate of the United States of America read a detailed analysis, which compared the two methods of classifying emissions. After some discussion it was agreed that the analysis should be presented in the form of a green document.

The Chairman would then prepare a report to Committee 6 in respect of Annexes 1 and 2 of Document No. DT 377. A separate paper would be prepared giving the analysis prepared by the Delegate of the United States of America and a similar document giving the arguments in favour of Annex 1 could be prepared by the United Kingdom Delegate.

It was decided that the Working Group's report should be presented in this form.

Rapporteur
A.E. Parker

Chairman
J.K.S. Jowett

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 421-E
24 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Proposal

ARTICLE 24

Number of
Proposal

5555 518 After this No. add the following new paragraph :

§ 9bis. Administrations should take whatever steps they consider necessary to ensure the continued proficiency of operators after prolonged absences from operational duties.

Reason

To make it clear that Administrations have flexibility in determining the requirements for maintaining the proficiency of holders of all classes of valid certificates by whatever means they deem adequate.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 422-E
17 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

DESIGNATION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

I have the honour to submit the attached letter which I have received from the head of the Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Gerald C. Gross
Acting Secretary-General

Annex: 1



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 423-E
19 October 1959COMMITTEE 4Memorandum from the Chairman of Committee 4

FUTURE POLICY FOR THE ALLOCATION OF RADIO FREQUENCIES

In the report of the Ad Hoc Group of Committee 4, Document No. 270, Section 14, the problem of the future policy of frequency allocation has been raised. The group suggested that Committee 4 might consider the drafting of a document for the consideration of the Plenary Assembly which would point out the necessity of adopting new policies at least for the radio services operating between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s where the ever-increasing frequency requirements would otherwise result in degradation in the practical value of these frequencies. In the Committee 4 meeting on 24 September, the delegate of Colombia proposed that an Ad Hoc Group should study the problems and the policy for the future in this respect.

In the report of the Ad Hoc Group on frequency allocation to space research, Document No. 369, it has been pointed out that the frequency allocation for space research will only cover requirements for the immediate future and that wider bands will be required when communications by means of space vehicles are required.

It is clear from the above that the I.T.U. will be faced with two major problems in connection with the future policy of frequency allocations:

1. In a very important part of the spectrum, especially in the band 4 - 27.5 Mc/s, requirements will exceed, to an increasing degree, the spectrum space available. At the same time, it must be realized that a substantial part of these requirements cannot be transferred for some considerable time to other frequency bands as the propagation characteristics of these bands make them unsuitable or uneconomic for long-distance communications.
2. The changing needs of the various radio services makes it desirable to make the frequency table more flexible in order to take account of new radio services and of changes in the relative importance of the existing services. (The introduction of requirements for radio astronomy and space purposes at this Conference are examples of this.)



The first problem should to some extent be covered by Article 7 (Nos. 234 and 235) of the Radio Regulations by which the Administrations are urged to curtail the use of HF-frequencies. These provisions are, however, generally considered as recommendations which are followed only in such cases where their application will not result in important increase in expenditure.

No methods for solving the second problem in connection with heavily loaded frequency bands have, so far, been presented at this conference.

With the steady increase in frequency requirements it must be expected that the difficulties will be still greater at the future radio conferences, and unless important changes in the working methods are introduced it must be expected that the duration will be still longer. This would cause serious inconvenience to the participating administrations which undoubtedly wish to see a substantial shortening of the radio conferences.

It is suggested that Committee 4 should study the problems under 1. and 2. above, even though some of the decisions that are required would have to be taken at a future Radio Conference.

The principles suggested as examples for further consideration, are as follows:

- A. The setting up of means to study the radio frequency allocation problems in the interval between the Administrative Radio Conferences with a view to facilitating the work at the Conferences. By this the introduction of substantial changes would be introduced only after comprehensive studies and preparations.

The means might take form of a panel of frequency experts which could hold meetings in the interim period, and these meetings might in some cases be followed by an extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference with a limited agenda. As this falls outside the present duties of the I.F.R.B. the possibility of providing the basis on which the I.F.R.B. could carry out this work or at least part of it should be considered.

- B. To introduce in the International Telecommunication Convention provisions making it possible to change certain parts of the Radio Regulations by correspondance with the Administrations. This could give a desirable, greater flexibility in the regulations covering the use of the radio frequency spectrum and it might help to reduce the tasks at the Radio Conferences. It would probably be of special interest in connection with regional frequency allocations.

- C. To introduce a time factor in the new frequency allocation table for such cases where a change in needs due, for instance, to a change in technique or to the introduction of new services, can be foreseen to happen at a later date. Deciding now on a change to take place at a substantially later date will make it easier for Administrations to implement a future change, as this will be facilitated also from the point of view of economy.

It would, naturally, in some cases be desirable to allow for a shared use of that part of the bands which will have to be changed from one service to another. This may, for instance, be done by allocating the new service with equal rights at an earlier date, and then providing the new allocation priority at a later date, with an agreement for this service to be an exclusive allocation at a still later date. It is recognized that the above arrangements might give rise to difficulties, for instance in the case of the HF-bands, but these difficulties are not necessarily insoluble.

- D. To make the provisions in the Radio Regulations Nos. 234 and 235 more effective in curtailing the use of the HF-frequencies and to consider the possibility of instructing the I.F.R.B. to include, from a later date to be decided upon, the revised RR Nos. 234 and 235 among the rules for the use of frequencies to be examined by the I.F.R.B. in accordance with RR Nos. 326 and 327.

This would be to some extent similar to the action taken in other committees by making the use of equipment with improved technique compulsory from a later date determined in the Radio Regulations.

- E. To examine the possibility of applying the revised provisions of RR Nos. 234 and 235 from an early date in connection with projects under the Technical Assistance Programme and thereby having projected some HF-radio services replaced by other means in spite of somewhat increased expenditure. This could facilitate some of the frequency problems for the countries under development, and it could serve to ensure that an important part of the new telecommunication facilities would be based on principles which are sound from a long term frequency policy point of view.

Gunnar Pedersen

Chairman, Committee 4

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 424-E
19 October, 1959

COMMITTEE 6

DRAFT RESOLUTION

for the consideration of Committee 6

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union.

CONSIDERING

that under the provision of Chapter 18 of the General Regulations, proposals for the modification of the Radio Regulations are to be extracted from the C.C.I.R. Recommendations one year before the appropriate Administrative Conference;

that in any event it is clearly desirable to publish all relevant C.C.I.R. recommendations no later than the proposals for the modification of the Radio Regulations.

RESOLVES

that the Administrative Council, in fixing a date for the next Administrative Radio Conference, shall take into account the date of the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. immediately preceding the Administrative Radio Conference;

that a minimum period of twelve months and generally not more than eighteen months shall elapse between the end of the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. and the convening of the Administrative Radio Conference.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 425-E
19 October 1959.COMMITTEE 7SUMMARY RECORDOF THEEIGHTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7
(Operations Committee)

9th October, 1959 at 3 p.m.

Chairman : Mr. A. J. Ehle (Netherlands)Agenda : Document No. DT 425.

The following error was noted in the Agenda - Item 1 for "Document No. 350" read "Document No. 351". The Delegate of Sweden suggested that Item 4 should read "Discussion of Proposals Nos. 17-26, Yellow Book, Pages 33-37." This was agreed and, with these amendments, the Agenda was accepted.

1. Summary Record of Seventh Meeting (Document No. 351)

The Summary Record of the Seventh Meeting (Document No. 351) was adopted without amendment.

2. (1) Report of Sub-Committee 7D and Approval of texts therein (Document No. 355)

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland pointed out that Document No. 335 had not been distributed until the previous afternoon. In view of the emphasis that had been placed on the need for accuracy in the texts submitted to Committee 8, he felt that there should be time for careful study before the Document was considered by Committee 7. This view was shared by the Delegate of Sweden and after discussion it was agreed to defer examination of the report and the texts in Document No. 335 until Monday, 12th October, during the session allotted to Sub-Committee 7A.

3. Report of Sub-Committee 7B in regard to 2182 Mc/s guard-band (Document No. 336)

The proposed submission to Committee 6 in Document No. 336 was supported by the Delegate of the United States of America. The Delegate of India said that as Committee 6 was differentiating in the frequency tolerances for new and existing equipments it might be as well to specify which the Committee wished taken into consideration and the Delegate of China pointed out that the tolerance proposed by Committee 6 for survival craft equipments using this frequency was for new equipments; so far as he knew, there was no tolerance specified for existing 2182 Mc/s survival craft stations.



The Chairman of Sub-Committee 7B said he did not think there was any likelihood of confusion arising; the proposed tolerance in this band for both existing and new ship station transmitters was 0.02% and for survival craft, which had not hitherto been segregated it was 0.03%. However, in the covering report it could be said that it was expected that Committee 6 would take into account the tolerances that they would include in the Final Acts. There being no objection, the Chairman said this would be done.

4. Proposals Nos. 17-26 (Sweden) Yellow Book, Pages 33-37

The Chairman of Working Group, 7E, (Mr. Caruso, Italy) said that in its consideration of the general proposals, Working Group, 7E, had made a brief examination of these proposals. There were a number of different ideas and approaches put forward and in view of the importance of the question the Working Group had come to the conclusion that it would be best if they were discussed in Plenary Session of Committee 7.

The Delegate of Sweden explained that Proposals 22-26 were descriptive extracts from the Final Acts of the Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference. They were not put forward for alteration but for examination and, he hoped, agreement in principle. If the principles were agreed then he thought that Nos. 17-20 could best be dealt with by a Working Group.

The Chairman of Sub-Committee 7C said that examination of Proposals Nos. 21-26 were within the sphere of activity of his Sub-Committee which would be glad to consider them, collaborating as necessary with Sub-Committee 7B. The Chairman of Sub-Committee 7B agreed and pointed out that the material of these proposals was already assigned to these two Sub-Committees by Document No. 2.

Proposals Nos. 17-20 were supported by the Delegates of the Federal German Republic, France and Belgium. Whilst he did not oppose the proposals the Delegate of the United Kingdom thought it would be very difficult to formulate advice for the Safety of Life at Sea Conference until the Sub-Committees had dealt with the proposals relating to the Supplementary Regulations mentioned in Proposal No. 19. He therefore thought it would be wiser to defer consideration of Proposals 17-20 for the present. This view was shared by the Delegates of South Africa and the United States of America. After some further discussion the Chairman said there appeared to be general agreement in principle and he proposed that further discussion should be deferred until the related proposals had been handled by the Sub-Committees. This was agreed.

5. Reports of Chairman of Sub-Committees 7A, 7B, 7C and Working Group 7E.
Sub-Committee 7A

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Cantero, Vice-Chairman of Sub-Committee 7A, reported. There had been three meetings of the Sub-Committee since the last report. At the first the Summary Records of the 9th and 10th Meetings (Documents Nos. 309 and 310) and the texts annexed to them had been adopted with the exception of those for RR 492 bis and 488. These referred to an ad hoc Working Group which prepared the texts contained in Document No. 379 which was considered at the second of the meetings under review but had not actually been adopted. Document No. DT 378 was adopted in principle but a final decision could not be reached without a definition for "automatic devices". The public correspondence categories for ship stations had also been discussed at some length.

Sub-Committee 7B

Mr. Billington, Chairman of Sub-Committee 7B said that his Sub-Committee had met twice in the past week and had commenced its examination of Article 34 by considering the proposals relating to regulations concerning the use of frequencies in the radiotelephone service. One difficulty which had arisen was in regard to the guard band for 2182 Mc/s and this had been dealt with in Document No. 356 which had already been considered by Committee 7. Certain questions of principle had been decided in regard to these regulations to enable the Sub-Committee to set up a Working Group, 7B6 (Chairman, Mr. Chandler, U.S.A.) whose task was to prepare texts for all regulations dealing with the use of frequencies in the mobile radiotelephone services. Working Groups 7B1 and 7B2 had completed their tasks and their reports would be considered during the forthcoming week: the wider terms of reference of Working Group 7B4 had enabled it to make satisfactory progress.

Sub-Committee 7C

The Chairman of Sub-Committee 7C, Capt. Graves reported that in its last two meetings his Sub-Committee had completed its initial study of Article 37. Working Group 7C2 had completed its task and he hoped the report would be considered in one of the Sub-Committee's next two meetings. The terms of reference of Working Group 7C3 had been expanded to include the use of the radiotelephone alarm signal and Capt. Graves hoped that this Working Group would also complete its task in the course of the next week. He thought that Sub-Committee 7C could look forward to finishing the second reading of all the texts within its terms of reference by early November.

Working Group 7E

Mr. Caruso, the Chairman of Working Group 7E, said the Group had now met three times. They had considered all of the guard proposals allocated to Committee 7 in the last column of Document No. 263. A further short meeting of the Working Group would be needed to approve draft Resolutions which the Group was preparing concerning certain of these general proposals.

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

6. Any other Business

The Chairman said that in the Steering Committee the Chairman of the Conference had asked for reports from all Chairmen of Sub-Committees and Working Groups listing their outstanding work and estimating how long would be needed to complete their tasks. These reports were needed to assist in assessing the requirements for rooms.

At this point the meeting adjourned until 9 a.m. on 12th October, 1959.

(2) Report of Sub-Committee 7D and approval of texts therein.
(Document No. 335)

The Committee resumed its sitting at 9. 0.a.m. on Monday, 12th October, 1959 to consider Document No. 335 and Mr. Caruso, Chairman of Sub-Committee 7D, was called to the platform to assist the Chairman.

In introducing the report of Sub-Committee 7D, Mr. Caruso said he wished to record his appreciation of the assistance he had received from his Vice-Chairman, Mr. Flisak, and later, Mr. Lisicki (Poland), the Chairman of his Working Groups, Mr. Petrich (Germany) and Mr. Swanson (United Kingdom), the Language Group, the General Secretariat, the I.F.R.B. and all Delegates in the Sub-Committee. In particular, he wished to mention the diligence and valuable work of his Rapporteur, Mr. Adam (Belgium).

Several Delegations pointed out that they had noted a number of typing and minor editorial errors such as the omission of paragraph numbers. The Delegates of the United Kingdom and Norway said they would hand lists of these errors to the Rapporteur. These, and similar errors noted in the course of examination of Document No. 335, will be carried into the final text to be submitted to Committee 8. In addition the following amendments and comments were made:

Page 2

- 950 4. (English text) amend to read "... radio direction finding bearings"
- 950 6. amend to read: "... destined for an official meteorological service..."
- 950 7. amend to read: "Government radiotelegrams: Priorité Nations"
- 950 9. amend to read: "... of the radio communications service..."

Page 4

956 MOD (1)

It was agreed that the Drafting Group should examine this text to see whether any of the references to "coast or aeronautical station" could be eliminated.

Page 5

959 MOD

Delete "relative to radiotelegrams and radiotelephone calls".

Page 6

964 MOD

Fourth sub-item, amend to read " as well as the supplementary charges fixed for delivery by post or air mail".

Fifth sub-item, amend to read " charges fixed by the Telegraph Regulations for copies of multiple telegrams".

967 MOD

French text remains but English may be amended by deleting "account must be taken of the fact" if the texts still align.

The Delegates of Colombia and Venezuela could not accept ARR 967 MOD and stated that if this text was accepted by the Plenary session their Administrations would have to make a reservation.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that his Delegation was not prepared to accept ARR 967 or ARR 2021 in their present form. He thought it was wrong to introduce the principle of a minimum charge on a mandatory basis in the first instance. He would be prepared to accept these regulations if "shall" and "must" were replaced by "may" but if they remained in their present form his Delegation would have to reserve the right to raise the question at a later stage.

Page 7

973 MOD

2nd line amend to read ".... by means of a reply voucher...etc."

Page 9

980d ADD

It was noted that "ship and aircraft station charges" was used here and "ship and aircraft charges" elsewhere and it was agreed that the former was preferable and should be used throughout".

(At this stage the Chairman had to leave the meeting because a family bereavement necessitated his immediate return to Holland. The meeting having expressed its deep sympathy with Mr. Ehnle, the Chair was taken over by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Nomura).

Page 15.

2007a ADD

Transfer to follow 2008 as an independent paragraph and delete the words "is a new one and".

Page 17

2021a ADD

The Delegate of Colombia said he could not agree to the second sentence of ARR 2021a. If the text were accepted in Plenary his Administration would have to make a reservation.

Page 20

After 2047 NOC

Amend to read: "2047a ADD B. Radiotelegrams Relating to Medical Advice. No charge for radio transmissionetc." and replace "List of Stations Performing Special Services" by "List of Special Service Stations".

Page 21

2051 NOC

Add at end "the minimum number of words charged for meteorological radiotelegrams is seven".

2057 MOD

Transfer the last sentence to precede 2057 as an independent paragraph numbered 2056a.

The Delegates of Colombia and Venezuela could not accept ARR 2056a and if this text were adopted in the Plenary their Administrations would have to make a reservation.

Page 23

§ 3. (1)

It was noted that there were errors in the Spanish text - "Inferior" should be replaced by "Superior".

Page 25

"Section II. Supplementary Charges" should be transferred to precede § 11.

Page 28

2081 MOD

The proposal in Document No. 378 (Switzerland) was supported by the Delegate of Italy and, there being no objection, it was adopted.

Page 29

2086 NOC

Replace "NOC" by "MOD". Amend 1st sentence in 4. to read:
"4) Paid service advices. These are forwarded....."

2088 NOC

It was agreed that the Delegate of Canada would submit as a document a proposed amendment to ARR 2088.

2089 NOC

Replace "NOC" by "MOD" and amend to read "Radiotelegrams with Collation".

The time being 1.0 p.m. it was agreed to defer consideration of the remainder of Document No. 335 until the next meeting and the Committee then rose.

Rapporteur:
G. F. Wilson.

Acting Chairman:
Y. Nomura.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 426-E
19 October, 1959SUB-COMMITTEE 7BSUMMARY RECORDThirteenth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7B(Radiotelephone and Radiotelegraph
Procédures in the Mobile Services)

Tuesday, 13 October, 1959

Chairman : Mr. R.M. Billington (United Kingdom)Vice-Chairman : Mr. J. Bès (France)Agenda : Document No. DT 4611. Final Report of Working Group 7B1. (Document No. DT 411)

Introducing Document No. DT 411, Col. Brandão, Chairman of Working Group 7B1 said he hoped the meeting would find the document self-explanatory, but he did wish to thank all Delegates who had participated in the task of Working Group 7B1 and in particular Mr. Webb (U.K.) for rapporteur of the Group.

In regard to Proposals Nos. 2965 and 2976 (Page 5) the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland suggested that the SINPO and SINPFEMO codes should not be included since, in his view, it was a telegraph rather than a radio code and they had not been included in the Telegraph Regulations. However, as the majority of delegates favoured including these codes he did not press his proposal.

Proposal No. 2975 (Page 5)

It was agreed that since Proposal No. 2563 had not been supported in Sub-Committee 7C, Proposal No. 2975 should be rejected. With this amendment and on Page 6, line 17 the replacement of "modification" by "modifications", the Report of Working Group 7B1 (Document No. DT 411, Pages 1-6) was adopted.

Document No. DT 411 Annexes 1 and 2

The Delegate of the Argentine said that there were a number of the proposals in Annexes 1 and 2 that did not appear to align with the I.C.A.O. "Q" signals and these were discussed as follows.



QUH (Page 8)

After a short discussion it was agreed to retain the status quo for this signal.

QUW (Page 7) QUB (Page 10) and QUN (Page 11)

It was noted that the French, Spanish and English texts should be aligned by the Drafting Group.

QUY (Page 8)

The Delegate of the Argentine felt that the questions and replies of QUY and QUT should be combined in one signal QUT and that QUY should be given the significance proposed by ICAO, i.e. "How long will your power enable you to continue sending". It was explained that the Working Group had separated QUY and QUT for clarity and to minimise the use of numbered alternatives. This explanation was acceptable to the Delegate of the Argentine but he said the object of his comment was to obtain a "Q" signal for expressing the estimated duration of the emergency power supply. He was supported by the Delegate of China who suggested that QUZ should be used for this purpose. However, as this proposal was not acceptable to the majority of the delegates present, it was not pressed.

QUB (Page 10)

It was agreed that the wind velocity should be expressed in knots but there was some division of opinion as to how visibility should be expressed. After a short discussion it was agreed that the units used should be specified in the answer.

With the above amendments to the texts for QUH and QUB, Annexes 1 and 2 to Document No. DT 411 were adopted.

2. Final Report of Working Group 7B2 (Document No. DT 342)

Document No. DT 342 was introduced by Mr. Fontaine (France), Chairman of Working Group 7B2. After thanking the delegates who had participated in his Working Group, Mr. Fontaine briefly reviewed the contents of the document and he emphasised that the Working Group had been completely unanimous in agreeing the report. He said also that the Working Group had been unanimously of the opinion that the code should be brought into use as quickly as possible, not on a mandatory basis, but as a voluntary measure to enable administrations to assess its value and determine what changes might be needed.

The Delegate of Indonesia said that as he had not had time to study the document he would be unable to discuss it in detail. It was therefore agreed that there would be a general discussion and that final decisions would be deferred until the next meeting.

It was considered that the format of the report to the Committee 7 should be

1. The Report of the Working Group (Pages 1-4)
2. An ANNEX (Pages 5 and 6)
3. Appendix 1 to the ANNEX (Pages 7 and 8)
4. Appendix 2 to the ANNEX (Yellow Book Pages 777-791)
5. Appendix 3 to the ANNEX - The Table of Urgent Distress Signals.

Mr. Fontaine pointed out that "(1)" in paragraph 3, Page 6 referred to footnote which had been omitted and which was intended to draw attention to the fact that the references should be revised to align with the Geneva Convention, 1959.

It was agreed that in page 3, Paragraph 5, the second paragraph should be amended to read "..... the International Signal Code, which is an official I.M.C.O. document etc." With this amendment the Report (Document No. 342, Pages 1 to 4) was adopted provisionally.

ANNEX to Document No. 342 (Pages 5 and 6)

The Delegate of Australia asked for further clarification of the procedure for bringing the code into use. Mr. Fontaine explained that the intention was that the proposed code should be studied by I.M.C.O. and I.C.A.O. jointly to decide whether any amendments were desirable in the vocabulary (a) for maritime use and (b) for use in aeronautical/maritime communication particularly in Search and Rescue operations. He did not think many changes would be needed in respect of (a) but (b) would certainly necessitate a number of additions. Whilst this study was going on administrations should bring the code into use on the widest possible basis in order to obtain practical experience to enable them to assess the suitability of the code.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought it would be unwise to bring the code into use until it had been studied by I.M.C.O. and I.C.A.O. If the code were partly established and then a large number of changes were needed its ultimate adoption might be prejudiced. The Observer of the C.I.R.M. agreed with Mr. Fontaine's views and he said there was a need for operational research by those organisations capable of doing this work.

The Observer of I.C.A.O. pointed out that although the Recommendation was addressed to I.M.C.O. and I.C.A.O., para. 4 recommended Administrations to take action : he thought it would be better if there were two separate recommendations. The Observer of I.M.C.O. pointed out that in the English text the words "adopt" and "adoption" appeared to be used in a different sense in paragraphs 1 and 4 of the recommendation.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. thought that if paragraph 1 of the Recommendation remained in its present form, paragraph 4 could be amended to read :

"that, in the interim period preceding such approval, I.M.C.O. and I.C.A.O. should consult together and advise the Administrations as to how the code annexed to this Recommendation should be brought into experimental use to assist those organisations in their evaluation and study of this code."

The Delegates of the Argentine and France supported this proposal. The Delegate of Portugal preferred two separate recommendations and he thought that I.M.C.O. and I.C.A.O. should furnish their preliminary views as quickly as possible and that Administrations should then bring the code into practical use on a test basis with a view to its final adoption.

It was emphasised by the Delegate of Norway that the functions of the I.T.U. in this question should be clarified and he suggested that in paragraph 4 "adopted" should be replaced by "study and submit their views to the Secretary General as to whether or not the code should be brought into use as a trial."

At this stage, the time being 12.35 p.m., it was agreed to defer further consideration of Document No. DT 342 until the next meeting and the Sub-Committee then rose.

R. M. Billington

Chairman

Rapporteur :

G. F. Wilson

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 427-E
19 October, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7B

SUMMARY RECORD

Fourteenth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7B

(Radiotelegraph and Radiotelephone Procedures in the
Mobile Services)

Thursday, 15 October, 1959

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

Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. Bès (France)

Agenda: Document No. DT 495

In opening the meeting, the Chairman said that if Conference was to finish within the scheduled period it would be necessary to meet the following time-table:

Working Groups 7B4 and 7B5 to complete their tasks before 24 October;

Working Groups 7B6 and 7B7 (to be set up at this meeting) to complete their tasks before 31st October;

Sub-Committee 7B to complete its examination of the reports of these Working Groups and pass texts to Committee 7 for approval before 10th November.

If this programme could not be met otherwise, weekend meetings would be necessary.

1. Report of Working Group 7B2 (Document No. DT 342)(cont.)

The Report of Working Group 7B2. (Document No. DT 342, pages 1 to 4) was adopted, with the amendments agreed at the Thirteenth Meeting.

Annex to Document No. DT 342 (Pages 5 and 6)

The Considerata a) to e) were adopted.



Referring to the Recommendation, paragraph 1, the Observer of the International Chamber of Shipping wondered whether the wording was quite appropriate for a recommendation to other organizations and he thought there was a need to clarify how the radiotelephone and International Code of Signals would be coordinated in the future. The Delegate of Portugal was also concerned about the latter aspect and he pointed out that since I.M.C.O. could alter or amend the International Code of Signals at will, it would be possible at some future date for a group of letters to have different meanings in the two codes unless some system of coordination were set up. The Chairman of Working Group 7B2 said that close collaboration between the organizations in this respect was envisaged by the Working Group.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom reiterated his opinion as expressed at the Thirteenth Meeting, that the code should not be brought into use until it had been studied by I.M.C.O. and I.C.A.O. This view was shared by the Delegate of Pakistan. After further discussion the Delegate of France read a proposed draft for two separate Recommendations. The Observer of I.C.A.O. and the Delegates of the United Kingdom and the Argentine thought that whereas the general outline of this draft appeared to be satisfactory, it would be better to have it produced as a Document and before reaching a final decision. It was therefore agreed that the Delegate of France, after consulting with the Observers of I.M.C.O. and I.C.A.O., would produce a draft Annex for consideration at the next meeting.

Appendix 1 (Pages 7 and 8)

Appendix 1 was approved, noting that some slight amendment of paragraph 1 would be needed since there are no 2 Mc/s bands allocated exclusively to fishing vessels.

Appendices 2 and 3

It was agreed that Appendices 2 and 3 should be as detailed in the Summary Record of the Thirteenth Meeting.

2. Article 34 - Examination of proposals dealing with R/T Procedures (Annexes to Document Nos. DT. 463 and DT 495)

The following corrections were made to the Annexes to Document Nos. DT 463 and 495.

Document No. DT 463

Page 1 Proposal 2061 refers to Section Heading No. RR 808.
R.R. 808 delete 1753 and add 1753 (Rev.) Document No. 28
and 1753 (bis) Document No. 28

Page 4 above "H 27" insert "H 11"

Page 5 G16 add 2280 Page 556.

Document No. DT 495

Add proposals concerning S.S.B. telephony

<u>Proposal Nos.</u>	<u>Page</u>
4318 - 4321	532-7
5081	Document No. 48.

The Chairman said there were a large number of proposals concerning radiotelephone procedure, many of which dealt with the same subject. He therefore proposed that there should be a general discussion of those in which there were major differences in substance and that a Working Group should then be set up to prepare draft texts for the Regulations dealing with radiotelephone procedure. This was agreed.

- i) Appendix 11 - Phonetic Alphabet (Document No. DT 495 Page 4, paragraph 3)

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that, whilst his Delegation did not support one alphabet or the other, he felt that ideally there should be only one phonetic alphabet to be used by all services. The Delegate of France agreed but he added that there was at present no satisfactory table for figures and he felt that the figure table (Proposal No. 3003-42) as amended by Working Group 7B2 should be accepted. Adoption of the I.C.A.O. spelling table and the French figure table was supported by the Delegates of Portugal and Indonesia.

The Delegates of the Argentine, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Arab Republic and the United States of America supported adoption of both the I.C.A.O. spelling and figure tables. Summarising, the Chairman said it seemed to be generally agreed that the I.C.A.O. spelling table should be adopted; there seemed to be a majority in favour of adopting the I.C.A.O. figure table also, but some Delegations thought that the French table would be more satisfactory where language difficulties were involved and where the users had a relatively low level of education. A possible solution would be to adopt the I.C.A.O. spelling and figure tables but to include the French figure table in the international radiotelephone code for use when language difficulties were experienced.

After some further discussion it was agreed that the possibility of finding a compromise solution should be undertaken by a small ad hoc Working Group to be convened by the Delegate of the United Kingdom. It would consist of the Delegates of the Argentine, Canada, France,

the Netherlands, Portugal, the U.K. and the U.S.A.

The time being 12.30 p.m., the Chairman suggested that the remaining questions of principle should be discussed in a special meeting on Saturday morning. However, the Delegate of Indonesia proposed that there should be no further discussion of principle but that a Working Group should be established to provide compromise texts. This proposal was supported by the Delegate of the U.S.A. and, there being no opposition, it was adopted. A Working Group, 7B7, to be convened by the Delegate of the U.K., was accordingly set up. It would consist of Delegates of France, the Federal German Republic, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America as well as the Observer of the International Chamber of Shipping. The terms of reference of the Working Group would be to consider the proposals listed in the Annexes to DT 463 and 495 and produce compromise texts for the consideration of the Sub-Committee.

3. Other Business.

i) Document No. 29

The Chairman of Working Group 7B6 was asked to take note of the proposals regarding the technical characteristics of V.H.F equipment contained in Document No. 29 which should be taken into account by his Working Group.

ii) Footnotes to the Hague Frequency Table

It was agreed that these footnotes should be taken into account by Working Group 7B6.

iii) Proposal No. 4311 (U.S.A.), Page 532-6.

The Delegate of Canada said that his Delegation was now prepared to support proposal No. 4311 but he wished it to be recorded in the minutes that this support was given on the understanding that the introduction of such secondary use of radiotelegraphy would not impose equipment requirements on any radiotelephone ship stations other than that which is already on board. The Delegate of the Argentine also supported the proposal but he thought it would be necessary to obtain some clarification of what was meant by "operating signals".

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said he felt that he hoped the Region 2 countries could reconsider this question. He felt it was essential that the conditions for the use of an international distress frequency should be the same in all Regions. He was supported by the Delegates of the Federal German Republic and Portugal. The Delegate of Colombia said he would like to reserve his opinion until a later meeting.

After re-emphasising that the intention of the proposal was to facilitate the handling of Radiotelephone calls, the Delegate of the United States said that it appeared the difficulty was particularly in regard to 2,182 kc/s and he was agreeable to a suggestion that his Delegation should prepare a new draft of the proposal for consideration at the next meeting. This was agreed.

iv) Proposal No. 2174 (U.S.S.R) Page 534

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R agreed that Proposal No. 2174, which refers to Service Documents was more appropriate to be dealt with under Appendix 8 and should therefore be transferred to Sub-Committee 7A.

The Sub-Committee rose at 12.40 p.m.

Rapporteur

G. F. Wilson

Chairman

R. M. Billington

Annex : 1

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A N N E X

ARTICLE 28

- 584 Delete Document No. DT 258
- 585 § 10 (1) All ship stations equipped with radiotelegraph apparatus to work in the authorized bands between 405 and 535 kc/s must be able to: Modified Document No. DT 258 Annex 2
- 586 a) send and receive class A2 emissions on the frequency 500 kc/s Modified. Document No. DT 258 Annex 2
- 587 b) send, in addition, class A1 and A2 emissions on at least two working frequencies. Modified. Document No. DT 258 Annex 2 as amended at ninth meeting.
- 588 (2) The provisions of No. 587 do not apply to transmitters provided solely for distress and urgency purposes. Modified. Document No. DT 258 Annex 2
- 589 § 11 (1) All ship stations equipped with radiotelephony apparatus to work in the authorized bands between 1605 and 2,850 kc/s must be able to: Modified. Document No. DT 258 Annex 2
- 589a a) send and receive class A3 emissions on the frequency 2,182 kc/s New Document No. DT 258 Annex 2
- 589b b) send, in addition, class A3 emission on at least two working frequencies in the bands between 1605 and 2,850 kc/s in which maritime radiotelephone services are admitted D New Document No. DT 258 Annex 2 as amended at ninth meeting.
- ✓ Note: A new paragraph corresponding to § 10 (2) may be required here when the report of Working Group 7B4 is received. ✓
- 589b.1) 1) In certain areas administrations may reduce this requirement to one working frequency. New Document No. DT 258 Annex 2.

- 595 § 13. (1) Ship stations equipped with radiotelegraph apparatus must be able to receive, in addition to 500 kc/s class A1 and A2 emissions on all the frequencies necessary for their service. Modified. Document No. DT 258 Annex 2 as amended at ninth meeting.
- 595a (2) Ship stations equipped with radiotelephony apparatus must be able to receive, in addition to 2,182 Kc/s, A3 emission on all the frequencies necessary for their service. New Document No. DT 258 Annex 2 as amended at ninth meeting.
- 596 Deleted. Document No. DT 258 Annex 2 as amended at ninth meeting.
- 597 (3) Ship stations equipped with radiotelegraph apparatus must be equipped with devices permitting change-over from transmission to reception and vice versa without manual switching. In addition, ship stations should also be capable of listening on the reception frequency during the course of periods of transmission. However this requirement shall not apply to installations on lifeboats, liferafts and survival craft. Modified. Document No. DT 258 Annex 2 - amended by Drafting Group in accordance with decision of ninth meeting.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 428-E,
19 October, 1959COMMITTEE 6SUMMARY RECORDFifth Meeting - Committee 6

Thursday 3th October, 1959 at 1500 - Room A

Agenda: Document No. DP 420

1. The Chairman opened the meeting and the Agenda was adopted.
2. Summary Record of the Third Meeting, Document No. 315 and Corrigendum No. 1.

The Summary Record of the Third Meeting of Committee 6 Document No. 315 and Corrigendum No. 1 was adopted with the following amendment:

In Section 3, the second sentence to read "Agreement had been reached in Sub-Group 6A1 on Regulation No. 5 and a report would be made when the work on the other two Regulations had been completed."

The Delegate of Mexico referred to Document No. 315, Section 2, paragraph 5 and said that the Delegation of Mexico supported the use of Hertz in the Spanish text only on the condition that no idiomatic malformation of this term will be used.

The Delegate of Switzerland said that in Document No. 315, Section 2, paragraph 6, the proposal referred to was not as specific as the text indicated. He proposed that in the first sentence after the words "it was decided to vote on a proposal" should be read "to use Hertz alternatively with cycles per second." The Delegates of U.S.A. and U.K. said that the text in Document No. 315 was a correct record. The Delegate of U.S.S.R. supported the text in Document No. 315 and said that Hertz would be used in the Russian language. A vote was taken on the proposed amendment with the following result:

For the proposal	9
Against	15
Abstentions	5

3. Report of Chairman of Working Group 6A

The Chairman of Working Group 6A reported that the Working Group



had held two meetings since the previous meeting of Committee 6. A report of the first meeting was contained in Document No. 336 which included definitions for the approval of Committee 6. The second meeting had only just been held and no report was available but it would be possible to indicate those definitions in the working documents listed in the agenda which had been approved by the Working Group.

The Working Group had not progressed as rapidly as was hoped. Some definitions had been considered again and again and the same points had been repeated. The Working Group would do its best to expedite the work and hoped that more rapid progress would be made. The work of the sub-groups had been completed and the remaining work would be undertaken in the Working Group unless a small drafting group proved necessary.

4. Article 2 Section III (Document No. 336)

The Chairman of Working Group 6A said that there had been further discussion on the preamble following the heading of Section III. It had been decided to redraft this preamble and it was hoped that a new draft would be available for consideration at the next meeting of Committee 6.

5. Definitions

The Chairman of Working Group 6A referred to Documents Nos. 336 and DT 303. After discussion the following definitions were adopted for inclusion in the Provisional List of Terms and Definitions.

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.

The Delegate of Colombia said that he had expressed his views in the Working Group that the term "additional assignments" should be included in the text and asked for this to be considered. The Representative of I.F.R.B. explained that the term "new assignment" already in the text included additional assignments.

The Delegate of Australia asked whether the term "basic characteristics" would be defined. The Representative of I.F.R.B. said that Committee 5 were considering the question of assignments and would decide what the basic characteristics were.

The Delegate of Spain said that the Spanish and French text would need to be made consistent with the English version. It was agreed that this would be brought to the notice of the linguist group.

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

The Chairman of Working Group 6A pointed out that there was particular concern in the Working Group as to whether these three terms should appear in the Provisional List or whether they should appear as text or as footnotes in the Regulations. It was agreed that these terms should appear in the List of Provisional Terms and Definitions without any commitment as to their inclusion in the Regulations which would be decided upon with the advice of Committee 5.

The Delegate of Switzerland referred to the text in 18f in Document No. 336 and proposed that "Recapitulation" should be deleted since it was not desirable to reproduce the whole of the publication each time amendments were published. This was agreed.

- 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.

- 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.

These seven definitions were agreed without discussion.

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

The Chairman of Working Group 6A said that there had been a clear division of opinion in the Working Group on whether the existing definition should be retained. The Delegates of Argentine, U.S.A., Canada and India gave support for the text proposed in Document DT 294 which would broaden the definition to cover the 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. The Delegates of U.K., Colombia, U.S.S.R., Australia and South Africa gave support for the retention of the existing definition which had recently been adopted by the C.C.I.T.T. to keep the Telegraph Regulations in step with the Radio Regulations. A vote was taken with the following results:

For retention of the existing definition	23
Against	8
Abstentions	0

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

This definition was adopted without discussion.

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

It was agreed that the text for the French and Spanish versions should be studied by the Linguist Group.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany made a statement which he asked to be included in the Summary Record in the following terms:

"My Delegation does not object to including the new definition in the Radio Regulations provided that the preamble to the definition in No. 1 will be retained. We regret however to be obliged to reserve our opinion as far as the inclusion of this definition into the Convention is concerned with regard to the possible conflict with the legislation in our country."

The Delegates of Japan and Israel said that their Delegations would also need to reserve their opinion with regard to the inclusion of the new definition into the Convention but would have no objection to its inclusion in the Radio Regulations provided that the preamble to the definitions in No. 1 will be retained.

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

- 4 MOD Radiocommunication: Telecommunication by means of Radio waves.

The Chairman of Working Group 6A said that the Working Group had agreed to the deletion of the words "or Hertzian" in the English version of text for these two definitions in Document No. DT 303. With this amendment the two definitions were adopted.

The Delegate of Colombia referred to the proposed new definition for the term "Radio Frequency" or "Frequency" contained in the Colombian proposal No. 4733 bis. He said that he had explained sufficiently at the meeting of Working Group 6A and was convinced that the term was necessary for the protection of a frequency to be assured. The Delegates of Spain and Philippines said that they supported the inclusion of the definition. The Chairman of Working Group 6A said that there had been an overwhelming majority in the Working Group against the inclusion of the definition. A vote was taken with the following result:

For inclusion of the new term	5
Against	22
Abstentions	6

The Chairman of Working Group 6A said that the Working Group proposed that the definitions 4, 5 and 6 should appear in the Regulations in the order taken above but considered that, in the provisional list, they should appear in numerical order and rearranged at a later date. This was agreed.

6. Report of Chairman of Working Group 6B

The Chairman of Working Group 6B reported that, since the last meeting of Committee 6, Working Group 6B had held two further meetings and the Chairman of each of the three sub-groups had now all submitted reports. These reports covered Article 2, and Appendices 3, 4 and 5. Unfortunately in the first two of these cases there was a strong difference of opinion in the sub-groups and it had been necessary, in each case, to place alternative proposals before Working Group 6B. It had already become apparent at the working group level that the division of opinion must lead to a definite slowing down of progress and it had not yet been possible for any reports to be made to Committee 6. An endeavour would be made to avoid putting work back to the sub-groups and to resolve the differences in the Working Group but if this is not possible it may be necessary to place before Committee 6 a report or reports giving alternative proposals. Articles Nos. 16 and 17 have been redrafted and can be considered by Committee 6 but final agreement would depend on the form in which the Appendices are adopted.

7. Report of Chairman of Working Group 6C

The Chairman of Working Group 6C reported that since the last meeting of Committee 6 the examination of Article 14 had been completed by the Working Group and a proposed draft text was contained in Document No. 319 for the consideration of Committee 6. Article 18 has been discussed further in the Working Group, a draft text prepared by the Sub-Group would be considered shortly and it should be possible to make a report for the next meeting of Committee 6. Some of the provisions of Article 18 would depend

on the work of Committees dealing with International Monitoring and the status of the I.F.R.B.

Proposals dealing with Appendix B and Recommendation No. 2 were still under examination by the Working Group and it was hoped that this work would be completed in a week's time.

Article 13 had been further considered and a draft text for a footnote to Regulation No. 372 was contained in Document No. DT 403 for the consideration of Committee 6.

The study of Proposals concerning the inclusion in Article 20 and Appendix 6 of information relating to international monitoring stations had been completed in the Working Group and a draft text was contained in Document No. DT 287 for the consideration of Committee 6.

8. Article 20 and Appendix 6

The Chairman of Working Group 6C introduced Document No. 287 and said that the Working Group had completed the study of the draft text in the Annex relating to addition to Article 20 and Appendix 6 concerning the List of International Monitoring Stations.

After discussion in which the Delegates of Switzerland, Israel, U.S.A., Austria and U.K. took part the text was adopted with the following amendments:

In paragraph 1 (b),

"republished" to read "published"

In paragraph 2, Part I,

"Post" to read "Postal"

"telegraph" to read "telegraphic"

"call" to be deleted.

In paragraph 2, Part II-A, and Part II-F,

After "Accuracy" add "(x)"

and add footnote to read "(x) indicates the maximum attainable accuracy for each frequency range."

It was agreed that the text as amended should be referred to Committee 7. The amended text as adopted is reproduced in Annex 1 to this summary record.

9. Article 14.

The Chairman of Working Group 6C introduced Document No. 319. He said that since the term "Harmful Interference" had recently been adopted by Committee 6 the heading to Article 14 should read "Procedure in the base of Harmful Interference". He drew attention to paragraph 3 and said that the new text of RR No. 391 must await information from Committee 5 in connection with I.F.R.B. matters. He also drew attention to the proposal listed in paragraph 5 which would need to be referred to Committee 5.

With these remarks the Chairman of Working Group 6C moved the adoption of the text for Article 14 as in the Annex to Document No. 319.

The Delegate of Portugal said that in paragraph 3 for the words 'dealt with', the French text should be aligned with the English text. Also in paragraph 6, for the words "the administration" the English text should read "this administration" as in the French text. The Delegate of Argentine said in that the Spanish text the words for 'this administration' should also be adopted. It was agreed that this would be brought to the notice of the Linguist group.

The Delegate of South Africa pointed out that in the note following the heading 'Administration' should read 'administration'. This was agreed.

The Delegate of Israel proposed that in paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 the words 'transmitting station' should read 'station, the transmission of which'. The Delegate of Switzerland supported such a change in the French version. The Delegate of South Africa said that the additional words, although more grammatical, were less clear and concise and did not improve the text. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was also opposed to the change. A vote was taken with the following result:

For the proposed change	4
Against	24
Abstentions	3

The text was adopted without further amendment.

10. Article 13

The Chairman of Working Group 6C introduced Document No. DT 403 and said that the proposed text for a footnote to Article 13 had been prepared as a result of further discussion on the difficulty of transmitting identifying signal for certain specialised radio systems.

The Delegate of U.S.S.R. made an enquiry relating to the difficulty of providing identifying signals for radio relay systems. After

a brief discussion it was agreed to adopt the following text as an addendum to Document No. 260:

- *) Considering the present state of the art. it is recognized that the transmission of identifying signals for certain specialized radio systems (e.g. radio determination and radio relay systems) is not always possible.

11. Other matters.

The Chairman said that information was required for a joint steering committee and asked the Chairmen of Working Group A, B and C to prepare as early as possible a statement on the progress of the work and what remained to be done.

There were no other matters raised for discussion and the meeting closed at 1830 hours.

Rapporteur :

G. C. Benton

Chairman

M. R. Mirza

Annex: 1

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A N N E X

1. To be included in Article 20 :

a) List . . . International Monitoring stations

This list shall contain particulars of monitoring stations participating in the international monitoring system.

- b) The list of international monitoring stations shall be published at intervals to be determined by the Secretary General. It shall be kept up to date by the publication of recapitulative supplements.

2. To be included in Appendix 6

List of International Monitoring stations

Part I

Particulars of centralizing offices

- country
- National centralizing office (Postal and telegraphic address, telephone number, any other information).

Part II - A

Particulars of monitoring stations carrying out frequency measurements

- Name and geographical location of the station
- Hours of service (G.M.T.)
- Range of frequencies
- Accuracy* of measurements
- Remarks

Part II - B

Particulars of monitoring stations carrying out field strength measurements

- Name and geographical location of the station
- Hours of service (G.M.T.)
- Range of frequencies
- Accuracy* of measurements in db
- Remarks

* indicates the maximum attainable accuracy for each frequency range.

Part II - C

Particulars of monitoring stations carrying out direction-finding measurements

- Name and geographical location of the station
- Hours of service (G.M.T.)
- Range of frequencies
- Type of antenna
- Remarks

Part II - D

Particulars of monitoring stations carrying out bandwidth measurements

- Name and geographical location of the station
- Hours of service (G.M.T.)
- Range of frequencies
- Method(s) of measurement (*)
- Resolution at - 60 db (if appropriate).
- Remarks

(*) See current C.C.I.R. recommendations and reports.

Part II - E

Particulars of monitoring stations carrying out automatic spectrum occupancy surveys

- Name and geographical location of the station
 - Hours of service (G.M.T.)
 - Range of frequencies
 - Method(s) employed
 - Remarks
-

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 429-E
19 October, 1959COMMITTEE 6SUMMARY RECORDSixth Meeting - Committee 6Friday 16 October 1959 at 0900 - Room CAgenda Document No. DT 507

1. The Chairman opened the meeting and introduced the agenda. The Delegate of Bielorussia considered that it was too early to consider Article 18 since there were a number of matters awaiting decision from Committee 5 concerning the I.F.R.B. It was agreed to consider this aspect when introducing the draft text for Article 18 (Document No. DT 436 revised) and the agenda was adopted accordingly.
2. The Summary Record of the Fourth Meeting of Committee 6, Document No. 358 was approved with the following amendments:
 - Page 1, RR No. 25; The French text to be aligned with the English text for the words "or between",
 - Page 2, RR No. 55; The English text to read "Radio" for "Hertzian",
 - Page 2, RR No. 3; The second sentence of the discussion to read "This was supported by the Delegate of France"
 - Page 4, RR 58f; In the first sentence of the discussion, "and Spain" to be deleted.
 - Page 5, RR 58e; In the title and text of the definition of the French version "Emission" to read "Rayonnement" and the Spanish version to be aligned with the French text.
 - Page 6, RR No. 59; In the English text "center" to read "centre", and in the French text "cycles per second" to read "Hertz",
 - Page 7, RR No. 58; In the first line on page 7, the sentence to read "This proposal was supported by the Delegate of U.K."
 - Page 7, RR No. 58b; The second and third sentence of the text to be a footnote to the definition.



3. Report of Chairman of Working Group 6A

The Chairman of Working Group 6A reported that since the last meeting of Committee 6 the Working Group had held two meetings. At the first of these meetings, 31 terms and definitions had been adopted and a new draft preamble to Article 2, Section III, had been approved. At the second meeting 6 terms and definitions had been adopted and a draft preamble to Article 1 had been accepted. A draft text for a new Appendix 2 bis had been considered. As opinion was divided as to its inclusion in the Regulations, this would be referred to Committee 6 for discussion and a vote if necessary.

4. Article 2, Section III

The Chairman of Working Group 6A referred to the draft text for Section III as contained in Document No. 336 and proposed that this should be adopted with the amendment to the preamble contained in Document No. DT 443 as modified by the Working Group.

After a brief discussion, the text for Section III on page 2 of Document No. 336 was adopted with the following amendments:

The preamble to read "The radio spectrum shall be sub-divided into nine frequency bands, which shall be designated by progressive whole numbers in accordance with the following Table. Frequencies shall be expressed in kilocycles per second (kc/s) up to 3,000 kc/s, in megacycles per second (Mc/s) thereafter up to 3,000 Mc/s, and in gigacycles (Gc/s) thereafter up to 3,000 Gc/s. However, where adherence to these provisions would introduce serious difficulties, for example in connection with the notification and registration of frequencies, the lists of frequencies and related matters, reasonable departures may be made";

In Note 2, after "Abbreviations:" add "c/s = cycles per second,
Hz = Hertz,";

In Note 3, for "designators" read "designations".

The amended text of Article 2, Section III, as adopted is reproduced in Annex 1 to this Summary Record.

5. Definitions

The Chairman of Working Group 6A said that a large majority of the 31 definitions recently adopted by the Working Group involved considerable modifications to the text in the temporary documents available. He therefore proposed that, in order to avoid delay in the work of Committee 6 these definitions should be included as an Annex to the Summary Record of the Working Group 6A meeting,

and submitted for consideration at the next meeting of Committee 6. This was agreed.

6. Report of Chairman of Working Group 6B

The Chairman of Working Group 6B reported that since the last meeting of Committee 6 the Working Group had held its 8th and 9th meetings and considerable progress had been made with the work. The draft text for a new Article 16 and 17 had been agreed and was available in Document No. 382 for the consideration of Committee 6. The draft texts for Radio Regulations No. 74 to 80, Designations of Emissions, and for Appendix 3, Table of Frequency Tolerances had been fully discussed and documents should be available for consideration at the seventh meeting of Committee 6. There was, however, a conflict of view on Designations of Emissions which would need to be resolved by Committee 6. It was hoped that Appendices 4 and 5 would be considered at the next Working Group meeting and when these have been agreed the bulk of the work of Working Group 6B will have been completed.

7. Articles 16 and 17

The Chairman of Working Group 6B introduced Document No. 382 and requested that final agreement to the text of Regulations Nos. 397 and 398 should await until the final form of Appendices 3, 4 and 5 have been decided.

After brief discussion the text of the new Article 16 to replace existing Articles Nos. 16 and 17 as contained in the Annex to Document No. 382 was adopted with the following amendments:

In 396 "du matériel" to read "des matériels" in the French text;

In 396A, "du matériel" to read "des matériels" in the French text.

"with due regard to" to read "so as to take into account" in the English text, the French and Spanish versions to be brought into line with this change;

In 398, "émissions non essentielles" to read "rayonnements non essentielles" in the French text.

"emisiones parásitas" to read "irradiaciones parasitas" in the Spanish text.

The first line to read "The levels of spurious emissions and the bandwidths of emissions" in the English text, the French and Spanish versions to be brought into line with this change.

8. Report of Chairman of Working Group 6C

The Chairman of Working Group 6C reported that the Working Group had terminated its examination of Article 18 subject to further examination when Committee 5 has decided on the role of the I.F.R.B. The Working Group still had under consideration Appendix B and Article 2 bis concerning standard frequency and time broadcast services. The Working Group could not yet agree on whether Appendix B should be modified or whether a new Article should be included in the Regulations. A sub-group 6C6 was therefore set up to establish a proposed draft text both for a modified Appendix B and a new Article in order that Committee 6 may decide which solution it considers appropriate and advise Committee 7 accordingly.

9. Article 18

The Chairman of Working Group 6C referred to Document No. DT 436 revised and said that all the provisions of Article 18 had been considered including those paragraphs referring to the I.F.R.B. Advice would be needed from Committee 5 on these paragraphs but as this could not be expected sufficiently early to avoid delay in the progress of Working Group 6C he proposed that Committee 6 should consider the adoption of the new text with due regard to the provisional nature of these paragraphs.

The Delegate of Bielorussia said that the views of his Delegation had been expressed in the Working Group and was opposed to the provisions of some of the paragraphs in the proposed text. He asked what procedure would be adopted for future examination of the paragraphs referring to the I.F.R.B. The Chairman said that when Committee 5 had decided the status and role of the I.F.R.B. Committee 6 would reconsider the draft text and decide upon any necessary amendments. It was agreed to consider on this basis the draft text contained in the Annex to Document No. DT 436 (rev). After brief discussion the text was adopted with the following amendments:

403 MOD: for "indiquer" read "particulier" in French text.

404aADD: in first line after "administration" add "or", and in English text after "through which" delete "office" and after "I.F.R.B. or" add "to".

411 MOD: "date" to read "data" in the third line of the English text.

The amended text as adopted provisionally is reproduced as Annex 2 to this Summary Record.

10. Reports of Monitoring Data.

The Chairman of Working Group 6C introduced Document No. DT 483 and said that after examining Proposal No. 4711 (Pakistan) - Document DT 354, and C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 22, sub-group 6C5 had prepared a draft text for a new appendix in the first series to specify the form in which monitoring data should be reported.

After discussion a number of amendments were accepted and the amended text was adopted. The amended text as adopted is reproduced as Annex 3 to this Summary Record.

The Delegate of France proposed that "UMT" should be used instead of "GMT" in items 1 c), 2 c), and 3 c) but did not press the proposal after the Chairman of Working Group 6C explained that other Committees had decided to use G.M.T.

The Delegate of Bielorussia said that he wished to place on record the objection of his delegation to the inclusion of references to control by I.F.R.B. because in their view the C.C.I.R. Recommendation gives sufficient information. He added that the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. who were unable to be present also wished to be associated with this view.

11. Other Matters

The Chairman of Working Group 6A said that the preamble to the definitions, Radio Regulation No. 1, had been approved in the Working Group and was available for the consideration of Committee 6 in Document No. DT 467. This document was not on the agenda and some Delegates had not had much opportunity for preparation on this item, but the text was short and was of importance as it would help to resolve a difficulty on which some Delegations had found it necessary to reserve their opinions.

The Delegate of S. Africa supported the proposal to consider this item.

The Delegate of Israel said that he had misgivings about the references in the text to the List of Essential Terms and to recognised dictionaries and encyclopaedias. He considered that the study of the text by Committee 6 should be postponed but would not press this point if the last two sentences were deleted. After further discussion the Delegate of Israel proposed that the text should read:

"For the purposes of these Regulations the following terms shall have the meanings defined below"

The Delegate of Australia supported these views but not necessarily the precise text proposed. The Delegate of Switzerland supported the Israel proposal. The Delegate of India was in favour of postponing the discussion but if this was a minority view he would not delay the meeting by pressing this point. He was not entirely against the

Israel proposal but considered that the substance of the first two sentences of the proposed text should be included. He also proposed that a reference to the List of Essential Terms should be included otherwise administrations might refer to different publications for the definition of terms which did not appear in Article 1. This proposal was not supported.

The Delegate of Federal Republic of Germany said he agreed with the first sentence of the Israel proposal but would need the second sentence as in Document No. DT 467 otherwise his Delegation must make reservations about certain definitions. The Delegate of U.K. said he agreed about the inclusion of the first two sentences and considered it advisable to delete the third and fourth sentence. The Delegate of Japan shared these views. The Chairman of Working Group 6A said the draft text was an attempt to meet various points of view made during preliminary discussions but in view of the present discussions he would accept the deletion of the third and fourth sentence.

A vote was taken on the proposal to confine the preamble to the substance of the first two sentences in Document DT 467. The result was as follows:

In favour of proposal	16
Against	0
Abstentions	2

The Delegate of S. Africa proposed that to align with the Israel proposal the two sentences should read:

"For the purposes of these regulations the following terms shall have the meanings defined below"

"These terms and definitions do not, however, necessarily apply for other purposes"

There were no objections and this proposal was adopted.

The Delegate of India considered it desirable to include the words "which appear in the Regulation" because in the Provisional List of Terms and Definitions there were a number of terms which might not appear in the Regulations. The Chairman of Working Group 6A said that this would not be necessary because it was proposed to reconsider the Provisional List in Committee 6 and if any of the provisional terms did not appear in the Regulations they could be withdrawn. This was agreed.

The Chairman of Working Group 6A said that the Working Group had considered the inclusion as Appendix 2 bis in the Regulations a table extracted from C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 228 for the conversion between

peak envelope power and mean power. Opinion as to its inclusion in the Regulations was divided and a show of hands in the Working Group gave the following result:

For inclusion	3
Against	10
Abstentions	5

As the Working Group views might not be fully representative the question was referred to Committee 6 for a decision.

A vote was taken and it was decided not to include the table in the Regulations with the following result:

For inclusion	5
Against	10
Abstentions	3

The Delegate of Argentine recalled that the non-inclusion of the table in the Regulation would require a reference to the relevant C.C.I.R. Recommendation.

The Delegate of India drew attention to paragraph 3 on page 2 of Document No. DT 351 and stressed that a definition for Peak Envelope Power of an Independent Sideband Transmission would need to be considered. The Chairman of Working Group 6A indicated that these points would need to be considered further in the Working Group and proposed that a revision of Document DT 351 should be made. This was agreed.

There were no other matters raised for discussion and the meeting closed at 12.20 hours.

G.C. Benton
Rapporteur

M.N. Mirza
Chairman

Annexes: 3

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A N N E X 1CHAPTER IIARTICLE 2Section III - Nomenclature of the Frequency and Wavelength Bands Used in Radiocommunication

85 MOD §10 The preamble to read "The radio spectrum shall be sub-divided into nine frequency bands, which shall be designated by progressive whole numbers in accordance with the following Table. Frequencies shall be expressed in kilocycles per second (kc/s) up to 3,000 kc/s, in megacycles per second (Mc/s) thereafter up to 3,000 Mc/s, and in gigacycles (Gc/s) thereafter up to 3,000 Gc/s. However, where adherence to these provisions would introduce serious difficulties, for example in connection with the notification and registration of frequencies, the lists of frequencies and related matters, reasonable departures may be made".

<u>Band Number</u>	<u>Frequency Range (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)</u>	<u>Corresponding Metric Subdivision of Waves</u>
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 c/s = cycles per second, Hz = hertz,
k = kilo (10^3), M = Mega (10^6),
G = Giga (10^9), T = Tera (10^{12})

Note 3 : Abbreviations for adjectival band designations:
Band 4 = VLF, band 5 = LF, band 6 = MF
band 7 = HF, band 8 = VHF, band 9 = UHF
band 10 = SHF, band 11 = EHF.

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A N N E X 2

ARTICLE 18

INTERNATIONAL MONITORING

(Regulations marked with an asterisk are provisional pending a final decision on the I.F.R.B. by Committee 5).

- 402 MOD Administrations agree to continue the development of monitoring facilities to assist in the implementation of these regulations and to cooperate in the continued development of an international monitoring system, to the extent practicable.
- 401 MOD Monitoring stations participating in the international monitoring system may be operated by an administration or by a public or private enterprise recognised by its administration or by a common monitoring service established by two or more countries or by an international organization.
- 403 MOD Administrations will, as far as they consider practicable, conduct such monitoring of both a general and a specific nature as may be required by the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B) or by other administrations. In requesting monitoring observations, the I.F.R.B. and Administrations should take into account the monitoring facilities set forth in the List of International Monitoring Stations (see Article 20), and should clearly specify both the purpose for which the observations are requested and the parameters of the requested monitoring work. The results of such monitoring forwarded to other administrations may also be sent to the I.F.R.B., if appropriate.
- 404 MOD Each administration or common monitoring service established by two or more countries, or international organization participating in the international monitoring system shall designate a centralizing office to which all requests for monitoring information shall be addressed and through which monitoring information will be forwarded to the I.F.R. B. or to centralizing offices of other administrations.
- 404a ADD Administrations agree that monitoring requests from international organizations not participating in the international monitoring system should be coordinated and, if appropriate, forwarded to administrations by the I.F.R.B.
- 405 NOC However, these provisions shall not affect private monitoring arrangements made for special purposes by administrations, international organizations, or public or private enterprises.

- *406 MOD The technical standards recommended by the C.C.I.R. to be observed by monitoring stations shall be recognized by the I.F.R.B. as the optimum practicable technical standards for monitoring stations participating in the international monitoring system. However, to meet some needs for monitoring data, stations observing lower technical standards may participate in the international monitoring system at the discretion of their administrations.
- 407 MOD Administrations or international organizations, having determined whether their monitoring stations meet adequate technical standards, shall notify to the Secretary-General pertinent information of the centralizing office and of the stations which may participate, as prescribed in Article 20 and Appendix 6.
- *407a ADD Results of measurements forwarded to the I.F.R.B. or other administrations shall indicate the estimated accuracy obtained at the time the measurements were made.
- 408 SUP Where the results supplied by any monitoring station appear to be
*409 MOD doubtful or insufficient for its purposes the I.F.R.B. shall advise the administration or international organization concerned giving the appropriate details.
- *409a ADD Communication between the I.F.R.B. and centralizing offices and between centralizing offices where rapid action is required should be transmitted by the most expeditious means available.
- *409b ADD To ensure that published monitoring data are current and world-wide in nature, administrations having jurisdiction over monitoring stations listed in the List of International Monitoring Stations (see Article 20) shall make every effort, as practicable, to arrange for monitoring observations to be made by such stations and submitted to the I.F.R.B. as soon as possible after the date of observation.
- 409c ADD Centralizing offices may request the help of other centralizing offices in order to implement the provisions of this article and of Article 14.
- *410 MOD The I.F.R.B. shall record the results supplied by the monitoring stations participating in the international monitoring system.
- *411 MOD The I.F.R.B. shall prepare periodically for publication by the Secretary-General, summaries of the useful monitoring data received by it including a list of the stations contributing the data.
-

A N N E X 3

ADD

APPENDIX

Reports of Monitoring Data

1. Reports of measurements of frequency should contain as much as necessary of the following data:
 - a) identification of the monitoring station (administration or organisation and location);
 - b) date of measurement;
 - c) time of measurement (G.M.T.);
 - d) call sign and/or other means of identification of the measured station;
 - e) classification of emission;
 - f) assigned frequency or reference frequency;
 - g) frequency tolerance;
 - h) measured frequency;
 - i) accuracy of measurement;
 - J) departure from assigned or reference frequency;
 - k) additional observations (e.g. period covered by measurement, drift of measured frequency during that period, quality of signal and conditions of reception, etc.);
 - l) remarks;

2. Reports of measurements of field strength should contain as much as necessary of the following data:
 - a) identification of the monitoring station (administration or organization and location);
 - b) date of measurement;

- c) time of measurement (G.M.T.);
 - d) call sign and/or other means of identification of the measured station;
 - e) classification of emission;
 - f) assigned frequency;
 - g) value of measured field;
 - h) estimated accuracy of measurement;
 - i) polarisation component;
 - j) other elements of characteristics of the measurement;
 - k) remarks;
3. Reports of observations of spectrum occupancy should as far as practicable be made in the form recommended by the I.F.R.B. and contain the following data:
- a) call sign or other identification of the station monitored;
 - b) measured frequency;
 - c) time of measurement (G.M.T.);
 - d) date of the measurement;
 - e) signal strength according to the QSA code;
 - f) class of emission;
 - g) class of station;
 - h) bandwidth occupied;
 - i) call sign or other indication of the point at which reception of the emission is intended;
 - j) remarks;
4. In providing these data symbols contained in the Radio Regulations or in the Preface to the Master Radio Frequency Record should be used as far as possible.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 430-E
19 October 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7C

SUMMARY RECORD

Eleventh Meeting of Sub-Committee 7C

(Distress and Safety)

Wednesday, 14 October 1959, at 1500 hours

1. Approval of Summary Records

Document No. 269. Approved with the following changes and amendments:

Page 3, first paragraph, second sentence - Change "He" to "The Delegate of Denmark".

Page 5, tenth line, last sentence - Change to read: "The Delegate of the U.K. thought it was not fully within the competence of Sub-Committee 7C to decide this question. Acceptance of this proposal might encourage ships to fit 121.5 Mc/s, a frequency which might not be used internationally. For example, Search and Rescue aircraft and helicopters in the United Kingdom were discontinuing the use of 121.5 Mc/s. He thought that the Observers from I.C.A.O. and I.M.C.O. should be consulted and suggested the Chairman might do this."

Under Item 6, third paragraph - Change to read: "The Chairman stated that proposals 2459, 4436, 4488, 4437 are passed to the Drafting Group, and proposal number 2491 was not adopted."

Document No. 327. Approved with the following changes and amendments:

Page 2, second line, proposal 2464 - Referred to Drafting Group, with ditto marks thereunder to indicate proposals 2469-2470-2471-2472 also referred to Drafting Group.

Page 3 - Change the following proposals to read:

2482 - Deferred until 4458 and 4459 discussed.

2483 - Deferred until 4458 and 4459 discussed.

Page 4 - Change following proposals to read:

4441 - Referred to Drafting Group, and delete on list at bottom of page

2459 - Referred to Drafting Group, and delete on list at bottom of page.

Page 5, middle of paragraph - Change "The Representative of the I.C.S." to "The Observer of the I.C.S."

Document 337. Approved with the following changes and amendments:

Page 1, third line from bottom - Delete sentence: "He agreed to furnish a paper to the group bringing out their reasoning more fully".

Page 2 - Change proposal "4492" to read "2492 and 4440" in margin and in text to indicate adopted as amended.

Page 2 - Delete 4440 as withdrawn.

Under 4443, change second sentence to read: "The Delegate of China suggested that the Drafting Group should be asked to find a suitable but simple word to substitute the wording: 'distress working in progress' as appeared in proposal 4442; while the same Drafting Group has been asked previously to consider the possible adoption of the word: 'Silence' to replace the wording 'Stop Transmitting'".

Page 3, last paragraph - Change to read: "So that 909 bis reads: 'In cases of exceptional importance and provided that no interference or delay is caused to the handling of distress traffic, urgency and safety messages....'"

Page 5, end of first paragraph - Add "R1" after "page 604".

Document 353 - Approved with the following changes and amendments:

Page 1, last line - Change "RR 867" to "RR 236".

Page 2, seventh line under paragraph for proposal 5547 - Change sentence to read: "The Delegate of the U.K. considered that this Conference was not competent to decide whether automatic transmitting devices on ships should be compulsory; that was for the Safety of Life at Sea Conference to say."

Page 2, fifteenth line under paragraph for proposal 5547 - After "RR 372 (1)" add "(of D.T. 329)"; and in the last line change "Ad Hoc Group" to "Sub-Committee".

Page 2 - Add proposal 4483 after proposal 4482.

Page 2 - At the bottom of the page add: "4700 - No support".

Page 3, first line - Make read: "A large number of cases requiring medical assistance messages prefixed by XXX were addressed...."

Page 4, eleventh line - Change "Representative of the I.C.S." to "Observer of the I.C.S."

Page 4, fourth line from bottom, same paragraph - Change "meteorological information" to "urgent cyclone warnings".

2. Report of Working Group 7C2 (Document No. DT 473).

Deferred, as many Delegates had not had time to study.

3. Report of Working Group 7C3 (Document No. DT 434)

The Delegate of the U.K., as Chairman of Working Group 7C3, in reviewing the draft prepared by Working Group 7C3, stated the only substantial change was in RR 914. The Delegate of Norway stated that, if 912(a) is adopted, the references included in parentheses at the end of 912(a), i.e., "(See Nos. 913, 914, 915)" should be deleted, as the reference paragraphs immediately followed. The Sub-Committee agreed to this without objection. The Delegate of the U.K. recommended that RR 915 should be deleted, stating the substance had been fully covered in 912(a) and 912(b) - therefore, 915 was now redundant. The Chairman supported by several delegations, was not sure that 912(a) and (b) did fully cover the substantial material in 915. After some further discussion, the Delegate of the U.K. withdrew his recommendation to delete RR 915.

The Observer of the I.C.S. suggested that the word "Stations" in both 912(a) and 912(b) be made singular in order to be able to use "its vicinity", in lieu of "their vicinity". He suggested it could read either "any station", or "every station". The Delegate of the U.K. stated he preferred it as written in the plural. The consensus of the Committee, including the Delegates from France and Argentina, stated it was clear as it was written. The Observer of the I.C.S. withdrew his suggestion.

Document No. 380, Proposal 5543, for proposed text for paragraph 26 bis (1) was adopted without dissent after being amended to read: "However, in areas where reliable communications with one or more coast stations are practicable, ship stations may defer this acknowledgment for a short interval so that a coast station may acknowledge receipt." It was agreed to add this to paragraph 912(a) as a last sentence.

With the amendments made and approved by the Sub-Committee to Document No. DT 434, the Chairman stated he would consider the Report as adopted.

4. Consideration of Drafting Group Reports

Documents Nos. DT 84, 314, and 474 - deferred until consideration of 7C2 Report.

Other business

There being no other business, the meeting adjourned at 1800 hours.

R. T. Brown
Rapporteur:

G. Van A. Graves
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 431-E
19 October 1959WORKING GROUP 4CSUMMARY RECORDSixth Meeting of Working Group 4C

Wednesday, 14 October 1959 at 3 p.m.

Room B - Palais des Expositions

The Chairman noted that the Agenda, Document No. 490 was incorrectly titled "Fifth Meeting" of WG 4C.

1. As requested by the Chairman, Mr. Shinichi Hase, Chairman of SG 4C2, introduced and discussed the report of that Group contained in Document No. DT 429 expressing gratitude to all participants especially Mr. Gracie of the I.F.R.B. and Mr. Mitchell of the U.S.A. Delegation.

The Chairman, finding possible conflict between item 3.1 of Document No. DT 429 and the Report of Committee 4 Ad Hoc Group Document No. 270, recommended adoption of Document No. DT 429 except that item 3.1 should be held in abeyance for the consideration of WG 4C or Committee 4 because of the broadcasting proposals in the 7 Mc/s amateur band. USA, AUS, AFS, NZL, CHN supported the Chairman's views and Document No. DT 429 was accepted with the exception with reference to item 3.1.

2. Mr. Sherman Burbank, Chairman of SG 4C1 introduced and discussed the report of that Group contained in Document No. DT 481 expressing gratitude to all participants especially Mr. Mills, Rapporteur and Mr. Gracie of the I.F.R.B. for his assistance in preparing the Summary Report. There being no objections Document No. DT 481 was unanimously accepted.

3. The Chairman proceeded to Document No. 368, the Summary Report of the third meeting of WG 4C and hearing no objections, declared this document accepted.

At this point, the Delegate of Czechoslovakia intervened with respect to Document No. DT 429 (SG 4C2) stating that his Delegation reserved the right to revert to this document at a later stage - particularly with respect to item 3.1. Rapporteur's note: This point had already been assured by the Chairman's exception to item 3.1 when accepting Document No. DT 429.



With respect to Document No. 370, the Summary Report of the fourth meeting, the Chairman suggested the following minor changes:

- a) 1st line - page 2 delete "of language"
 insert "put forward"
- b) 4th line - para. 1 - insert "t" in tentatively (E) text
 page 2
- c) 2nd line (3) - page 2 read "may be used by fixed stations
 only exceptionally" etc.
- d) 4th line (3) - page 2 delete "by fixed stations" *

* actually U.K. Editorial Comment

Commenting upon the proposed changes, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. found that the issues involved went beyond the question of minor changes, that Document No. 370 contained a series of contradictions and that the document should be examined item by item. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. further developed that WG 4C had departed from certain technical standards governing the working relationships between stations of the various services, and, in Documents Nos. 368 and 370 had centered its thinking only on the question of power - as power alone is related to the probabilities of interference. This was thought by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. to have been an error on the part of WG 4C. To correct these errors, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. suggested that the work of WG 4C as reflected by Documents Nos. 368 and 370 should be referred to Committee 6 and WG 4F, or, that debate should be reopened.

The Chairman took note of Corrigendum No. 3 of Document No. 242, and offered for consideration that the footnotes under discussion were, indeed, complex footnotes that were not subject to ordinary standardization.

The Chairman further stated that he thought that the Summary Record (Document No. 370 - now under discussion) accurately reflected that which had transpired.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. shared the views of the Chairman and if debate were to be reopened, such debate definitely came under paragraph 5 of the Agenda, Document No. 490.

The Delegate of the U.K. stated that it was his understanding that item 3, Document No. 370 was tentatively accepted and that the U.K. wished to join with the reservations of Sweden. It was not clear to the Delegate of the U.K. whether this footnote was proposed to replace RR 154 or whether RR 154 still existed.

The Chairman made it clear that item 3 was intended to replace both RR 154 and RR 155.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the point that WG 4C cannot approve a discussion and that we are here considering the approval of a document. To do this, and under paragraph 5 of the Agenda, Document No. 490, it is clear that we will have to set up a Drafting Group.

With respect to the adoption of Document No. 370, the Chairman pointed to the last paragraph of the document, noting well, that Bielorussia, speaking for the absent U.S.S.R., could not agree, and reserved the right to revert to the question in Committee 4. The Chairman went on to say that if WG 4C were to contact Committee 6, as suggested by the U.S.S.R., such action would necessarily have to flow through Committee 4. The Chairman referred to the long debate in the third meeting of WG 4C and offered that the wording in item 3 of Document No. 370 already represented a great deal of compromise which could not be improved by reopening of debate. In the same moment, however, the Chairman agreed to reopen debate if required.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed that it was useless to reopen debate. He insisted, however, that in the report of WG 4C to Committee 4 - with reference to the footnote in item 3 - it should be noted that the footnotes here considered should have the same meanings - the same values - as footnotes (and restrictions) considered in other groups.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. could see no reason to reopen debate on item 3 and moved that Document No. 370 be adopted without change. That done, and if there were any residual difficulties, paragraph 5 of the Agenda, Document No. 490 provided a sufficient area for renewal of discussion.

The Chairman, noting the remarks of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., proposed that Document No. 370 be accepted.

The Delegate of Austria proposed that Document No. 370 should be adopted as it stands.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated that he will not press for and item-by-item discussion as agreed and that he could accept Document No. 370 but with substantial amendments. With respect to RR 160, RR 163 and RR 167, the U.S.S.R. Delegate proposed a Working Party to take into account the statements of the various delegations.

The Chairman, analysing the discussion, found the situation to be as follows:

- | | | |
|---|-----|--|
| a) Motion to accept Document No. 370 as it stands with minor amendments | vs. | b) U.S.S.R. proposal of acceptance with an Ad Hoc Group to again study the footnote. |
|---|-----|--|

The Chairman proposed acceptance of Document No. 370 with minor amendments as stated above which were reiterated to satisfy an inquiry from the U.S.S.R.

It was the strong opinion of the U.S.S.R. Delegate that such action was entirely unacceptable. The rights under RR 160, RR 163 and RR 167 were given 12 years ago - approved, signed and ratified. Service and technical policies have been developed under these rights as a solution contra the creation in Atlantic City of a "Fourth Region" for the U.S.S.R. It is completely beyond the competence of WG 4C to take away these rights, contended the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. Document No. 370 must be corrected and the U.S.S.R. again proposed a small Working Group to review the footnotes and to satisfy the requirements of the existing services. Bulgaria supported the U.S.S.R.

Our purpose in Working Groups is to establish standards of international collaboration. This is our clear objective, said the Delegate of the U.S.A. not opposing the proposal of the U.S.S.R. that a Working Group to review the footnotes should be established. Firstly, however, our responsibility is to consider and accept that which is of record as of 7 October - and what was said cannot change. This thing is done. It would seem that the U.S.S.R. has some apprehension that Document No. 370 will be transmitted to Committee 4 or to the Plenary. There need be no such apprehension on this point. Whatever goes to Committee 4 will be the work of Drafting Group 4C4, hence Document No. 370 cannot possibly prejudice the position of the U.S.S.R. The U.S.A. will oppose the establishment of an Ad Hoc Group to study the footnotes prior to adoption of Document No. 370 which accurately reflects what was said on 7 October.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. responded with appreciation of the U.S.A. position on international collaboration. The U.S.S.R. only wishes that those "mistakes" which do not show collaboration be corrected. Therefore, the U.S.S.R. can approve Document No. 370 subject to changes relating to RR 160, RR 163 and RR 167 and these things we must leave to the Ad Hoc Group.

U.K. agreed that Document No. 370 was an accurate statement of the 7 October discussion.

The Chairman found that Document No. 370 had only the value of a "disc" and that the fourth meeting had been properly recorded - with minor exceptions as noted.

It was then proposed by the Chairman that Document No. 370 be adopted - to which there was no voiced objection - provided that a small Ad Hoc Group be established to review the footnote proposals and views of WG 4C. The composition of this group as suggested by the Chairman, was a Delegate from Australia, U.S.S.R., U.S.A., U.K. and chaired by a Delegate from Denmark. Lacking a representative from Denmark, the U.S.S.R. suggested

that Mr. Sowton of the U.K. might take the chair. Mr. Sowton agreed to accept if the head of the U.K. Delegation agreed. Responding to a request from the U.S.S.R. for a statement of the terms of reference of this group, the Chairman specified as follows:

"To consider footnotes RR 160, RR 163 and RR 167 in the light of the discussions in WG 4C and especially in the fourth meeting of WG 4C as reflected in Document No. 370."

The U.K. proposed that the I.F.R.B. should be represented. I.F.R.B. responded that Mr. Gracie would participate; this arrangement being satisfactory to all concerned.

The matter of Document No. 370 disposed of, the Chairman proceeded to consideration of Agenda item 4a, Proposal G 3533 which was left in abeyance in the third meeting of WG 4C on 5 October per Document No. 368.

Rapporteur's note: The Rapporteur begs leave not to record the details of the discussion. The end result, by the Chairman's decision was that there was a majority in favour of G 3533.

The Chairman elected, with approval, to skip over 4b and to go directly to item 5 of the Agenda. He stated that frequency allocations for space research would be taken up in Committee 4 and proceeded to the creation of Drafting Group 4C4.

The Chairman proposed representation by French, English and Spanish language Delegates with the Rapporteur to assist. France, Mr. Matthey of the I.F.R.B. and Argentina agreed to participate.

14,000 - 14,435 kc/s (Amateur world-wide)
(RR 165 Fixed)

AUS 426 was introduced and discussed. The U.S.A. believed that WG 4C had previously worked to 14,990 kc/s with which the Chairman agreed noting, however, that this was done without benefit of the reports from SG 4C1 and SG 4C2. With these reports in hand the Chairman went straight to the next band

14,990 - 15,010 kc/s (Standard Frequency)

AUS 426 as it is related only to standard frequencies proposed no change, hence no discussion on this small band was required.

15,450 - 16,460 kc/s (World-wide Fixed)

Mexico, reverting to 14,000 - 14,350 kc/s asked what had happened in this band. The Chairman explained that AUS 426 was withdrawn in part.

IND 653 per page 2 of SG 402 report was related to action on the 15 Mc/s broadcasting band and India consequently reserved the right to come back to its proposal at a later date. USA 3326, POL 799 and URS 978 were compatible and found to represent the status quo. Mexico was assured, and understood that the majority opinion was for status quo with respect to the amateur service.

IND 654 and POL 804 relating to broadcasting were outside the terms of reference.

POL 805 and URS 982 were found to represent the status quo except for the sections 15,450 - 15,550 kc/s and 16,440 - 16,460 kc/s. With Poland absent, the U.S.S.R. explained that the group of proposals POL 804, 805, 806 and URS 982 (2 parts) were intended to produce additional broadcasting and aero mobile space. The U.S.A. invited attention to that part of URS 982 which was within the terms of reference; namely, 16,440 - 16,460 kc/s which URS and POL wished to use for aero mobile. With respect to this part of the total proposals, the U.S.A. would vote against any footnotes, any sharing or any reservations, thus preserving this band for fixed exclusive use on a world'wide basis. Austria agreed with the U.S.A. position.

No matter the objections, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. insisted that the Summary Record show that the U.S.S.R. will use 16,440 - 16,460 kc/s for aero mobile services. Mexico opposed any such allocation and called for status quo in the whole of the 15,450 - 16,460 kc/s band.

Portugal supported the status quo. Bulgaria, noting Document No. 329, reported that Bulgaria, Hungary, Roumania, Poland and others insisted upon a special footnote allowing use of 16,440 - 16,460 kc/s for aero mobile service. Czechoslovakia associated itself with this proposal. U.K. and China supported status quo.

The U.S.A. had no objection to the Summary Record showing that the U.S.S.R. intended to use 16,440 - 16,460 kc/s for aero mobile service by application of an area footnote but reiterated that it would vote against any such footnote.

The Chairman concluded that a majority was opposed to use of 16,440 - 16,460 kc/s by the aero mobile service and that the statements of those otherwise inclined would be reported in the Summary Record.

Meeting adjourned at 6.10 p.m.

L. Spangenberg
Rapporteur

H. Pressler
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 432-E
19 October 1959COMMITTEE 3

REPORT

by the Chairman of Ad Hoc Group of Committee 3

1. The Group was established by the Second Meeting of Committee 3 (Document No. 375) with the following membership and terms of reference :

Membership

- Chairman - The Chairman of the Administrative Radio Conference (Mr. Charles J. Acton)
- Delegations - Colombia
Italy
Philippines
- Secretariat - The Secretary of the Administrative Radio Conference (Mr. Gerald C. Gross)
- The Editor of "The Morning Electron"
(Mr. Léon Boussard)

Terms of Reference

To study the possibility of improving "The Morning Electron".

2. The Group held a meeting on 7 October 1959, and discussed possible ways of improving "The Morning Electron", taking into account the views expressed by delegates at meetings of Committee 3 and its working groups.
3. The following is a summary of the main advantages and disadvantages of the contents of "The Morning Electron", on the basis of discussions by the group.

1) Advantages

- a) The programme of meetings, now given on the first page, provides a useful reference for all delegations;



b) Factual and concise summaries of subjects discussed in the various committees and working groups would make it possible for the small delegations to be aware of activities in the committees and working groups;

c) The publication of items of general interest, viz.:

(i) The establishment of working groups with their terms of reference;

(ii) Changes in the list of participants;

(iii) Lectures, receptions, etc.;

(iv) Official Press releases.

2) Disadvantages

a) The earlier trend to give details of discussions in committees and working groups, along the line of minutes, which has resulted in some cases in misinterpretation of the discussions;

b) The possibility of the Press wrongly interpreting items in "The Morning Electron" when the principle of factual and concise summaries is not followed.

4. The Group is of the opinion that if the contents of "The Morning Electron" are confined to the items listed in paragraph 3(1) above, the "Electron" will serve a useful purpose and at the same time would not be a possible source of misleading information.

Charles J. Acton
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 433-E
20 October 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7

SAUDI ARABIA

Proposal

ARTICLE 19

ALLOTING CALL SIGNS 3QA - 3QZ TO SAUDI ARABIA

<u>No. of</u> <u>Proposal</u>	<u>Reason</u>
5551	

As the present call signs HZA-HZZ allotted to Saudi Arabia could not meet the requirements of our country where almost all telecommunications are carried out by radio, and where we had to use call signs formed of several letters and digits which gave rise to many confusions between stations:

So, allotting the requested series of call signs will solve the present difficulties and cope with our future expansion in telecommunication.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 434-E
19 October, 1959SUMMARY RECORDFifth Meeting of Working Group 4C

Tuesday, 13 October, 1959 at 9 a.m. - Room A

The Chairman, apologising for inconveniences arising from the change of meeting time, and with appreciation of the services of alternate rapporteur Mr. L. Huntoon proceeded directly to discussion of the Agenda in Document No. 439.

1. Mr. W. Klein of the Swiss Delegation and Chairman of Sub-Group 4C3, presented and discussed the report of that group as contained in Document No. DT 394, noting particularly that Sub-Group 4C3 did not deal with Space Research frequencies because this question was being dealt with in a special ad hoc committee. Denmark, referring to the Annex to Document No. DT 394, proposed that this matter should best be considered in Committee 4 because of the inter-relationships between this recommendation and others. The Chairman, hearing no other comments or objections declared Document No. DT 394 adopted for transmission to Committee 4 noting the remarks of Denmark.
2. The U.S.A. had had no time to study Document No. DT 429, the report of Sub-Group 4C2, and, there being no objection, consideration of this document was postponed.
3. Mr. S. Burbank, Chairman of Sub-Group 4C1, reported verbally that a large measure of agreement had been reached in three meetings. A few items remained mainly because of non-attendance of some delegations. A written report is being prepared.
4. Discussion of the Summary Records of the third and fourth meetings was deferred because the documents were not available to all delegates.
5. The Chairman then resumed consideration of the frequency bands in Document No. DT 90, Addendum No. 1.

9,040 - 9,500 kc/s - World-wide fixed exclusive

POL 778 - URS 960 - USA 3321 were found to be compatible in that they all proposed status quo. Unanimously adopted.



9,775 - 9,995 kc/s World-wide fixed exclusive

POL 779 - URS 961 outside the competence of WG 4C because of broadcasting considerations.

POL 780 - URS 962 and USA 3321 are compatible in the 9,800-9,995 kc/s region. The U.S.A. proposed, that as before, in the lower bands, WG 4C should note to Committee 4 that within the terms of reference no change in the Atlantic City Table of Allocations was agreed. The Chairman so ruled. Note: At the top of page 12, this band is incorrectly listed as 9,775-9,997 kc/s.

10,100 - 11,175 kc/s - World-wide fixed exclusive

POL 783 - URS 968 - USA 3321 are compatible and propose status quo. Adopted.

Responding to the request of Bulgaria that the work proceed more slowly, the Chairman apologized and recapitulated all transactions from 9,040 kc/s.

11,175 - 11,275 kc/s Aero Mobile (or) Exclusive

POL 785 - URS 969 had been considered in SG 4C1, where, as reported by Mr. S. Burbank, a recommendation for status quo had been taken.

11,275 - 11,400 kc/s Aero Mobile (r) Exclusive

POL 787 - URS 969 - same as 11,175 - 11,275 kc/s

11,400 - 11,700 kc/s - World-wide fixed Exclusive

USA 3322 - POL 789 - URS 970 are compatible and call for the maintenance of status quo.

URS 973 advocating the deletion of RR 162 together with the status quo proposals were adopted.

11,975 - 12,330 kc/s - World-wide fixed exclusive

POL 790 - URS 971 (1st part) outside the competence of WG 4C because of broadcasting considerations.

POL 791 - URS 971 (2nd part) are compatible with present allocations except for the 11,975 - 12,075 kc/s and 12,320 - 12,330 kc/s portions of this band.

POL 792 - URS 971 (3rd part) had been considered in SG 4C1 and referred to Committee 4 with the proposal that the 12,320 - 12,330 kc/s region (10 kc/s) be allocated to the Aero Mobile services. USA 3323 was found to advocate status quo in the whole of the 11,975 - 12,330 kc/s band.

The USA opposed any change in this band. U.K. spoke for status quo. Brazil pointed out that use of 12,320 - 12,330 kc/s by Aero Mobile would require a change in the whole plan. Brazil could not accept change. Argentina, Portugal, Italy, China and France insisted upon status quo.

The URS contended that more broadcasting space was required noting that this question belongs in Committee 4. Also that the proposed 10 kc/s between 12,320 - 12,330 kc/s for Aero Mobile was indispensable. A footnote allowing Aero Mobile use of this 10 kc/s was requested. Bulgaria pointed to Document No. 329 and associated itself with the request of the URS. Czechoslovakia joined with Bulgaria.

The Chairman asked if this would be an "additional" service to which the URS responded in the affirmative, stating further, that the proposed service would have equal status with other existing services.

The U.S.A. asked that the Report of WG 4C show that the U.S.A. reserves the right to object at a higher level.

Mexico pointed to the problems of sharing and the possibilities of interference. Argentina further brought out that high powered fixed operations would interfere with Aero Mobile Safety services. Colombia, the U.K. and Venezuela voiced similar concern.

URS, pointing out that the proposed use by Aero Mobile would be within the URS and Document No. 329 countries, could not understand the stated objections. Is it understood, he asked, that this is not a world-wide proposal? The Chairman stated that he thought it was clear that the objections were to use within the URS and the other countries. The U.S.A. agreed to this understanding and stated that it must object to any kind of sharing in any part of the World. The Chairman summed up the discussion with the suggestion that the opinion of the majority of the delegates was to retain status quo and that the URS and Document No. 329 countries propose to add a note providing for operation of Aero Mobile (R) and (OR) in those countries under footnote 7C provisions. Further, that a majority of the delegates opposed such footnotes.

12,330 - 13,200 kc/s (Maritime Mobile) (Note RR 163 Fixed)

USA.3324 - POL 793 - URS 972 are compatible and maintain the status quo.

URS 974 concerning deletion of the last sentence of the footnote RR 163 had been the subject of long debate in the 4th meeting of WG 4C and the majority was in favour of deleting the whole footnote. The Chairman, having thus reviewed this problem also noted that Bielorussia representing URS (absent) reserved the right to further discuss this problem at a higher level.

The URS contended that the footnote rights (RR 160 - RR 163 and RR 167) were given at Atlantic City twelve years ago and the WG 4C had no authority to take away these rights.

The Chairman reiterated that this position seemed to be well understood by all concerned but as to the competency of WG 4C, it was also clear that if it had the right to recommend the retention of footnotes it had an equal right to recommend their deletion. The Chairman also stated that the Summary Record of the Fourth meeting of WG 4C would be taken up at the next meeting and that the question of RR 160, RR 163 and RR 167 could be further discussed at that time.

URS 973 (Deletion of RR 162) was accepted.

13,200 - 13,260 kc/s - Aero Mobile (OR)

POL 794 - URS 975. It was reported by Mr. Burbank, Chairman of SG 4C1, that these proposals had there been considered with a recommendation for status quo. The Chairman indicated that these proposals would be considered in WG 4 at a later date.

13,360 - 14,000 kc/s World-wide fixed

SUI 3262 - 3263 - 3264 - 3265 withdrawn by Switzerland.

POL 798 was identified by the Chairman as being only a minor change in the language of RR 164 - "radiocommunication" vs "fixed" services which must tolerate ISM interference. Czechoslovakia thought the present language could be maintained. The U.S.A. pointed out and the Chairman agreed that paragraph 6 of Document 394 adequately disposed of the matter.

URS 977 - USA 3325 represent the status quo and were accepted.

14,000 - 14,350 kc/s (World-wide Amateur) Note RR 165 Fixed URS

Having passed over the report of SG 4C2 in Document No. 429, this band was also set aside for later consideration.

14,350 - 14,990 kc/s World-wide Fixed

AUS 426. Australia identified its proposal as status quo, so far as the fixed bands are concerned.

IND 653 and IND 654 are inter-related but the former is not in conflict with the present fixed bands. India desired that IND 654 be deferred pending consideration of SG 4C2 Document No. 429 and that IND 654 be deferred pending decision by Committee 4 with respect to the 15 Mc/s broadcasting band.

POL 800 - URS 979. With Poland absent, the U.S.S.R. stated that this proposal for aero mobile use of a small segment of this band was essential and that although all U.S.S.R. proposals are for Region 1 only, the U.S.S.R. would favour world-wide use in this band.

The U.S.A. opposed URS 979 and suggested the same status quo action as that taken with respect to URS 971. ARG, F, POR, TUR, GRC, G, CLM, HOL, CHN, MEX and IRL concurred. The Chairman found, with respect to POL 800 - URS 979 that the majority opinion was for status quo.

The URS then insisted that a note providing for Aero service in the USSR in the 14,350 - 14,370 kc/s band be made part of the table. Czechoslovakia and all Document No. 329 countries wished to be associated with the proposed note.

The U.S.A. could not agree. It was for this reason that it had previously suggested that URS 979 be disposed of in the same manner as URS 971, that is, status quo and no sharing notes of any kind.

France, citing certain high powered fixed operations in the 14,350 - 14,370 kc/s band had no intention of reducing its fixed operations in this band or reducing power to protect Aero Mobile. G, POR, GRC, TUR, POR O/SEAS and others as before were equally opposed to footnotes. Turkey was particularly concerned because of the proximity of the U.S.S.R. and the possible effects upon its fixed services. The Chairman observed that a majority was also against footnotes.

The URS asked that the minutes (this Summary Record) clearly state that URS reserves the right to revert to the question in Committee 4 to which the Chairman agreed. Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia supported this position.

Venezuela asked that its objection to both sharing and footnotes be recorded.

6. The Chairman suggested that a small group 4C4 be organized with French, English and Spanish speaking representation plus the rapporteur to start the drafting of the report to Committee 4 as soon as possible. This, and Document Nos. 368 and 370, would be discussed at the next meeting, after which consideration of the allocation table would be resumed.

The U.K. brought out at closing that the G 3533 had been deferred. It was agreed that this should be discussed at the next meeting.

L. Spangenberg
L. Huntoon
Rapporteurs

H. Prossler
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 435-E
19 October, 1959

WORKING GROUP 4C

SUMMARY RECORD

Seventh Meeting of Working Group 4C

Friday 16 October, 1959 at 15.00 hours

Room E - Bâtiment Electoral

Agenda:- Continuation of Agenda DT 490 to consider frequencies
16.46 Mc/s to 27.5 Mc/s.

16,460 - 17,360 kc/s (world-wide Maritime Mobile)
(Note RR 167 Fixed)

USA.3328, URS 983, POL 807 represent status quo.

POL 808 considered in Sub-Working Group 4C1 (DT 481, item 4.5.1)
which states

"In the absence of a Delegate from Poland Sub-Working Group
4C1 was unable to discuss conclusively proposal 808 (Poland)
and remits this proposal to Working Group 4C for consideration.
In the Sub-Working Group the weight of opinion favoured
retention of the existing allocation".

The Chairman inquired of the Working Group whether it favoured
retaining the existing Atlantic City allocation. U.S.A. advised they
would continue the "status quo".

The Chairman inquired of Poland if it intended the allocation
to be limited to a "national" allocation. Poland advised that his
delegation was not in the position to state off hand all reasons and
would like to come back at the next meeting.

The Chairman, in summarizing, concluded that the Working Group
would retain the status quo until the next meeting when Poland would
further advise. Greece and China also concurred. Bulgaria proposed that
a part of this frequency band should be allocated to the fixed service
on a shared basis.

URS 985 and AUS 425 - Decision held in abeyance in view of discussions
concerning RR 160, 163 and 167. Ad hoc-group to consider these proposals.



17,360 - 17,700 kc/s (world-wide Fixed)

POL 809, URS 984, USA 3329 represent status quo leaving IND 655 which refers to broadcasting. This latter will be considered by Committee 4.

18,030 - 19,990 kc/s (world-wide Fixed)

POL 812, URS 988, USA 3329 represent status quo leaving for consideration only AUS 427 which was withdrawn in view of space and astronomy considerations.

19,990 - 21,010 kc/s (Standard Frequency)

AUS 427 withdrawn

20,010 - 21,000 kc/s (world-wide Fixed)

POL 814, URS 990, USA 3329 represent status quo. Adopted.

21,750 - 21,850 kc/s (world-wide Fixed)

POL 817, URS 993, USA 3329 represent status quo. Adopted.

21,850 - 22,000 kc/s (world-wide a) Aeronautical Fixed B) Aeronautical Mobile (R)).

POL 818 would allocate this frequency band to fixed and mobile.

URS 994 is a similar proposal and stated that they consider this more useful as a fixed and mobile band. Considerable discussion ensued.

France would maintain the status quo of Atlantic City, particularly since this frequency band comes under the agreements of I.C.A.O. Argentina and China agreed.

USA 329 would retain the status quo.

POR 5352 withdrawn in 4C1.

Czechoslovakia drew attention to the fact that the Polish proposal was supported by others in Document No.329 and wished to reserve final answer until next meeting. Bulgaria supported U.S.S.R.

Canada would maintain the status quo and also advised that they stated in Sub-Working Group 4C1 that I.C.A.O. was laying plans for the use of this frequency band for future aeronautical services.

The Chairman, in analyzing the opinion of the Working Group, advised that some were in favour of retaining the status quo and others against. In view of this he asked for a showing of hands in order to obtain a better feeling of the wishes of the Committee. Only four delegations were in favour of retaining the Polish proposal while a majority was opposed to the proposal.

The U.S.S.R requested an appropriate footnote that the fixed and mobile services would have equal status with the aeronautical service in this frequency band. This was concurred in by Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.

France could not accept this footnote and reserved the right to discuss later. Turkey would also like to come back later. Denmark indicated that the opinion of the meeting was status quo which also meant no footnote. China and Greece agreed with Denmark.

The Chairman indicated his analysis to be status quo with Atlantic City and no footnote and indicated this to be the majority opinion while U.S.S.R. and others reserved the right to further speak on this subject at Committee 4.

22,720 - 23,200 kc/s (world-wide Fixed)

POL 820, URS 996, USA 3329 represent status quo. Adopted.

23,200 - 23,350 kc/s (world-wide Aeronautical Fixed and Aeronautical Mobile (OR))

I 487 would retain status quo and HOL 488 was withdrawn.

POL 821, URS 997 advocate fixed and mobile sharing. The same arguments as in frequency band 21,850 - 22,000 kc/s prevailed with the same conclusions reached by the Committee in this frequency band. In this case only four delegations were in favour of the Polish and URS proposals while the majority opposed any change in the frequency table or footnotes. Bulgaria and Albania wished to be associated with the URS proposals.

23,350 - 24,990 kc/s (world-wide Fixed and Land Mobile)

USA 3330, POL 822, URS 998 represent status quo. Adopted.

G 3534 indicated that this matter was considered in Sub-Working Group 4C2 (DT 429, item 4.1) wherein it is stated that this Sub-Working Group recommends footnote 55 (RR 169) should be amended to read:

"Intership working in the Maritime Mobile Service is permitted in the band 23,350 - 24,000 kc/s."

Denmark stated they could not participate in 4C2 concerning RR 169 which changed "telegraphy" into "working", thus permitting use of telephony.

The Chairman of 4C2 indicated that this was the subject of much discussion in his Sub-Working Group and that the U.K. proposal was supported by U.S.A. It was explained that the object of the U.K. proposal was to permit telephony as well as telegraphy use and that the full range of 650 kc/s should be further considered. U.S.A. indicated more consultation would be necessary and that perhaps Denmark and U.K. could determine the width of the band and the proposed use by telephony. U.S.A. also indicated that it had no specific recommendations in mind at the moment.

The Chairman indicated that the report of 4C2 had been accepted, but that it could be reconsidered with respect to this particular problem and suggested a small ad hoc-group to look into the question of the footnote. It was indicated that U.K., Denmark and U.S.A. would represent this ad hoc-group.

25,010 - 25,600 kc/s (world-wide Fixed and Mobile except Aeronautical Mobile)

BEL)	
F)	<u>489 and 490</u> discussed in Sub-Working Group
F/OPTA)	
I)	4C1 (DT 481, item 4.7.1) states as follows:
HOL)	

"In the absence of general support for proposals 489 and 490 (Belgium, France, French Overseas Territories, Italy and the Netherlands) some of the sponsors agreed to withdraw the proposal and the remaining sponsors asked time for further consideration. Sub-Working Group 4C1 accordingly remits these proposals to Working Group 4C for final decision."

It was indicated in connection with the above that this matter would be cleared by the next meeting of Committee 4C.

USA 3332, POL 824, URS 1000 represent status quo.

26,100 - 27,500 kc/s (world-wide Fixed, Mobile except Aeronautical Mobile)

It was stated by the Chairman that consideration of this frequency band had taken place in Sub-Working Group 4C1 which concluded in item 4.7.1 of DT 481 as stated above.

The Chairman also noted the following conclusion of Sub-Working Group 4C2 in Document No. 429 item 3.4:

3.4.1 "Sub-Working Group 4C2 recommends that footnote No. 58 (RR 172) should be amended to read as follows:

'In Region 2, Australia and New Zealand, the Amateur Service may operate in the band 26,960 - 27,230 kc/s.'

3.4.2 "Apart from the above amendment Sub-Working Group 4C2 recommends that the existing allocations in these bands should be maintained."

As regards the footnote to this frequency band (No.57) RR 171 it was indicated that this has been considered in Sub-Working Group 4C3 (Document No. 394, item 6) which reads as follows:

"After some discussion it was agreed to retain the Atlantic City ISM bands without change as follows:
13,560 kc/s \pm 0.05%
27,120 kc/s \pm 0.6 %
Footnotes 50) RR 164 and 57), RR 171 are consequently maintained."

USA 3335, POL 826, URS 1002 represent status quo. However, the Chairman indicated that before making a final decision the Committee would have to consider proposal 490 which was left in abeyance.

SUI 3262, 3263, 3264 and 3265 withdrawn.

AFS 5169. This proposal was dealt with in Sub-Working Group 4C2 (Document No. 429, see above).

The Chairman indicated that with the progress made to date the work of Committee 4C would soon terminate. In this connection he prevailed upon the ad hoc-group to report their findings as soon as possible.

The Chairman also established a drafting group 4C4 for the final report of Committee 4C to Committee 4 and the delegations nominated the following:

Spanish text - Mr. Etulain of Argentina
French text - Miss Huet of France
English text - Mr. Sharpe of U.K.
Rapporteur - Mr. Spangenberg of U.S.A

T.I. Rogers
L. Spangenberg
Rapporteurs.

H. Pressler
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 436-E
20 October, 1959

WORKING GROUP 4C

SUMMARY RECORD

Eighth Meeting of Working Group 4C

Monday, 19 October 1959, at 3.00 p.m. - Room C

1. Without prepared agenda, the Chairman indicated that examination of the bands between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s had been completed except for a few minor particulars as follows :

- a) POL 808
- b) Five Countries 489 and 490
- c) G 3534

Poland withdrew POL 808, but reserved the right to take up in Committee 4 POL 818 and 821.

Italy speaking as only one of the five countries reserved the right to revert to proposals 489 and 490.

The G 3534 proposal was assigned by the Chairman to a small ad hoc group.

The Chairman closed the meeting at 3.35 p.m. requesting that the two ad hoc groups (a) RR 160 - 163 - 167, (b) G 3534, and (c) the Drafting Group 4C4 utilize the remaining time to work out their reports.

H. Pressler
Chairman

Rapporteur :

L. Spangenberg



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 437-E
16 October, 1959

COMBINED SECRETARIAT
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

For the information of all delegations the following shows the names and addresses of all members of the Conference Secretariat as of 16 October, 1959.

It is divided into two parts as follows :

PART I

Departments and Services, showing officials in charge

PART II

An alphabetical list by names

Gerald C. Gross
Secretary of the Conferences.

Annexes : 3



PREMIERE PARTIE -- PART I -- PRIMERA PARTE

Liste des services indiquant le nom
des fonctionnaires responsables

Departments and Services showing
officials in charge

Departamentos y Servicios, con indicación
de los funcionarios responsables

Secrétaire de la Conférence / Secretary of the Conference
Secretario de la Conferencia

Mr. Gerald C. GROSS
(and Mrs) Parc du Château-Banquet 26
Genève
T. 32 39 39

Secrétaire adjoint de la Conférence / Deputy Secretary of the
Conference / Secretario adjunto de la Conferencia

Mr. Clifford STEAD
(and Mrs) Commugny
(Vaud)
T. 8 64 25

Administrateur / Administrative Officer / Administrador

M. Fernand DUBRET
(et Mme) Rue Louis-Favre 17
Genève
T. 34 02 86

Secrétaires / Secretaries / Secretarias

Mlle Nelly SCHWAB Rue du Vidollet 13
Genève
T. 33 24 18

Mrs Annie ADDA Rue du Vidollet 19
Genève
T. 34 42 66

Miss Barbara MACAULAY Tour-de-Boël 5
Genève
T. 26 34 76

Secrétaires / Secretaries / Secretarias

Miss Jean GARDNER
Chemin des Mesmes 7
Genève
T. 33 55 02

Secrétaire du Président de la Conférence des Radiocommunications /
Secretary of the Chairman of the Radio Conference / Secretaria del
Presidente de la Conferencia de Radiocomunicaciones

Miss Floria McGLADE
Rte de Chêne 28 bis
Genève
T. 35 12 95

Contrôleur de l'organisation et des services généraux de la
Conférence / Controller of Organisation and General Services of
the Conference / Inspector de la organización y de los servicios
generales de la Conferencia

Colonel A. H. VERGIN, O.B.E. (Retd.)
(and Mrs)
Hôtel Beau-Rivage
Quai Mont-Blanc 13
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T. 32 90 50

Secrétaire / Secretary / Secretaria

Chef du service des documents / Head of Documents Services
Jefe de los servicios de documentos

M. Jean MILLOT
(et Mme)
Grand-Rue 15
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T. 24 90 52

Adjoint / Deputy / Adjunto

M. Gilbert RENN
Malagnou - Parc 34
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T. 35 49 35

Chef de la section de traduction anglaise / Chief of the
English Translation Section / Jefe de la sección de traducción
inglesa

Mr. Hedley HEATON
Rue Sam.-Constant
Genève
T. 34 31 82

Chef de la section de traduction française / Chief of the French Translation Section / Jefe de sección de traducción francesa

M. Jean REVOY
(et Mme)

Av. Krieg 22
Genève
T. 36 00 17

Chef de la section de traduction espagnole / Chief of the Spanish Translation Section / Jefe de la sección de traducción española

Mr. C.M. CARDENA
(and Mrs)

Place de la Navigation 10
Genève

Chef du service de distribution des documents / Chief of the Documents Distribution Service / Jefe del servicio de distribución de documentos

M. Vito VALENTE

Rue Maunoir 46
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T. 35 32 97

Chef du service de dactylographie / Chief of the Typing Service / Jefe del servicio de dactilografía

Mme Suzanne JENTZER

Rue Plantamour 33
Genève
T. 32 77 73

Chef du service de reproduction / Chief of the Roneo Service / Jefe del servicio de reproducción

Mme Marguerite FIX

Bd James-Fazy 2 bis
Genève
T. 32 82 37

Chef du service des délégués / Head of Delegates' Service / Jefe de los servicios de delegados

M. Robert LAFRANCE
(et Mme)

Rue de Lyon 69
Genève
T. 34 43 85

Secrétaire / Secretary / Secretaria

Mme Heidi ROMAIN

Rue Saint-Ours 4
Genève
T. 24 53 64

Information, enregistrement et réception / Information, Registration and Reception Services / Servicios de información, registro y recepción

Mme M.M. PAULI

Rue Miremont 7
Genève
T. 36 18 19

Service médical / Medical Service / Servicio Médico

Mme Paulette MARTINET

Av. Giuseppe-Motta 8

Genève

T. 33 11 94

Chef des services d'interprétation et des salles / Order of the Day
Officer / Jefe de los servicios de interpretación y salas

Sr Felipe MORENO

Rue Vieux-Collège 4

(y Sra)

Genève

T. 24 15 35

Appareillage d'interprétation simultanée / Simultaneous Inter-
pretation Equipment / Equipo de interpretación simultanea

M. Edmond DORIER

Av. Petit-Senn 37

(et Mme)

Genève

T. 36 58 53

Service des huissiers / Messenger Service / Servicio de ujieres

M. Max NICOLLIER

c/o M. Girardet

Avenue Blanc 36

Genève

Chef des services administratifs / Head of Administrative Services
Jefe de los servicios administrativos

M. René PRELAZ

Ch. Dr. J.-Ls-Prévost 21a

(et Mme)

Genève

T. 33 04 93

Secrétaire / Secretary / Secretaria

Mme Rose AUBERT

Rue du Parc 25 bis

Annemasse

(France)

Economat / Stockroom / Economato

M. Jean BARREAU

Rue du Jura 4

(et Mme)

Annemasse

(France)

Personnel et Comptabilité / Personnel and accounting records
Personal y contabilidad

Mlle Irène ELISSEIEFF

Rue de Vermont 12

Genève

T. 34 11 04

Chef du service de l'information publique / Public Relations Officer
Jefe del servicio de información y prensa

M. Léon BOUSSARD
(et Mlle)

Hôtel Hermitage
Rue Tour-Maitresse 8
Genève
T. 24 83 60

Secrétaire / Secretary / Secretaria

Mme Sophie SAMEC

chez Mme Müller
Rue de Carouge 11b
Genève
T. 24 35 67

DEUXIEME PARTIE

PART II

SECUNDA PARTE

Nom	Bureau N°	No de téléph. du bureau	Adresse privée	N° de tél. privé
Name	Office Room Number	Office Teleph. Number	Home adress	Home Tel. Number
Nombre	N° del despacho	N° del teléf. del despacho	Domicilio	Teléfono personal
1	2	3	4	5
Adda A.	BEL 3	21/22	19, rue du Vidollet	34.42.66
Aeschmann M.	PEX P8	129	9, rue J.R.Chouet	-
Agostini Y.	PEX P11	131	18, ave. Peschier	36.20.65
Albanesi H.	PEX P10	129	12, rue Charles Giron	-
Angél E.	Salle I	44	10, Grand'rue	25.57.97
Arenas del Buey J.	PEX P7	128	27, Grand'rue	34.66.29
Aubert	BEL 13	27	25 bis, rue du Parc, Annemasse	-
Azcarate A.	Salle I	44	48, Bd des Tranchées	24.53.63
Balestra R.	BEL 202	65	2, rue de Lyon	33.63.75
Banerji M.	Salle I	44	22, Ave de Champel	36.16.41
Barbey Ch.	Salle I	44	Crêts Parc Vandoeuvres	50.11.91
Barreau J.	BEL 210	72	4, rue du Jura, Annemasse	-
Battaglia L.	BEL 202	65	22, rue de Champel	35.34.09
Baumann A.	PEX P10	129	19, rue Chouet	34.02.07
Belaieff M.	PEX P6	127	c/o Sauser, 3, Ave Chamonix	36.36.69
Belz N.	PEX P6	127	9, rue du Léman	32.37.87
Bennett M.	PEX P6	127	c/o Fumagalli, 15, rue Em.Young	241573
de Benito C.	BEL 202	65	c/o Bourgeois, rue Encyclopédie	330907
Berger E.	Salle I	44	51, route de Chêne	36.18.61
Bergier G.	BEL 202	65	c/o Lebedef, 7, rue Evêché	25.29.03
Bernasconi D.	PEX P10	129	Champ Carron, Chambésy	58.12.08
Besson R.	BEL 209	71	32, chemin Beulet, Annemasse	14.61

1	2	3	4	5
Billson B.	PEX P6	127	18, chemin Krieg	35.31.03
Bliznakoff N.	BEL 202	65	c/o Farnie, 23 Bd. Helvétique	-
Blokh N.	Salle I	44	Golovrex	8.44.34
Bois R.	BEL 17	92	Plan, Divonne	-
Boëx M.	PEX P8	129	3, rue John Rehfus	-
Bogatyr J.	PEX P5	126	6, quai des Arenières	24.60.40
Bouladon V.	PEX P13	134	Saint-Loup, Versoix	8.54.39
Boussard L.	BEL 7	90	Hôtel Hermitage, 8, r. Tour Maîtresse	248360
Braz Rocha J.	BEL 202	65	123, rue de Lausanne	32.49.32
Bredy L.	BEL 209	71	23, rue de Chantepoulet	32.43.44
Bredy R.	BEL 17	92	13, rue Monthoux	-
Brodsky M.	PEX P11	131	18, rue de Lausanne	-
Buckley P.	Salle I	44	8, chemin Thury	35.15.98
Cahn-Bunel M.	PEX P11	131	3, rue Bovy-Lysberg	24.25.76
Carbonell E.	PEX P12	132	rue J.R. Chouet	33.35.96
Dardena C.M.	PEX P3	124	10, Place Navigation	32.42.20
Carner A.	Salle I	44	6, rue Fendt	34.24.81
Carralero A.	BEL 17	92	10, Place Navigation	34.55.27
Chappuis R.	PEX P10	129	6, rue du Prieuré	32.74.04
Chareyre Ch.	PEX P5	126	1, rue Dancet	25.85.16
Chaves S.	Salle I	44	59, rue du Rhône	-
Chifrine H.	PEX P5	126	3, Ave de Chamonix	35.52.68
Chkiantz A.	Salle I	44	3, rue Gustave Moynier	32.96.36
Collet M.	PEX P10	129	50, rue Liotard	33.12.04
Comment H.	BEL 202	65	12, rue Edouard Rod	33.45.52
Cristiano A.	BEL 202	65	48, avenue Wendt	34.25.03
Curnick D.	BEL 13	28	2 ^e rue de Candolle	25.67.61

1	2	3	4	5
Cuccodoro L.	BEL	89/94	12, rue du Vieux Collège	-
Czepielewski O.	PEX P11	131	2, Place de la Synagogue	24.67.91
Dazar J.	PEX 13	134	28, rue Baulacre	33.01.75
Dean M.	PEX P6	127	Pension des Délices	33.33.73
Debraz M.T.	PEX P5	126	33, ave. Ernest-Pictet	33.93.78
Delgado M.A.	PEX P12	132	6, rte de Meyrin	34.35.77
Dellamula L.	Salle I	44	Genthod	8.40.13
Derbyshire D.	BEL 3	21/22	1, rue de la Vallée	24.59.93
Desusinge M.	PEX P10	129	10, chemin de Vincy	34.61.38
Djokitch A.	PEX P2	141	20, rue St Léger	25.56.74
Dorier E.	BEL 209	71	37, ave. Petit-Senn	36.58.53
Drachkovitch Y.	BEL 202	65	30, rue Contamines	24.66.09 25.82.73
Drake S.	PEX 13	134		35.62.89
Dubal R.	PEX P8	129	25, rue Merle-d'Aubigné	36.25.58
Dubois J.	BEL 17	92	1, rue de Coutance	32.82.06/ 32.95.23
Dubret F.	BEL 9	100	17, rue Louis Favre	34.02.86
Duc My N.	BEL 17	92	16, rue Richmont	-
Ducommun L.	PEX P8	129	3, Rue Perron	25.45.96
Durel J.	BEL 17	92	12, rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville	25.34.86
Duret G.	PEX P8	129	11, rue Jean-Jaquet	32.71.16
Elisseieff I.	BEL 13	28	12, rue de Vermont	34.11.04
Elles C.	Salle I	44	14, chemin de Malombré	25.69.86
Eltchian R.	BEL 202	65	71, Bd de la Cluse	-
Erkül R.	PEX	144	5, chemin Vilbert	34.16.49
Escudero J.	PEX P7	128	18, rue des Astères	34.75.23
Esmer J.	BEL 3	21/22	22, Bd du Pt d'Arve	24.15.07
Figueroa S.	Salle I	44	55, Rte de Florissant	36.97.91

1	2	3	4	5
Finkelberg T.	PEX P10	129	6, rue Emile Yung	25.94.68
Fix M.	PEX P8	129	2 bis, Bd James Fazy	32.82.37
Foreman B.	BEL I	44	Vandoeuvres	50.14.43
Garcia M.P.	PEX P7	128	23, ave. Wendt	34.13.53
Gardner P.	BEL 3	21/22	7, chemin des Mesmes	33.55.02
Gardiner A.	PEX P6	127	6, rue de la Cloche	32.94.81
Gardy D.	PEX P8	129	Rte de Ferney, Grd Sac.	-
Garrido A.	PEX P2	141	30, rue de Candolle	25.49.45
Geromel M.	BEL 202	65	Gex	118
Gilbride J.	PEX P6	127	15, rue Emile Yung	24.15.73
Giri M.	Salle I	44	7, rue Massot	24.70.17
Godio G.	BEL	89/94	34, rue de Vermont	34.38.33
Grandchamp J.P.	BEL 202	65	11, av. Luserna	33.43.21
De Grazia R.	BEL 202	65	12, rue Talberg	32.88.92
Grosjean A.	BEL 210	72	Villa Miramonti, Genthod	8.40.50
Gross G.S.	BEL 5	21/22	26, Château-Banquet	32.39.39
Grosskopf A.	BEL 17	92	9, Bd du Théâtre	36.49.89
Guerra J.	BEL 202	65	24, rue Prévost-Martin	32.44.94
Guertchakoff M.	PEX P5	126	18, rue Henri Mussard	36.64.61
Guery L.	Salle I	44	33, rue de Montbillant	33.08.83
Gueye A.	BEL 202	65	45, Bd Georges Favon	24.77.64
Guy C.	BEL 202	65	Collongessous-Salève	-
Hale P.	PEX P6	127	10, rue Colline	25.55.76
Hamilton E.	PEX 13	134	1, rue de l'Evêché	24.63.93
Van Handel R.	BEL 17	92	1, rue Guye	-
Hanoteau M.J.	PEX P5	126	7, Bd Jacques-Dalcroze	36.33.17
Harris S.	PEX P6	127	6, rue des Pâquis	32.46.28
Hayes E.	PEX P6	127	Château-Banquet	32.10.05

1	2	3	4	5
Heaton H.	PEX 14	135	1, rue Dr Samuel Constant	34.31.82
Hemmerich U.	Salle I	44	2, rue St Laurent	36.96.47
Héroys H.	Salle I	44	71, rue St Jean	32.94.64
Herrero C.	PEX P7	128	29, bld. Georges Favon	24.54.87
Herreros P.	PEX P7	128	27, av. Ernest Pictet	--
Hewlett P.	BEL 202	71	9, bld des Philosophes	26.05.76
Hill E.	BEL 17	92	2, rue de l'Ancien Port	32.37.38
Hodgson A.	Salle I	44	17, rue Toepffer	25.55.20
Hooton A.	PEX P6	127	16, rue Dancet	26.15.03
Horn C.	BEL 7	90	3, Tour de Boël	26.30.49
Horneffer E.	Salle I	44	7, rue de l'Evêché	24.79.55
Hugon F.	PEX P1	130	Veyrier	35.29.02
Ibanez M.	Salle I	44	7, chemin Joroux, Annemasse	16.11
Ilg Gérard	Salle I	44	3, rue Gustave Moynier	32.54.69
Imboden E.	PEX P10	129	15, rue Pestalozzi	--
Jensen E.	PEX P6	127	1, place I. Mercier	32.32.64
Jentzer S.	PEX P4	125	33, rue Plantamour	32.77.73
Johnson R.	Salle I	44	4, rue des Peupliers	25.68.16
Jones J.	PEX P6	127	Century Hotel	36.80.95
Jones H.	PEX P15	136	Century Hotel	36.80.95
Josseron M.	PEX P5	126	6, rue de Monthoux	32.29.00
Juarez L.	PEX P2	141	27, Grand'Rue	--
Juillard J.	PEX P8	129	55, rue de Monthoux	--
Kirpitchenov A.	BEL 209	71	131, rue de Lausanne	--
Konrad G.	BEL	32.0.6.60	54, rue de Vermont	33.16.47
Korsakoff I.	Salle I	44	Hotel Bernina	32.81.77
Krapf E.	Salle I	44	5, rue Marc Monnier	26.11.07
Kruzic L.	PEX P8	129	Villa Nuage Blanc, Chambésy	58.14.47

1	2	3	4	5
Kunz M.	BEL 17	92	37, chemin des Coudriers	33.19.08
Lafrance R.	BEL 101	26	69, rue de Lyon	34.43.85
Langford M.	BEL	89/ 94	38, blâ. des Tranchées	25.74.42
Langford N.	PEX 14	135	6, place du Grand Mézel	24.35.37
Leuzinger R.	PEX P5	126	28, Bourg de Four	26.40.44
Lin G.	BEL 209	71	18, av. Théodore Vernes, Versoix	---
Liou C.	Salle I	44	7, avenue Calas	35.38.41
Lopez M.L.	PEX P7	128	9, rue du Léman	32.69.68
Lubitz G.	BEL 17	92	41, rue Plantamour	--
Macaulay B.	BEL 3	21/ 22	5, Tour de Boël	26.34.76
McGlade F.	BEL 4	33	28 bis, route de Chêne	35.12.95
Mackenzie C.	PEX 15	136	2, rue de la Rôtisserie	24.01.37
Maestu Barrio P.	PEX P7	128	20, rue de Lausanne	32.78.84
Magan M.	PEX P12	132	9bis, rue du Vidollet	34.70.42
Maire J.	PEX P5	126	5, rue du Môle	--
Majeur B.	BEL	32.06.60	10, rue du Temple	32.47.25
Marques A.	PEX P3	124	17, rue Plantamour	32.97.78
Marques J.	PEX P7	128	44, rue de Zurich	32.54.73
Marques L.	PEX P7	128	44, rue de Zurich	32.54.73
Martin Martin J.	PEX P7	128	4, rue Dentand	32.18.49
Martin F.	BEL Salle I	46	30, route de Veyrier	--
Martinet P.	BEL 203	42	8, av. Giuseppe Motta	33.11.94
Masdevall F.	PEX P7	128	22bis rue Dancet	--
Megginson R	BEL Salle I	44	17, rue Louis Favre	34.42.25
Mayor Y.	PEX P8	129	33, rue Charles Giron	33.42.21
Meyer D.	PEX P5	126	7, chemin Arts, Conches	36.65.92
Meyer O.	PEX P8	129	10, rue Ed. Racine	--

1	2	3	4	5
Michel P.	PEX P5	126	44, chemin Maisonneuve	33.22.83
Millot J.	PEX P2	141/123	15, Grand'Rue	24.90.52
Milne J.	PEX P6	127	Pension des Délices,	33.33.73
Moachon S.	PEX P5	126	16, rue du Commerce, Annemasse	988
de Modzelewski G.	Salle I	44	5, rue Hoffmann	34.06.67
Moncho L.	PEX P7	128	4, rue des Ormeaux	32.98.07
Del Moral A.	PEX	139/ 143	5, avenue Callas	35.45.37
Morena G.	PEX P7	128	15, rue Canonnière	
Moreno F.	Salle I	46	4, rue du Vieux Collège	24.15.35
Moreno J.	PEX P7	128	4, rue du Vieux Collège	24.15.35
Muller R.	BEL	32.06.60	3, chemin de la Tourelle, Pt Saconnex	33.58.22
Muzlera Mooney G.	Salle I	44	107, rue de Lausanne	32.55.52
Navalon A.	BEL 211	73	17, Bourg de Four	25.46.48
Nettleton M.	PEX P6	127	Bourdigny-Dessous	53.11.84
Nicolier M.	BEL 202	65	36, avenue Blanc	
Obican D.	PEX P1	122	4, rue de Genève	
Olariaga R.	PEX P3	124	7, rue Baulacre	33.93.68
d'Oyley C.	Salle I	44	7, rue Carteret	34.71.52
Palmeter M.A.	PEX P6	127	5, chemin de l'Escalade	36.59.62
Pascoal E.	BEL 209	71	8, rue du Marché	
Pauli M.M.	BEL	89/94	7, av. de Miremont	36.18.19
Perret H.	PEX P10	129	5, rue Jean-Jaquet	32.51.72
Perret L.	PEX P8	129	114, rue des Eaux-Vives	36.98.21
Pethybridge R.	PEX P13	134		25.75.45
Pickering J.	Salle I	44	16, rue de Vermont	34.08.52
de la Plaza	PEX P12	132	19, av. Dumas	36.44.87
Pojidaieff O.	Salle I	44	4, Tour de Boël	26.19.79

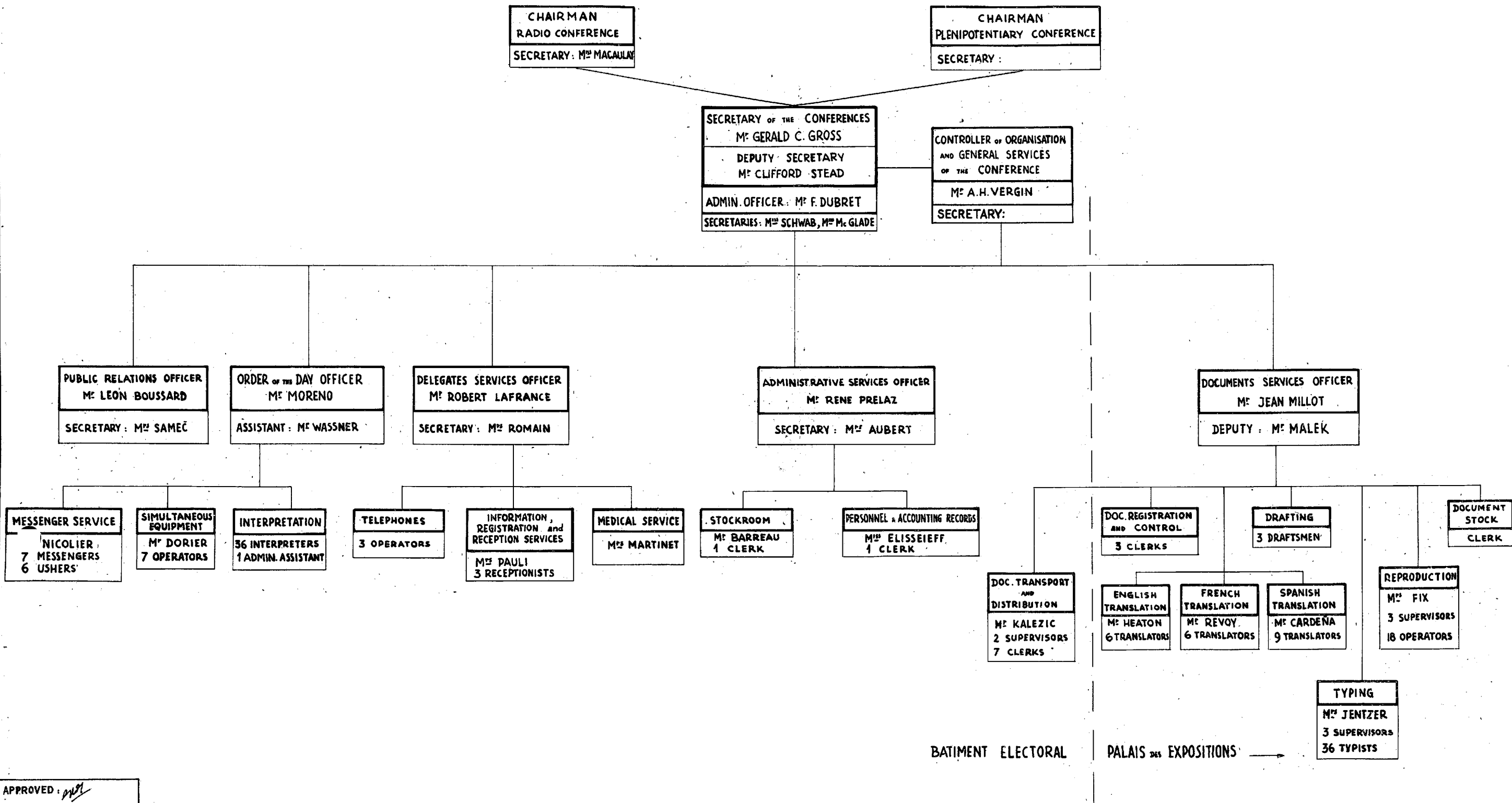
1	2	3	4	5
Pol-Simon R.	PEX P5	126	16, rue des Grangettes	35.31.07
Pontinelli R.M.	PEX P10	129	10, rue Daubin	34.34.24
Poumarat J.	PEX P11	131	36, rue de Carouge	25.25.75
Prejsman G.	Salle I	44	27, quai des Bergues	32.84.82
Prélaz R.	BEL 13	27	21 bis, ch. Dr J.L. Prévost	33.04.93
Quintano A.	Salle I	44	21, rue du Vidollet	33.09.73
Radi R.	PEX P2	141	19, Rte de Florissant	25.68.97
Redalié V.	PEX P11	131	6, Av. de la Grenade	35.17.62
Redolat J.	PEX P3	124	14, rue de la Cononnière	34.01.14
Renn G.	PEX P2	141	19, rue de Florissant	25.68.97
Repond M.	Salle I	44	6, rue du Vieux-Billard	25.08.07
Resin L.	PEX P8	129	11, rue Faller	33.05.76
Revoy J.	PEX F1	130	22, Av. Krieg	36.00.17
Rios A.	PEX P6	127	27, av. Ernest Pictet	33.58.84
Roig B.	PEX P12	132	12, rue de Vermont	34.11.91
Romain H.	BEL 101	26	4, rue St. Ours	24.53.64
Roquebert E.	PEX P7	128	8, rue Dancet	25.04.66
Roux M.	PEX P8	129	44, rue de Berne	32.40.15
Royer M.T.	PEX F8	129	15, rue Emile Yung	26.01.87
Ruegger P.	BEL 209	71	Les Tuileries	8.44.19
Ruiz de la Cuesta B.	PEX 7	128	3, rue Butini	32.77.63
Ruiz-Lopez A.	BEL 202	65	24, rue Prevost-Mrtin	34.08.18
Ruttgers C.	BEL 17	92	10, av. G. Crosnier	25.77.75
Samec S.	BEL 7	90	110b, rue de Carouge	24.35.67
Sandor E.	PEX P2	141	11, Quai des Bergues	32.08.13
Sangsue R.	PEX P3	124	1, av. de Sécheron	32.70.93
Schibli A.	PEX P6	127	5, Ch. de l'Escalade	36.59.62

1	2	3	4	5
Schneider T.	PEX P10	129	place de la Navigation	-
Schudel M.	PEX P8	129	15, rue Coulouvrenière	25.59.03
Schwab N.	BEL 3	21/22	13, rue du Vidollet	33.24.18
Sciboz B.	PEX P8	129	6, rue Gustave Monnier	-
Sieveking A.	Salle I	44	17, Grand'Rue	25.59.90
Sifré A.	Salle I	44	3, rue des Chaudronniers	24.05.14
Smith J.	PEX P6	127	67, rue St. Jean	32.21.77
Soulier J.	PEX P11	131	9, rue Viollier	36.44.68
Soumerai J.	PEX P8	129	2, parc Château-Banquet	32.53.97
Stead C.	BEL 1	21/22	Commugny, Vaud	8.64.25
Stordiau R.	PEX 1	144	9, Bourg de Four	24.34.60
Strachinska T.	Salle I	44	8, rue de la Colline, Carouge	25.67.94
Tavernier O.	PEX P5	126	38, rue de Vermont	34.76.31
Templado F.	PEX P12	132	15, rue de la Cité	26.30.06
Tolstoy P.	Salle I	44	10, chemin Thury	36.11.34
Tornare M.	BEL 201	69	44, rue Prevost-Martin	26.48.54
Torras Tell M.	PEX P7	128	70, rue de la Terrassière	35.04.00
Torrents A.	PEX P12	132	21, rue Dancet	26.14.10
Trottet M. F.	PEX P10	129	Veyrier, France	-
Valente V.	BEL 17	91	46, rue Maunoir	35.32.97
Vallot J.	PEX P5	126	11, rue de Berne	32.84.55
Varenes M.	PEX P5	126	Ferney-Voltaire	119
Vasquez R.	PEX P12	132	19, av, Dumas	36.44.87
Verdia Espinosa M.	PEX P7	128	15, rue des Confessions	34.11.28
Vergin A.H.	BEL 9	25	32, rue William Favre	35.09.39
Vertone T.	BEL 209	71	9, Grand'Bureau	24.80.08

1	2	3	4	5
Vial J.B.	BEL 202	65	Ferney - Voltaire (Ain)	96
Vilaplana A.	Salle I	44	Hôtel de la Cigogne	25.17.80
Visinand M.	PEX P8	129	114, rue des Eaux-Vives	36.32.31
Vittèse S.	PEX P1	130	7a, av. de Miremont	35.48.90
Volger C.	BEL 17	92	11 av. Th. Weber	36.38.70
Vonwiller Ch.	Salle I	44	50, rue de Vermont	34.46.74
Walker M.	Salle I	44	21, Glacis de Rive	36.81.07
Walt R.	BEL 202	65	Chemin de Mt Blanc, Ferney Voltaire	28
Walters D.	Salle I	44	Commugny	8.65.91
Wassner G.	Salle I	46	116, rue des Eaux Vives	--
Winkler J.	PEX P10	129	30, Grand Pré	34.09.28
Wolfowicz E.	Salle I	44	9, rue Lévrier	32.10.73
Wullschleger Ch.	PEX P4	125	12, chemin Auguste Vilbert	34.74.82
Wurges Y.	PEX P10	129	8, rue Gautier	32.62.34
Wyss L.	PEX P8	129	25, route de Florissant	24.44.08
Zanchi N.	PEX P5	126	209, route Vernier	--
Zumbrunnen B.	PEX P8	129	11, av. Eugène Lance	24.51.16
Zwerner H.	Salle I	44	23, chemin de l'Etang Chatelaine	34.01.96

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONFERENCES

GENEVA 1959 SECRETARIAT



APPROVED: *[Signature]*

DATE: 25 SEPTEMBER 1959

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

Document No. 438-E
20 October, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 4E

REPORT

Sixth Meeting of Sub-Committee 4E
2 October, 1959

Agenda: Working Document No. 315

The Agenda having been accepted, the Chairman opened consideration of the Report on the third meeting, which was adopted without amendment.

Item 2: Consideration of Document 289, Report by Working Group 4E1.

The following delegations participated in the discussion: the United States, the Dutch, the French, the Soviet, the Swiss, the Bulgarian, and the Federal German. In view of the opinions expressed, the Chairman proposed that Working Group 4E1 study the matter further, and this was agreed.

Item 3: 2,700 - 2,900 Mc/s band

The Chairman recalled that, at the previous meeting, a speedy examination had been made of the proposals given in Addendum 6, and he re-opened discussion on them. The following delegations participated in the discussion: The Soviet, the Argentine, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Swedish, the Bulgarian, the French, the Pakistani and the South African.

After discussion, and on the basis of a proposal from the United States, the following was decided on:

2,700 - 2,900 Mc/s	Aeronautical radionavigation*
Worldwide	Meteorological Aids Services*
	Radiolocation

Note 108b) of the United States (Prop. 3390)

Note 108c) of the United States (Prop. 3390)

Note for the U.S.S.R.: "In the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria and Albania, the 2,700 - 2,900 Mc/s band is allocated exclusively to aeronautical radionavigation."

2,900 - 3,300 Mc/s band

The Chairman commented on the proposals contained in Addendum 7 and recalled the situation with regard to No. 5174 from the Union of South Africa, subject to the decisions on radiolocation. France said that in the French Proposals Nos. 576 and 3487; the term used should be radiopositioning. The Federal Republic of Germany, Proposal 843, proposed, in accordance with the new definitions: 2,900 - 3,100 Mc/s, radionavigation; 3,100 - 3,600 Mc/s, radiolocation. A general debate then took place in the course of which the delegations of the following countries took the floor: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Norway, Sweden, United States, Union of South Africa, U.S.S.R., Argentina, China, Denmark, Bulgaria and France.



On the basis of a United States proposal, supported by various delegations, and in view of the varying opinions, it was decided to transfer the matter of the 2,900 - 4,200 Mc/s band to Working Group 4E1, presided over by Mr. Myers of the United States.

4,200 - 4,400 Mc/s

The Chairman having made various comments, the debate was opened and the delegations of the following countries took part: China, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, U.S.S.R., Norway, Denmark, Bulgaria, France, the United States, Argentine and Sweden.

There was general agreement on the following:

4,200 - 4,400 Mc/s Aeronautical radionavigation
Worldwide

Note 225 RR: retained

Note 260 RR: deleted

Note 99 quater or 100 bis (subject to drafting by the United States and United Kingdom delegations)

Note for Norway and Sweden, relating to the use of wide-band auxiliary channels. This note is to be drafted by the above delegations, and is subject to reservations by the United Kingdom.

Note by the U.S.S.R.: "In the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria and Albania, the 4,200 - 4,400 Mc/s band is allocated to the Fixed and Mobile Service, in accordance with paragraph 7c of Document No. 242 (Rev.)". The delegations of the United States and Greece made reservations with regard to this note.

Remark: The delegation of Bulgaria proposed the insertion of the countries mentioned in Document No. 329 in the U.S.S.R. note.

On the basis of these conclusions, discussion was closed on this band.

The meeting rose at 6:20 p.m.

W. García Ríos

Rapporteur

G.C. Braga

Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

Document No. 439-E
20 October, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE 4

REPORT

by Sub-Committee 4E

7th meeting - 7 October, 1959

Agenda : Document No. DT 383.

Following adoption of the Agenda and comments on the proposals in Addendum 10, 4,400 - 5,000 Mc/s band, the Chairman opened the discussion, in which delegations of the following countries took part : Australia, Soviet Union, Bulgaria, the Netherlands, Argentina, United States, China and the Federal Republic of Germany. There was subsequently general agreement in the Working Group on the following assignment :

4,400 - 5,000 Mc/s	Fixed
World-wide	Mobile

U.S.S.R. note : "In the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria and Albania, the 4,800 - 4,810 Mc/s band will also be used for radioastronomy, in accordance with paragraph 7A (Document No. 242 Rev.)"

- Note :
- 1) China withdrew its proposal No. 601 in so far as it concerned this band, but retained it for 2,435 to 2,465 Mc/s.
 - 2) Bulgaria proposed that the countries mentioned in Document No. 329 should also be mentioned in the note for the U.S.S.R.

5,000 - 5,850 Mc/s Band

The Chairman, referring to Addendums Nos. 10 to 12, pointed out that there was a diversity of proposals overlapping each other in the various sub-bands. In view of the complexity, he proposed that all the material should be referred to Working Group 4E2 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Chef of France. Following statements by the latter and by the delegate of the Soviet Union, it was so agreed.

5,850 - 5,925 Mc/s band

The Chairman commented on the proposals in Addendum No. 13 and opened the discussion, in which the delegations of the following countries took part : the Union of South Africa, Australia, Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, China, France, Switzerland, Argentina, Soviet Union, Austria, the Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, New Zealand, Japan, Indonesia, Canada and Bulgaria.



Could a single central frequency for ICM be provided? The matter was discussed at length. One group of countries proposed that the status quo be maintained (5,850 Mc/s), while the other was in favour of 5,750 Mc/s, although it was prepared, on a proposal by the Chinese Delegation, to accept a compromise frequency of 5,800 Mc/s. At length, seeing that the delegations were not reaching a compromise, it was agreed to postpone the discussion till later.

There was general agreement on adopting the following distributions :

5,850 - 5,925	<u>Region 1</u>	<u>Region 2</u>	<u>Region 3</u>
	Fixed	Amateurs	Fixed*
	Mobile	Radiolocation*	Mobile*
			Radiolocation

Note 228 RR : Kept with the United States amendment (Proposal No. 3403).

Note for France, Belgium, Switzerland and Portugal, regarding a separate central frequency for ICM, other than that mentioned in 228 of the RR. (This situation remains subject to later discussions of the question).

- Note :
- 1) The Soviet Union requested, with regard to the 5,800 - 5,815 Mc/s band (which was referred to 4E2), that the radioastronomy service be authorized in the U.S.S.R., subject to paragraph 7a of Document No. 242, Rev.;
 - 2) Czechoslovakia asked that it and the countries mentioned in Document No. 329 be included in the U.S.S.R. note.

The meeting rose at 6.25 p.m.

W. Garcia Rios

Rapporteur

G. C. Braga

Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCEDocument No. 440-E
20 October 1959

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE 4

REPORT

of Sub-Committee 4EEighth meeting, 9 October, 1959Agenda: Document No. DT 423

The Agenda was adopted, and the Chairman introduced Addendums 14 to 17 containing the proposals relating to bands higher than 5925 Mc/s. The Delegate of Italy asked that Document No. 325 be included for discussion.

The Chairman recalled that at the previous meeting the question of determining a single world-wide frequency for I.C.M. had been left unsolved. In the discussion that followed, views were expressed by the Delegations of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, France, Switzerland, the United States of America, Norway and the Soviet Union.

Since no agreement was possible, it was decided to include two notes in the Regulations:

- 1) 228 of the RR, with the United States amendment;
- 2) another authorizing the use of the central frequency of 5750 Mc/s for I.C.M. in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal and Norway.

Note: The Soviet Union reserved the right to return to the question in Committee 4.

5925-8500 Mc/s band

After the Chairman had introduced the proposals, a discussion followed in which the following delegations took part: the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States of America, France, Switzerland, Japan, the Soviet Union, Austria, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, Norway, China and Italy.

There was general agreement on keeping the status quo:

5925-8500 Mc/s	Fixed
World-wide	Mobile



Note 115 b) of the United Kingdom (8250-8500 Mc/s).

Note for Italy (prop. 5526): "In Italy the 6275-6575 Mc/s band may also be used for radiolocation".

Bands above 8500 Mc/s

After comments on the proposals and statements by the delegations of the Union of South Africa, France, Austria, Argentina, Germany, Belgium, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, the United States of America and Italy, it was decided to refer all the material relating to the above bands to Working Group 4E3, whose Chairman is Mr. Anderson of Australia.

The meeting rose at 5.35 p.m.

W. García Ríos
Rapporteur

G.C. Braga
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCEDocument No. 441-E
20 October, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

WORKING GROUP 6BSUMMARY RECORDNinth Meeting of Working Group 6B

12 October, 1959, at 1500 hours

1. The Summary Record of the Sixth Meeting was deferred to enable an early discussion to take place of Document No. DT 477, as some delegates were required to attend the Plenipotentiary Conference Meeting later in the afternoon.

2. Appendix 3 (Document No. DT 477)

The Chairman introduced the document, which was based on the views expressed at the last meeting of the Working Group but he did not go into greater detail as he was aware of an alternative proposal, which had been suggested by the Indian delegate.

The Delegate of India introduced his proposal, which was based on Document No. DT 344. He suggested the following alterations to that document, that wherever 1st January 1966 appeared it should be replaced by 1st January 1970 and in this way all equipment would conform to Los Angeles C.C.I.R. tolerances from 1st January, 1970.

This proposal met with some support but there was a strong view also expressed that the Atlantic City figures should not be allowed to remain in force for such a long period of time.

The Chairman then offered an alternative compromise suggestion which took account of the Indian proposal and also the proposal made in Document No. DT 477. He read out the headings and typical entries to Table which would only contain two columns of tolerances as shown below:



Heading as Document No. DT 344	Frequency tolerance at present in force	Frequency tolerance to apply to Equipment installed after 1 January 1964 and to all Equipment after 1 January 1966 (but see footnote for items marked with an asterisk).
1	2	3
	A	P
	B	Q
	C	R *
	D	S

Footnote:- Exceptionally in these cases the date by which all equipment shall be required to attain the tolerance specified in column B shall be 1 January 1970. The Delegate of India provisionally accepted the compromise but said that he may still need to consult his Administration on the matter. He suggested two changes to the headings of the table, (a) that Column 2 should be headed as column 2 of Document No. DT 344 and (b) he preferred to see all the dates specified in the column 3 heading.

The Delegate of the United States of America suggested that the heading of the second column could read "Tolerances applicable until the date specified in column 3.

The Chairman agreed to take into account the suggestions made and thought that the words "but 1st January 1970 for items marked with an asterisk" at the head of column 3 would remove the need for the footnote. The meeting agreed in principle to these changes. It was also agreed that column 3 details would be the tolerances decided upon at C.C.I.R. Los Angeles, those figures at present appearing in column 3B of Document No. DT 344 would be marked with an asterisk in the new table.

Detailed consideration of the Document No. DT 344 was then undertaken. While accepting the new table in principle the Delegate of Argentine reserved his right to raise the matter of the tolerance figures quoted in respect of Fixed Stations within the fundamental frequency band of 4,000 to 29,700 kc/s at some later date if he found this to be necessary. The proposal that the word "exceptionally" originally appearing in the proposed footnote to the table be carried into the heading of column 3 was not carried due to lack of support.

Frequency Band 535 to 1,605 kc/s

In this band Note 2 was retained at the request of the Delegate of the United States of America. The Delegate of Spain stated he might wish to raise the question of the tolerance quoted in this frequency band later on if he found it necessary to do so.

Footnotes to the Table of Frequency Tolerances

Footnotes 1 and 2 were agreed without comment.

Footnote 3

This footnote refers to the Maritime Mobile Service, ship stations with a power of 50 watts or less. There was some discussion as to whether this footnote was necessary. The Delegate for India had been responsible for raising the matter of the wider tolerance in the Sub-Group, and it was decided that the Chairman would ascertain his views after the meeting on the retention of footnote 3. Doubts were also expressed as to whether the entry in column 2 should read 200 parts in 10^6 . Attention was drawn to paragraph 271 of the present regulations which meant that a power of 50 parts in 10^6 was the correct figure. There was some support for including 50 in column 2 and 100^{**} in column 3. The Chairman agreed to make special reference to this matter when introducing the Report to Committee 6.

Footnote 4 was not required and was deleted.

Footnote 5

Mr. Roberts of the I.F.R.B. pointed out that "In Europe" may not be correct in the case of the V.H.F. Maritime Mobile frequencies and to this the Delegate of South Africa agreed. It was agreed that this footnote and also Page 3 Item 3 (a) column 1 would need to be amended.

The Chairman agreed to ascertain the present position with respect to the frequency bands employed in the V.H.F. Maritime Mobile Service throughout the world and to amend the text and footnote accordingly.

Detailed Consideration of the Text of the Table of Frequency Tolerances:

Page 4. After the deletion of the asterisk against Item 3c and the corresponding footnote, the page was accepted.

Page 5, Item 5. Column entry "30" should read "50".

Item 6. Column 2 entry "30" should read "100".

Subject to these two amendments the page was accepted.

Page 6, Item 6. Column 2 entry "30" should be replaced by "100".

The page was accepted as amended.

The three preceding changes from Atlantic City provisions were made to preserve logicality in view of the deliberately wider Los Angeles tolerances.

Page 7. The page was accepted without amendment.

The Chairman agreed to prepare a report to Committee 6 from the Working Group with the draft Appendix 3 attached.

The Delegate of the United States of America requested that in the report some mention be made of the fact that changes might be necessary when the work of Committees 4 and 5 has been completed. The Chairman agreed to do this.

A short discussion took place on the final format of Appendix 3 as it should appear in the Radio Regulations with a view to the possible use of a completely new presentation of the tolerances as had been proposed by the U.S.A. No decision was reached, but for the purpose of the report to Committee 6 it was agreed that the existing format would be used.

The possible use of the format proposed by the U.S.A. would depend first on the size of page and print to be used for the new Regulations and Mr. Glinz of the I.F.R.B. was asked to look into this question with the Chairman of Sub-Group 6B2. The Chairman agreed to refer to this unresolved point in reporting to Committee 6.

The meeting was then adjourned.

Rapporteur:

A. E. Parker.

Chairman,

J. K. S. Jowett

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 442-E
20 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

Proposal

ARTICLE 19

Number of
Proposal

5552

419

Add to the Table of Call-Signs:

Colombia : 5JA - 5KZ

Reasons:

To satisfy requirements due to growing increase
in telecommunication services.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

E

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 443-E
CORRIGENDUM No. 1
22 October, 1959
(ENGLISH only)

COMMITTEE 4

CORRIGENDUM

REPORT

Introduction to the Table of Frequency Allocations

The number of the document relating to the Introduction to the Table of Frequency Allocations should read: 443-E instead of 433-E.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Document No. ⁴⁴³~~33~~-E
20 October 1959

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE 4

REPORT

Introduction to the Table of Frequency Allocations

1. At the 19th meeting of Committee 4, it was agreed during discussion of Document No. 374 (Rev.) that the question of the proper disposal of the proposed new text 109a, footnote 0), should be left to your Chairman to handle.
2. It is considered that the following would be most suitable.

109 MOD

TABLE OF FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS - 10 kc/s to 40,000 Mc/s

Table MOD

Frequency Band kc/s	Allocations to Services			
	World-wide	Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
below 10	not allocated 0)			
10 - 14	Radionavigation* Radiolocation			

Table ADD

Table MOD

109a ADD 0) See Article 13, No.

3. The text at present shown against 109a in Document No. 374 would then be transferred as it stands to become Article 13, No.
4. I have concluded that this course would be acceptable irrespective of whether No. 5 of the Radio Regulations (Atlantic City) is or is not amended by this Conference, since the use of frequencies below 10 kc/s might involve intentional radiation or might be for equipments not designed to radiate. For this reason it would appear unnecessary to relate this question to the definition of No. 5 of the Radio Regulations.
5. I have discussed this question with the Chairman of Committee 6 who is in agreement with the action proposed.
6. Committee 4 is invited to accept the foregoing conclusion.

Gunnar Pedersen
Chairman



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 444-E
21 October, 1959SUB-COMMITTEE 7ASUMMARY RECORDSeventeenth meeting - Sub-Committee 7A (General operating conditions)

Wednesday 14 October, 1959 at 9 a.m.

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

1. The Chairman submitted the agenda Document No. DT 486, to which there was no objection; he proposed to start with item 6, Proposal No. 4671, of Czechoslovakia.
2. A long discussion arose on the contents of Proposal No. 4671, of which the second sentence could not be accepted by the majority of delegations. As a result of this discussion, in which France, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the U.S.S.R., Indonesia, Australia, the United States, the Union of South Africa, New Zealand, Sweden, Israel, Japan, Canada, Argentina and Belgium took part, it was decided to adopt Proposal No. 4671 of Czechoslovakia, at the same time deleting the end of the text after "and that each operator etc., etc." and adopting an amendment proposed by the United Arab Republic to delete "of member countries" in the first line. In accordance with the wish of Czechoslovakia, the new Article would appear as Article 24b. It would be inserted at the beginning of Chapter XII at the suggestion of the Danish Delegation with the support of France and Indonesia. The Chairman therefore instructed the trilingual group to change the title of Chapter XII.
3. The Sub-Committee proceeded to the examination of Document No. 339, the summary record of the 11th meeting. The United States Delegation pointed out that under 7 on page 2, 518 should read as 518b. Document No. 339 was adopted.
4. The Chairman submitted Document No. 340 to the Sub-Committee. The Delegation of the United Arab Republic remarked that under 8 on page 3 of the English text the phrase "the elementary principles of" should read "the general laws of". Document No. 340 was adopted.



5. The Chairman submitted the annex to Document No. 339 to the Sub-Committee. The new wording of No. 526 was adopted without change. The Soviet Delegation suggested a drafting amendment to the new wording of No. 527 by replacing "of a working language" by "of one of the working languages". The Delegation of Argentina requested that "lengua de trabajo" should be replaced in every case by "idioma de trabajo". The wording of No. 527 was adopted with its amendments. The new wording of No. 518 was adopted without change and also the new texts of Nos. 532 and 535. As the other texts were omitted in the English version, their examination was postponed.
6. The Sub-Committee went on to examine the annex to Document No. 340. The new wording of No. 498 was adopted without change. With regard to No. 506, the French Delegation remarked that the expression "by other means" did not suit it. The Soviet Delegation agreed to the principle but would like to amend the wording. It wanted a footnote to make it clear that it would not be obligatory to put photographs on the certificates until the new regulations came into force and that the present certificates would not need to be replaced. The Delegation of the United States of America explained what it meant by the expression "by other means" and the French Delegation withdrew its remark. The Delegation of the United Arab Republic proposed to delete "the seals of" and "or by other means". The Swiss Delegation explained that the whole confusion arose because at Atlantic City the means of identification had been under consideration but that it had been written down as means of authentication. It supported the proposal of the United Arab Republic. The Portuguese Delegation accepted the Swiss explanation and also supported the suggestion of the United Arab Republic. The new wording of 506 was adopted with the changes proposed by the United Arab Republic. The Delegation of the United States supported the Soviet suggestion and the Chairman requested the Soviet delegate to suggest the wording of a note. The Soviet Delegation would draw up a proposal for the following meeting.
7. The new wording of No. 540 was adopted without change.
8. The Sub-Committee then examined Document No. DT 401 submitted by Mr. Chen (China), Chairman of Working Group 7A1. Mr. Chen made it clear that Working Group 7A1 intended to make this document into a Recommendation and that the copies of the licence forms were not quite in agreement with the originals forwarded to the Secretariat of the Conference by Working Group 7A1. Mr. Chen thanked the members of his group, and in particular Mr. Martinez (France) and Mr. Lisicki (Poland) who had done the drafting work with him. The Chairman noted that the English and French versions were not exactly identical as regards the splitting up into columns; also as the Delegate of Portugal had pointed out "optional" was missing in the French text from the column "assigned frequencies". The Portuguese Delegation proposed that columns be numbered and that the headings corresponding to these numbers be given elsewhere with, perhaps, translation into one of the languages of the Union. The Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland supported the proposal that a recommendation be

made, and said that the text could be provided by Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 amended of page 1 of Document No. DT 401. The Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland could not support the contents of the Annexes to Document No. DT 401. The Delegation of the Union of South Africa associated itself with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and felt that the preamble was not acceptable and that, for example, an indication of the gross tonnage was unnecessary. The Delegation of the United Arab Republic pointed out that the date of National Regulation should be given and that the document should be authenticated. The French Delegation found that the space for the owner of the ship was too small and that the word "optional" should be deleted in the "assigned frequencies" column. The Delegation of Brazil pointed out that with reference to page 3 of Document No. DT 401, aircraft were not under the obligation to carry emergency transmitters on all routes, and "when such a transmitter is necessary" should be inserted between brackets. The Swiss and Argentine Delegations supported the suggestion by Portugal, the latter explaining his idea by comparison with an international driving licence. The Delegation of the United Kingdom thought it was not appropriate to go into details but that they should confine themselves to issuing a Recommendation leaving the next Administrative Radio Conference to draw up draft standardized licences. Mr. Chen, Chairman of Working Group 7A1, stated that he was ready to draw up another proposal and pointed out that many countries at present in full development would find specimen licences useful. The Delegation of the Union of South Africa supported the point of view expressed by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland while France, Australia, Argentina, the United Arab Republic and Japan felt that it would be possible for Working Group 7A1 to draw up acceptable licence forms. The Delegation of the United Kingdom maintained its point of view but stated that it would accept the decision of the majority.

9. The Chairman gave Working Group 7A1 the following terms of reference : To draw up a draft Recommendation in accordance with the points raised on page 1 of Document No. DT 401, and make a redraft of the annexes taking account of the comments made at the meeting. Mr. Chen, Chairman of Working Group 7A1, accepted these terms of reference.
10. Consideration of item 7 of the agenda, " proposals concerning Nos. 851 to 858 of the RR" was postponed.
11. The Chairman announced the agenda for the next meeting and stated that he planned to create a new Working Group to consider the Proposals relating to Article 19 of the RR.
12. The meeting rose at 12.41 hours.

R. Monnat
Reporter :

P. Bouchier
Chairman :

Annex : 1

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A N N E X

NEW TEXTS PROPOSED FOR THE RR

CHAPTER XII

Personnel of maritime mobile and aeronautical stations

Article 24 b

Personnel of coast and aeronautical stations

555 bis Administrations shall ensure that the staff on duty in coast and aeronautical stations open for public correspondence shall be capable of working the stations effectively.

CHAPTER XI

Article 24

527 h) Sufficient knowledge of one of the working languages of the International Telecommunication Union. Candidates must be able to express themselves satisfactorily in that language both orally and in writing. Each administration shall decide for itself the language or languages required.

536 h If necessary, an elementary knowledge of one of the languages of the International Telecommunication Union. Candidates must be able to express themselves satisfactorily in that language both orally and in writing. Each administration shall decide for itself the language or languages required.

537 § 12 (1) The radiotelegraph operator's special certificate is issued to candidates who have given proof of the knowledge and qualifications enumerated below :

- 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 (2) It shall be for each administration concerned to fix the other conditions for obtaining this certificate. However, except as provided for in 515, the conditions specified by 544, 545, 546 and 547 or 548, as the case may be, must be satisfied.

506 § 3 (1) Each administration takes the necessary steps to prevent, to the maximum extent possible, the fraudulent use of certificates. For this purpose, such certificates shall bear the signature and the photograph of the holder and shall be authenticated by the issuing administration. (1)

(1) (Note proposed by the U.S.S.R. delegation)

No photograph shall be required on certificates issued before the entry into force of these Regulations.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 445-E
21 October, 1959

WORKING GROUP 4C

REPORT OF 4C AD HOC WORKING GROUP

The Working Group agreed that Radio Regulations Nos. 160, 163 and 167 should be retained without change, provided that the I.F.R.B. is directed by this Conference to interpret and apply, from the date of entry-into-force of the Final Acts of this Conference, the provisions of these Regulations to a) Coast Station assignments of all countries and b) Fixed Station assignments of the U.S.S.R., on the basis of comparable technical examinations according to the provisions of Article 11 of the 1959 Radio Regulations.

The Working Group recognize that existing problems between coast stations and fixed stations in the bands concerned should be considered in Committee 5.

C. W. Sowton

Chairman, 4C Ad Hoc Working Group



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 446 E
21 October, 1959

COMMITTEE 7SUMMARY RECORD

Ninth Meeting of Committee 7
(Operations Committee)

Friday, 16 October, 1959

Acting Chairman: Mr. Y. Nomura (Japan)Agenda: Document No. Dt. 508

The Agenda (Document No. DT 508) was accepted by the Meeting.

1. Approval of Report of Sub-Committee 7D and texts contained therein
(Document No. 335) (continued)

Examination of Document No. 335 recommenced at page 29 and Mr. Caruso was invited to the platform to assist the Chairman. A number of typing and minor editorial errors were noted and will be corrected in the final draft. Apart from these, the following comments and amendments of substance were made:

Page 29 2086 MOD

4th line, delete "range" and substitute "service area".

Page 29 ARR 2088 - Document No. 390 (Canada)

The proposal in Document No. 390 was supported by the Delegate of Denmark. The Delegate of France thought the words "up to the value of the voucher" could be deleted but he did not press his proposal. It was suggested by the Delegate of Sweden that the text would align better with Rtg. 494 if it were to read "(b) Radiotelegrams with prepaid reply. The reply voucher issued on board a mobile station gives the right to send, up to its value, a radiotelegram to any destination, but only from the mobile station which issued the voucher. When the charge.....etc." There being no objection to this proposal, the text in Document No. 390 was adopted as amended.

Page 32, 2104 MOD

At end of last sentence delete "to the sender".

Page 34, 2121 NOC

The question was raised whether the last sentence should be amended to read "over the general network of telecommunication channels"



and this was referred to the Drafting Group.

(Note: "general telecommunication network" has been used throughout the existing regulations and the English text therefore appears to be satisfactory).

Page 35, 2122 NOC

4th line replace "range" by "service area" and "NOC" by "MOD".

Subject to correction of the typing and minor editorial errors the Report of Sub-Committee 7D (Document No. 335) with the amendments listed above and in the Summary Record of the Eighth Meeting, was adopted. However, the Delegate of the United States of America requested that the following statement be included in the minutes:

"The Delegation of the United States of America does not agree to the adoption of a number of proposals for Article 41 of the Radio Regulations and for the Additional Radio Regulations which relate to specific rates, and other proposals which are similar to certain provisions of the Telegraph Regulations on which the United States of America reserved at the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Geneva, 1958."

The Delegate of Canada also asked that the following statement be included:

"Canada is not signatory to the Additional Radio Regulations and there are certain problems under consideration by our Administration which may again prevent acceptance, at least without reservations. The Canadian Delegation therefore wishes to reserve its position with regard to final acceptance of the Additional Radio Regulations."

The Chairman complimented Mr. Caruso on the successful completion of the work of Sub-Committee 7D and thanked him for his assistance in the examination of Document No. 335.

2. Reports of Chairman of Sub-Committees 7A, 7B and 7C and Working Group 7E

Sub-Committee 7A

Mr. Bouchier, Chairman of Sub-Committee 7A said that as the first of his scheduled meeting times had been taken over by Committee 7, the Sub-Committee had met only twice since his last report. In its two meetings Sub-Committee 7A had approved the Summary Records in Documents Nos. 339 and 340 and the annexes thereto. A preliminary study had been made of the report of Working Group 7A1 (Chairman, Mr. Chen) and it had been referred back to the Working Group for certain changes. The Sub-Committee had then proceeded with the examination of the proposals for Article 35.

Sub-Committee 7B

The Chairman of Sub-Committee 7B said his Sub-Committee had met twice in the past week. A preliminary examination had been made of all proposals for Article 34 and a new Working Group 7B7 had been set up to draft texts for the regulations dealing with radiotelephony procedure. Working Groups 7B6 and 7B7 had been instructed that they should complete their tasks by the end of October; Working Group 7B4 was making satisfactory progress and, although Working Group 7B5 had encountered some difficulty in its task of re-arranging the Passenger Ship telegraphy bands, he hoped its work might be completed in the next week.

The Report of Working Group 7B1 had been adopted and that of Working Group 7B2 was still under consideration but was likely to be adopted at the next meeting.

Sub-Committee 7C

Capt. Graves, Chairman of Sub-Committee 7C said that his Sub-Committee had now completed its initial examination of all of the Radio Regulations assigned to it and was now proceeding with consideration of the B.M.R.C. and The Hague Resolution and Recommendations which had been assigned to it. Working Group 7C3 was still active but he hoped its work would be completed in the current week. So far as the Sub-Committee was concerned it would meet once in the forthcoming week, twice in the following one and with one further meeting in the week ending 6 November, he hoped it would be able to complete its work.

Working Group 7E

The Chairman of Working Group 7E said the meeting scheduled for 15 October had been cancelled to enable an Ad Hoc Group to prepare a draft text for a Resolution concerning General Proposals Nos. 13 and 16 bis. Working Group 7E would meet in the forthcoming week to approve the texts and when this had been done its task would be completed.

3. Other Business

Advance details were given of the work schedule of Sub-Committees, and Working Groups for the ensuing week.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

G. F. Wilson
Rapporteur

Y. Nomura
Acting Chairman of Committee 7

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 447-E
23 October, 1959WORKING GROUP 6ASUMMARY RECORDNinth Meeting of Working Group 6A (Definitions)

Tuesday, 20 October, 1959 at 9 a.m.

Reference : Agenda of 17 October, 1959. Document No. DT 5281. Summary Record of the Eighth Meeting. Document No. 392

The Summary Record of the Eighth Meeting of Working Group 6A, Document No. 392, was approved subject to the following :

- a) Page 2, line 5, English text, change "Hertzien" to "Hertzian".
- b) Page 3, lines 11 and 12, change "Document No. 294" to "Document No. DT 294", (two occurrences).
- c) Page 3, line 12, after "follows" insert "and to report both definitions to Committee 6 for its decision".
- d) Page 3, line 16, place a period after "matter", and delete the remainder of the sentence.

2. Reports of the Chairmen of Sub-Groups

- a) Sub-Group 6A7. Documents Nos. DT 351, DT 351, Addendum No. 1, DT 435.

As a result of the decision by Committee 6, in its meeting of 16 October, not to include in the Regulations the conversion tables for the relationships between "peak envelope power" and "mean power" (Document No. DT 351, Addendum No. 1), the Chairman of Sub-Group 6A7, Mr. Kronjager, suggested modified language for No. 60 - Power of a Radio Transmitter (Document No. DT 351). The modification was not satisfactory to the delegate of India, as it was not sufficiently clear as to its application to single sideband transmitters. A coordinated draft discussed at a later point in the meeting, while satisfactory from the foregoing viewpoint, was not adopted. The delegate of the United Kingdom observed that the group of related definitions No. 60 - Power of a Radio Transmitter, No. 61 - Peak Envelope Power of a Radio Transmitter and No. 63 - Mean Power of a Radio Transmitter made no provision for the use of the term Carrier Power, by which some types of transmissions are specified. A related problem, raised by the delegate of the U.S.A., is that with the present series of



definitions relating to transmitter power, antenna gain, etc., the losses in antenna transmission line are neglected. As a result of this discussion, the matter was referred back to Sub-Group 6A7 for further study and recommendation.

No. 64d - Effective Radiated Power in a Given Direction (Document No. DT 435) was adopted, after being amended to read as shown in the Annex, at the suggestion of the delegate of Spain. The note No. 65.2 was also adopted. Note No. 65.3, relating to the gain of receiving antennas, was rejected as unnecessary.

b) Sub-Group 6A4, Document No. DT 488

The eight terms and definitions presented by the Chairman of Sub-Group 6A4 in Document No. DT 488, Nos. 48 to 52, after some discussion of the U.S.A. proposals Nos. 3227 (page 63 Rev.1) and 3228 (page 63.1) to reverse the sequence of certain words appearing in terms Nos. 50 and 51, were approved as shown in the Annex (8 yes, 3 no, 4 abstentions). The delegate of Bielorussia reserved on Nos. 51a, 51b and 51c for the reasons previously stated in connection with No. 28a in the Summary Record of the Fifth Meeting of Working Group 6A, Document No. 290. The Chairman of Working Group 6A noted the recommendation for the correction of Radio Regulation No. 40 and stated that this was being presented to the Working Group in the final list of terms to be considered by it at a future meeting.

Note to Secretariat : In the French and Spanish texts, delete "un" or "uno" at the beginning of definitions Nos. 48 to 52.

c) Sub-Group 6A5, Documents Nos. DT 445 and DT 516

The Chairman of Working Group 6A announced with regret that the Chairman of Sub-Group 6A5 was very ill. He then presented Documents Nos. DT 445 and DT 516 for discussion. Nos. 18q (18.16), 18r (18.17), 18s (18.18) of Document No. DT 516 and 18t - Frequency Allotment Plan from Document No. DT 445, were adopted without change to the English text. In the French text the word "ou" was inserted after the comma in line 1 of Nos. 18r and 18s, and a comma was added after "countries" in line 4 of No. 18s. No. 18u was amended, in response to a statement of the Delegate of Bielorussia, to insert the words "where required" after I.F.R.B. in line 2 of the second sentence. It was also amended to add the footnote from Document No. DT 441, section 1. The approval of Nos. 18.15, 18.55, 18.60, 18.65, and 18.70 (Document No. DT 516) was deferred at the request of the Delegate of Mexico.

d) Sub-Group 6A2, Document No. DT 368

The time remaining was too short to begin a discussion of this document.

3. Other matters

The Chairman gave the following statistics with respect to the status of the work of Working Group 6A :

Terms and Definitions approved by 6A	86
Terms and Definitions deleted by 6A	7
Terms and Definitions approved by Sub-Groups	25
Terms and Definitions not yet considered	37
Terms and Definitions to be deleted	2
	<hr/>
	157

This estimate of the work is approximate, as terms are sometimes combined or deleted, and sometimes new terms are added as needed.

E. W. Allen
Chairman, Working Group 6A

Annex : 1

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A N N E XPROVISIONAL LIST OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

(Approved by Working Group 6A on 20 October, 1959)

- 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 in 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 which must be notified to the I.F.R.B., where required, with a view to their 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.

- 48 MOD Radio Determination Station : A station in the radiodetermination service.
- 49 NCC 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 from the transmitter to the antenna multiplied by the arithmetic power ratio which corresponds to the relative gain of the antenna in that direction.
- 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.
-

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 448-E
21 October, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

FIRST REPORT

BY SUB-COMMITTEE 7A TO COMMITTEE 7

1. The officers of Sub-Committee 7A are as follows:

Chairman:	Mr. P. Bouchier, Belgium
Vice-Chairman:	Mr. M. Fl. Cantero, Mexico
Rapporteur:	Mr. R. Monnat, Switzerland

Drafting Group:

French language:	Mr. R. Monnat, Switzerland
English language:	Mr. W. Blow, United Kingdom
Spanish language:	Mr. F. Carcano, Spain
	Mr. C. Gorozarri, Spain
	Mr. H. Santiago, Spain

Representative of the

General Secretariat: Mr. J. Kunz

Representative of

I.F.R.B.: Mr. R. E. Page

2. In the present report Sub-Committee 7A submits its findings with regard to Articles 21 and 23 of the Radio Regulations. For each of them, a brief summary record of the discussion is given in the form of tables, and these are followed by the set of texts adopted by the Sub-Committee. Thus, for Article 21, Annex 1 gives the table and Annex 1.1 the text; for Article 23, Annex 2 gives the table and Annex 2.1 the text.
3. Sub-Committee 7A submits the texts appearing in Annexes Nos. 1.1 and 2.1 to Committee 7 for approval.

P. Bouchier

Chairman

Annexes: 2

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A N N E X 1

Article 21, Nos. 485, 486, 487

Proposal				Summary Record Doc.No.		Summary Record Doc.No.	
No.	Yellow Book	Doc. No.	Country				
	Page						
1506	369	-	D	129	not supported	246	approved Text NOC

SUB-COMMITTEE 7A

CHAPTER IX

ARTICLE 21

Numbers 485 to 487

Title	NOC	<u>Secrecy</u>
485	NOC	The administrations bind themselves to take the necessary measures to prohibit and prevent:
486	NOC	a) the unauthorized interception of radiocommunications not intended for the general use of the public;
487	NOC	b) the divulgence of the contents, simple disclosure of the existence, publication or any use whatever, without authorization, of information of any nature whatever obtained by the interception of the radiocommunications mentioned in 486.

A N N E X 2

ARTICLE 23

CHAPTER XI

	P r o p o s a l			Summary Record Doc. No		Summary Record Doc.No		
	No.	Yellow Book Page	Doc. No					Country
RR 493	1516 1517 4662	372 Rev. 1 372 Rev. 1 372 Rev. 1	- - -	I G TCH	<u>No. RR. 493</u> 178 178 178	not approved 4/21/2 approved (a) approved (a)		
							308	approved
RR 494	1518 1519 5196	373 373 -	- - 86	OPTA MRC G BWA	<u>No. RR. 494</u> 178 178 178	approved (a) 19/9/1 approved (a) 19/9/1 approved (a) 19/9/1		
							308	approved
RR 495	1520	373	-	I	<u>No. RR. 495</u> 245	not approved 21/5/5		
RR 496	1521	373	-	G	<u>No. RR. 496</u> 248	withdrawn as a consequence of decision about 1533		

Approval (a) : proposal approved with one or more amendments suggested during the meeting

ARTICLE 23

CHAPTER XI

Proposal				Summary Record Doc. No.		Summary Record Doc. No.	
No.	Yellow Book	Doc. No.	Country				
	Page						
RR 497	1522	374	-	USA	248	Withdrawn as a consequence of decision about 1533	Transmitted to Committee 8
	1523	374	-	G			
RR 498	1524	374	-	USA	340	Approved	Transmitted to Committee 8
	1525	374	-	F, OPTA MRC			
RR 499	1526	374	-	USA	179	Not approved 5/244 Withdrawn for proposal 1527 Not approved Withdrawn Not approved Amendment suggested by Israel	Transmitted to Committee 8
	1527	374	-	F. OPTA			
	1528	375 Rev.1	-	MRC			
	1530	375 Rev.1	-	F. OPTA MRC			
	1531	375 Rev.1	-	F. OPTA MRC			
	1532	375 Rev.1	-	F. OPTA MRC			

SUB-COMMITTEE 7ACHAPTER XIARTICLE 23NUMBERS 493 to 499

TITLE NOC Inspection of Mobile Stations. Operators' Certificates for Ship and Aircraft Stations.

ARTICLE 23Inspection of Mobile Stations

- 493 MOD § 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.
- 494 MOD (2) The inspectors must have in their possession an identity card or badge, issued by the competent authority, which they must show on request of the master or person responsible for the ship, aircraft or other vehicle carrying the mobile station.
- 495 NOC (3) When the licence cannot be produced or when manifest irregularities are observed, governments or administrations may inspect the radio installations in order to satisfy themselves that these conform to the conditions imposed by these Regulations.
- 496 NOC (4) In addition, inspectors have the right to require the production of the operators' certificates, but proof of professional knowledge may not be demanded.
- 497 NOC § 2 (1) When a government or an administration has found it necessary to adopt the course indicated in 495, or when the operators' certificates cannot be produced, the government or administration to which the mobile station in Article 15 is subject must be so informed without delay. In addition, the procedure specified in Article 15 is followed when necessary.
- 498 MOD (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.
- 499 MOD § 3 The countries, Members and Associate Members of the Union, undertake not to impose upon foreign mobile stations which are temporarily within their territorial waters or make a temporary stay in their territory, technical and operating conditions more severe than those contemplated in these Regulations. This in no way affects arrangements which are made under international agreements relating to maritime or air navigation, and which are therefore not covered by these Regulations.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 449-E (Rev.)
18 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 4

REPORT

Working Group 4G to Committee 4

1. In carrying out its mandate, Working Group 4G has completed a detailed examination of the proposals concerning the allocations of frequency bands above 10 500 Mc/s referred to it by Committee 4. The Group has held ten meetings, the last four of which were devoted primarily to minimizing the number of footnotes appended to the draft Table of Frequency Allocations.
2. The following Delegations participated in the work of the Group:

Argentina	Finland	Norway	Ukraine
Australia	France	New Zealand	Roumania
Austria	French OPTA	Pakistan	United Kingdom
Bielorussia	Greece	Paraguay	Sweden
Bulgaria	India	Netherlands	Switzerland
Canada	Indonesia	Philippines	Czechoslovakia
China	Italy	Portugal	Union of South Africa
Denmark	Japan	Federal Republic	U.S.S.R.
U.S.A.		of Germany	
3. At its first meeting, Mr. W. B. Hawthorne (U.S.A.) was nominated Rapporteur and Mr. Boris Iastrebov, Member of the I.F.R.B., was invited to assist the Working Group.
4. For the bands concerned, no Table exists in the present Regulations; the Working Group has, therefore, drawn up the following draft new Table which it recommends for adoption by Committee 4. For the purpose of the present report each service for which allocation in any given band is on a primary basis, in the context of Document No. 242 (Rev. 2) paragraph 7 (A), has been designated by an asterisk. In this connection, the following additional remarks may be helpful:
 - a) where a band is allocated to three or more services, of which two or more are on the basis of priority over the other service(s) the two or more primary services are indicated by asterisks; these primary services would operate on the basis of equality between themselves and each would have priority over the other service(s), against which no asterisk appears; and



- b) where a band is allocated to two services, one of which has been designated as the primary service, the primary service is indicated by an asterisk.

It follows that where a band is allocated to two or more services on an equal basis, or the band is allocated to one service only, no asterisk appears.

5. The draft new Table of Frequency Allocations for the frequency bands 10 500 - 40 000 Mc/s, annexed to the present Report was not accepted unanimously but reflects the agreed viewpoint of the majority of the delegations. The following specific reservations have been made:

- a) The Delegate of Sweden reserved final comment on footnote 117d) expressing an intention to discuss it further at Committee 4. He also expressed doubt as to whether Airport Surface Movement Indicators should be classified as radiolocation or radionavigation devices and reserved the right to discuss that point later.
- b) The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. reserved on the proposed allocations in the band 31 300 - 33 400 Mc/s, objected to designating the earth-space and space services as priority services in the 15 000 and 31 000 Mc/s bands, and stated he might find it necessary to discuss some of the proposals contained in Document No. 106 at the meeting of Committee 4.
- c) The Delegate of Switzerland reserved on the band 13 400 - 14 000 Mc/s and the footnote 117g) for ISM at 22 125 Mc/s, indicating he wished to discuss them further at Committee 4.
- d) The Delegate of Bulgaria is not agreed in principle with the acceptance of the appended Table since the footnotes and the Table must be considered together.

S. M. Myers

Chairman, Working Group 4G

A N N E X

Frequency band (Mc/s)	Allocation to services			
	World-wide	Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
10 500-10 550		10 500-10 550 a) Fixed* b) Mobile* c) Radio- location	10 500-10 550 Radiolocation (Limited to CW devices)	10 500-10 550 Radiolocation (Limited to CW devices)
10 550-10 700	a) Fixed* b) Mobile* c) Radio- location 117a)			
10 700-13 250	a) Fixed b) Mobile 117b)			

231a ADD 117a) The frequency bands 10 680-10 700 Mc/s, 15 350-15 400 Mc/s, 19 300-19 400 Mc/s and 31 300-31 500 Mc/s may be used by the radio astronomy service. In making assignments to stations of authorized services in these bands, administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect radio astronomy observations from harmful interference, however, the protection afforded the radio astronomy service from extra-band radiations shall be no greater than that afforded other radio services operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations.

231b ADD 117b) In Austria, Denmark, France, Italy, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany and in Sweden, the frequency band 11 500-12 500 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the broadcasting service.

*The fixed and mobile services are the primary services. The radiolocation service is a secondary service as defined in Document No. 242 (Rev.) paragraph 7A.

Frequency band (Mc/s)	Allocation to services			
	World-wide	Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
13 250-13 400	Aeronautical radionavigation (Doppler navigational aids) 117c)			
13 400-14 000	Radiolocation 117c) 117d) 117e)			
14 000-14 400	Radionavigation 117c)			
14 400-15 150	a) Fixed b) Mobile			
15 150-15 250	a) Space* b) Earth-Space* c) Fixed d) Mobile			
15 250-15 400	a) Fixed b) Mobile 117a)			

231c ADD 117c) In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the frequency bands 13 250-13 500 Mc/s, 14 175-14 400 Mc/s, 15 400-17 700 Mc/s, 21 000-22 000 Mc/s, 23 000- 24 250 Mc/s and 33 400-36 000 Mc/s are allocated additionally to the fixed and mobile services.

231d ADD 117d) In Sweden, the frequency bands 13 400-14 000 Mc/s, 15 700-17 700 Mc/s, 23 000- 24 250 Mc/s and 33 400-36 000 Mc/s are allocated additionally to the fixed and mobile services.

231e ADD 117e) In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, and the U.S.S.R., the frequency band 13 500-14 000 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the radionavigation service.

*The space and earth-space services are the primary services. The fixed and mobile services are secondary services as defined in paragraph 7A of Document No. 242 (Rev. 2).

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services			
	World-wide	Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
15 400 - 15 700	Aeronautical radionavigation 117c) 117f)			
15 700 - 17 700	Radiolocation 117c) 117d)			
17 700 - 21 000	a) Fixed b) Mobile 117a)			
21 000 - 22 000	Amateur 117c)			
22 000 - 23 000	a) Fixed b) Mobile 117g)			
23 000 - 24 250	Radiolocation 117c) 117d)			

231f ADD 117f) The frequency bands 960 - 1 215 Mc/s, 1 535 - 1 660 Mc/s, 4 200 - 4 400 Mc/s, 5 000 - 5 250 Mc/s and 15 400 - 15 700 Mc/s are reserved on a world-wide basis for the use and development of airborne electronic aids to air navigation and any directly associated ground based facilities.

231g ADD 117g) The frequency 22 125 Mc/s is designated for industrial, scientific and medical purposes. Emissions must be confined within the limits of ± 125 Mc/s of that frequency. Radiocommunication services operating within those limits must accept any harmful interference that may be experienced from the operation of industrial, scientific and medical equipment.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services			
	World-wide	Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
24 250 - 25 250	Radionavigation 117h) 117i)			
25 250 - 31 500	a) Fixed b) Mobile 117a)			
31 500 - 31 800	a) Space * b) Earth-Space* c) Fixed d) Mobile			
31 800 - 33 400	Radionavigation			
33 400 - 36 000	Radiolocation 117c) 117d) 117i)			
36 000 - 40 000	a) Fixed b) Mobile			
above 40 000	not allocated			

231h ADD 117h) In the frequency band 24 250 - 25 250 Mc/s, ground-based radionavigation aids are not permitted except where they operate in the cooperation with airborne or shipborne radionavigation devices.

231i ADD 117i) In Japan, the frequency bands 24 250 - 25 250 Mc/s and 33 400 - 36 000 Mc/s are allocated additionally to the meteorological aids service.

*) The space and earth-space services are the primary services. The fixed and mobile services are secondary services as defined in paragraph 7A of Document No. 242 (Rev. 2).

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 449-E
21 October 1959

COMMITTEE 4

REPORT

by Working Group 4G to Committee 4

1. In carrying out its mandate, Working Group 4G has completed a detailed examination of the proposals concerning the allocations of frequency bands above 10 500 Mc/s referred to it by Committee 4. The Group has held six meetings.
2. The following Delegations participated in the work of the Group:

Argentina	U.S.A.	Japan	Federal Republic
Australia	Finland	Norway	of Germany
Austria	France	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Canada	French OPTA	Pakistan	Sweden
China	Indonesia	Netherlands	Switzerland
Denmark	Italy	Philippines	Union of South Africa
			U.S.S.R.
3. At its first meeting, Mr. W.B. Hawthorne (U.S.A.) was nominated Rapporteur and Mr. Boris Iastrebov, member of the I.F.R.B., was invited to assist the Working Group.
4. For the bands concerned, no Table exists in the present Regulations; the Working Group has, therefore, drawn up the following draft new Table which it recommends for adoption by Committee 4. For the purpose of the present report each service for which allocation in any given band is on a primary basis, in the context of Document No. 242, paragraph 7(A), has been designated by an asterisk. In this connection the following additional remarks may be helpful:
 - a) where a band is allocated to three or more services, of which two or more are on the basis of priority over the other service(s), the two or more primary services are indicated by asterisks; these primary services would operate on the basis of equality between themselves and each would have priority over the other service(s), against which no asterisk appears; and
 - b) where a band is allocated to two services, one of which has been designated as the primary service, the primary service is indicated by an asterisk.

It follows that where a band is allocated to two or more services on an equal basis, or the band is allocated to one service only, no asterisk appears.

5. The recommendations contained in the Annex hereto result from general agreement in Working Group 4G; however it should be noted that some delegations reserved their final comments for the meeting of Committee 4 at which this document is considered. It should be noted particularly that the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. objected to the inclusion of provisions for the earth-space and space services in the frequency bands 15 150 - 15 250 Mc/s and 31 500 - 31 800 Mc/s in the Table itself and reserved the right to speak further on this matter.

S.M. Myers

Chairman, Working Group 4G

Annex: 1

A N N E X

Frequency Band Mc/s	Allocation to Services			
	World-wide	Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
10 500 - 10 700		10 500-10 700 a) Fixed * b) Mobile * c) Radio- location	10 500-10 550 Radiolocation (Limited to CW devices)	10 500-10 550 Radiolocation (Limited to CW devices)
			10 550-10 700 a) Fixed * b) Mobile * c) Radio- location	10 550-10 700 a) Fixed * b) Mobile * c) Radio- location
10 700 - 13 250	a) Fixed b) Mobile 117a)			
13 250 - 13 400	Aeronautical Radionavigation 117b) 117c)			
13 400 - 14 000	Radiolocation 117c) 117d)			

Table ADD

- 231a ADD 117a) In Austria, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany, the frequency band 11 500-12 500 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the broadcasting service.
- 231b ADD 117b) The use of the frequency band 13 250-13 400 Mc/s in the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to mutually compatible airborne devices.
- 231c ADD 117c) In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Roumania, Poland, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, and the U.S.S.R., the frequency band 13 250-13 500 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the fixed and mobile services.
- 231d ADD 117d) In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Roumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the U.S.S.R., the frequency band 13 500-14 000 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the radionavigation service.

* The fixed and mobile services are primary services. The radio-location service is a secondary service as defined in paragraph 7A of Document No. 242 (Rev.)

Table ADD

Mc/s	World-wide	
14 000 - 14 400	Radionavigation 117e)	
14 400 - 15 150	a) Fixed b) Mobile	
15 150 - 15 250	a) Space* b) Earth - Space* c) Fixed d) Mobile	
15 250 - 15 400	a) Fixed b) Mobile	
15 400 - 15 700	Aeronautical radionavigation 117f) 117g)	
15 700 - 17 700	Radiolocation 117g)	
17 700 - 21 000	a) Fixed b) Mobile	
21 000 - 22 000	Amateur 117h)	

- 231e ADD 117e) In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Roumania, Poland, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, and the U.S.S.R., the frequency band 14,175-14,400 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the fixed and mobile services.
- 231f ADD 117f) The frequency bands 960-1 215; 1 535-1 660; 4 200-4 400; 5 000-5 250 and 15 400-15 700 Mc/s are reserved on a world-wide basis for the use and development of airborne electronic aids to air navigation and any directly associated ground based facilities.
- 231g ADD 117g) In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Roumania, Poland, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, and the U.S.S.R., the frequency band 15 400-17 700 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the fixed and mobile services.
- 231h ADD 117h) In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Roumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the U.S.S.R., the frequency band 21 000-22 000 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the fixed and mobile services.

* The space and earth - space services are primary services. The fixed and mobile services are secondary services as defined in paragraph 7A of Document No. 242 (Rev.).

Mc/s	World-wide	
22 000 - 23 000	a) Fixed b) Mobile 117i)	
23 000 - 24 500	Radiolocation 117j) 117k)	
24 500 - 25 000	Radionavigation 117k) 117l) 117n)	
25 000 - 31 500	a) Fixed b) Mobile 117n)	
31 500 - 31 800	a) Space * b) Earth - Space * c) Fixed d) Mobile	
31 800 - 32 000	a) Fixed b) Mobile	
32 000 - 33 400	Radionavigation 117k)	

- 231i ADD 117i) The frequency 22 125 Mc/s is designated for industrial, scientific and medical purposes. Emissions must be confined within the limits of ± 125 Mc/s of that frequency. Radiocommunication services operating within those limits must accept any harmful interference that may be experienced from the operation of industrial, scientific and medical equipment.
- 231j ADD 117j) In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Roumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the U.S.S.R., the frequency band 23 000-24 000 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the fixed and mobile services and the frequency band 24 000-24 500 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the radionavigation service.
- 231k ADD 117k) In Sweden, the frequency bands 23 000-25 000 Mc/s and 32 000-36 000 Mc/s are allocated additionally to the fixed and mobile services.
- 231l ADD 117l) In the frequency band 24 500-25 000 Mc/s, ground-based radionavigation aids are not permitted except where they operate in co-operation with airborne or shipborne radionavigation devices.
- 231m ADD 117m) In Japan, the frequency band 24 500-25 000 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the meteorological aids service.
- 231n ADD 117n) In Australia and the United Kingdom the frequency band 26 000-28 000 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the radionavigation service.

* The space and earth - space services are primary services. The fixed and mobile services are secondary services as defined in paragraph 7A of Document No. 242 (Rev.).

Table ADD

Mc/s	World-wide	
33 400 - 36 000	Radiolocation 117k) 117o) 117p)	
36 000 - 40 000	a) Fixed b) Mobile	
above 40 000	not allocated	

231o ADD 117o) In the U.S.S.R. the frequency band 33 400-36 000 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the fixed and mobile services.

231p ADD 117p) In Japan the frequency band 33 400-36 000 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the meteorological aids service.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 450-E
9 December, 1959

THE LIST OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE
CONFERENCE

Nos. 401 to 450

Document No.	Origin	Destination	Title
401	Sub-Committee 7A	Sub-Committee 7A	Summary Record-16th Meeting 10 October, 1959, 9 a.m.
402	Working-Group 6C	Working Group 6C	Summary Record- 13th Meeting 9 October, 1959, 9 a.m.
403	India	Committee 5	Significance of foot-notes in relation to frequency lists and plans.
404	France	Plenary Meeting Committee 7	Proposal No. 5546-Art. 33
405	Federal Republic of Germany	Plenary Meeting Committee 7	Proposal No. 5547 -Art.34
406	Working Group 6C	Working Group 6C	Summary Record-14th Meeting 12 October 1959, 2 p.m.
407	Working Group 6A	Working Group 6A	Summary Record-9th Meeting 13 October 1959, 9 a.m.
408	Working Group 4B	Committee 4	Second Report by Working- Group 4B
409	Working Group 6B	Committee 6	Report of Working Group 6B Art. 2 Designation of emissions.
409 Annex 1 (Rev.)	" "		
410	United Kingdom	Committee 6	Art. 2 Section I -Classifi- cation of Emissions
411	Committee 4	Committee 4	Summary Record-18th Meeting 13 October 1959, 3 p.m.
412	Czechoslovakia, United Arab Republic	Committees 4 and 5 Working Group 5B	Summary of the results of discussion on high-frequency broadcasting problems



Document No.	Origin	Destination	Title
412 CORR.No. 1	Czechoslovakia, United Arab Republic	Committees 4 and 5 Working Group 5B	Summary of the results of discussions on high-fre- quency broadcasting problems.
413	Secretariat		Schedule of Meetings from 19 to 25 October
414	Working Group 6B	Committee 6	Report - Working Group 6B Appendix 3
415	United States of America	Committee 7 Sub-Committee 7B	Article 34 (Proposal No. 4311)
416	Sub-Committee 7B	Sub-Committee 7B	Summary Record-12th Meeting 8 October, 1959
417	Switzerland	Committee 4	International Protestant Transmitter
418	Working Group 6A	Working Group 6A	Summary Record-10th Meeting 15 October 1959, 3 p.m.
419	Morocco	Committee 5	Proposals No. 5548, 5549 and 5550 - Amendments to annexes of the E.A.R.C. Agreement.
420	Working Group 6B	Working Group 6B	Summary Record-8th Meeting 12 October, 1959, 9 a.m.
421	United States of America	Committee 7	Proposal No. 5555-Art.24
422	General Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	Designation of the Federal Republic of Germany
423	Committee 4	Committee 4	Future Policy for the Allca- tion of Radio Frequencies
424	Committee 6	Committee 6	Draft Resolution
425	Committee 7	Committee 7	Summary Record-8th Meeting 9 October, 1959, 3 p.m.
426	Sub-Committee 7B	Sub-Committee 7B	Summary Record-13th Meeting 13 October, 1959.
427	Sub-Committee 7B	Sub-Committee 7B	Summary Record-14th Meeting 15 October, 1959
428	Committee 6	Committee 6	Summary Record-5th Meeting 8th October, 1959, 3 p.m.

Document No.	Origin	Destination	Title
429	Committee 6	Committee 6	Summary Record-6th Meeting 16 October, 1959, 9 a.m.
430	Sub-Committee 7C	Sub-Committee 7C	Summary Record-11th Meeting 14 October 1959, 3 p.m.
431	Working Group 4C	Working Group 4C	Summary Record-6th Meeting 14 October, 1959, 3 p.m.
432	Ad Hoc Group	Committee 3	Report by the Chairman of Ad Hoc Group of Committee 3
433	Saudi Arabia	Committee 7	Proposal No. 5551-Art. 19
434	Working Group 4C	Working Group 4C	Summary Record-5th Meeting 13 October, 1959, 9 a.m.
435	" "	Working Group 4C	Summary Record-7th Meeting 16 October, 1959, 3 p.m.
436	Working Group 4C	Working Group 4C	Summary Record-8th Meeting 19 October, 1959, 3 p.m.
437	Secretariat		Combined Secretariat Pleni- potentiary Conference Admini- strative Radio Conference
438	Working Group 4E	Sub-Committee 4E	Summary Record-6th Meeting 2 October, 1959
439	" "	Committee 4	Summary Record-7th Meeting 7 October, 1959
440	Working Group 4E	Committee 4	Summary Record-8th Meeting 9 October, 1959
441	Working Group 6B	Working Group 6B	Summary Record-9th Meeting 12 October, 1959, 3 p.m.
442	Colombia	Committee 7	Proposal No. 5552-Art. 19
443	Committee 4	Committee 4	Introduction to the Table of Frequency Allocation
443 CORR.No.1	" "	" "	" "
444	Sub-Committee 7A	Sub-Committee 7A	Summary Record-17th Meeting 14 October, 1959, 9 a.m.
445	Ad Hoc Group	Working Group 4C	Report of Ad Hoc Working Group-RR Nos. 160, 163 and 167.

Document No.	Origin	Destination	Title
446	Committee 7	Committee 7	Summary Record-9th Meeting 16 October, 1959.
447	Working Group 6A	Working Group 6A	Summary Record-9th Meeting 20 October, 1959, 9 a.m.
448	Sub-Committee 7A	Committee 7	First Report-By Sub- Committee 7A
449 (Rev.)	Working Group 4G	Committee 4	Report by Working Group 4G
450	Secretariat		List of the Documents published by the Conference Nos. 401 to 450.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 451-E

22 October 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7ASUMMARY RECORDEighteenth meeting of Sub-Committee 7A (General Operating Conditions)

Friday 16 October, at 3 p.m.

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

1. The Chairman submitted the agenda (DT 514) to the Sub-Committee; it was adopted.
2. The Sub-Committee examined proposal 5541 of the Federal Republic of Germany, contained in Document No. 363 and supported by Switzerland and the United States and Austria. The Soviet Delegation remarked that in Document No. 491, dealt with by Working Group 4A, exactly the opposite was said to what was contained in proposal 5541. The Soviet delegate suggested that the examination of proposal 5541 should take place in the presence of broadcasting experts and in coordination with Sub-Committee 4A. The Chairman upheld the Soviet suggestion and proposed to postpone the examination of proposal 5541 until a later meeting so that he would have time to get in touch with the Chairman of Sub-Committee 4A. The Soviet Delegation pointed out furthermore that the wording did not contain any indication as to the frequency bands for which the right to set up stations on foreign soil would have to be admitted. Moreover the proposal contradicted number 491 of the RR. The Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany accepted the procedure proposed by the Chairman for the examination of proposal 5541.
3. The Chairman started on the study of the proposals concerning Article 19 of the RR and suggested that a Working Group should be set up in order to examine them. He asked the French Delegation if it would like to take on the chairmanship of Working Group 7A4. The French Delegation announced that Mr. Michel Sannier would be glad to take on that task. The Chairman gave the list of proposals and documents which would have to be studied by Working Group 7A4. This Group would have to consider the proposals on pages 334 Rev. 1 to 351 of the Yellow Book. It would also have to study the following Documents Nos: 42 Spain, 79 Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa, 88 Indonesia, 202 Republic of Korea, 239 Federal Republic of Germany, 276 Belgium, Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urandi, 285 Bielorussia, 299 Belgian Congo, 316 Israel, 331 Iran, 333 Ethiopia, and 347 Spain. If necessary it should also consider annex 20 to the Union circular 775 and recommendation No. 323 of the International Radio Consultative Committee.



4. The Chairman proposed an exchange of opinions on some important proposals. The Delegation of the Belgian Congo commented on its proposal in Document No. 299 and explained that by using 0 and 1 as the first figures it was possible to increase the number of call signs available. The use of abbreviated figures should be allowed because it was impossible to confuse them with letters. The Soviet delegation explained that its administration was finding some difficulty in determining the origin of certain interference caused by stations using call signs not included in the list. A number of Sovereign states had set up new national networks, the number of stations was increasing and all stations audible over a long distance should have a call sign in the international series. Working Group 7A4 should take account of the requirements of all countries. The statement by the delegation of the U.S.S.R. covered the proposal by the Belgian Congo, and the former considered that it should be possible, by means of the call sign, to identify all stations likely to cause interference. The delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland feared that zero might be confused with the letter O and would prefer the use of an O with a stroke through it; there was also the risk of confusion between i and l. The delegation of France recognized the advantages offered by the proposal by the Belgian Congo, but thought that the working group should study the matter. The delegation of China shared the opinion of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and pointed out that there was also a risk of confusion between 1 (one) and l (the letter l). For the figures 0 and 1 the difficulties were primarily typographical.
5. The Chairman concluded by inviting Working Group 7A4 to study the problems just raised with a view to making some helpful suggestions. He then opened the discussion on Proposals 4011 and 4016 (United States) The delegation of the United States wished to include methods of identification in Article 19. The delegation of the United States recognized that in certain cases the call sign could be dispensed with - for example for certain ships and in telephony. The delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland pointed out that the transfer of Section 5 of Article 13 - Identification of stations - to Article 19 would mean the introduction of technical data. It agreed with the delegation of the United States that in certain cases call signs were unnecessary, but emphasized that the existing Regulations were sufficiently flexible to cover many of the proposals mentioned. The delegation of Indonesia said that its administration could not agree to prohibit the use of the 5-unit code by aeronautical stations. The delegation of Portugal drew attention to the proposal on page 334.4 (4024, United States of America) and pointed out that if all administrations acted accordingly there would be no need for so many call signs.
6. The delegation of Indonesia thought that if the sub-committee found that there were not enough call signs for all requirements Working Group 7A4 should consider preparing a new system. The Chairman replied that the problem of preparing the list of call signs was the responsibility of Working Group 7A4.
7. The Chairman announced that the next meeting would be taken up with the study of those items in the agenda, DT 514, not yet dealt with.
8. The meeting rose at 6 p.m.

Rapporteur: R. Monnat.

Chairman: P. Bouchier.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 452-E
22 October, 1959PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Draft Proposal

Number of
Proposal

5553

A Resolution regarding the Radio Astronomy Service

1. The significance of the radio astronomy service has long been appreciated in the United States, the country of its inception. The peculiar needs of this service for the reception of extremely low levels of electromagnetic radiation of extra-terrestrial origin in certain portions of the radio spectrum and hence a requirement for freedom from radiations of man-made origin in the same areas has also been recognised.
2. In order to determine the specific requirements of this service, scientific interests both in Government and civil pursuits within the United States were canvassed. Public hearings on radio frequency allocation matters were held, to which scientific organisations and foundations were invited to send representatives or submit technical data. The radio astronomy proponents thus were given an opportunity to compete with other interests seeking spectrum space for their services. Through this medium the responsible Government agencies were in a position to assay, in the public interest, the stated requirements of the radio astronomy service in the light of the requirements of other existing and rapidly expanding radio services.
3. The U.S.A., because of its very strong interest in radio astronomy, concluded after its investigation that the radio astronomy service within the United States could best be protected adequately on a national basis. In addition in U.S.A. proposal 3376 it was urged that observations of the hydrogen line be protected from interference, by a world-wide allocation of the frequency band 1 400-1 427 Mc/s to the Radio Astronomy Service.



4. As a means of affording protection to the Radio Astronomy Service within the U.S.A., a national radio astronomy observatory has been established at Green Bank, West Virginia, a remotely located and sparsely settled area within a natural bowl formed by the surrounding hills and mountains. This area was selected on the basis of its relative freedom from man-made radio interference. Every practicable effort has been made to maintain the prevailing low noise level in this area. For example, the rules of the Federal Communications Commission have been amended to require that, within a radius of approximately 60 miles of the observatory, the technical characteristics of proposed new radio stations or proposed modifications to the technical characteristics of existing stations be co-ordinated on a technical basis with authorities at the radio astronomy observatory. This procedure is not required in the case of various low-powered or mobile stations. The U.S.A. is of the opinion that this method is the most satisfactory solution to its radio astronomy problem.

5. Having heard and read the comments of other Delegations at this Conference, however, it is now evident that the procedures used in the U.S.A. are not applicable in some areas of the world. Therefore, the U.S.A. has reconsidered its position in this matter and now wishes to present to the Conference a Resolution looking toward a resolution of the world's radio astronomy frequency needs which can be agreed in all countries. Accordingly, the U.S.A. now proposes the attached draft Resolution in the hope that it can provide the basis for a world-wide agreement.

A N N E X

RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE RADIO ASTRONOMY SERVICE

Whereas Whereas

- A. The Radio Astronomy Service is devoted to the reception of extremely low level electromagnetic radiations of extra-terrestrial origin and must therefore be protected from radiations of man-made origin to the maximum degree practicable in those frequency bands wherein radio astronomy observations are required or desirable, and
- B. The Radio Astronomy Service must compete for spectrum space with other existing and rapidly expanding radio services, and
- C. Many Radio Astronomy Service installations are of such physical size and complexity as to make it prohibitively uneconomical to change frequency bands to avoid interference, once established, and
- D. The Radio Astronomy Service must be assured a reasonable degree of stability in the frequency bands allocated thereto in order to promote long term study programmes, and
- E. The ability of the Radio Astronomy Service to share frequency bands with other radio services is quite limited;

Therefore, it is resolved that

1. Administrations shall make all practicable efforts to ensure that the Radio Astronomy Service is afforded protection in a reasonable number of frequency bands throughout the radio spectrum to promote the progress of that service.
2. Administrations shall attempt to minimise the impact of Radio Astronomy Service frequency allocation requirements upon other radio services by locating their observatories in remotely located, sparsely settled areas.
3. Administrations shall attempt to further minimise the impact of Radio Astronomy Service frequency allocation requirements upon other radio services by encouraging, where practicable, observations within guard bands associated with emergency and safety frequencies in the mobile services and within bands allocated to services normally employing low power transmitters.

4. The following frequency bands are recognised as important to the radio astronomy service, noting on the one hand that the radiocommunication services allocated these bands are not required to curtail or restrict their operations because of the radio astronomy service, and, on the other hand, that these frequency bands, at sites suitable for radio astronomy, will, in many cases, prove most useful for radioastronomy:

Standard frequency bands between 2.5 and 25 Mc/s -

40.66	-	40.70 Mc/s
73.0	-	74.6
173.4	-	174.0
404	-	406
2 500	-	2 508
4 690	-	4 700
8 400	-	8 415
10 550	-	10 570
15 250	-	15 300
31 800	-	32 000

5. Within the above frequency bands, the degree of protection afforded radioastronomy from extra-band radiations shall be no greater than that afforded other radio services operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 453-E
CORRIGENDUM No. 1
27 October, 1959

COMMITTEE 3

CORRIGENDUM
TO THE SUMMARY RECORD OF THE
FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3 (FINANCE)

Saturday, 17 October, 1959

Page 3, Item 12, add:

" The Delegate of Argentine also summarized the work of Sub-Working Group 3B1 which had been set up to ensure by means of sample checks that all payments made were properly sanctioned and vouched and related to items relevant for the purposes of the Conference. It had noted that certain amounts had been paid through a misunderstanding and were later reimbursed."



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 453-E
22 October 1959COMMITTEE 3

SUMMARY RECORD

Fourth Meeting of Committee 3 (Finance Committee)

Saturday, 17 October, 1959, at 9 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. George Searle (New Zealand)

1. The Chairman explained that the agenda contained in Working Document No. 485 had been drawn up before it had been decided to set up a joint finance supervision committee for the Plenipotentiary Conference and for the Radio Administrative Conference. He proposed to deal with the first two items of this agenda and then hand over the chair.
2. Mr. Drevet (France) considered that the information given to delegates at the Plenipotentiary Conference was as yet insufficient for them to form an idea of the work carried out by the Finance Committee and that he, for example, would like to be informed of what had happened at the first meeting.
3. The Chairman proposed that Committee 3 should proceed to the approval of the summary records of its recent meetings and that the joint committee should then begin its work. Mr. Gross supported this proposal and to comply with the request of Mr. Drevet (France), the chairman would give a review of the work of Committee 3. After a break for several minutes, Committee 3, reinforced by the delegates of the Plenipotentiary Conference would be merged into a joint committee of the two conferences.

Mr. J. B. Darnell (New Zealand) added that items 3 and 4 of the agenda could be dealt with later if necessary.
4. Document No. 375, the summary record of the Second Meeting of Committee 3, was adopted without change.
5. Document No. 376, the summary record of the Third Meeting of Committee 3, was also adopted without change.



6. The Chairman announced that Committee 3 had thus finished its work. He drew the attention of the members of Committee C to the resolution which appeared on page 4 of Document No. 375, the summary record of the Second Meeting, and explicitly requested that it should be mentioned in the summary record of the last meeting of Committee 3.
7. The Chairman then reviewed the work of Committee 3. He recalled that two working groups had been established and that their terms of reference appeared in Document No. 206. Working Group 3A had submitted a report on the facilities put at the disposal of the delegates of the conference. This report had been approved. Working Group 3B had been instructed to examine expenses from time to time and to draw up preparatory reports for Committee 3 on the financial problems to be dealt with. In view of the decision taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference, the report of Working Group 3B, Document No. 281, which appeared in item 3 of the agenda, should be submitted to the new committee. Three items had still to be examined: the question of the Morning Electron, which was going to be submitted for study in an ad hoc group, the question of personnel which was brought up in the discussions reported in Document No. 379, and the issue of printing the Final Acts.
8. Mr. Gerald C. Gross (Secretary of the Conference) added to the explanations and said that he had had to inform the Administrative Council that the equipment of an extra room for interpretation at the Maison des Congrès and the printing of the Final Acts of the Radio Conference would involve an extra cost of approximately 200,000 Swiss francs. The Council had told him to go ahead whilst leaving it to the finance committee to take any decisions with regard to the financial effects.
9. Mr. M. B. Sarwate confirmed Mr. Gross' statement and stressed that the Administrative Council had favoured severe economy, to keep within the budget limits. Mr. Acton (Canada) remarked that the 200,000 Swiss francs included 105,000 Swiss francs for the equipment of the extra room. Mr. Drevet (France) pointed out that the Plenipotentiary Conference had taken a decision with regard to the equipment of the room and that there was nothing more to discuss on that point. On the other hand as far as the printing of the Final Acts was concerned, it was necessary to proceed as economically as possible by avoiding big changes in the "blues" and the "pinks" so as to keep the same lay-out; the plenary assemblies would therefore have to be strict about that.
10. The Chairman said that in principle the plenary assembly of the Radio Conference had agreed to printing, providing that the Administrative Council should also agree and that the question of providing the delegates with free copies of the Acts had been held over, because to take a decision it would first have to be known if the Acts of the Conference would be printed.

11. In response to a request by Mr. Drevet, it was decided to draw up a list of the documents considered by Committee 3 and to send a set of these documents to the delegates to the Plenipotentiary Conference who would be taking part in the work of Committee C. Mr. Prélaz was entrusted with this task.
12. The Delegate of Argentina, in the name of all members of Committee 3, thanked the Chairman for the work he had done, and also addressed thanks and congratulations to Mr. Shinichi Hase, Chairman of Working Group 3A, Mr. Nielsen, Chairman of Working Group 3B, Mr. Gerald C. Gross, Acting Secretary-General and Mr. C. Stead (Secretariat) for their valuable cooperation. He also drew attention to the help provided by Mr. Châtelain and Mr. Prélaz in the Committee's work.
13. The Chairman thanked all fellow-workers.
14. Mr. Acton (Canada) thanked the Chairman of the Committee on behalf of himself and all delegations.

(Applause)
15. Mr. C. B. Nielsen, Chairman of Working Group 3B, expressed his appreciation for the help and cooperation he had received from Mr. Searle, Chairman of Committee 3, and from Mr. Harrell (U.S.A.) and Mr. Enright (Ireland). He also acknowledged the assistance he had received from the members of Working Group 3B and from Mr. Gross and Mr. Stead and others on the Secretariat.

The Representative of the United States Territories proposed to suspend the meeting for a quarter of an hour, and the Chairman announced that, on the resumption, Committee C, the Chairmanship of which had been entrusted to New Zealand, assisted by Ireland and Yugoslavia as Vice-Chairmen, would begin its work.
16. The meeting rose at 10.45 a.m.

R. Monnat
Rapporteur

G. Searle
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 454-E
22 October 1959COMMITTEE C
COMMITTEE 3

SUMMARY RECORD

First Meeting of Committee C (Joint Finance Control Committee)

Saturday, 17 October 1959, at 11.5 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. J.B. Darnell (New Zealand)Vice-Chairmen: Mr. F. Joyce (Ireland) and Mr. Senk (Yugoslavia)

1. Opening the meeting, the Chairman said that he appreciated the honour conferred upon his country which had been chosen to direct the work of the new joint committee. He hoped that the members of the two conferences would take an interest in its work; meanwhile, he himself would make every effort to carry out the task imposed on him to the best of his ability. He welcomed the two Vice-Chairmen.
2. The two Vice-Chairmen assured the Chairman of their cooperation.
3. The Chairman also expressed the hope that the rapporteurs would continue to lend their services to Committee C. Mr. Henderson (United Kingdom), Mr. Jimenez (Colombia) and the Delegate of Switzerland would continue to be responsible for preparing the summary records. He suggested that the study of the rest of the Agenda contained in Document No. DT 485 should be deferred to the meeting on the following Friday.
4. Mr. Acton, Delegate of Canada and Chairman of the Ad Hoc Group dealing with the question of the "Morning Electron", announced that he would submit a report on the following Friday; he had, not, however, made a study of the financial aspect of the matter, but had confined himself to finding a way of improving the presentation.
5. The Argentine Delegate would like to see Document No. DT 209, which gave the cost of producing the "Morning Electron", attached to the document which Mr. Acton was preparing.
6. The Delegate of Sweden was in favour of finding for the Committee a title which would avoid confusion. To that end, Mr. Stead's suggestion that the documents of the new Committee should carry on the right hand side the designation "Committee 3 of the Administrative Radio Conference and Committee C of the Plenipotentiary Conference", was adopted.



7. Mr. Caruso stated that his Government had instructed him to take up again the three points in Document No. 31. His delegation felt that:
- 1) the post of Controller of the Organization and General Services of the Conference was superfluous for a Conference held at the seat of the General Secretariat of the I.T.U.;
 - 2) the cost of the public relations office set up for the first time in Geneva was too high, particularly as the Administrative Council had decided that the I.T.U.'s public relations should be effected through channels offered free of charge by the Administrations;
 - 3) it was unnecessary to maintain a delegates' service once the majority of participants had arrived; it should, at least, be possible to reduce the number of persons in that service with a view to economy.
8. The Chairman said that Mr. Caruso's comments would be reflected in the summary record and examined at the following meeting.
9. Mr. Caruso said that he had made his statement in order to be in time to effect economies. Mr. Drevet (France) hoped that the Acting Secretary-General would be able to dispel the concern arising out of the third point raised by Mr. Caruso before the meeting on the following Friday so that the matter might be deleted from the Agenda.
10. Mr. Sarwate (India) pointed out that the Chairman had drawn attention to the resolution contained in Document No. 375 and asked that the matter be examined at the following meeting.
11. The Chairman agreed. He thanked the participants before declaring the meeting closed at 11.35 a.m.

R. Monnat
Rapporteur

J.B. Damell
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 455-E
22 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEES 4 and 5

BELGIAN CONGO AND TERRITORY OF RUANDA URUNDI, INDONESIA, ETHIOPIA,
MOROCCO, PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS TERRITORIES, TUNISIA

Proposal

ARTICLE 5

Number of
Proposal

5554 109. Frequency bands:

5 950 to 6 200 kc/s Broadcasting
7 100 to 7 150 kc/s
7 150 to 7 300 kc/s
9 500 to 9 775 kc/s

Add a reference note: 42b) for each of these bands.

Add a footnote worded as follows:

42b) Broadcasting for internal reception shall have priority
in this band.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 456-E
22 October, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT

At the request of the Delegation of the Republic of the Philippines, the Recommendation of the International Radio Conference of Atlantic City (1947) relating to a new method of generating call signs, and Document No. 358 of that Conference are distributed herewith.

Annexes : 2



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A N N E X 1

RECOMMENDATION RELATING TO A NEW METHOD OF GENERATING
CALL SIGNS

The International Radio Conference of Atlantic City (1947),

considering that :

1. the delegate of the Republic of the Philippines has proposed an entirely new method of forming call signs (Document No. 358 R-E, Proposal No. 2519 R-E);
2. this proposal, in particular, provides that the call signs for each country, or its territories or possessions should be identified by the group of the first two letters exclusively allocated to that country, its territories or possessions;
3. the new method proposed permits the identification of the nationality of stations more readily than the system at present in use;
4. the system now in use for the formation of call signs, as well as the new table of allocation of call signs, will only satisfy temporarily the needs for call signs;
5. the proposal of the Republic of the Philippines may offer a solution to many of the existing difficulties;
6. the adoption of the principles contained in this proposal would necessitate an almost complete change of call signs throughout the world; and
7. in view of the considerable amount of work which such a change would impose on administrations, the Conference has hesitated to adopt the proposal;

recommends that :

1. all countries should make a careful study of Proposal No. 2519 R-E submitted by the Republic of the Philippines prior to the convening of the next Radio Conference; and
2. should some future Radio Conference consider it necessary to revise the Table of Allocation of Call Signs (article 19), particular attention should be given to this proposal, or to any similar proposals, intended to establish a method of formation of call signs which will solve, as far as possible, the problem of allocation of call signs and so avoid their periodic re-arrangement.

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A N N E X 2

INTERNATIONAL
RADIO CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 358 R-E
June 17, 1947

P H I L I P P I N E S

(Cairo Art. 14, Call Signals)

2519 R This proposal intends to modify slightly the manner of assigning call signals to each country as well as the composition of the call signals. The main reasons are to provide each country with a specific and permanent nationality identification without materially changing the present Cairo call signal assignments and afford to each country an unlimited number of call signals to answer the present and future needs.

A few remarks on the present call signal situation : It is the feeling of the Philippines Delegation that the assignment of call signals to each country is as difficult a problem for this Conference as the assignment of frequencies. Each nation would like to retain its old call signals and would like to have new ones. As new nations are admitted as members of the I.T.U. new call signals have to be assigned to these nations. The present letter combinations of call signals are no longer adequate to meet all these present demands and certainly will not in the future. Therefore every year or every conference, this will be a problem. If therefore it has to be solved, it should be permanently solved so that all nations will have a permanent call letter which will in no way be altered year after year. While we are of the opinion that all new changes in the regulations of Cairo should be made with discretions, we should nevertheless subscribe to the idea that if the change is found to be a permanent solution to a recurring problem which the Cairo regulations cannot remedy, we should not hesitate to adopt such a change. In other words, while we should strive always to be conservative, we should also be progressive.

In the light of the above observations and in spite of the provisional adoption of the new rules set forth by a working group of sub-committee A of Committee 8, several countries still find that their call signal requirements cannot be met, the Philippines Delegation proposes the following modifications to the present call signal assignments and suggests that it be studied in parallel with other proposals aimed at solving the same problem.

1. Provide a two letter identifier for each country consisting of its internationally known initials or the first two letters of the country's name. (The English spelling of the country's name is referred hereto). If two or more countries have the same first two letters, the first and last letter, the first and third or the first and fourth, may be used depending upon the preference of the country.

2. A call signals to be assigned to each country's different services will be composed of these two letter nationality identification followed by a combination of two, three, or four letters, etc. as hereunder suggested :

- a) For land stations, two letter nationality identification followed by three letters. For example, for United States : USAAA to USZZZ.
- b) For fixed stations : two letter nationality identification followed by three letters and a digit (other than zero or 1).
- c) For ship stations : two letter nationality identification followed by two letters or two letters and a digit (other than zero or 1).

Note: The above is proposed instead of the present four letters as if the present four letters will be preceded by the two letter nationality identification, it will be too long for practical purposes of transmission. Also, with the two letter or two letter combination with a digit, there will be available about 5,400 call signals. Now, if for big countries having extensive shipping requirements 5,400 call signals are not yet adequate, another letter may be added at the end of call signal making approximately 140,000 call signal combinations. Furthermore, in order not to confuse the present ship station call signals as it will take sometime for all countries to change records of ship station calls, a time should be fixed for the effectivity of these new call signals.

- d) For aircraft stations: two letter nationality identification followed by two letters and two digits (other than zero or one where they immediately follow a letter).

Note: The same suggestions as above should be applied to these cases. There will be available approximately 52,728 call signals for aircrafts.

- e) For survival crafts: the call sign of the parent ship or aircraft followed by a hyphen S for ship survival crafts and just the letter A for aircraft survival craft.

- f) For mobile stations other than ships or aircraft: two letter nationality identification followed by a digit (other than zero or 1) and two letters.
- g) For amateur stations: two letter nationality identification followed by a digit and three letters as at present.

All the above method of composing call signals shall only apply to radiotelegraph stations. For radiotelephone stations, the U.S. proposal is felt desirable and this delegation fully supports the same. As for broadcasting stations, they may or may not be assigned call letters of the international series. If it will be decided to assign call letters to broadcasting stations, they may be assigned call signals from the fixed station group suggested herewith.

It may be pointed out here that if the above suggestion is adopted, the present call signals of all countries can be used without alteration except for the addition of the prefix two letter nationality identifier. As was pointed out above, the ship station call signals will be the only group to be radically affected but a remedy was suggested for the first few months or year of the effectivity of this article.

The following suggestion for the two letter nationality identification is hereunder tabulated :

Chile ----- CE	Cuba ----- CU	Bolivia ---- BO
Canada ----- CA	Morocco --- MO	Port. Col.--- PE
Portugal ---- PO	Uruguay --- UR	Germany----- GY
Spain ----- SN	Ireland --- ID	Japan ----- JN
Rep. of Libe- ria ----- LI	Estonia --- ET	Ethiopia --- ET
Hungary ----- HU	France ---- FR	Gr. Britain- UK
Poland ----- PD	Switzerland SW	Ecuador ---- EC
Rep. of Colom- bia ---- CL	Rep. of Haiti - HA	Dominican Rep. --- DO
Nicaragua --- NC	Iraq ----- IR	Rep. of Panama -- PA
French Colon- ies ---- FC	Rep. of Hon- duras - HO	Siam ----- SI
Norway ----- NO	Rep. of El Salvador ES	Vatican City State --- VC
Luxemburg --- LU	Kingdom of Sau- di Arabia-SA	Italy ----- IT
Peru ----- PR	Lithuania - LT	Argentina -- AR
Finland ----- FI	Syria and SY	Bulgaria --- BU
Denmark ----- DK	Lebanon-- SY	Austria ---- AU
Curacao ----- CO	Czechoslo- vakia --- CZ	Belgium ---- BE
Surinam ----- SU		Belg. Col.--- BC
Sweden ----- SD		Brazil ----- BR

Turkey ----- TU	Netherlands NE	Union SS Rep. RU
Iceland ---- IC	Netherlands	Greece ----- GR
India ----- IN	Indies -- NI	Costa Rica - CR
United	Egypt ----- EG	Newfoundland NW
States -- US	Guatemala-- GU	British Col. and
China ----- CH	Com. of Aus-	Protecto-
New Hebrides NH	tralia - AS	rates - BP
Yugoslavia - YU	Mexico ---- MX	Afghanistan - AF
New Zealand NZ	Burma ----- BM	Rumania ---- RM
Belgian	Latvia ---- LA	Albania ----- AL
Congo --- BI	Venezuela - VE	Union of So.
Philippines PI	Paraguay -- PG	Africa -- AF
Yemen ----- YE	Bielorussia BY	Outer Mon-
	U.S. Terr.	golia ---- OU
	Hawaii - HW	Ukraine ----- UE
	etc.	

The above prefixes for each country are mere suggestions. Each country may have its own preference. There are 676 combinations of two letter prefixes adequate for 676 countries.

From the above method of composing call signals each nation also will have approximately 17,000 call signals for land stations; 136,000 call signals for fixed stations; 5,400 to 140,000 call signals for ship stations; 52,000 call signals for aircraft stations; 5,400 call signals for mobile stations other than ships or aircraft; 136,000 call signals for amateur stations; etc. It could be seen therefore that there will be enough call signals for the present and future needs of any one country whether they be big or small. At the same time, each nation has its own identifying letters to distinguish them from any country.

It may be noted, however, that as proposed, the call signals are long, consisting of from five to six letters or figures, but if they be compared with the provisionally approved method presented by the working group of Sub-committee A, they compare very favourably or are about the same, the latter having the disadvantage of not having any distinct nationality identifier.

The above proposal is submitted for purposes of basis to a most practical solution to the problem of call signals. It may be adopted in part or in full depending upon the majority opinion.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCEDocument No. 457-E
23 October, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE 4

THIRD REPORT

by Working Group 4B to Committee 4(Frequency band 325 - 1,605 kc/s)

1. This third report concerns the frequency band 325 - 1,605 kc/s, for which the detailed work was carried out by Sub-Working Group 4B4, under the Chairmanship of Mr. C. Terzani of the Italian Delegation (Document No. 357 refers). Working Group 4B thanked Mr. Terzani and his Sub-Working Group for successfully completing their work.
2. The draft new Table of Frequency Allocation in respect of the frequency bands 325 - 1,605 kc/s now recommended by Working Group 4B to Committee 4 is contained in the Annex to the present report.
3. Working Group 4B reached unanimous agreement on this part of the draft new Table, with the following exceptions or qualifications :

3.1 a) Concerning frequency band 405 - 415 kc/s, in particular new footnote 22a) :

The Group was unable to make a recommendation to add the new footnote contained in U.S.S.R. proposal No. 909 but recommends the new footnote 22a) as shown in the Annex attached hereto. The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. was unable to give its agreement to the Group's recommendation and has reserved the right to revert to this matter in Committee 4. 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

3.2 b) Concerning new footnotes 24a), 26a) and 28a) in the frequency bands 415 - 490 kc/s and 525 - 1,605 kc/s.

While agreeable to the addition of the new footnotes along the lines of 24a), 26a) and 28a) for a few countries, the Delegation of the United Kingdom reserves the right to comment on this point, if it so desires, in view of the large number of countries which had asked to be included in these notes.

3.3 c) Concerning new footnote 24a)

The Delegation of Australia is agreeable to a footnote along the lines of 24a) for a few countries only but it is concerned by the large number of countries wishing to be included in this footnote.



3.4 d) Concerning footnote 28) and new footnote 28a) - (Greece)

The Delegation of Greece formally opposed the inclusion of these notes which would permit the sharing of this band, allocated exclusively to broadcasting, by other services, even subject to the condition that there is no interference.

Reasons :

In view of the great difficulty in solving the broadcasting problem, it would be pointless to complicate matters by allowing the band to be shared by other services.

3.5 e) Concerning new footnote 28a) - Turkey

" We should like to recall a part of paragraph 7 (A) of Document No. 242 (Rev.) which states :

'Stations of the secondary (non-priority) service :

- 1) shall not cause harmful interference to stations of the service which are designated as having priority which are etc.....'

" As we understand this paragraph, the countries which make use of the aeronautical radionavigation service shall not cause harmful interference in such a way as to hamper, in other countries, the reception of, i.e. listening to, stations in the domestic or international broadcasting service. In other words, or rather to cite an example, the aeronautical radionavigation service operating in Turkey, in accordance with footnote 28a), shall not cause harmful interference to the reception of the domestic or international broadcasting services, in other countries not excluding the countries benefitting from the secondary service.

" We should be grateful, Mr. Chairman, to have the matter clarified; in other words, are we correct in assuming that we have not misunderstood the paragraph?

" If our understanding is correct, it will be difficult for us to agree that the delegations' concern is justified."

4. Further reports from Working Group 4B to Committee 4 will follow.

T.I. Rogers
Rapporteur:

M.L. Sastry
Chairman, Working Group 4B

Annex : 1

A N N E X

Table MOD

Frequency Band kc/s	Allocation to Services			
	World-wide	Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 4
325-405	a) Aero-nautical radio-navigation* b) Aero-nautical mobile 20)			

Table MOD

- 129 SUP 17)
- 130 SUP 18)
- 131 SUP 19)
- 132 MOD 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.

*) Aeronautical radionavigation is the primary service. Aeronautical mobile service is a secondary service as defined in Document No. 242 (Rev.), paragraph 7A.

Table MOD	405-415		a) Maritime radio- navigation (radio direc- tion-finding)	a) Aeronautical radio navi- gation*	a) Radio- navigation (aeronau- tical and maritime)**
	21)		b) Mobile except aeronautical mobile c) Aeronautical radio naviga- tion	b) Aeronautical mobile c) Maritime radio navi- gation (radio direc- tion-finding)	b) Aeronau- tical mobile
			22) 22a)		

133 MOD 21) The frequency 410 kc/s is designated for the maritime radio-
navigation service (radio direction-finding). Other allocated
services shall not cause harmful interference to radio direction-
finding. In the frequency band 405-415 kc/s no frequency shall be
assigned to coast stations.

134 (MOD) 22) The use of the frequency band 405-415 kc/s by the radionaviga-
tion services is limited to radio direction-finding except in the
135 (MOD) Baltic and North Sea areas where this band may also be used for the
maritime radionavigation service for radio-beacon stations of mean
power not exceeding 10 watts and subject to not causing harmful
interference to radio direction-finding.

136 SUP

136a ADD 22a) In Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics, the frequency band 405-415 kc/s is allocated
on a secondary basis to the aeronautical mobile service (see
paragraph 3 of the present report).

137 SUP 23)

*) Aeronautical radionavigation is the primary service and the aeronautical
mobile and maritime radionavigation (radio direction-finding) are secondary
services as defined in Document No. 242 (Rev.) paragraph 7A, except as
provided in No. 133.

***) Radionavigation (aeronautical and maritime) is the primary service and the
aeronautical mobile service is a secondary service as defined in Document
No. 242 (Rev.) paragraph 7A, except as provided in No. 133.

TABLE MOD	415-490	24) Maritime mobile (Telegraphy) 24a)	
TABLE MOD	490-510	Mobile (distress and calling band) (500 kc/s) (Art. 33)	

138 MOD 24) 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 frequency 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

138a ADD 24a) In Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, India, Iran, Italy, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Yugoslavia and the U.S.S.R., the frequency band 415 - 490 kc/s is allocated on a secondary basis to the aeronautical radionavigation service (see paragraph 3 of the present report).

139 SUP 25)

140 SUP 26)

TABLE	MOD	510-525		24) Maritime mobile (telegraphy) 26a)	Mobile	a) Maritime mobile* b) Aeronautical and land mobile 26a)
TABLE	MOD	525-535		Broad-casting 28) 28a)	Mobile	Mobile** Broadcasting
TABLE	MOD	535-1605	Broad-casting 28a)			

140a ADD 26a) In Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, India, Iran, Italy, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Turkey and the U.S.S.R., the frequency band 510-525 kc/s is also allocated on a secondary basis to the aeronautical radionavigation service (see paragraph 3 of the present Report).

141 SUP 27)

142 MOD 28) In Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia and in the Union of South Africa and the territory of Southwest Africa, the frequency band 525-535 kc/s is allocated alternatively to the mobile service.

142a ADD 28a) In Belgium, Bulgaria, Sweden, Turkey and the U.S.S.R., the frequency band 525-850 kc/s is also allocated on a secondary basis to the aeronautical radionavigation service (see paragraph 3 of the present Report).

143 SUP 29)

*) Maritime mobile is the primary service. Aeronautical and land mobile services are secondary services as defined in paragraph 7A of Document No. 242 (Rev.).

***) Mobile is the main service. Broadcasting is a permitted service as defined in paragraph 7B of Document No. 242 (Rev.).

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 458-E
23 October 1959COMMITTEE 4SUMMARY RECORDNineteenth Meeting of Committee 4

Saturday, 17 October, 1959 at 09.00 hours Room A

1. The Chairman introduced the agenda, Document No. DT 518.
2. The first item of the agenda concerned the adoption of the reports of the 16th and 17th meetings. The record of the 16th meeting, Document No. 343 with Corrigendum 1, requires the following corrections.

On page 10, the statement attributed to the Delegate of Pakistan should be replaced by the following text: "The Delegate of Pakistan regretted that he could not agree that paragraph 3(b) and 3(c) were a proper solution; he also believed that regional sharing of the 7 Mc/s band is not realistic because these frequencies have a world-wide implication."

On page 14, in the third to fifth lines delete the sentence "he considered.....to Committee 4" and replace by the following text: "he considered that in addition to the discussion of this question in Committee 4 it was also necessary for Committee 5 to take into account the points of view expressed here and to study the requirements of countries for frequencies for High Frequency broadcasting services, and for Committee 5 to submit its recommendations concerning extension of High Frequency broadcasting bands to Committee 4."

With these corrections the report was adopted.

In document No. 389, the record of the 17th meeting, the following correction is required:

In the fifth line from the end of the first page the frequency should be 5 925-Mc/s and not 5 925 kc/s.

With this correction the report was adopted.

3. The second item of the agenda was the verbal report by the Chairmen of the working groups. As Mr. Loyen had not returned to Geneva there was no report concerning the work of Working Group 4A.

Mr. Sastry, Chairman of Working Group 4B, reported that five of the six sub-groups had completed their work; that there were still



certain parts of their task which required decisions from other committees; the sub-group with the difficult task was 4B2 dealing with frequency band 70-150 kc/s; except for this band he expected the work of his Working Group to be completed in two weeks.

Mr. Pressler, Chairman of Working Group 4C, said that his Working Group had now completed general discussion on the whole of the band entrusted to them and he still considered it possible to complete their work by the end of the month.

Mr. Sowton, Chairman of Working Group 4D, regretted that the progress of his group had not been so good as could be wished for; one of his major difficulties had been to get volunteers for chairmen of sub-groups; if his Working Group could have two meetings each week he considered their task might be completed in three to four weeks' time.

Mr. Braga, Chairman of Working Group 4E, said that their work was going according to schedule; and next week they would start drafting reports to Committee 4; he expected they would require two to three weeks to complete their work.

Mr. Gejer, Chairman of Working Group 4F pointed out that the report of his Working Group had been approved at the last meeting. The Chairman expressed the thanks of himself and Committee 4 to Mr. Gejer and the members of the Working Group 4F for the excellent work they had carried out which, he said, would have great value and significance in the regulations produced by this conference.

Mr. Myers, Chairman of Working Group 4G, said they had been delayed whilst waiting for the report on space communications; now that this had been received he felt it possible that they would complete their work by the following Wednesday.

4. The fourth item of the agenda was to consider the second report of the Ad Hoc Group on frequency allocations for space research, Document No. 397. A number of delegations, including those of Yugoslavia, Austria, Greece and Cuba, expressed some concern about the band 1 700 Mc/s to 2 300 Mc/s. The Chairman pointed out that this was one of the points still under consideration in the Ad Hoc Group but that he had no doubt that the group would take these comments into consideration. In reply to a question from the Delegate of Denmark as to what was meant by the expression "space relay research" the Delegate of the United States explained that this was to provide communications between earth and space vehicles; he said that his delegation would submit a paper for consideration by the working groups.

It was agreed to pass the report to Working Groups 4E and 4G for their consideration.

5. Item 4 was to consider the first report by Working Group 4B, Document No. 374, as amended by Corrigendum No. 1. The Delegates of the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria asked for a record to be made concerning their continued objection to the inclusion of radio location in the band 10 to 14 kc/s. The Delegate of Venezuela asked for the name of his country to be included in the list on page 1 of the document. There was some discussion concerning the beginning of the frequency allocation table and the proper disposal of the proposed new text shown at 109a in page 3 (Rev) as a result of which it was agreed to leave this matter in the hands of the Chairman, who would discuss the question with the Chairman of Committee 6 and would then make a proposal to Committee 4 at a later time. With the exception of this last point Document No. 374 with Corrigendum 1 was accepted.

Also under this item was the second report of Working Group 4B, Document No. 408. The Chairman pointed out that in the second line of the first page the frequency 9 kc/s should be replaced by 10 kc/s. The Delegate of Denmark proposed that the last sentence of No. 121 appearing on page 5 should be reworded as follows: "In the United Kingdom frequencies in the maritime mobile service are assigned by special arrangement."

The Delegate of the United Kingdom accepted this proposal and it was agreed by the meeting. In discussion concerning the new footnote 13a shown as No. 125a on page 6, the Delegates of U.S.S.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria argued that the words "on a secondary basis" should be deleted and that the aeronautical radio navigation service should be given the status of an additional service. Many delegates were opposed to such an amendment, and on a showing of hands the amendment was rejected as follows:

in support of the U.S.S.R. amendment	- 7
against	- 29
abstentions	- 11

After it had been agreed that the name of Yugoslavia would also be included in footnote 13a the footnote was adopted with no other change; the Delegates of U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, Roumania and Ukraine reserved the right to speak again on this subject in the Plenary Assembly.

There was then some discussion concerning a proposal by the Delegate of Ukraine supported by the Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and Bulgaria to amend footnote 14, No. 126, on page 6 of the Document, which showed no change from the Atlantic City text. After a little discussion on possible means of simplifying this text it was agreed that the Delegate of Denmark would convene a small group of representatives of the United Kingdom, Norway, U.S.S.R., Turkey, Denmark, Bulgaria and Ukraine to

consider the text of footnote 14 and to suggest a new text based on the discussion which had taken place and to report back later.

The meeting agreed without comment the recommendation contained in paragraph 3 of Document No. 408. With the exception of the outstanding work on footnote 14, Document No. 408 was therefore adopted.

6. Under the item "any other business" the Chairman announced that the next meeting of Committee 4 would be on Friday following and that the meeting arranged for Tuesday would be cancelled and the arrangements taken over by Working Group 4D. The Chairman also reminded the Committee that in the near future there were still outstanding questions from Document No. 270 to be considered as an example of which he quoted paragraph 14 of that document.

The Chairman said that the reports just considered should be used as models for future reports, and explained that for the benefit of working groups and sub-groups he had made arrangements with the I.F.R.B. and the Conference Secretariat to give advice and assistance in preparing the draft new table. This advice and assistance will be available on application in Room 108.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at approximately mid-day.

A. James Bourne
Rapporteur

Gunar Pederson
Chairman

	26 Lundi Monday Lunes				27 Mardi Tuesday Martes				28 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles				29 Jeudi Thursday Jueves					30 Vendredi Friday Viernes				31 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	
Plenière									A	A														
Com. 1																	E							
Com. 4							B	B												B	B			
G.T. 4A													B	B								E	E	
G.T. 4A ad hoc	L	L																						
G.T. 4B																	E	E						
G.T. 4B ad hoc					L	L																		
S.G.T. 4B2									F	F														
G.T. 4C			F											E										
G.T. 4D Special	E	E											G	G										
G.T. 4D											B							E	E					
S.G.T. 4D4 Reg.1			G	G											G									
S.G.T. 4D5																						G	G	
S.G.T. 4D7 Reg.3																G								
S.G.T. 4D8									G	G														
S.G.T. 4D9					K																			
S.G.T. 4D10						K																		
G.T. 4E												B										A	A	
S.G.T. 4E8			E	E										E										
Com. 5																		B	B					
G.T. 5 ad hoc					E	E							F											
G.T. 5A					F	F																		
S.G.T. 5A1	H	H	H	H			H	H			H	H	H	H	H	H				H	H			

	26 Lundi Monday Lunes				27 Mardi Tuesday Martes				28 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles				29 Jeudi Thursday Jueves				30 Vendredi Friday Viernes				31 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
S.G.T. 5B1											F	F										
S.G.T. 5B1 Reg.3			L	L																		
S.G.T. 5B2													F									
S.G.T. 5B3																			F	F		
S.G.T. 5B4							F	F						F	F							
Com. 6									C	C								C	C			
G.T. 6A					C	C								C	C							
G.T. 6B			C	C							C	C	C	C								
S.G.T. 6B4	K	K					K	K														
S.G.T. Com.6																			L	L		
Com. 7																	D	D				
S. Com. 7A	D	D							D	D									D	D		
G.T. 7A2											K	K										
G.T. 7A4			D	D	B	B									D						F	F
G.T. 7A6 AP Hoc					B.115	B.115																
S. Com. 7B					D	D							D	D								
G.T. 7B5							G	G														
G.T. 7B7	G	G									G	G										
S. Com. 7C							D	D							D							
G.T. 7B6									K	K									G	G		

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 460-E
23 October 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7B

SUMMARY RECORD

Fifteenth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7B

(Radiotelegraph and Radiotelephone Procedure
in the Mobile Services)

Tuesday, 20 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 521

1. Approval of Summary Record of Eighth Meeting (Document No. 384)

The following typing error was noted:

Page 2, Item 4, under RR 738 and 739, replace "modofied" by
"modified".

With this amendment, the Summary Record of the Eighth Meeting
(Document No. 384) was adopted.

2. Approval of Summary Record of Ninth Meeting (Document No. 385)

Referring to Item 4 a) - Use of 8364 kc/s, page 4, the Delegate
of China said he wished a full statement of the position of his Delegation
in regard to the use of 8364 kc/s to be included in the minutes. It was
agreed that he should hand a statement to the rapporteur which would be
appended to the minutes of the present meeting (see Appendix 1).

The Summary Record of the Ninth Meeting (Document No. 385) was
adopted without amendment.

3. Approval of Summary Record of Tenth Meeting (Document No. 386)

The Summary Record of the Tenth Meeting (Document No. 386) was
adopted subject to alignment of the English and Spanish texts for RR 236a
(Item 6, page 3).



4. Approval of Summary Record of Eleventh Meeting (Document No. 387)

The Summary Record of the Eleventh Meeting (Document No. 387) was adopted subject to the following amendment which concerns only the French text:

Page 4, second sentence, last paragraph, amend to read,

"..... substantial support for \pm 10 kc/s etc."

4a. Summary Record of Twelfth Meeting (Document No. 416)

It was agreed to defer consideration of Document No. 416 until the next meeting.

5. Examination of Article 30a (Annex 1 to Document No. DT 521)

Heading - Proposal No. 2141 (Page 527)

There being no objection, the title, "Calls" was adopted.

(681) - Proposal No. 2142 (Page 527)

(682) - Proposal No. 2143 (Page 528)

There being no objection, Proposals Nos. 2142 and 2143 were adopted, noting that the English texts should align with the present wording of RR 681 and 682.

(683) - Proposals Nos. 2144 (Page 528) and 4388 (Page 532.17)

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland suggested that the second sentence of the text in Proposal No. 2144 be amended to read:

"The mobile station may call the land station for this purpose only when within the service area of the land station and using an appropriate frequency".

This proposal was acceptable and there being no objection Proposal No. 2144 as amended was adopted.

(684) - Proposals Nos. 2145 (Page 528) and 4388 (Page 532.17)

It was agreed that the text in Proposal No. 2145 should be amended to align with RR 684 as amended by Proposal No. 1895 (adopted at Tenth Meeting - Document No. 386, Item 5, page 2).

(685) - Proposals Nos. 2146 (Page 528) and 4379 (Page 532.16)

The Delegate of the United States of America said that Proposal No. 4379 had been made to take account of practical considerations; the transmission of call signs in alphabetical order was generally disregarded and he thought that the lists were sufficiently short that they might reasonably be made more frequently than once every two hours. However, in view of the comments made by the Delegates of France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R., who supported retention of the status quo, the Delegate of the United States said he would not press Proposal No. 4379.

There being no objection, it was agreed to adopt Proposal No. 2146 (i.e. retain the existing text for RR 685).

(686) - Proposals Nos. 2147 (Page 529), 2205 (Page 541) and 2287 (Page 557)

The Chairman having pointed out that the phrase "normal working frequency" used in the Atlantic City Regulations appeared to meet also the requirement of Proposal No. 2287, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the Atlantic City wording would be acceptable to him. There being no objection it was therefore agreed to align the text in Proposal No. 2147 with RR 686 as amended (see Annex to Document No. 236).

(687) - Proposals Nos. 1898 (Page 464 R1), 1900 and 1901 (Page 464.1), 2148 and 2149 (Page 529), 2206 (Page 541) and 2288 (Page 557)

In summarising these proposals, the Chairman said the principal points of difference lay in whether the call should be made in the form "Hullo, all stations", "CQ" (spelt out) "calling all stations" or "attention all stations" and in the number of times that the call and name of the calling station should be sent. The majority of the Delegates present favoured using "Hullo, all stations" and sending the call sign of the calling station not more than three times. After a short discussion it was therefore agreed to adopt the wording of B.N.R.C. Supplementary Regulation No. 22.

(690) - Proposals Nos. 2150 (Page 530) and 4388 (Page 532.17)

There being no objection, it was agreed to adopt Proposal No. 2150, noting that the text should align with the existing RR 690 and that it would be necessary to defer a final decision on the phrase "mentioned in the List" until the decisions in regard to Article 20 were known.

(691) - Proposals Nos. 2151 (Page 530) and 4388 (Page 532.17)

It was agreed to use the same text for Proposal No. 2151 as had already been agreed for RR 691 as amended by Proposals Nos. 1904 and 4199 (see Annex to Document No. 236, page 9).

(692) - Proposals Nos. 2152 (Page 530) and 4388 (Page 532.17)

There being no objection, Proposal No. 2152 was adopted, noting that the text should align with the existing RR 692.

(693) - Proposals Nos. 1906 (Page 466) and 2153 (Page 530)

It was agreed that the text of RR 693 should be adopted as modified by Proposals Nos. 1905, 1906 and 1907 as amended at the Third Meeting (see Annex to Document No. 236, page 9).

(694) - Proposals Nos. 1914 bis (Page 468), 2154 (Page 531), 4360 (Page 532.13), 2207 (Page 541) and 2289 (Page 557)

There being no objection, Proposal No. 2154 was adopted as satisfying the requirements of Supplementary Regulations Nos. 23 of the B.N.R.C. and 22 of The Hague.

(695) - Proposal No. 2155 (Page 531)

(696) - Proposal No. 2156 (Page 531)

There being no objection, these proposals were adopted, noting that the texts should agree with the existing texts for RR 695 and 696 which have been adopted for radiotelegraphy.

(697) - Proposals Nos. 1910 (Page 466) and 2157 (Page 531)

It was agreed to adopt the text of RR 697 as amended by Document No. DT 119 and adopted at the Sixth Meeting.

(698) - Proposals Nos. 2158 (Page 531) and 4388 (Page 532.17)

It was pointed out that it had been agreed to delete RR 698 in the Radiotelegraph Regulations (see Annex to Document No. 236, page 9). The Delegate of France said that what had been envisaged in Proposal No. 2158 was that the ship should spell its name, using the phonetic alphabet. However, after a short discussion he, and the other sponsors, agreed to withdraw Proposal No. 2158.

(699) - Proposals Nos. 2159 (Page 532) and 4388 (Page 532.17)

The Delegate of the United States of America suggested that the text of Proposal No. 2159 be amended to conform with RR 699 as it appears in the Annex to Document No. 236, page 9. This was acceptable to the Delegate of France and, there being no objection, Proposals No. 2159 as amended was adopted.

RR 700 to 703 - Proposals Nos. 2160 and 2161 (Page 532), 1921
(Page 469), 2162 and 2163 (Page 532)

It was agreed to adopt the text which had already been approved for the Radiotelegraph Regulations RR 700 - 703 (see Annex to Document No. 236, page 10 and Annex to Document No. 287, page 13) noting however, that in the Radiotelephone Regulations the words "preceded by the abbreviations TR" should be deleted (RR 702a). The Delegate of the Argentine pointed out that, in order to align with RR 700, the entry against 2981/3002, on page 6 of Document No. DT 411 should be amended to read "used by a land station". This was agreed.

RR 681 - Proposal No. 1891 (Page 462R1)

This proposal had been deferred since the Second Meeting (Document No. 147, Item 2, page 2). There being no objection, it was adopted.

6. Examination of Article 29 (Annex 2 to Document No. DT 521)

Heading - Proposal No. 1747 (Page 430R1)

Since Proposal No. 1747 was no longer applicable the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland agreed to its withdrawal.

RR 602 - 607 - Proposals Nos. 4169, 4170, 4171, 4172 and 4173
(Page 430R1)

It was agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of these editorial proposals.

RR 602 - Proposal No. 1748 (Page 430R1)

There being no objection, Proposal No. 1748 was adopted.

RR 605 - Proposal No. 1749 (Page 430R1)

Proposal No. 1749 was withdrawn.

RR 607 - Proposals Nos. 1750 (Page 430.1), 1751 (Page 431R2) and
4676 (Page 431R2)

Proposal No. 1750 was supported by the Delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland could not accept this proposal since the regulation applied to international service and only those "Q" signals listed in Section I of Appendix 2 were available for international use and he thought this regulation should apply only to that Section.

The Delegates of the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany felt that there should be no restriction on the use of such well-known abbreviations as "GE" for "good evening" and "BV" for "bon voyage". However, the Delegate of France pointed out that Working Group 7B1 had decided against including a number of such expressions in Appendix 9, Section II. The Delegate of Sweden said he would not object to deleting the word "only" in Proposal No. 1751 if this should effect a compromise.

After considerable further discussion the Delegate of the United States of America suggested that as the existing regulations had given no trouble the status quo should be retained. This proposal was supported by the Delegate of Israel and, there being no objection, it was agreed to retain the status quo.

RR 607a - Proposal No. 1752 (Page 431R2)

No opinions were expressed in favour of this proposal. However, the Delegate of Italy was not present and two Delegates felt that it would be better to hear the views of the Delegation of Italy and that it would therefore be advisable to leave the final discussion on this proposal until the next meeting.

- Proposal No. 1753 (Page 431.1R1)

It was agreed to defer this proposal until RR 808 was discussed.

RR 608 - Proposal No. 1754 (Page 431.1R1)

There being no objection, Proposal No. 1754, to delete RR 608, was adopted.

RR 608 - 609 - Proposals Nos. 4174 (Page 431.1R1) and 4175
(Page 432R1)

It was agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of Proposal No. 4175. Proposal No. 4174 was no longer applicable.

RR 609 - Proposal No. 1755 (Page 432R1)

This proposal, which was no longer applicable, was withdrawn.

RR 610 - Proposal No. 1756 (Page 432R1)

This proposal was supported by the Delegates of the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany and Norway as well as the Delegate of New Zealand who suggested that "Before emitting" be replaced by "Before transmitting" and the Delegate of Belgium who suggested that "should" be replaced by "must".

The Delegate of the United States of America thought that it would be best to retain the status quo and he was supported by the Delegate of Israel who felt that the regulation should specify what precautions should be taken.

The Delegate of the Argentine thought that "working" should be replaced by "communications". This and the other amendments suggested were acceptable to the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Proposal No. 1756 as amended then read:

"Before transmitting every station should take precautions to ensure that its emissions will not interfere with communications already in progress; if such interference is likely the station awaits an appropriate break in the working".

Proposal No. 1756 as amended was adopted by 22 votes to 2, there being one abstention.

At this point, the time being 12.45 p.m., it was agreed to defer consideration of the remaining items in Annex 2 to Document No. DT 521 until the next meeting.

7. Other business

1) Proposal No. 4311 (revised) Document No. 415

The proposal in Document No. 415 was supported by the Delegates of Canada and China. It was not acceptable to the Delegate of Australia who felt that no telegraphy in any form should be permitted on the distress and calling frequencies. This view was supported by the Delegates of South Africa, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Delegate of the United States of America said he felt there was still misunderstanding about the intention of the proposal, for the secondary use of telegraphy was only envisaged as a means of facilitating and expediting radiotelephone traffic. However, the immediate need was to make provision for the automatic identification of stations. If the question could be referred to the appropriate working group with a view to incorporating this requirement in RR 808, he was prepared to withdraw the proposal in Document No. 415. This was agreed.

2) RR 809a - Document No. 405 (Federal Republic of Germany)

The proposal was supported by the Delegate of Israel who thought, however, that if the proposal were adopted, Committee 6 should be asked to suggest a place for it in the Regulations. This view was shared by the Delegate of the United Arab Republic who also supported the proposal by the

Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that the first sentence be amended to read: "... transmitters in ship stations should, as far as possible, be provided with etc.". This amendment was also supported by the Delegates of France and Indonesia. There being no objection, the proposal was adopted as amended.

The Delegate of Canada suggested that in the reference to Committee 6 it should be mentioned that it seemed appropriate that this regulation should follow 829 which also specified a technical requirement.

3) Article 33 - Document No. 404 (France)

The Chairman said that the revised texts for Article 33 would be published in a short time and he proposed that Document No. 404 should be considered at that time.

4) Document No. DT 527 - Recommendation in the Report of Working Group 7B2

The Chairman said that this document would be considered at the next meeting.

The Sub-Committee rose at 12.45 p.m.

G.F. Wilson
Rapporteur

R.M. Billington
Chairman

Annex: 1

A N N E X

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF CHINA IN REGARD TO
ITEM 4a) - USE OF 8364 KC/S IN SUMMARY RECORD OF NINTH MEETING
OF SUB-COMMITTEE 7B (DOCUMENT No. 385, PAGE 4)

The Delegate of China requested that the following expanded statement be included in the Summary Record:

"The Delegation of China appreciates the practical difficulties that have prevented the provision of a guard band on 8364 kc/s for the protection of distress calls sent by lifeboats and life-crafts using this frequency band. However, the minimum position acceptable to this Delegation is that there should be adequate provision in the Regulations to limit the use of this frequency by all stations in the mobile service to communications relating to the safety of life. The decisions of the Sub-Committee in regard to RR 779 and 780 cannot be agreed since, while No. 780 as amended does not permit the use of 8364 kc/s by ships for general calling purposes, No. 779 continues to permit unrestricted use of this frequency by aircraft for calling purposes".

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 461-E (Rev.1)
27 October, 1959COMMITTEE 6REPORTof Working Group 6B to Committee 6A P P E N D I X 5Examples of Necessary Bandwidths and Designations of Emissions

For the determination of necessary bandwidth, the following table may be considered as a guide. However, the necessary bandwidth so determined may not by itself indicate the interfering characteristics of an emission.

For cases not covered in the following table the value of the necessary bandwidth may be determined by computation in accordance with the relevant recommendations of the C.C.I.R. and this value should be used in the designation of an emission. In the absence of such recommendations, the value of the necessary bandwidth may be determined by measurement and this value should be used in the designation of an emission.

In the formulation of the table, the following working terms have been employed :

- Bn = Necessary Bandwidth in cycles per second
- B = Telegraph speed in bauds
- N = Maximum possible number of black plus white elements to be transmitted per second, in facsimile and television.
- M = Maximum modulation frequency in cycles per second.
- C = Sub-carrier frequency in cycles per second.
- D = Half the difference between the maximum and minimum values of the instantaneous frequencies. Instantaneous frequency is the rate of change of phase.
- t = Pulse duration in seconds.
- K = An overall numerical factor which differs according to the emission and which depends upon the allowable signal distortion.



Table of Necessary Bandwidths and Designations of Emissions

Description and Class of Emission.	Necessary Bandwidth in cycles per second.	Examples	
		Details	Designation of Emission
I. <u>AMPLITUDE MODULATION</u>			
Continuous Wave Telegraphy A 1	$B_n = B K$ K = 5 for fading circuits K = 3 for non-fading circuits	Morse code at 25 words per minute, B = 20, K = 5 Bandwidth: 100 c/s Four-Channel time-division multiplex, 7-unit code, 42.5 bauds per channel, B = 170, K = 5 Bandwidth: 850 c/s.	0.1A1 0.85A1
Telegraphy modulated by an audio frequency A 2	$B_n = BK + 2M$ K = 5 for fading circuits K = 3 for non-fading circuits	Morse-code at 25 words per minute, B = 20, M = 1,000, K = 5 Bandwidth: 2,100 c/s	2.1 A 2
Commercial Telephony A 3	$B_n = M$ for single sideband $B_n = 2M$ for double sideband	Double sideband telephony, M = 3,000 Bandwidth: 6,000 c/s Single sideband telephony, M = 3,000 Bandwidth: 3,000 c/s Telephony, two independent sidebands, reduced carrier, M = 3,000 Bandwidth: 6,000 c/s	6 A 3 3 A 3A 6 A 3B
Broadcasting A 3	$B_n = 2 M$ M may vary between 4,000 and 10,000 depending on the quality desired.	Speech and music M = 4,000 Bandwidth: 8,000 c/s	8 A 3

Description and Class of Emission.	Necessary Bandwidth in cycles per second.	Examples	
		Details	Designation of Emission
Facsimile Carrier modulated by tone and by keying A 4	$B_n = KN + 2M$ $K = 1.5$	The total number of picture elements (black and white) transmitted per second is equal to the product of: (a) the circumference of the cylinder; (b) the number of lines per unit length; (c) the speed of rotation of the cylinder in revolutions per second. Diameter of cylinder = 70 mm Number of lines per mm. = 5 Speed of rotation = 1 r.p.s. $N = 1,100$ $M = 1,900$ Bandwidth: 5,450 c/s	5.45 A 4
Television A 5	Refer to C.C.I.R. Documents for the bandwidths of the commonly used television systems.	Number of lines = 625 Number of lines per second = 15,625 Video Bandwidth: 5 Mc/s Total Bandwidth including F.M. sound channel: 7 Mc/s	7,000 A 5, F 3

Description and Class of Emission.	Necessary Bandwidth in cycles per second.	Examples	
		Details	Designation of Emission

II. FREQUENCY MODULATION

<p>Frequency-shift Telegraphy</p> <p>F 1</p>	<p>$B_n = 2.6D + 0.55 B$ for $1.5 < \frac{2D}{B} < 5.5$</p> <p>$B_n = 2.1D + 1.9 B$ for $5.5 < \frac{2D}{B} < 20$</p>	<p>Four-channel time-division multiplex with 7-unit code, 42.5 bauds per channel</p> <p>B = 170 D = 200</p> <p>$\frac{2D}{B} = 2.35$ therefore the first formula in Column 2 applies</p> <p>Bandwidth: 613 c/s</p>	<p>0.6 F 1</p>
<p>Commercial Telephony and Broadcasting</p> <p>F 3</p>	<p>$B_n = 2M + 2DK$</p> <p>For commercial telephony K = 1. For high fidelity transmission higher values of K may be necessary.</p>	<p>For an average case of commercial telephony with</p> <p>D = 15,000 M = 3,000</p> <p>Bandwidth: 36,000 c/s</p>	<p>36 F 3</p>
<p>Facsimile</p> <p>F 4</p>	<p>$B_n = KN + 2M + 2D$</p> <p>K = 1.5</p>	<p>Diameter of cylinder = 70 mm. Number of lines per mm. = 5</p> <p>Speed of rotation = 1 r.p.s.</p> <p>N = 1,100 M = 1,900 D = 10,000</p> <p>Bandwidth: 25,450 c/s</p>	<p>25.5 F 4</p>
<p>Four Frequency Diplex Telegraphy</p> <p>F 6</p>	<p>If the channels are not synchronized</p> <p>$B_n = 2.6D + 2.75 B$ where B is the speed of the higher speed channel.</p> <p>If the channels are synchronized the bandwidth is as for F1, B being the speed of either channel.</p>	<p>Four frequency diplex system with 400 c/s spacing between frequencies, channels not synchronized, 170 bauds keying in each channel</p> <p>D = 600 B = 170</p> <p>Bandwidth: 2,027.5 c/s</p>	<p>2.05 F 6</p>

Description and Class of Emission	Necessary Bandwidth in cycles per second	Examples	
		Details	Designation of Emission

III. PULSE MODULATION

Unmodulated Pulse P0	$B_n = 2 \frac{K}{t}$ <p>K depends upon ratio of pulse duration to pulse rise time. Its value usually falls between 1 and 10 and in many cases it does not need to exceed 6.</p>	$t = 3 \times 10^{-6}$ $K = 6$ Bandwidth: 4×10^6 c/s	4 000 P0
Modulated Pulse P2 or P3	The bandwidth depends on the particular types of modulation used, many of these being still in the development stage.	- - - - -	- - - - -

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCEDocument No. 461-E
23 October, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE 6REPORTof Working Group 6B to Committee 6A P P E N D I X 5Examples of Necessary Bandwidths and Designations of Emissions

For the determination of necessary bandwidth, the following table may be considered as a guide. However, the necessary bandwidth, so determined may not by itself indicate the interfering characteristics of an emission.

In cases not covered in the following table the value of the necessary bandwidth may be determined by computation in accordance with the latest recommendations of the C.C.I.R. and this value should be used in the designation of an emission. In the absence of such recommendations, the value of the necessary bandwidth may be determined by measurement and this value should be used in the designation of an emission.

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Continuous Wave Telegraphy A 1	Bn = B K K = 5 for fading circuits K = 3 for non-fading circuits	Morse code at 25 words per minute, B = 20, K = 5 Bandwidth: 100 c/s	0.1A1
		Four-Channel time-division multiplex, 7-unit code, 42.5 bauds per channel, B = 170, K = 5 Bandwidth: 850 c/s.	0.85A1
Telegraphy modulated by an audio frequency A 2	Bn = BK + 2M K = 5 for fading circuits K = 3 for non-fading circuits	Morse-code at 25 words per minute, B = 20, M = 1,000, K = 5 Bandwidth: 2,100 c/s	2.1 A 2
Commercial Telephony A 3	Bn = M for single sideband Bn = 2M for double sideband	Ordinary double sideband telephony, M = 3,000 Bandwidth: 6,000 c/s	6 A 3
		Ordinary single sideband telephony, M = 3,000 Bandwidth: 3,000 c/s	3 A 3A
		Ordinary telephony, two independent sidebands, reduced carrier, M = 3,000 Bandwidth: 6,000 c/s	6 A 3B
Broadcasting A 3	Bn = 2 M M may vary between 4,000 and 10,000 depending on the quality desired.	Speech and music M = 4,000 Bandwidth: 8,000 c/s	8 A 3

Description and Class of Emission.	Necessary Bandwidth in cycles per second.	Examples	
		Details	Designation of Emission
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Television A 5	Refer to C.C.I.R. Documents for the bandwidths of the commonly used television systems.	Number of lines = 625 Number of lines per second = 15,625 Video Bandwidth: 5 Mc/s Total Bandwidth including F.M. sound channel: 7 Mc/s	7,000 A 5, F 3
Facsimile by frequency-modulating a sub-carrier which in turn amplitude modulates the main carrier. A 7	$B_n = KN + 2C + 2D$ $K = 1.5$	Diameter of cylinder = 70 mm Number of lines per mm = 5 Speed of rotation = 1 r.p.s. $\frac{N}{T} = 1,100$ $C = 1,900$ $D = 400$ Bandwidth: 6,250 c/s	6.25 A 7
A 7a	$B_n \approx \frac{1}{2} KN + C + D$	Bandwidth: 3,125 c/s	3.1 A 7A

Description and Class of Emission.	Necessary Bandwidth in cycles per second.	Examples	
		Details	Designation of Emission

II. FREQUENCY MODULATION

Frequency-shift Telegraphy F 1	$B_n = 2.6D + 0.55 B$ for $1.5 < \frac{2D}{B} < 5.5$ $B_n = 2.1D + 1.9 B$ for $5.5 \leq \frac{2D}{B} \leq 20$	Four-channel time-division multiplex with 7-unit code, 42.5 bauds per channel $B = 170$ $D = 200$ $\frac{2D}{B} = 2.35$ therefore the first formula in column 2 applies. Bandwidth: 613 c/s	0.6 F 1
Commercial Telephony and Broadcasting F 3	$B_n = 2M + 2DK$ For commercial telephony $K = 1$. For high fidelity transmission higher values of K may be necessary.	For an average case of commercial telephony with $D = 15,000$ $M = 3,000$ Bandwidth: 36,000 c/s	36 F 3
Facsimile F 4	$B_n = KN + 2M + 2D$ $K = 1.5$	Diameter of cylinder = 70 mm. Number of lines per mm. = 5 Speed of rotation = 1 r.p.s. $N = 1,100$ $M = 1,900$ $D = 10,000$ Bandwidth: 25,450 c/s	25.5 F 4
Four Frequency Diplex Telegraphic F 6	If the channels are not synchronized $B_n = 2.6D + 2.75 B$ where B is the speed of the higher speed channel. If the channels are synchronized the bandwidth is as for F1, B being the speed of either channel.	Four frequency diplex system with 400 c/s spacing between frequencies, channels not synchronized, 170 bauds keying in each channel $D = 600$ $B = 170$ Bandwidth: 2,027.5 c/s	2.05 F 6

Description and Class of Emission	Necessary Bandwidth in cycles per second	Examples	
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Modulated Pulse P2 or P3	The bandwidth depends on the particular types of modulation used, many of these being still in the development stage.	- - - - -	- - -

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 462-E
23 October, 1959COMMITTEE 6

REPORT

by Working Group 6C to Committee 6

As a result of the examination of the proposals to Appendix B, the Article 18A and Appendix 5A on standard frequency and time signal service by Working Group 6C and Sub Group 6C6, a proposed text for two alternatives has been issued and accepted with some modifications by the Working Group in its Sixteenth Meeting :

- a) Annex 1 - new regulations to be added to an existing regulations or to comprise a new Article.
- b) Annex 2 - a revised Appendix B.

The Working Group could not reach an agreement as to which of these two alternatives should be recommended to Committee 6. Seven Delegations were in favour of including a new Article in the Radio Regulations, whereas seven Delegations shared the view of the Delegate of the United Kingdom to pass the decision to Committees 6 and 7 in order to have further time to consider the matter. Working Group 6C therefore submits both alternatives for consideration by Committee 6. As Appendix B has also been referred to Committee 7, notice of the decision of Committee 6 in this matter should be given to Committee 7.

A. Heilmann
Chairman

Annexes : 2



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A N N E X 1

ARTICLE (NEW)

Standard Frequency and Time Signal Service

1. To facilitate more efficient use of the radio frequency spectrum and to assist other technical and scientific activities, Administrations should endeavour to provide on an international basis a co-ordinated world-wide service of standard frequency and time signal transmissions. Attention should be given to the extension of this service to those areas of the world not adequately served.
 2. To this end Administrations shall co-ordinate with the assistance of the I.F.R.B. any new standard frequency or time signal transmission or any changes in existing transmissions, furnishing all pertinent information. On this matter the I.F.R.B. shall consult the Director of the C.C.I.R.
 3. No new standard frequency or time signal station intended to operate in the standard frequency bands shall be notified to the I.F.R.B. until co-ordination has been completed.
 4. Administrations shall co-operate in reducing interference in the standard frequency bands in accordance with the recommendations of the C.C.I.R.
 5. Administrations which provide this service should co-operate through the C.C.I.R. in the collation and distribution of the results of the measurements of standard frequencies and time signals and details of adjustments.
 6. As far as may be appropriate Administrations should also co-ordinate the services provided by their countries with the International Time Bureau, the U.R.S.I. and other international organizations having a direct and substantial interest in the subject.
 7. In selecting the technical characteristics of standard frequency and time signal transmissions, Administrations shall be guided by the relevant C.C.I.R. recommendations.
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A N N E X 2

APPENDIX B (REVISED)

Standard Frequency and Time Signal Service

1. Administrations recognize that a standard frequency and time signal service available to all parts of the world is essential for maximum economy in the use of the radio frequency spectrum, the efficient operation of the telecommunication services and the functioning of several activities of the I.T.U. Administrations also recognize that this service may be useful for other activities outside the Union.

2. To this end administrations will continue to co-ordinate on an international basis the system of standard frequency and time signal transmissions, to cooperate in reducing mutual interference and where practicable to extend the service to those areas of the world not adequately served. This work will be co-ordinated by administrations with the assistance of the I.F.R.B., which shall cooperate with the Director of C.C.I.R. on questions relating to technical standards for this service. The C.C.I.R. shall also continue to seek the advice and cooperation of the International Time Bureau, U.R.S.I. and other international organizations having a direct and substantial interest in the subject.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 463-E
24 October, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

REPORT

of Sub-Committee 7E to Committee 7

Terms of reference :

1. Preliminary consideration of the following proposals of general nature Nos. 1, 2, 8 to 13, 14 (Sections 3 to 7), 15 to 29, including 16 bis (see Document No. 263).
2. The group held four meetings, under the chairmanship of Mr. Caruso (Italy), and attended by delegates of the following countries :

Argentina,

Belgium,

Federal Republic of Germany,

France,

Japan,

Netherlands,

Sweden,

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

United States,

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Mr. Henry, Chairman of Committee 8, attended the third meeting.

Mr. J.A. Kunz, of the General Secretariat, was also present at the meetings.

3. Comments and decisions

Proposal No. 1

Bringing the Radio Regulations into line with the
Telegraph Regulations.



The General Secretariat's comments in connection with this number are for information only. The Administrations have made detailed proposals, which have been examined by the appropriate Sub-Committees.

Proposal No. 2 Recommendations by the Baltic and North Sea Radio-telephone Conference (Göteborg, 1955)

Same comment as in the case of Proposal No. 1.

Proposal No. 8 The use of standard symbols in lists and documents published by I.T.U. and I.C.A.O.

The Sub-Committee requests the Australian Delegation to give fuller details of what it has in mind.

Proposals Nos. 9 to 12 Coordination of functions of Aeronautical and Maritime Mobile Services in Search and Rescue Activities. Use of Automatic Distress Radio Transmitters.

These proposals are felt to be more appropriate for consideration by Sub-Committee 7B (7B4). However, the group wishes to stress how important a part it believes I.T.U. has to play in this coordination between the agencies concerned, namely I.C.A.O., I.M.C.O. and I.T.U.

Proposal No. 13 Editorial Revision of Chapters XIII, XIV and XV of the RR.

This proposal was expanded at length, Mr. Henry, Chairman of the Drafting Committee, taking part in the discussion.

It was agreed that a more rational and logical grouping of the RR provisions relating to the mobile service was highly desirable. It was felt, however, that at the present stage of the Conference's work any such complete re-arrangement would be exceedingly difficult. It was therefore unanimously decided to make the proposal contained in Annex 1.

The Working Group would like to draw the attention of the Committee to the fact that if the general principles of the draft resolution were adopted, a more thorough study would be required of questions dealing with the chapters of the Regulations to be reclassified and the methods of obtaining such a reclassification. These two points might be the subject of two annexes to the Resolution.

Proposal No. 14, Sections 3 to 7

This proposal is in fact an introduction to those submitted by France and the French Overseas Territories and already apportioned among the various Committees. The group therefore has no comment to make.

Proposal No. 15 Transfer of certain provisions of the RR and Additional Radio Regulations to the Telegraph Regulations.

After lengthy discussion, it was decided unanimously that the transfer of certain provisions of the RR and Additional Radio Regulations to the Telegraph Regulations was a matter for careful study by Administrations, which might then, if they deemed it desirable, submit relevant proposals to the next administrative radio conference. The draft Recommendation in Annex 2 is thus submitted for consideration by Committee 7.

Proposal No. 16 Alignment of certain provisions concerning the handling of radiotelegrams with the provisions of the Telegraph Regulations.

See comments on Proposal No. 1

Proposal No. 16 bis Re-classification of the RR concerning the Mobile Services

See comments on Proposal No. 13

Proposals Nos. 17 to 20 World-wide extension of the radiotelephone safety system on 2,182 kc/s agreed upon at the BNRC.

In view of the importance of the subject matter, the group felt these proposals should be considered by Committee 7 itself.

Proposals Nos. 21 to 29 Appendix to Proposal No. 18. Description of the maritime safety system for radiotelephony on 2.182 kc/s according to the BNRC agreement.

The Group points out that the substance of these proposals is contained in the various proposals examined by Sub-Committee 7B and 7C and by Committee 4. It therefore has no comments to make on this matter.

A. Caruso

Chairman

Annexes : 2

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A N N E X 1

D R A F T

RESOLUTION RELATING TO AN EDITORIAL REARRANGEMENT OF SUCH PROVISIONS
OF THE RADIO REGULATIONS, WITH APPENDICES AND ADDITIONAL RADIO
REGULATIONS, AS ARE CONCERNED WITH THE MOBILE SERVICES

Whereas:

- A. Certain countries participating in the Administrative Radiocommunication Conference, Geneva, 1959, have submitted to the Conference comprehensive proposals for an editorial revision of such provisions of the Radio Regulations, with Appendices and Additional Radio Regulations (Atlantic City, 1947) as are concerned exclusively with the operation of the mobile services.
- B. These countries have found a new layout of the said provisions necessary in order to facilitate the understanding of the technical stipulations and service procedure regulations concerning radiotelegraphy and radiotelephony, as well as the rules regarding radiotelegrams, radiotelephone calls, and distress traffic.
- C. It is deemed desirable to realize the proposed rearrangement presentation of the regulations in question, which would be of great value to the mobile services and would enable Administrations to issue, if they wish to do so, national regulations based upon internationally self-contained sets of rules for the different services.
- D. It is, however, recognized that the required complete rearrangement of certain parts of the Radio Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations cannot, for practical reasons, be achieved in the course of the Conference.
- E. In consequence, the new Radio Regulations, with Appendices and Additional Radio Regulations, adopted by the Conference, will have to include the provisions referred to in B herebefore not yet completely rearranged in the recommended order.
- F. It is therefore recognized that the essential work of preparing the new layout of those provisions will have to be carried out after the Conference; that the provisions directly concerned with the operation of the

mobile services should then be re-edited and published as a manual for these services and that these tasks should be entrusted to the Secretary General of the I.T.U.

G. However, certain chapters of the Radio Regulations, and the Additional Radio Regulations, contain, besides the provisions that should be re-edited, other regulations concerning the mobile services.

H. If the new arrangement of the regulations included in the manual were accepted by the next Administrative Radio Conference, it would be necessary also to rearrange those other regulations mentioned in paragraph G.

I. The final rearrangement of the regulations as indicated in paragraphs F and H would require a preparatory study, which could be undertaken by the Secretary General and the results of which would be communicated to Administrations.

J. It is finally recognized that the Secretary General should in effecting the two tasks indicated in F above be given advice by an appropriate small group of different countries, experts in the mobile services.

Therefore, it is resolved that:

§ 1. The provisions of the Radio Regulations, with Appendices, and of the Additional Radio Regulations, Geneva 1959, that are concerned with the operation of the mobile services and are contained in the Articles, Chapters or Sections given in Annex 1 to this Resolution shall be rearranged in accordance with the general principles indicated in Annex 2 to this Resolution.

§ 2. The said provisions shall thereafter be published in their new order in a manual, drawn up in accordance with Article 14, paragraphs 2 and 4, of the Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952).¹⁾

§ 3. The Secretary General shall, as soon as possible after the publication of the Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1959), proceed to the rearrangement and the issue of the manual as mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, after approval by the experts named in § 5 below.

§ 4. The Secretary General shall also undertake a study with a view to the insertion, in the appropriate places, in the next Radio Regulations, of those regulations contained in the manual and also those other regulations

1) References to be aligned with Geneva Convention.

mentioned in paragraph G above. The results of this study shall be communicated to Administrations well in advance of the next administrative Radio Conference.

§ 5. The following six persons, and the substitutes for each, are, subject to the consent of the respective governments, designated experts to advise the Secretary General in questions relating to the tasks entrusted to him in accordance with paragraph 3 above and approve the manual before publication.

§ 6. The Secretary General may invite the experts to meet if necessary for the fulfilment of their task, and he shall provide such assistance as may be necessary for the organization of any meeting or meetings of the experts.

§ 7. All expenses, including those of the experts, consequent upon this meeting or meetings shall be borne by the I.T.U., and the Secretary General shall arrange for the inclusion of an amount for that purpose in the ordinary budget of the Union.

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A N N E X 2

DRAFT

RECOMMENDATION RELATING TO THE POSSIBLE TRANSFER OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS
OF THE RADIO REGULATIONS AND THE PROVISIONS OF THE ADDITIONAL
RADIO REGULATIONS TO THE TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS

The Administrative Radio Conference of Geneva (1959),

considering that:

1. the Administration of Japan has proposed that certain provisions of the Radio Regulations, e.g. Article 39 (Indication of the Station of Origin of Radio Telegrams) and Article 41 (Accounting for Radiotelegrams) and provisions of the Additional Radio Regulations (excepting some provisions of Article 8, e.g. 2114, etc. which should be included in the Radio Regulations) should be entrusted hereafter to review by the International Telegraph and Telephone Administrative Conference, and be transferred to the Telegraph Regulations (Proposal No. 15);
2. these provisions are concerned exclusively with the operation and tariffs of the radiotelegram service and are of the same nature as those contained in the Telegraph Regulations;
3. there might be an advantage in discussing such provisions at the Telegraph and Telephone Conferences;
4. opinion is divided on whether or not the work and the duration of the Administrative Radio Conference would be reduced if the revision of the provisions concerning the handling of radiotelegrams were entrusted to the Telegraph and Telephone Administrative Conference;
5. in the case of such transfer it might be necessary for experts in the maritime mobile service to attend both the Administrative Radio Conference and the Telegraph and Telephone Administrative Conference;
6. if such transfer took place it might be necessary for ships to carry compulsorily, the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations as well as the Radio Regulations (See Appendix 8 of the Radio Regulations),

recommends that:

1. Administrations should make a careful study of Proposal No. 15 submitted by Japan prior to the convening of the next Administrative Radio Conference; and
2. Administrations should consider submitting proposals to the next Administrative Radio Conference on whether it is appropriate or otherwise to retain in the Radio Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations those Regulations referred to in Proposal No. 15. In the latter case Administrations should indicate which Regulations should be transferred to the Telegraph Regulations.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 464-E

24 October, 1959

WORKING GROUP 4CSUMMARY RECORDNinth Meeting of Working Group 4C

Thursday, 22 October, 1959 at 15.00 hours

Room E - Bâtiment Electoral

The Chairman, with respect to Agenda Document No. DT 554, announced that item 4 should be changed to read "5th through 8th meetings."

1. The Chairman of Sub-Group 4C3 gave a verbal report on revision of Document No. DT 394 with respect to space research allocations and the recommendations of C.C.I.R., Los Angeles 1959. Because a written report will be available on October 26, there was no discussion, nor will the particulars of the verbal report be recorded in this Summary Record.
2. G3534 was considered withdrawn because of the decision of the three delegation Ad Hoc Group not to change RR 169.
3. The decision of the Ad Hoc Group assigned to consider RR 160, 163 and 167 as reported in Document No. 455 was adopted.
4. The Chairman, with respect to Document No. 434, the Summary Record of the Fifth Meeting, proposed the following amendments:
 - a) Page 4 - Change 13 200 - 13 260 Kc/s - Aero Mobile (OR) to read "13 200 - 13 360 kc/s Aero Mobile (OR) and (R)". Also add proposals POL 796 and URS 976 in the text.
 - b) Page 4 - Delete "URS 973 (deletion of RR 162) was accepted." See Same action under proper-frequency band 11 400 - 11 700 kc/s on page 2.
 - c) Page 2, last paragraph. Change to read "India desired that ITD 653 be deferred..."
 - d) Page 2, delete last paragraph and substitute - "POL 792-URS 971 (3rd part) had been considered in SG 4C1 which referred these proposals to WG4C per section 3.4.1 of Document No. DT.481. USA 3323 was found to advocate status quo in the whole of the 11 975 - 12 330 kc/s band."



Additionally, the Ukraine reserved the right to revert to this question in Committee 4.

There being no objection to these amendments, Document No. 434 was adopted.

The Chairman then called for discussion of Document No. 431, the Summary Report for the Sixth Meeting.

a) Mr. Matthey of the I.F.R.B. requested the insertion of "secretariat" after I.F.R.B. in the 24th line, page 5.

b) Australia requested (under 14 990 - 15 010 kc/s) that this item be changed to read as follows:

"AUS 426 - because it now relates only to standard frequency bands, no discussion was required". AUS 426 has been withdrawn.

The United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. asked that discussions of Documents Nos. 431 and 435 be held over until the October 26th meeting because there had been no time to consider these documents and because the agenda as written (see opening note) called for consideration of the Summary Records for only the 5th and 8th meetings.

The Delegate of Italy explained the underlying reasons for the "Five Countries" proposals Nos. 489 and 490 in the 25 010 - 25 600 kc/s and the 26 100 - 27 500 kc/s bands. To deal with these proposals, the Chairman set up an ad hoc group with himself as Chairman and Delegates of I, FR, USA, ARG, UK, CAN, AUS and B to meet at 9.00 hours, October 23 in Room K.

The Chairman referred to the requirement in Document No. DT 532 that Proposal 5527 in Document No. 329 be dealt with in WG4C. It was pointed out the proposals Nos. 756 to 826 were the only ones falling within the competence of Working Group 4C dealing with the 4 - 27.5 Mc/s band.

The Chairman asked the Delegate of Poland if he could confirm that all proposals within the 4 - 27.5 Mc/s band had been dealt with in Working Group 4C.

The Delegate of Poland pointed to an error at the end of Document No. 329 (English text) where kc/s should be changed to Mc/s. He confirmed that all proposals in the 4 - 27.5 Mc/s band had been dealt with, except for POL 808 which had been withdrawn.

The Delegate of Bulgaria pointed out that the basic purpose of Document No. 329 was support of the Polish and U.S.S.R. proposals by the countries listed.

The Chairman stated that he considered, and Poland had confirmed, that all proposals of Document No. 329 (within the 4 - 27.5 Mc/s band) had been dealt with and that Working Group 4C would take note of Document No. 329 when drafting the final report of Working Group 4C to Committee 4.

Meeting adjourned at 6.15 p.m.

L. Spangenberg
Rapporteur

H. Pressler
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 465-E
24 October 1959SUB-COMMITTEE 7ASUMMARY RECORDNineteenth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7A (General Operating Conditions)Monday 19 October 1959 at 09.00 hoursChairman : Mr. P. Bouchier (Belgium)Vice-Chairman : Mr. M. Martin Flores Cantero (Mexico)

1. The Chairman began by saying that the Sub-Committee would proceed with the agenda set forth in Working Document No. DT 514. He had been unable to speak to the Chairman of Sub-Committee 4A about Document No 363.
2. The Sub-Committee tackled Proposal No. 2371 of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (seconded by China), and Proposal No 2372 of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (intended merely for clarification). The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that the substance of Proposal No. 2371 was to be found in Proposal No. 2357. Briefly, the aim was to make provision for the development of radiotelephony by having two classes of ship : those called upon to keep a listening watch for eight hours or more, for public correspondence, and those with no fixed hours of watch. The Delegate of France felt that the proposal should be handled in the same fashion as the proposals about categories of ships considered by Working Group 7A3.
3. There was some little discussion about the findings reached by Working Group 7A3. The Delegate of the United States favoured a single category of ships equipped for radiotelephony. Canada was in favour of keeping 851 as it was, but saw no reason why the addition proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics should not be adopted. The Delegate of China wanted three classes of ships equipped for radiotelephony. The Delegate of Belgium called for the following statement to be put on record :
"The Belgian Delegation is unable, unhappily, to support Proposals Nos. 2357, 2358, and 2359, designed to classify ships carrying radiotelephone equipment into two classes only, for the public correspondence service.
"In the course of later discussions, we have been told that by virtue of No 846 of the Radio Regulations, countries are free to choose the category into which such of their ships as are equipped for radiotelephony only would be put. But observe that No. 846 relates only to ship radio-telegraph stations.



We have been told, too, that Proposals Nos 2357, 2358 and 2359 were intended to improve the public correspondence service. Such improvement, we feel, could be brought about only by having special wireless operators to deal with public correspondence, over and above the wireless operators members of the crew, who have other things to do. This would of course entail a heavy extra burden for the owners of little cargo ships.

" The arguments adduced in support of Proposals Nos 2357, 2358 and 2359 have not convinced us of the urgent need for dividing ships equipped for radiotelephony only into two classes. Hence we prefer that things should stay as they are, and ask the Chairman to see that this statement is recorded in the minutes."

4. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland considered that Working Group 7A3 and the decision later taken by the Sub-Committee had settled the matter as far as radiotelegraphy was concerned. Radiotelephony was what now had to be considered.
5. Mr. Fouad (United Arab Republic), Chairman of Working Group 7A3, recalled the decisions taken when United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Proposals Nos 2352 to 2362 were examined. If Proposal No 2371 were adopted and No 851 dropped from the Radio Regulations, then the whole question of radiotelegraphy would be reopened. Australia supported the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. wanted No 851 kept as it was, with no change as far as categories were concerned. The Delegation of France observed that if No 851 were to be amended with regard to categories, then No 846 would have to be amended too. In the end the Delegate of China suggested that the idea put forward by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland be noted, and that the following Administrative Radio Conference be asked to consider whether there should be a new classification of ship stations. The Chairman thereupon called for a vote on United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Proposal No 2371, which was rejected by 15 votes to 11, with eight abstentions. Accordingly, it was decided not to drop No 851.
6. In accordance with the Chinese proposal, backed by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, it was decided that the Delegation of the latter country should be asked to draft a recommendation for the following Radio Conference, dealing with both radiotelegraphy and radiotelephony.
7. The Sub-Committee then passed to Proposal No 2372, of the U.S.S.R. The Delegate of France proposed a more elastic wording for the amendment and Portugal supported that proposal. The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. accepted the French proposal in principle, but wished to see the text in writing. When the French text had been distributed on a yellow sheet, a discussion began in which the United Arab Republic, Portugal, Australia, the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa took part. The Delegation of Norway was in favour of retaining No 851 without change. France thereupon withdrew its amendment. The Chairman put U.S.S.R. Proposal No 2372 to the vote and it was accepted by 17 votes to 7, with 7 abstentions.

8. The Sub-Committee decided to make no change to No. 852 of the RR for which no proposals had been submitted.
9. The Chairman put up for discussion Proposal No. 2373, of the United States supported by the Federal Republic of Germany, concerning No. 853 of the RR. After a short discussion in which France, the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland took part, the Chairman put Proposal No. 2373 to the vote and it was rejected by 16 votes to 8 with 9 abstentions. Accordingly, No. 853 of the RR was left unchanged.
10. The Sub-Committee decided not to amend Nos. 854 and 855 of the RR.
11. The Chairman opened discussion on Proposal No. 2374 of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland supported by Portugal, concerning No. 856 of the RR. That proposal was approved.
12. The Sub-Committee then considered Proposal No. 2375 of the U.S.S.R. The delegation of the U.S.S.R. pointed out some translation errors in the English text. The delegations of the Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Australia were in favour of retaining No. 856 unchanged. The delegations of Portugal, and the United States of America pointed out that Proposal Nos. 2375, 2376, 2377 and 2378 should be considered together. The U.S.S.R. delegation suggested that an ad hoc working group be formed to draw up correct texts. After a short discussion in which Sweden, the Union of South Africa, Portugal, France the Argentine, the United States China and Colombia took part, it was decided to form a small working group under the chairmanship of Mr. Mesquita (Portugal). Working Group 7A5 would have to check that the texts of Proposal Nos. 2375 and 2378 were parallel and take into account the suggested comments made during the discussion.
13. The Sub-Committee then considered Proposals 2379 of the United States and 2380 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland). It was decided, since Portugal supported Proposal No. 2380, to take account of the amendment contained therein to No. 858 of the RR.
14. Proposal No. 2379 was supported by Norway. The delegation of Israel proposed an amendment to the beginning: "Upon departure from port". This amendment was not seconded. The Chinese delegation would like the United States proposal also to apply to radiotelephone stations. The United Kingdom delegation suggested the deletion of "of the third category". The Delegations of the United States and China agreed, but the delegation of Norway did not wish to introduce rules that would exempt radiotelephone stations from calling their coast stations and preferred the expression "third category" to be retained. The Chairman put the question to the vote and it was decided by 14 votes to 4, with 11 abstentions, to delete the words "of the third category".

15. The Chairman announced the agenda of the following meeting.
16. The meeting rose at 12.40 hours.

R. Monnat
Reporter.

P. Bouchier
Chairman

Annex: 1

A N N E X

NEW DRAFTS PROPOSED FOR THE RR

CHAPTER XIII

Article 35

Section IV

Ship Stations

- 851 10. For the international public correspondence service, ship stations equipped exclusively for the use of radiotelephony constitute a single category. These stations shall carry on a service, the duration of which is determined by the administration to which the stations are subject.
- 858 (2) Upon departure from port the ship station must notify the coast station or stations concerned that its service is reopening from the moment when such reopening is permitted by the regulations in force in the country where the port of departure is situated. A ship station not having hours of service fixed by these Regulations may defer such notification until the station first reopens its service after departure from port.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 466-E
CORRIGENDUM No. 1
27 October 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 2

CORRIGENDUM

to the Second Report of Committee 2 (Credentials)

(English only)

In Document No. 466-E, paragraph 5, instead of:

"5. The Committee suggests that the right to vote should not be restored to the delegation of the Republic of Iraq."

read:

"5. The Committee suggests that the right to vote should now be restored to the delegation of the Republic of Iraq."

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCEDocument No. 466-E
26 October, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

SECOND REPORT OF COMMITTEE 2 - CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

1. Committee 2 held its fifth meeting on Saturday, 24 October, in order to examine credentials which had been submitted since its first report (Document No. 261 and Corr. No. 1) was submitted to the plenary meeting.

2. Having heard a report by the working group, Committee 2 concluded that, in addition to the delegations listed in Document No. 261 and those mentioned during the fourth plenary meeting (Document No. 330, Item 5) :

The Delegations of the following countries are duly accredited to exercise their right to vote and are furnished with the necessary powers for the signing of the Final Acts :

Albania (People's Republic of)
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
Argentine Republic
Ghana
Iraq (Republic of)
Ireland
Israel (State of)
Nicaragua
Sudan (Republic of the)
Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)
Venezuela (Republic of)

3. Up to Saturday, 24 October, the Delegations of the following countries had not yet been accredited with the necessary powers for the signing of the Final Acts :

Bolivia
Colombia (Republic of)
Costa Rica
Spain
Guatemala
Libya (United Kingdom of)
Mexico
Turkey

4. The Committee noted that credentials had not yet been submitted in respect to the Delegations of Afghanistan and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, which commenced participation in the work of the Conference on 15 October.

5. The Committee suggests that the right to vote should not be restored to the Delegation of the Republic of Iraq.

F. Nicotera,
Chairman.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 467-E
26 October, 1959COMMITTEE 5

SUMMARY RECORD

of the Thirteenth Meeting of Committee 5(Frequency registration procedure and international frequency list)

Friday, 16 October 1959, at 9 a.m. - Room B

Agenda: Document No. DT. 513.

The Chairman opened the meeting. Consideration of the Summary Record of the Ninth meeting, Document No. 267, was added to the Agenda, which was then adopted.

Item 1

Summary Records on the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth meetings of Committee 5 (Documents Nos. 267, 313, 314 and 348).

Document No. 267 was approved without amendment. Document No. 313 was approved subject to the following amendments requested by the delegate of Portugal:

Page 1; delete the last paragraph: "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."

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

Page 10: at the end of the statement by the delegate of Portugal, add: "He asked that the delegate of Poland's proposal be published and was supported by the delegate of the United States".

Document No. 314 was approved subject to the following amendments:

Page 1: first sentence of third paragraph of the delegate of the United States' statement. Replace "six months" by "at least six weeks".

Page 2: delete the delegate of India's statement and replace it by the following:

"The Delegate of India endorsed the views just expressed and stated that, while the plans had many drawbacks, they could be used as a basis for discussion. Planned usage of high frequency broadcasting bands was a very essential and urgent requirement and only through such usage would it be possible to ensure efficient and rational use of the spectrum space. In particular, only through planned usage would the new and developing countries have any hope of solving their urgent problems of finding some channels in the high frequency broadcasting bands. Many Conferences had taken place and an extraordinary amount of effort and money had been spent in the preparation of these plans. It was absolutely essential to examine the plans in detail and improve them as necessary so as to make them acceptable".

Page 3: statement by the delegate of Cuba. After "considered" in the first sentence add "in principle".

Page 4: statement of the delegate of Mexico. Delete and replace by the following:

"The Delegate of Mexico recalled that the Mexico City Plan had been approved by 75% of the participants in the Mexico City High Frequency Broadcasting Conference. The other phases making up the Mexico City Plan, together with the June Median phase (70 sunspots) on which it was based, had been nearing completion at the following Conference in Italy when certain political activities had caused the work to be broken off. Subsequently, the E.A.R.C. had opened the door to modification and amplification of the original proposals. That had been a grave error and any repetition would be no less unwise, for a sound plan for any service should be capable of drawing on its own facilities to settle problems arising, including the accommodation of reasonable requests emanating from new and developing countries. Although he could quote several examples of sound plans, he felt it was sufficient to mention just the aeronautical services.

" The action of the E.A.R.C. had merely led to such an excess of frequency hours that the I.F.R.B. had had no alternative but to lower the quality of the technical standards in the Mexico City Agreement in order to accommodate the maximum number of requests. Countries had not been satisfied by such lowering of technical standards, whereby in particular the margin between channels had been reduced to 5 kc/s and the protection of the receiving signal had been largely sacrificed. Not one Member had been prepared to accept the plans drawn up on that basis.

" However, the extension of bands proposed was no way of solving the high frequency broadcasting problem before the Conference, and for two basic reasons: first, in the absence of any generally acceptable draft plan or at least of one likely to be implemented, any extension of bands

would only mean they would be occupied by new assignments or by the large number "outside the bands", thus very rapidly causing a shortage similar to that already existing. In the second place, even if a plan, accepted by the majority existed it could not be put into effect so long as deliberate interference for political motives prevented reception in large portions of the bands reserved exclusively for high frequency broadcasting, as could be appreciated by using an appropriate receiver. An appeal to the United Nations for a solution of the interference problem had recently been suggested, but that did not seem a practical solution, while there remained the ideological differences or disagreement causing such strife between the countries involved. There appeared no other solution but to wait for time to bring a certain measure of agreement between the opposing parties, thus allowing a suitable climate for the establishment of a plan.

" That did not mean that we should in the meantime sit and do nothing, and it was if anything more important still to bear closely in mind the needs of the new and developing countries. The Conference should immediately appoint a Working Group to study requests by new countries, reducing them to reasonable proportions on a level with those allocated to other countries, taking into account the reductions made to the latter in several occasions. Such requests would in any case have to be brought into line with the possibilities afforded by the Mexico City Plan, and, once the final requests had been established, with the agreement of the Delegations concerned, the I.F.R.B. would have to be instructed to incorporate them in the Plan, using the technical standards laid down in the Mexico City Agreement, by proportionate reduction of the assignments to the countries which drew it up. If a start were made with a revised edition of the Mexico City Plan, (after consulting with all Administrations) the other phases could then be brought in later.

" Such work would take time and patience, but, grounded on solid foundations, the draft plan could be allowed to develop and the political situation improve, so that, at the right moment, a new International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference could be convened, and consider a draft plan which would by then have considerable prospect of being adopted and implemented".

The Delegate of Mexico also observed that his statements were not faithfully reflected in the summary records of Committee 5 and asked that henceforward they be published verbatim.

Page 6: statement of the Delegate of Japan. Add the following sentence:

"However, the Japanese Delegation considers that a target date should be set to the work of tackling the H.F.B.C. plan in order to cooperate in the termination of this conference as scheduled".

Mr. Petit, Member of the I.F.R.B. asked that his statement in page 6 be amended as follows:

In the first line of the second paragraph change "present" to "previous" and in the line following this delete "beforehand".

Document No. 348 was approved subject to the following amendments:

Page 2: Statement by the Delegate of Mexico. Second paragraph, last sentence:

"A logical sequence was....."

Page 4: Statement by the Delegate of the United States. Delete the first sentence and read, instead: "The Delegate of the United States felt that, while the needs of the new and developing countries require determination there can be no question but what needs do exist. He recalled"

Page 4: English text only. Second sentence of the statement of the delegate of the United States. Instead of "Sub-Committee 5A" read "Working Group 5A".

Page 4: Statement of the delegate of South Africa. At the end of the sentence, read: "Would it not be more practical if the new countries were to adopt them too?"

Page 4; statement by India, read as follows:

"The Delegate of India felt that there was no need to start a controversial discussion on what was meant by new and developing countries and their urgent needs. The Conference had already recognized that certain countries had vital and basic requirements in the field of telecommunication. To get an idea of such requirements it was enough to read the report prepared by the two I.T.U. experts (Mr. Scarle and Mr. Shrivastava) on their survey of telecommunication requirements of countries in the ECAFE area. Nearly half the population of the world lived in those very areas where telecommunications were still rudimentary. The Geneva Conference was faced with two extreme issues, space communications on the one hand and provision of basic telecommunication facilities on the other. Space communications could doubtless wait a little. But the difficulties of countries which had hardly any telecommunications were immediate and had to be solved. The success or failure of the Conference would be judged by the degree to which it achieved that objective."

Page 5 and page 6, a speech delivered by the Delegate of Mexico, to be replaced by the following:

"The Delegate of Mexico said that instead of criticizing the various inconsistencies and deficiencies in the procedure outlined in Document No. 302, he found it more important to express his sympathy for the spirit which inspired its fully justified stand in favour of effective assistance in solving the problems of new and developing countries. For many years he had within the Administrative Council been hotly advocating more positive action by the I.F.R.B., which need be no more than actually to perform the essential advisory function assigned to it under the Convention. The memorandum included as Annex 1 in Section VII of its report

to the Conference and judged by the Mexican Administration in the terms reproduced in Document No. 225 gave ample proof of its incorrect interpretation of its functions. He did not want to dwell unduly on such misinterpretation, since moreover No. 110 of the E.A.R.C. on which it was based was no longer effective. He felt it would be of more use to base on the provisions of the Convention the procedure for effecting new assignments of frequencies or changes, namely the essential import of Article 11, and he therefore submitted specific proposals which would allow for automatic advice by the I.F.R.B. in all cases where unfavourable conclusions resulted from the examination of a notification or following a complaint of objectionable interference. In that way, any country, the most developed or the new or developing, would be able to benefit from the advice of the I.F.R.B. as it pleased or needed, without having to classify itself or depending on a classification by the I.F.R.B.

" In view of the difficulty involved in finding unobjectionable classification, it was not suitable to include in Article 11 any measures such as those proposed in Document No. 302, the application of which would put the I.F.R.B. in an embarrassing situation and might well lead to a clash with the Administration concerned if the classification were regarded as incorrect.

" There was frequent confusion between the advice which might be requested from the I.F.R.B. and United Nations technical assistance, although they were two quite distinct matters, as shown by the fact that several notifications made with the assistance of the best technical experts in the Administrations allotting technical assistance within the United Nations scheme were not approved by the I.F.R.B., simply because of its much fuller sources of information drawn from the Master Radio Frequency Record and the monitoring data coming from different parts of the world."

Page 6, at the end of the statement attributed to the Delegate of Iran, add: "... to new and developing countries if they were applied."

Page 7, at the end of the statement attributed to the Delegate of Pakistan, add:

"Mr. Mirza, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Group suggested that the terms of reference of the group should also include the "suggestions and solutions to these problems". The Delegate of U.S.A. stated that this was covered by the terms of reference already proposed and the Ad Hoc Group will submit definite proposals and as such there was no need to add anything further. This suggestion was agreed to."

Page 7, at the end of the page, add: "The Delegate of Mexico asked to be a member of the Working Group."

"The Chairman said he would be a candidate to be one of the five members representing the 'new and developing' countries."

Page 6: Mr. Petit, a member of the I.F.R.B. called for "new and developing" **to replace** "new underdeveloped" in the sixth line of the speech attributed to him.

The Delegate of Mexico protested that immediately after the Special Group had been set up, he had asked to take part in the work thereof, in view of the fact that he had submitted written proposals to give satisfaction to the requirements of the 'new and developing' countries. The Chairman of the Committee had then said that he doubted not that the Chairman of the Group would bear that fact in mind. Neither his request nor the answer given by the Chairman of the Committee appeared in the minutes of twelfth meeting.

The Chairman called for Mr. Barrailier's signature to be added at the end of Document No.s 267 and 314.

Item 2:

Progress Report by the Ad Hoc Group.

The Chairman of the Group being away, the floor was given to Mr. Carl W. Loeber (United States), who said that in accordance with the decision taken by Committee 5, the Ad Hoc Group under Mr. M.N. Mirza (Pakistan) had been set up as follows:

The five members representing the countries with most frequency assignments in the broadcasting bands between 5 Mc/s and 27.5 Mc/s came from the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, India, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and France (the relevant data had been supplied by the International Frequency Registration Board).

The five members representing the under-developed countries had been elected by vote. They came from the People's Republic of Albania, the Belgian Congo, Ethiopia, Pakistan, and Paraguay.

The Group had held two meetings at which it had considered how requirements could be assessed. The report on those meetings appeared in Working Documents No. 385 and 496. A questionnaire, in Working Document No. 437 had been issued, and a working party, made up of representatives of the People's Republic of Albania, the United States, Ethiopia, Paraguay, and Pakistan, under Mr. Carl W. Loeber (United States) had been set up to interview the delegates of such countries as might want to give their views.

The Delegate of Mexico protested that the Chairman had agreed to his request to be allowed to take an active part in the work of the

Special Group. He had therefore gone to the first meeting only to be told by the Chairman that he could only attend as an observer. Not agreeing with that ruling, he had preferred not to take any further part in the work of the group.

The Chairman said that the setting-up of the Ad Hoc Group had been unanimously decided on, and that the Mexican statement, together with the Chairman's answer, would be mentioned in the summary record of the thirteenth meeting.

The Delegate of Mexico protested that when the Group had been set up, the Chairman had said that the Delegate of Mexico would be able to play an active part therein.

The Chairman observed that the relevant decision had been taken at the twelfth meeting.

The Delegate of India asked how many interviews had been given. When was work expected to come to an end?

Mr. Carl W. Loeber (United States) said that there had been ten requests for interviews, and four such interviews had been given. The Sub-Group expected to finish towards the middle of the following week, and the Ad Hoc Group might be able to submit its report in about a fortnight.

The Delegate of Cuba offered a few reflections on Working Document 437. Was the questionnaire to be limited to the under-developed countries? Did the requirements expressed relate only to current activities? Would it not be well to keep an eye on the future and on future requirements?

The Delegate of Pakistan, answering, said that the questionnaire was intended for perusal by all the countries which felt themselves to be "new" or "developing". Its aim was to find some solution for the immediate problem, while not unmindful of long-term action.

The Delegate of France wanted a little change in the French version of Working Document 437.

The Delegate of Cuba was grateful to the Delegate of Pakistan, The Ad Hoc Group should work, he felt, with an eye to the future.

Item 3:

Progress Report, Working Group 5A:

Mr. George Searle (New Zealand), Chairman of Working Group 5A, said that his sub-committee had held twenty-one meetings. Another fifteen would be required. No report was issued, but after every meeting a brief account was supplied to the Morning Electron, so as to enable the small delegations to follow the Working Group's activities.

Items 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 of Working Document No. 255 had already been considered, and a study of item 8 was under way (assistance by the International Frequency Registration Board to the "now and developing" countries). Once that item had been disposed of, the sub-committee would revert to item 4, which had already inconclusively examined. As the work has proceeded the drafting of the texts for Article 11 has been entrusted to a Drafting Group headed by Mr. Henri of the French Delegation.

The task entrusted to his Working Group was by no means easy. The decisions it was called upon to take had to be carefully pondered. Such decisions would be of great importance to Administrations, besides having a decisive effect on the future of whatever international body was responsible for frequency matters. Hence extreme circumspection was required.

The Delegate of India agreed. Would it be possible to have the Working Group's agendas in advance?

Mr. Searle observed that Working Document No. 255 represented an agenda. When that document had been finished with, Working Group 5A would be asked to draft the new Article 11. That draft would then be circulated to the members of Working Group 5A before it met.

Item 4:

Progress Report, Working Group 5B:

Mr. Juan A. Autelli (Argentina), Chairman of Working Group 5B, said that the sub-committee had held but three meetings, for it had split up into six sub-groups. Of these, only Working Group 5B5, under Mr. Shinkawa, of the Japanese Delegation, had finished (it dealt with frequencies from 4 to 27.5 Mc/s for which no plan existed). The Working Group's report had been adopted by Sub-Committee 5B.

Sub-Working Group 5B1, under Mr. Sathar (Pakistan) was making good progress; it would need one more meeting. Sub-Working Groups 5B2 and 5B3 (aeronautical and maritime mobile), under Mr. Arthur L. Lobel)

(United States) and Mr. Bès (France) respectively, would each need two further meetings. Sub-Working Group 5B4, under Mr. Gejer (Sweden), dealing with high-frequency broadcasting, would need another five meetings.

Sub-Working Group 5B6 (frequencies above 27.5 Mc/s) under Mr. Percy N. Parker (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) was awaiting Committee 4's findings before starting its work.

All in all, another twelve sub-working group meetings, and four or five working group meetings, would be required.

Item 5:

Apportionment of new proposals:

The Chairman said that Document No. 403 (India), which had been referred to the Committee, would be passed to Working Group 5B and then to Working Group 5A. High-frequency broadcasting proposals (United Arab Republic and Czechoslovakia) would shortly be forthcoming and is referred to 5B.

The Delegate of Spain said that his delegation was drafting a document which would to some extent amend the Spanish proposals without changing the substance thereof, so that a draft version of Article 11 might be submitted.

The Chairman of Working Group 5A inquired what those changes were, whereupon the Delegate of Spain said that they related only to item 8 in Working Document No. 255. There was no change in the statements made by Spain when that particular item was being considered by Working Group 5A.

The Chairman said that the proposals would be referred to Working Group 5A, and in answer to a question from the Delegate of Australia announced that the high-frequency broadcasting proposals would appear that very afternoon in Document No. 412, which paper would be referred to Working Group 5B and an appropriate sub-working group.

Rapporteur
J. Barrailler

Chairman
M. Joachim

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 468-E
26 October, 1959WORKING GROUP 6B

SUMMARY RECORD

Tenth Meeting of Working Group 6B

19 October, 1959 at 0900 hours

1. The Summary Record of the Sixth Meeting was adopted without comment.
2. The Summary Record of the Seventh Meeting.
French text only should read "des matériels" not "du matériel".
The document was adopted as amended.

3. Appendix 5.

The Chairman of Sub-Group 6B3 drew attention to the changes that had been made from the Atlantic City Appendix. The preamble had been curtailed and the substance of the original preamble was now contained in the first paragraph of the draft Appendix 5. Whenever ^N_M occurred in the table it had been replaced by a single symbol N, in order to use single symbol connotation throughout.

No amendment had been made to the columns 1 and 4 in respect of the designations of emissions, and in consequence further action would be necessary when the work of Committee 6 was completed on the Designation of Emissions.

The Chairman of Working Group 6B thanked Mr. Secker and the Sub-Group for the hard work which had gone into producing the revised Appendix.

Detailed discussion of the document was then invited. The Delegate of India suggested that in view of the Working Group's decision in respect of Chapter 2 Article 2 Para. 83, he thought it would be necessary to amend the title of the Appendix. It was agreed that the title should read "Examples of Necessary Bandwidth and Designations of Emissions".

It was decided that wherever "cycles per second" appeared in the English text, the French text should read "Hertz".



Page 1. Paragraph 1. This paragraph was accepted without alteration.

Page 1. Paragraph 2. Third line:- insert "should be" after the word "value".

Page 1. Paragraph 2. Fourth line:- add "value of" after "the" at the end of the line.

Page 1. Paragraph 2. Fifth line:- add "should be" after "this value".

The second paragraph was adopted as amended.

Some discussion followed as to the suitability of using the letter W to denote necessary bandwidth. It was decided to use BN for necessary bandwidth instead of the letter W wherever it occurred in the Appendix.

The Symbol K.

After some discussion it was decided that the following text be adopted, "K = An overall numerical factor which differs according to the emission and which depends upon the allowable signal distortion".

Page 1. was then adopted as amended.

It was considered more appropriate to include a reference to the ratio of pulse duration to rise time, which had previously appeared in the definition of the symbol K, under column two of page 5 where reference is made to pulse transmissions.

Page 2 of Document No. DT. 372

The representative of the I.F.R.B (Mr. Glintz) preferred to see the units stated in column 3 of the Appendix, i.e. $M = 1\ 000\ c/s$ not $M = 1\ 000$ as at present. The Chairman of Sub-Group 6B3 pointed out that it was mathematically correct not to specify the units. There was a majority view in favour of retaining the present entry in Column 3, i.e. without the units added. The page heading was amended to read "Table of Necessary Bandwidths and Designations of Emissions". The column heading was also changed so that "Examples" now applied to columns 3 and 4, instead of to column 3 as at present. "Designation of Emission" remained unaltered as the heading of column 4.

Subject to the above amendments the page was adopted.

Page 3.

The Chairman suggested a modification to the text of column 3 of Facsimile; this should read "The total number of picture elements (black and white) transmitted per second is equal to the product of a) the circumference of the cylinder, b) the number of lines per unit length and c) the speed of rotation of the cylinder in revolutions per second". This text was agreed by the Working Group.

The Delegate for the Federal Republic of Germany pointed out that if the diameter of the cylinder was quoted as 70 mm. and the number of lines per millimetre was altered to 5 then N would be equal to 1 100. The Chairman of Sub-Group 6B3 accepted the amended figures and drew attention to the necessity of amending the designations A7 and A7a, when the work of Committee 6 in respect of the classification of emissions had been completed. The page was then accepted as amended.

Page 4.

Doubts were expressed as to the need for quoting to three significant figures the bandwidth of frequency shift telegraphy, at present shown 0.61F1, and four frequency diplex telegraphy, at present shown 2.05F6. After some discussion, during which reference was made to Article 2 Section II of the Radio Regulations as revised at the second meeting of Working Group, it was decided that the following amendments to page four should be made.

Frequency-Shift Telegraphy.

Third column:- after "2.35" add ". . . 1st formula in column 2 applies" also for "Bandwidth 613.5" read "Bandwidth 613 c/s".

Fourth column:- read "0.6F1" for "0.61F1".

Facsimile F4

Third column:- for "66 mm" read "70 mm",
for " $\frac{16}{3}$ " read "5",
and for " $\frac{N}{T}$ " read "N".

Four Frequency Diplex Telegraphy F6

Third column:- for "diples" read "diplex".

The "2.05F6" entry in the fourth column was retained without amendment.

Subject to the above modification Page 4 was accepted.

Page 5

As a result of the discussion concerning the meaning of the symbole K, it was decided to amend the entry in the second column of the necessary bandwidth of an unmodulated pulse emission to read:

$$B_n = \frac{k}{2t}$$

K depends on the ratio of the pulse duration to pulse rise time. Its value usually falls between 1 and 10 and in many cases it does not need to exceed 6".

With the above amendment Page 5 was accepted.

RR 398

Having agreed the text of Appendix 5 the effect of this on paragraph 398 of the Radio Regulations was now considered. It was agreed that the last sentence of the new RR 398 should read: "Appendix 5 is provided as a guide to the calculation of necessary bandwidth".

It was agreed that the Chairman would submit a report to Committee 6 on Appendix 5 and RR 398 as modified by the Working Group.

4. Appendix 4 (Document No. DT 502)

The Chairman of Sub-Group 6B3 reported that the amendments which had been suggested at the last meeting of the Working Group had been carried into the revised draft of Appendix 4. The Delegate of Argentine pointed out that the fundamental frequency band was shown as "10 kc/s to 30 Mc/s" when in fact it was agreed at the last meeting this should read "Below 30 Mc/s". The document was amended accordingly.

Footnote No. 3

The Delegate of Argentine requested that this footnote should refer to the fundamental frequency range 30 Mc/s - 235 Mc/s; the Chairman, however, confirmed that it was not intended that this footnote should apply to this frequency band. The Delegate of India was of the opinion that the latter part of this footnote beginning "but every effort.....etc", was unnecessary.

Detailed Comment on the Table of Tolerances

There was strong support for changing the date of 1 January 1966 to read 1 January 1970 and thus bring the dates of implementation into line with those quoted in the new Appendix 3. There was, however, an equally strong opinion expressed in support of retaining the dates as indicated in Document No. DT 502.

The Delegate of France agreed that the date of implementation of the tolerances was unsatisfactory, and could not accept the figures quoted for the frequency band 30 Mc/s to 235 Mc/s.

Footnote No. 5

The Delegate of Sweden wished to see this footnote amended to read "at least 40 decibels" not "at least 30 decibels" as it is at present.

As a result of the foregoing expression of opinion, a meeting of Sub-Group 6B3 was convened for Wednesday, 21 October at 1500 hours in an effort to resolve the position. The following countries expressed a wish to take part: Argentine, India, United States of America, Japan, Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Delegate of Australia asked if the Chairman had reached any conclusion on the "Graphical Index" associated with the table of Spurious Emissions. The Chairman replied that he had no recommendation to make as yet, but the matter would not be overlooked.

The meeting was then adjourned.

A.E. Parker
Rapporteur

J.K.S. Jowett
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 469-E
26 October, 1959COMMITTEE 6SUMMARY RECORDSeventh Meeting of Committee 6 (Technical)

Wednesday, 21 October 1959 at 09.00 hours - Room C

Agenda: Document No. DT 545

The Chairman opened the meeting and the agenda was adopted.1. Report of Chairman of Working Group 6A

The Chairman of Working Group 6A reported that since the last meeting of Committee 6 the Working Group had held one meeting at which a number of definitions relating to frequency registration had been approved and some relating to services. It was expected that the text for these definitions would be available as an Annex to the Summary Record of the Eleventh Meeting of the Working Group for the consideration at the eighth meeting of Committee 6. A review of the progress of Working Group 6A had been made and it was felt that the completion of the Provisional List of Terms and Definitions was in sight. About 35 definitions remained to be examined by the Working Group; draft texts were contained in Document No. DT.536 which was due to be considered at the next meeting of Working Group 6A.

2. Definitions

The Chairman of Working Group 6A introduced Documents Nos. 407 and 418, the Summary Records of the ninth and tenth meetings of Working Group 6A, each with an Annex containing a combined total of 38 terms and definitions. He explained that while Documents Nos. 407 and 418 had not yet been approved as correct summary records, the definitions in the Annexes were as adopted by the Working Group with the exception of Nos. 60, 61 and 63 which had been referred back to Sub-Group 6A7.

The definitions in the Annexes to Document Nos. 407 and 418 with the exception of Nos. 60, 61 and 63 were adopted by Committee 6 for inclusion in the Provisional List of Terms and Definitions with the following amendments:



16f ADD Semi-duplex operation.

In note 1. to this definition

"semi-suplex" to read "semi-duplex" in the English version.
"télécommunication" to read "radiocommunication" in the French version,
"circuitos de telecomunicación" to read
"canal de radiocommunicación" in the Spanish version.

3. Report of Chairman of Working Group 6B

The Chairman of Working Group 6B said that since the last meeting of Committee 6 work had been carried as far as possible on the documents now placed before Committee 6. The Working Group had still not reached agreement on Appendix 4 and there were a number of other matters still to be considered.

4. Appendix 3, Table of Frequency Tolerances

The Chairman of Working Group 6B introduced Document No. 414 and said there were a number of points that he wished to emphasize:

1. The solution finally proposed was a compromise between two different points of view and he wished to express his appreciation of the helpful way in which all members had cooperated in solving this difficult problem;

2. The final result had been so presented that only two essential columns of figures would appear in the table.

3. One of the ten entries which had been asterisked originally, that is item 3 a) ii) for power 50W or less in the band 4 000 to 29 700 kc/s, did not now appear with an asterisk. This was because the tighter tolerance of 50 parts appeared in column 2 and the looser tolerance of 100 parts appeared in column 3. As Chairman of the Working Group he could not therefore place an asterisk against this item as this would be an anomaly.

4. Reference was made on page 2 to the possibility of alterations that may be needed to the exact wording of footnotes 4 and 5 and to the column 1 entries as a result of the work of other Committees at this Conference.

5. The question of format of the table had not yet been settled and he suggested that a decision as to whether the present format or that proposed by the U.S.A. should be used, might be taken at the present meeting.

As Chairman of Working Group 6B, he confirmed, in answer to an enquiry made from the floor, that on page 3 of Document No. 414 in column 2 against item 4 the figure of 100 should appear with an asterisk.

The Chairman invited comments on the question of the anomaly in item 3 a) ii) in the Band 4.000 to 29.700 kc/s. The Delegate of India said that the figure of 100 should be retained in column 3. He referred to the Note 3 in the Annex to Document No. 414 which indicates that for certain ships in tropical regions the tolerance can be increased to 200 parts in 10^6 and explained that these ships also go outside the tropical region and while a compromise figure of 100 would be acceptable a figure of 50 would not be possible without changing the equipment or providing additional transmitters. He added that a figure of 100 was adopted by the C.C.I.R. at Los Angeles, that Regulations Nos. 271 and 274 provided for a tolerance of 50 parts in 10^6 for maritime mobile radiotelephone communication with coast stations but that the ships operating in tropical regions with a power of 50W or less did not necessarily communicate with coast stations. The Delegates of France, Spain and Argentine supported the retention of the figure of 100.

The Delegate of U.S.A. said that he favoured the same figure in columns 2 and 3 but that it would be a backward step to adopt a less stringent figure than now applied to transmitters already installed in ships and said that a figure of 50 should appear in both columns. This was supported by the Delegates of Austria, Sweden, U.K., and Federal Republic of Germany. A vote was taken on the proposal to retain the figure of 100 in column 3 for item 3 a) ii) on page 5 of the Annex to Document No. 414. The result of the vote was as follows:

In favour	8
Against	15
Abstentions	4

It was therefore decided that a figure of 50 should appear in columns 2 and 3.

The Delegate of India said that he regretted this decision and that his Delegation must make a provisional reservation against the decision. He confirmed, in reply to a question from the Chairman, that his objection was based on economic and other practical reasons and not on technical reasons.

The Delegate of Canada enquired whether Note 3 should also be changed to be in alignment with the change from 100 to 50 which had been adopted. The Delegate of India said that apart from the change of figures

in Note 3 the remaining text should be retained.

The Chairman of Working Group 6B said that the alignment of the notes would be arranged as a natural consequence of the adopted changes to the figures in the table.

The Delegate of Argentine proposed that an asterisk should be placed against the figures 50 and 15 for item 1 in the Band 4,000 to 29 700 kc/s in order that the 1970 date should apply for the implementation of these tolerances. He said that there had been considerable development of stations in this category and it was appropriate to allow more time for implementation of tighter tolerances. He added that the figures in column 3 would indicate the required trends which should be followed by administrations, manufacturers and users of the equipment, but a compromise was necessary from an economic point of view. The Delegate of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that he understood the tenor of these remarks and the problems involved but an asterisk against these figures would mean serious delays in implementing tolerances which are of great importance because of the very high powers used and the congestion involved in this particular frequency band. The United Kingdom had made many measurements of stability of emissions from all parts of the world and had found that, for the fixed services in this band, there had been a three to one improvement over the last seven or eight years. The U.K. had proposed a figure of 10 parts in 10^6 for these services and had accepted the Los Angeles figures of 50 parts and 15 parts with some reluctance. As Chairman of Working Group 6B he had noted the points made by the Delegation of Argentine and considered in this particular case, that the figure in Document No. 414 should be retained without an asterisk and that a reservation should be made if any Delegation thought this to be necessary.

A vote was taken on the Argentine proposal with the following result:

For the proposal	7
Against	16
Abstentions	1

The Delegate of India proposed that on page 6 and 7, in column 2, against the item 1., Fixed Stations - power above 100W, the figure of 100 should appear with an asterisk in order that the 1970 date should apply to these tolerances for existing equipment. The Delegate of Argentine supported this proposal. The Delegate of United Kingdom was strongly opposed to this change and said that an asterisk had only been inserted in the table where the Los Angeles figures were tighter than the Warsaw figures. An asterisk against this particular item would mean that the very high figure of 7,500 parts would apply until 1970 for existing equipment.

A vote was taken with the following result: for the proposal 7, against 13, abstentions 5.

It was therefore decided that an asterisk should not appear against the figure of 100 for this item.

The Delegate of India said that he regretted this decision and that his Delegation must make a provisional reservation against the decision.

The Delegate of Sweden referred to page 6 of Document No. 414 where Note 5 was shown to apply to ship stations and radionavigation stations. He proposed that this note should also apply to aircraft stations since the emergency frequency referred to in the note would also be used by these stations. The Delegate of Argentine supported the proposal. There were no objections and the proposal was adopted.

The Delegate of Spain said that his delegation withdrew its reservation against the inclusion of the figure of 10 c/s in column 3 against Broadcasting stations in the band 535 to 1 605 kc/s but pointed out that the reference (2) to Note 2 should appear against this item in the Spanish version in order to line up with the other versions. This was agreed.

There were no further points raised in connection with Document No. 414 and the proposed Appendix 3 was adopted with the foregoing amendments.

The Chairman of Working Group 6B said that he wished to express his thanks to all members of the Working Group for their help and consideration in resolving this difficult problem and for the compromise that they had been able to accept. He recalled that the question of the format for the table had still to be decided. The Secretariat had advised that the suggested new format proposed by the U.S.A. could be reproduced in the Radio Regulations but that a folded page would be necessary. There were, however, compensating advantages which the Delegate of U.S.A. would no doubt be prepared to explain.

The Delegate of U.S.A. said that his Delegation did not wish to press the proposal but he could enumerate the advantages as follows:

1. All the figures could appear on one page.
2. A comparison could be made readily between the tolerances for one service with that of another service for the same frequency band.
3. A comparison could be made readily between the tolerances for a particular service in different frequency bands.
4. Reference would be made more easy.

5. There would be some saving in the cost of reproduction.

A vote was taken on the adoption of the new format with the following result:

For the new format	15
Against	4
Abstentions	7

It was therefore decided that the table of tolerances should be reproduced using the new format.

5. Designation of Emissions

The Chairman of Working Group 6B introduced Documents Nos. 409, 410 and DT. 505. He said that there was little to add to the report in Document No. 409 concerning the alternative schemes in Annex 1 and Annex 2 but that when Committee 6 had decided on which scheme to adopt it would be necessary to consider the scheme again in the Working Group to polish up the final details. However, as the Delegate of U.K. he would like an opportunity for raising a number of points during discussion. He referred to Document No. 409 page 2, penultimate paragraph, and said that he would like to mention the Working Group's appreciation of the arrangement which had been made by Mr. Roberts and the staff of the I.F.R.B., for the visit to the punched card record system.

The Chairman said that there had been lengthy discussion at the Sub-Group and Working Group level, the arguments for the two schemes were contained in Documents No. 410 and DT. 505, and he invited two or three members in support of each scheme to speak before putting the matter to the vote.

The Delegate of India, in support of scheme A in Annex 1 of Document No. 409, said that both schemes had the same flexibility and can be accommodated in the punched card system of the I.F.R.B. but scheme A followed the system which had been used since the Atlantic City Conference. This scheme was now very well known, followed a certain logic and could be fully understood by technicians as well as by competent engineers. There was a proposal (U.S.A.) to this conference for omitting the carrier level information from the Radio Regulations and the omission of characters Q R or S relating to carrier level information would considerably simplify scheme A which would then have the same number of symbols as scheme B.

The scheme B in Annex 2 of Document No. 409 was not ideal and if after further study some drastic changes prove essential these should be considered at the next Administrative Radio Conference and not at this one.

The Delegate of U.S.A. in support of scheme B referred to Document No. DT 505 and said that there was no doubt that both schemes could be accommodated by punched card machines but that it was a question of economics and scheme B would be cheaper. Scheme B was not an entirely new scheme and the number of changes in each scheme was about the same. As regards the U.S.A. proposal relating to the carrier level information, this was still considered to be not essential but the Sub-Group and, he understood, the I.F.R.B. considered it necessary and it would not be a valid comparison if the two schemes were considered on a different basis.

The Chairman invited the representative of the I.F.R.B. to comment on the need for the carrier level information.

The Representative of the I.F.R.B. said that he did not wish to influence the balance of the discussion but would like to add to the concept on the question of economics. Other committees may need additional space and the liberation of column 7 in the master frequency record and the punched card system would be of great value. On the question of carrier level information the I.F.R.B. would accept the decision of Committee 6. It might be pointed out that there were proposals to this Conference from Federal Republic of Germany, France and Japan relating to the inclusion of such information and an appropriate classification would facilitate the work of the I.F.R.B. in connection with receiver discrimination and other matters.

The Delegate of Australia in support of scheme A said that the continuity in the use of the designations would be much less affected by this scheme than by scheme B. On the question of economics the number of instances where one scheme has less characters than the other needs weighting to take into account the number of assignments and in this event there seemed considerable doubt whether scheme B would be cheaper. With regard to carrier level information the Delegation of Australia was in favour of retention but if its deletion proved necessary his delegation accept this amendment.

The Delegate of U.K. said that he wished to refer first of all to a number of statements made in Document No. DT 505 particularly as these no longer applied with the scheme A amended as proposed by the U.K. This involved the elimination of the characters Q R and S in the fourth position. He quoted altered figures to show that the amended scheme A involved a maximum of three characters as did scheme B and that the average number of characters based on the examples in the table was also practically the same in the two schemes. He also made four further comments in favour of the amended scheme A:

1. That the U.K. is not making a proposal to perpetuate the present system indefinitely but is advocating a policy of minimising the number of changes to the present system until the best new scheme has been adequately studied;
2. That scheme A takes into account a number of proposals to this conference whereas scheme B was thought up at short notice, and was based on no proposals to this conference and may well have to be considerably modified at a later date;
3. That scheme B will prove more costly to the I.F.R.B. in changed codes, more confusing to users, and practically no more economical in punched card space as compared with the amended scheme A;
4. That scheme A can satisfactorily meet all the essential needs of the I.F.R.B. for designation purposes and that the saving of only one character out of the 130 available on the punched card columns used by I.F.R.B. should not be a vital factor since greater savings can be made in other ways.

The Delegate of Canada said that it was true that scheme B was introduced at short notice and may need some revision. However there were already some modifications now under discussion affecting the scheme A whereas scheme B had been well arranged and showed more promise.

The Delegate of South Africa while not speaking in support of any particular scheme said that Document No. DT 505 on page 5 indicates that scheme B saves 6 spaces on the punched card by the elimination of Column 7 and asked how this compared with scheme A. The Representative of I.F.R.B. said that with suitable arrangements of detail in scheme A Column 7 could be eliminated with this scheme also. On the question of other economies, the table of typical classifications of emission was not complete and comparison would be artificial. It was necessary to distinguish between the daily costs averaged over a few years and the single cost for a change from one system to another. Only multiplex emissions in each scheme involve changes to the punched card system, that is about 10% of the designations, and the single cost would be almost the same for scheme A or scheme B and the number of new cards would be about the same.

The Chairman invited a reply to the points raised in connection with Document No. DT 505. The Delegate of U.S.A. said that the average length of the designation code was not of importance in the punched card system used in the U.S.A. but the maximum length was a major consideration. It is necessary to have a particular class of information always in the same column and blanks in the designations would cause wasted space. He said it was illogical to use the figures 6 and 7 as proposed in scheme A which used up all but one of the available figures 1 to 9. This was more inefficient than using more characters in the alphabet as proposed in scheme B because there were 26 characters available. With regard to the removal of the carrier level information this would reduce the number of symbols in each scheme. The question of cost however was influenced

by the number of columns needed for the information because if more columns are required extra cards are required and this is reduced to a minimum in scheme B.

The question of choice of system was put to the vote with the following result:

In favour of scheme A	11
Against	8
Abstentions	6

It was decided to adopt scheme A as in Annex 1 to Document No. 409 with the removal of the characters Q, R and S relating to carrier level information.

The Delegate of Canada asked how the question of further study by the C.C.I.R. will be considered. The Chairman of Working Group 6B said that the final details of the scheme A will be considered at the Working Group and a draft Recommendation or Resolution would be prepared for the consideration of Committee 6.

6. Report of Chairman of Working Group 6C

The Chairman of Working Group 6C reported that there had been no meeting of the Working Group since the last meeting of Committee 6. The Sub-Group 6C6 had prepared alternative drafts for a modified Appendix B and a new Article. These would be considered at the next Working Group meeting and it was hoped that they would be available for consideration at the next meeting of Committee 6.

7. Draft Resolution

The Chairman referred to the proposal of the Delegate of Israel in page 4 of Document No. 195 and introduced Document No. 424 containing a draft resolution relating to the need for a period of 12 months to elapse between the C.C.I.R. plenary meeting immediately preceding the next Administrative Radio Conference and the convening of that Conference.

There were no objections and the Document No. 424 was adopted.

8. Other Matters

The Chairman referred to the fact that a number of Sub-Groups would now go into recess for a period of time and asked the Chairmen of Working Groups to indicate the present position and said that this was an opportunity for expressing appreciation of the work of the Chairmen and members of the Sub-Groups. As the Chairman of Working Group 6A was not present he would be asked to comment at a later meeting.

The Chairman of Working Group 6B said that the 6B Sub-Groups had not yet finished their work. Work on two of the Appendices was almost complete and the Working Group may be able to complete its work during the following week if two or three meetings are arranged for that week.

The Chairman of Working Group 6C said that all the 6C Sub-Groups had finished the major portion of their work and could go into recess. It was hoped that the Working Group will go into recess this week. A number of items remained which must await the decisions of other Committees and these items can be handled by the Working Group at a later date.

There were no other matters raised for discussion and the meeting closed at 12.40 hours.

Rapporteur
G. C. Benton

Chairman
M. N. Mirza

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 470-E
26 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

COMMUNICATION FROM THE PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE

During the third meeting of the Plenary Assembly, the Plenipotentiary Conference requested me to transmit the attached communication to the Administrative Radio Conference.

Signed : J.D.H. van der Toorn,
Chairman, Plenipotentiary Conference

Annex : 1



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A N N E X

COMMUNICATION FROM THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE TO THE
ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

1. The Plenipotentiary Conference has before it a series of proposals concerning possible modifications in the structure of the Union and changes in the duties and functions of the various organs. In this connection it has to consider, in particular, Article 6 of the Convention dealing with the I.F.R.B. In considering this matter, the Plenipotentiary Conference feels that it should have the benefit of the views of the Administrative Radio Conference. The Plenipotentiary Conference considers that in formulating these views the Administrative Radio Conference may take into account the following considerations, among others :

- i) The experience acquired during the past ten years in the working of the I.F.R.B. and the results achieved;
- ii) Developments and new advances in the field of telecommunications with particular reference to radio communication and the rôle played by the International Consultative Committees in this field;
- iii) Problems of new and developing countries in radiocommunication;
- iv) The special problems arising from congestion in the unplanned fixed and broadcasting bands in the high frequency spectrum;
- v) The economic aspects, for Members and Associate Members of the Union, arising from the above considerations and in relation to the questions listed below.

2. The Plenipotentiary Conference would like to request the Administrative Radio Conference taking into account the above to provide detailed answers to the following questions :

Question 1. Would it be necessary to introduce modifications or additions to the essential duties and functions of the I.F.R.B. and what would they be?

In considering this question, the Administrative Radio Conference will no doubt take into account, or indicate, as appropriate :

- a) the experience gained during the last ten years in the work of the I.F.R.B. with the existing duties and functions;

- b) the degree to which these duties and functions have proved adequate and satisfactory, due account being taken of limiting factors, if any;
- c) revision which may be necessary as a result of the revised Radio Regulations.
- d) the work of the C.C.I.R.

Question 2. Would it be necessary to introduce modifications to the present structure of the I.F.R.B. in view of the considerations resulting from the answer to the Question 1, bearing in mind the need to ensure that the tasks entrusted to this Organ are carried out in the most efficient and economical manner?

- a) In answering this question, the Administrative Radio Conference may like to indicate the estimated volume of work resulting from the duties and functions to be laid down.

- 3. The replies to the above questions should be obtained from the Administrative Radio Conference not later than 10 November, 1959.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 471-E
29 October, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7B

SUMMARY RECORD

Sixteenth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7B

(Radiotelegraph and Radiotelephone Procedures
in the Mobile Services)

Chairman: Mr. R. M. Billington (United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. Bès (France)

Agenda: Document No. DT 553.

1. Approval of Summary Record of Twelfth Meeting (Document No. 416)

The Summary Record of the Twelfth Meeting, Document No. 416, was adopted, subject to the following amendments:

Page 4, Item 6, first sentence, replace "Frequency Table" by "Appendix 3".

Page 4, Item 7, second paragraph, last sentence, amend to read: "... consideration of this proposal by the Delegate of China should be deferred ... etc.".

2. Continuation of Examination of Article 29

The following proposals, which were no longer applicable, were withdrawn:

Proposals Nos. 1759, 1760 (Page 433), 1769 (Page 436R1), 1772, 1775 (Page 437), 1785 (Page 439), 1788 (Page 440R1) 1794 (Page 442R1), 1799, 1801 (Page 443), 1806, 1807 (Page 444.1) 1815 (Page 446R2), 1820 (Page 447R2), 1830, 1831 (Page 448R1) 1833 (Page 449R2), 1843, 1844 (Page 451), 1850 (Page 452).

RR612 - Proposal No. 1757 (Page 432R1).

There being no objection, Proposal No. 1757 was adopted.



RR615 - Proposal No. 1758 (Page 615)

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

RR617 - Proposals Nos. 1761 (Page 433), 1762 (Page 434R1) and 4178 (Page 442.1R1)

Proposal No. 1761 was withdrawn in the light of previous decisions.

Proposals Nos. 1762 and 4178 were supported by the Delegate of the Philippines. However, after a short discussion in which the consensus of opinion was against the inclusion of "K", the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. withdrew Proposal No. 1762 and the Delegate of the U.S.A. withdrew Proposal No. 4178.

RR618 - Proposals Nos. 1763, 1764 (Page 434R1), 4176, 1765 (Page 434.1), 1766, 1767, 1768 (Page 435), 4677 (Page 436R1)

The main differences in these proposals lay in the specification of the number of times the call signs should be transmitted. It was the general opinion that some modification of RR618 was necessary and after a short discussion it was agreed to set up an ad hoc Working Group to produce a compromise text for consideration at the next meeting. The Group would be convened by the Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany and would consist of Delegates of Belgium, China, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

RR620 - Proposal No. 1773 (Page 437) and No. 5484 (Document No.226)

Proposal No. 5484 was supported by the Delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, U.S.A. and Belgium. The Delegate of France pointed out that while RR620 dealt with the general case, RR621 was applicable to the HF bands. The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany agreed and withdrew his support. The Delegate of Portugal supported Proposal No. 1773, and the retention of RR621. This view was also shared by the Delegate of Colombia. The Delegate of China did not think that Proposal No. 1773 was any improvement on the present text and he proposed that RR620 should be retained unchanged. However, this proposal was not supported and the Delegate of China said he was prepared to accept the view of the majority. There being no objection, Proposal No. 1773 was adopted.

Proposal No. 1774 was not supported.

RR623 - Proposals Nos. 4177 (Page 44OR1) and 1786 (Page 44OR1)

It was agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of editorial Proposal No. 4177.

Proposal No. 1786 was supported by the Delegate of Portugal and there being no objection it was adopted.

RR624 - 626 - Proposal No. 1787 (Page 44OR1)

Proposal No. 1787 was supported by the Delegate of Israel. However, it was not acceptable to the Delegates of France, U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., and in view of the objections the Delegate of the United Kingdom said he would not press the proposal.

RR630 - Proposals Nos. 4178, 1797, 1798, 4678 (Page 442.1R1)

Proposals Nos. 1797 and 4178 were withdrawn and after some discussion the Delegate of Norway said he would prefer the status quo. Proposal No. 1798 was also withdrawn and there was no support for Proposal No. 4678. RR630 was therefore retained unchanged.

RR634 - Proposals Nos. 1802 (Page 443), 1803 (Page 444R1)

There being no objection, Proposal No. 1802 was adopted, noting that it might have to be revised when Article 20 had been examined, and it was agreed to defer Proposal No. 1803 for the same reason.

RR635 - Proposals Nos. 1804, 1805 (Page 444R1)

There being no objection, Proposal No. 1804 was adopted, and it was agreed to defer consideration of Proposal No. 1805 until Article 20 had been examined.

Proposal No. 4679 modified (Document No. DT 246)

Proposal No. 4679 as modified was supported by the Delegate of Belgium. However, it was not acceptable to the Delegate of the United Kingdom who pointed out that the use of 512 kc/s by coast stations would deprive ships of a working frequency. This view was shared by the Delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany, South Africa, Sweden and the U.S.A. In view of the comments made, the Delegate of Belgium said that he was prepared to accept the views of the majority. The Proposal, no longer being supported, was not adopted.

RR639 - Proposals Nos. 1816, 4680 (Page 446R2)

These proposals were identical, and, there being no objection, they were adopted.

RR640, RR642 and RR643 - Proposals Nos. 4179, 4180 (Page 446R2) and 4181 (Page 447R2)

It was agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of these editorial Proposals.

RR643 - Proposals Nos. 1817 and 4681 (Page 447R2)

Proposal No. 4681 was contained in Proposal No. 1817 and, there being no objection, the latter was adopted.

RR645 - Proposal No. 1818 (Page 447R2)

There being no objection, Proposal No. 1818 was adopted.

RR646 - Proposal No. 4182 (Page 447R2)

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

RR647 - Proposal No. 1819 (Page 447R2)

There being no objection, Proposal No. 1819 was adopted.

RR648 and RR650 - Proposals Nos. 4183 (Page 448R1) and 4164 (Page 449R2)

It was agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of these editorial proposals.

RR650 - Proposals Nos. 1832, 4682 (Page 449R2)

There being no support for Proposal No. 4682, it was not adopted. Proposal No. 1832 was supported by the Delegate of Sweden and, there being no objection, it was adopted.

RR651 - Proposal No. 4683 (Page 449R2)

There being no support for Proposal No. 4683, it was not adopted.

Proposal No. 1836 (Page 450R2)

It was agreed to accept Proposal No. 1836 in so far as it applied only to the French text, noting that the Language Group should align the texts, if necessary.

RR653 - Proposal No. 1837 (Page 450R2)

There being no objection, Proposal No. 1837 was adopted. The Delegate of Israel suggested that the text of RR653 should be amended to read:

"Every mobile station shall use, in principle ...".

This Proposal was supported by the Delegate of Pakistan and there being no objection, it was adopted.

RR654 and RR655 - Proposals Nos. 4185 and 4186 (Page 450R2)

It was agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of these editorial Proposals.

RR654 - Proposal No. 1838 (Page 450R2)

Proposal No. 1838 was supported by the Delegate of Portugal and, there being no objection, it was adopted.

RR655 - Proposal No. 1839 (Page 450R2)

The principle of Proposal No. 1839 was supported by the Delegate of the United Kingdom. The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany shared this view and felt that there was a need to specifically forbid the sending of TR's etc. on 500 kc/s. The Delegates of France and Finland also felt that there was some need to strengthen this Regulation. On the other hand, the Delegates of South Africa, Norway, the U.S.S.R., Colombia and the U.S.A. felt that the Regulation should be retained unchanged. In the course of the discussion which followed, the Delegate of Belgium pointed out that an I.T.U. circular, No. 757 of 29 July, 1958, was issued at the request of the United States Government, drawing attention to these undesirable transmissions on 500 kc/s. On vote, twenty-one Delegations favoured retention of the status quo and ten favoured some amendment of RR655. However, in the light of the discussion those Delegations which had favoured amendment accepted the majority view and RR655 was, therefore, retained unchanged.

RR656 - Proposals Nos. 1840, 1841 (Page 450.1)

These Proposals were withdrawn in view of previous decisions.

Proposal No. 1846 (Page 451)

There being no support for Proposal No. 1846, it was not adopted.

RR658 - Proposals Nos. 1848, 1849 (Page 452)

Proposal No. 1848 was not acceptable to the Delegate of the United Kingdom who felt it was essential to have separate series for each station. This view was shared by the Delegates of the United States of America, New Zealand, Belgium, Australia and Colombia. In view of the comments made, the sponsors of No. 1848 did not wish to press the proposal.

Proposal No. 1849 was supported by the Delegates of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America. There being no objection, the Proposal was adopted.

RR661 - Proposals Nos. 1851 (Page 452) and 1852 (Page 453)

These Proposals were supported by the Delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany and Norway, who felt that it was inappropriate to include this Regulation in the section dealing with long radiotelegrams. However, the Delegates of India, the U.S.A., South Africa and China preferred RR661 in its present position but thought it might be desirable to amend the text so that it clearly referred to long radiotelegrams. The Delegate of China, supported by the Delegate of the United States, proposed that the words "until all its traffic has been sent" should be replaced by "until completion of the message". There being no objection, this amendment to the existing text was adopted.

RR662 - Proposal No. 1852 (Page 453)

Proposal No. 1852 was withdrawn in so far as it related to Proposal No. 1851. However, the second part of the Proposal referring to secret language was supported by the Delegates of Sweden and Portugal. The Delegate of China said that if this Proposal were adopted he would wish the following statement to be included in the Minutes:

"Upon adoption of the U.K. Proposal No. 1852, the Delegate of China remarked that all radiotelegrams originating from mobile stations, destined for China, or vice versa, are expressed wholly by means of groups of four figures taken from the official telegraph dictionary of the Chinese Administration, and are considered as drafted in plain language, and treated as plain language radiotelegrams. The Delegation of China therefore reserved its position in regard to this amendment".

There being no other objection, the appropriate part of Proposal No. 1852 was adopted.

RR664 - Proposal No. 1853 (Page 453)

Proposal No. 1853 was supported by the Delegate of Canada. The Delegates of Belgium and South Africa preferred retention of the status quo, and after a short discussion it was agreed that RR664 should be retained unchanged.

(The time being 12.40 p.m., it was agreed to defer consideration of the Proposals in Document No. DT 521 until the next meeting).

3. Other Business

The Chairman gave advance details of the Agenda for the next meeting.

The Committee rose at 12.45 p.m.

Rapporteur

G. F. Wilson

Chairman

R.M. Billington

Annex: 1

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A N N E X

ARTICLE 30

- 683 § 2 (1) The mobile station may call the land station for this purpose only when it comes within the service area such that in using an appropriate frequency the mobile station can be heard. Modified (Item 5, Document No. 386)
- 684 (2) However, a land station having traffic for a mobile station may call this station if it has reason to believe that the mobile station is keeping watch and is within the service area of the land station. Modified Proposal 1895 (Page 463 R1)

ARTICLE 28

- 576a "(3a) Administrations shall take all practicable and necessary steps to ensure that the operation of any electrical or electronic apparatus installed in mobile stations does not cause harmful interference to the essential radio services of those stations which are operating in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations." Additional (Item 3, Document No. 384)
- 588a (2a) To be typed exactly as Proposal 1730, page 425 R1 in Yellow Book, with the addition of Additional Proposal 1730 (Page 425 R1)
- "This provision is applicable in Region 3 only." 7

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Document No. 472-E
26 October, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

A G E N D A

Sixth Plenary Meeting

Wednesday, 28 October, 1959, at 0900 hours - Room A

1. Approval of the minutes of the Fourth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 330).
2. Approval of the minutes of the Fifth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 373).
3. Second Report of Committee 2 - Credentials (Document No. 466).
4. First and Second Reports of Ad Hoc Group - Frequency Allocations for Space Research (Document Nos. 369 and 397).
5. Communication from the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document No. 470).
6. Report by the Finance Control Committee - Supply of Final Acts of the Conference to delegates, free of charge (Document No. 345).
7. Designation of the Federal Republic of Germany (Document No. 422).
8. Miscellaneous.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCEDocument No. 473-E
26 October, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

Working Group 4ENinth Meeting, 16 October, 1959Agenda : Document No. DT 503

After the adoption of the Agenda, the Chairman opened discussion on the Summary Records of the Fourth and Fifth Meetings of the Working Group (Documents Nos. 395 and 396). The following observations were made :

Document No. 395 : The Delegate of Bulgaria asked that his country should be included in the footnote concerning the U.S.S.R. on page 2.

Document No. 396 : a) The Delegate of the United States of America pointed out that the word "radiopositioning" should be replaced by the word "radiolocation" throughout the text of the document under discussion.

b) The Delegate of Bulgaria asked that his country should be included on page 3, line 7, which would then read : "In the Soviet Union and Bulgaria the fixed services".

Before going on to item 2 of the Agenda, the Chairman proposed that Working Group 4E should establish a drafting group to prepare its report to Committee 4. After an exchange of views, it was agreed that the following Delegations should be members of the group : Argentine Republic (Mr. Planas), Brazil (Mr. Braga, Chairman), France (Mr. Chef), United States of America (Mr. Myers), Paraguay (Mr. Garcia Rios), and the Union of South Africa (Mr. Mills), together with the representatives of the I.F.R.B. (Mr. Iastrebov and Mr. Seminov). The Group would work in accordance with the directives given by Committee 8 and by Working Group 4F.

Document No. DT 509 (Final report of Sub-Working Group 4E1) was next discussed, and the following comments were made :

Frequency band 1 215 - 1 300 Mc/s

- a) The Delegation of Bulgaria wished its country to be included in footnote 2 on page 2;
- b) The Delegation of Yugoslavia considered that the number of footnotes proposed would not be to the advantage of the amateur service. It reserved the right to raise the question in Committee 4, in accordance with paragraph 5 on page 3.



- c) The Delegation of Switzerland asked that, for the sake of clarity, footnote 1 on page 2 should be redrafted to read: "In the band 1 215 - 1 300 Mc/s, the fixed and mobile services have priority in Switzerland and Japan".
 - d) The Delegation of France agreed with Switzerland, and thought that the Drafting Committee should give proper expression to the intention of each footnote. There were some errors in the French text which should be cleared up by the drafting group.
 - e) The Delegate of the United Kingdom recalled that the recommendation of Working Group 4F in Corrigendum No. 3 to Document No. 242 (Rev.), gave a clear example of the conditions applicable to additional or alternative services. Although he was not opposed to the Swiss amendment, he did not believe that it expressed the idea intended by the Swiss Delegation, but felt that there was a precedent for accepting it provisionally until more information was available from Working Group 4F or from the Plenary Meeting of Committee 4.
 - f) The representative of the I.F.R.B. proposed, as a solution to the problem, the following text: "In the band 1 215 - 1 300 Mc/s, in Switzerland and Japan the fixed and mobile services are allocated additionally to the radiolocation service".
 - g) The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that, in his country, the amateur and fixed services had priority. With regard to the alternative services indicated in the table, he also reserved the right to raise the matter in Committee 4, in relation to the radiolocation service and its priority. In conclusion, he drew attention to the inclusion in the appropriate footnote of the countries which had made the proposals contained in Document No. 329.
- The Chairman said that the Drafting Committee would take those observations into account, and incorporate them in its report.
- h) The Delegate of the Union of South Africa considered that the priority given to radiolocation did not mean that it had priority over the services mentioned in the footnote, and that any drafting of footnote 1 which meant that "additional" referred to radiolocation was unsatisfactory. Furthermore, if the U.S.S.R., as well as the countries which had made the proposals in Document No. 329, wished to exclude radiolocation in its country, it sufficed to indicate that in the relevant footnote.

- i) The Delegate of France said that the Drafting Group would have an opportunity of clarifying the footnote under discussion. He considered that the elements in the band had equal rights with the holder of the priority. With regard to the United Kingdom statement relating to the application of Document No. 242 Rev. 1, every Group had liberty of action in complicated cases, and, in the present case, everything would be solved if equal rights were admitted. The rest was only a question of drafting. With regard to the text proposed by the I.F.R.B., it did not cover the needs of France and the Netherlands.
- j) The Delegate of the United States said that Document No. 242 had already been in the hands of Delegations for a considerable time, and that they should now have formed an opinion on its application. There was no reason for the U.S.S.R. to request a note giving priority to the fixed service over radiolocation, since the latter could not be allocated to its area in the sense of a "substitution".
- k) The Delegate of Argentina considered that the Group should discuss the application of Document No. 242 with relation to Item 7C when there were different "statuses" in the Table. Countries should take up a definite position in order to make the work of the drafting group easier and at the same time submit their texts. For example, if a country wished to operate a service on the basis of 7C and there were two or more services in the Table, one of which had priority, in which of those services would they desire equal rights? And if it was a replacement, which service would it replace - the main or the secondary one? The country concerned should indicate this.

The Chairman agreed with this opinion and said that the countries concerned should present their claims with regard to relative priorities to the drafting group.
- l) The Delegate of the United States considered that the notes forwarded to the drafting group were those of countries which had notified them, since it would be difficult to accept the inclusion of countries which had not made a request.
- m) The Delegate of the Bulgarian P.R. stated, in his capacity as the representative of the P.R. of Albania, that that country should be included in the notes referred to by the Delegate of the United States of America, and with regard to those quoted in Document No. 329 he recalled that they had requested this in Committee 4, because its inclusion was necessary.

- n) The Delegate of the United States of America did not question the case set up for Albania, but at the same time the signatory countries in Document No. 329 did not express a wish to figure in all the notes which referred to Document No. 106.

At this point the Chairman closed the discussion on this band.

2 900 - 3 100 Mc/s band

No comment.

3 100 - 3 300 Mc/s band

The Chairman stated that the discussion which was held on the previous band should be kept in mind with regard to the inclusion of the countries in Document No. 329 in Note 4.

The Delegate of Portugal requested that his country should be deleted from Note 4. The Delegate of the United States considered that the Bulgarian P.R. and the P.R. of Albania only should be included in Note 4, and not all those countries which figured in Document No. 329. The Delegate of Sweden requested that his country should be included in Note 4, before Switzerland. The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that the United States was right with regard to the inclusion of the countries in Document No. 329, but wondered whether this was a sound practical measure, since the same subject would be discussed in Committee 4 or at a plenary meeting. He recalled that on the basis of Note 5, No. 224 of the Radio Regulations should be deleted. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed to the deletion of No. 224 of the RR and reserved the right to give his opinion later on the type of service to be added or replaced which should figure in Note 4 in relation to his own country. The Delegate of France supported the deletion of No. 224 of the RR, and the Delegate of Argentina withdrew his objection with regard to the word "existing" (page 3). The Delegate of the United States stated that Item 4 of the Report already covered the deletion of No. 224 of the RR.

3 300 - 4 200 Mc/s band

The Delegate of Portugal requested that his country should be deleted from Notes 9 and 15 (in toto). The Delegate of Austria requested that in the last paragraph of Note 7 "additionally" should replace "alternatively", and moreover that it should be added to Note 9 instead. The Delegate of the United Kingdom requested the inclusion of the following note to replace 15 which was deleted: "In the United Kingdom the 3 400 - 3 475 Mc/s band is also assigned to the Amateur Service on a secondary basis (non-priority)". The Delegate of the Netherlands requested the inclusion of his country in Note 7 before Portugal and Sweden. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. reserved the right with regard to Notes 6 and 10 to state in

Committee 4 whether an additional or replacement service was desired in these notes. The Delegate of Sweden requested that in his country the radionavigation service should be "additional" in Note 7. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed the inclusion of the following note before finishing with the analysis of Document No. 509: "In the U.S.S.R. the 3 165 - 3 195 Mc/s band is assigned to radio-astronomy". The Chairman considered that this question should be dealt with by a Special Group, and this idea was agreed to by the Delegate of the United States. Furthermore, would the U.S.S.R. use it on a non-protected basis? The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. accepted the procedure proposed by the Chairman. The discussion on Document No. DT 509 was closed as no other question arose, and the document was accepted as the basis for the remarks which were made.

Document No. DT 432

The discussion was opened. There were no remarks regarding Page 1 and the 1 300 - 1 350 Mc/s band (Page 2).

1 350 - 1 400 Mc/s band

The Delegate of Argentina, referring to Note 218-e (104 f), stated that the countries in Region 2 had agreed to a text which would be forwarded to the Drafting Group. The Delegates of the United States and Canada agreed to this. The Chairman of Sub-Working Group 4E2 stated that Denmark requested, in a letter to him, that it should be included in Note 218-d, on which it was in agreement with the Sub-Working Group.

1 400 - 1 427 Mc/s band

No comment.

1 427 - 1 535 Mc/s band

The Delegate of New Zealand requested that Note 218-h should be deleted. The Delegate of Switzerland did not understand why Note 218-f was necessary. The Chairman of Sub-Working Group 4E2 explained that the note had received the approval of the Sub-Working Group and that it had been included in order to protect the fixed service. The Delegate of Switzerland considered that it would be clearer to put it in the Table for Region 1, although the assignments for the remaining Regions would have to remain separate. After a speech by the Delegate of France it was decided to accept this in the document.

1 535 - 1 660 Mc/s band

The Delegate of Italy requested that Note 218-i (104 X) should be amended in the following way: "Italy will examine the possibility of extending the use of the 1 535 - 1 600 Mc/s band to aeronautical

radionavigation when the methods of this service have been developed in the band referred to". The Delegate of France agreed to this amendment. The Delegate of Austria requested that his country should be included in Note 218-j; the Delegates of the Bulgarian P.R. and the P.R. of Albania requested that they should be included in Note 218-k. The Delegate of the United Kingdom reserved his position with regard to the notes which restricted the exclusive nature of radionavigation in this band. The Delegate of the United States requested that Note 100-b should be included as was decided in Group 4E. The Chairman of Sub-Working Group 4E2 stated that there had been omission that should be set right. The Delegations of Switzerland and New Zealand requested that they should be deleted from Note 218-j, which the Delegation of Austria insisted should be kept. The discussion was closed on this band.

1 660 - 1 700 Mc/s band

No comments.

The document which formed the basis of the discussion which had taken place was accepted and was forwarded to the Drafting Group.

As there was no other question to be dealt with, the meeting rose at 6.10 p.m.

W. García Ríos
Rapporteur

G.C. Braga
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCEDocument No. 474-E
26 October, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE 4

REPORT

Tenth Meeting of Sub-Committee 4E

Tuesday, 20 October, 1959

Agenda: Document No. DT 533

The agenda was adopted. The Chairman observed that the summary records of the previous meetings were not available, so they would take up Item 2.

Document No. DT 458

The Chairman of Working Group 4E3 proposed certain drafting amendments, which were adopted. The Delegate of China requested that his country be included among those listed under Item 1. The Document was then discussed band by band.

1 700 - 2 300 Mc/s band

The Delegate of France, seconded by the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, felt that the priority of the fixed service should be discontinued, particularly in view of the existence of temporary radio relay circuits. After hearing the Delegates of Greece, Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Australia, the U.S.S.R. and Denmark, the Sub-Committee agreed to the recommendations submitted by the Working Group, pointing out that the Delegations of France and the United Kingdom wanted the two recommended services to have equal status.

2 300 - 2 450 Mc/s band

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. wanted the present note for his country to be replaced by the following: "In the U.S.S.R., the 2 325 - 2 425 Mc/s band is assigned for industrial, scientific and medical purposes". The Chairman of Working Group 4E3 said that his group would be submitting an additional report relating to I.C.M. and dealing with the question raised by the U.S.S.R.

2 450 - 2 550 Mc/s band

The Delegation of France proposed the inclusion of the following note: "In France and in Switzerland the fixed and mobile services have priority", since the two Delegations had agreed on that point in the Working Group, which was confirmed by the Swiss Delegate. The Delegations of Belgium, the U.S.S.R., Austria, Sweden, the Netherlands and Bulgaria requested that their respective countries be included in the note. The Delegations of the Netherlands and Switzerland suggested that the situation be expressed in the table for Region 1. After further contributions by the Delegate of the United States and the Representative of the I.F.R.B., it was decided to follow the course suggested, since it had moreover been suggested by Sub-Committee 4F that a whole region should not be covered by one note.



2 550 - 2 770 Mc/s band

No comments.

The Document was adopted on the basis of the points put forward.

Document No. DT 519, and report thereon by Working Group 4E2

The Delegate of Italy requested the inclusion of his country in the additional note to Item 3, page 1, allowing use of the 5 750 Mc/s band for I.C.M. The Delegate of the United States referred to Note 226-c(112c), and proposed that the table should include the 5 460 - 5 470 Mc/s band (10 Mc/s), for the aeronautical radionavigation service, for which it had been accepted in the group in the form of a note. It was a question of form which could be dealt with by the Drafting Group, in as far as the present form appeared to be in contradiction to that established in the table. The Delegate of the United Kingdom proposed the deletion of Note 226-e and the inclusion in the table of the meteorological aids service with priority. The Delegate of Argentina seconded that proposal. The Chairman of Working Group 4E2 explained that the note had been agreed upon in the Group in view of the fact that the provisional definitions of Sub-Committee 6A laid down that it was part of the radiolocation service. In any case, he had no objection to its inclusion in the table. After further statements by the Delegates of the United Kingdom and the United States, it was agreed to adopt the recommendations of the Working Group. The Delegate of Norway proposed inclusion in Note 226 (112e) of the words "the meteorological aids services are limited to the use of land radar", for the purpose of greater clarity. The motion was seconded by the Chairman of Working Group 4E2 and the Delegate of Switzerland, and was adopted by the meeting. The Delegates of the following countries requested the inclusion of their countries: Greece under Note 111-f; Bulgaria - 112-b and 112-g; Austria - 112-f; Sweden - 112-a and 112-f and France - 112-f; however, in view of the large number of requests, the table would have to be amended accordingly for a world-wide assignment. The Delegates of the Netherlands and Denmark requested the inclusion of their countries under Note 112-f and agreed with France that the table should be amended, as did Portugal and Switzerland also, although the latter, while accepting the table, would have preferred the assignment recommended by the Working Group. The majority was in favour of deleting Note 112-f and including in the table the radiolocation service with the characteristics specified in the note. As a consequence, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. requested the following amendment to Note 112-g: "In the U.S.S.R., there is priority of assignment of the 5 650 - 5 800 Mc/s band for the amateur service; and of the 5 800 - 5 850 Mc/s band for the fixed and mobile services". He also reserved his right to revert to Note 112-b and to specify the characteristics of the radionavigation service (substitute or alternative). The radiolocation service already being included in the table, but without any correct definition of that term, an effort should be made to find a clear and precise definition. The Delegate of Japan referred to Note 112-j and said that the fixed and mobile services should have priority over the radiolocation service. The Delegate of India requested that his country be included under Note 112-j. The Document was adopted with the above comments.

Item 3 of the Agenda

The Chairman referred to Document No. 397 of the Special Group, containing recommendations for assignments for space research, in the band to be studied by the Group.

It was decided to postpone discussion on the matter until the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 12.50 p.m.

W. García Ríos
Rapporteur

G.C. Braga
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 475-E
27 October, 1959

COMMITTEE 7
SUB-COMMITTEE 7B

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Proposal

ARTICLE 34

Number of
Proposal

5556

After RR No. 816 add the following new paragraph:

Coast stations shall reply to calls made by ships of its own nationality according to the requirements of the country concerned normally on a working frequency or exceptionally to individual ships on 2 182 kc/s.

Reasons:

To bring in line with Resolution No. 3, paragraph 4 of the Gøthenburg Agreement.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 476-E
27 October 1959

COMMITTEE 7

Sub-Committee 7B submits the texts appearing in the Annex to this Document to Committee 7 (Operations) for approval.

R.M. Billington

Chairman

Annex: 1



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A N N E X

ARTICLE 7

TITLE NOC

SPECIAL RULES FOR THE ASSIGNMENT
AND USE OF FREQUENCIES

- 236 NOC § 2.(1) When special circumstances make it indispensable to do so, an administration may, as an exception to the normal methods of working authorized by these Regulations, have recourse to the special methods of working enumerated below, on the sole condition that the characteristics of the stations still conform to those inserted in the Master International Frequency Register:
- a) a fixed station may, as a secondary service, transmit to mobile stations on its normal frequencies;
 - b) a land station may communicate, on a secondary basis, with fixed stations or other land stations of the same category.
- 236a ADD " (2) 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."
- 237 NOC § 3. Any administration may assign a frequency in a band allocated to the fixed service to a station authorized to transmit by the unilateral method from one specified fixed point to a number of other specified fixed points, provided that such transmissions are not intended to be received directly by the general public.
- 238 NOC § 4. Any mobile station the emission of which complies with the frequency tolerances required of coast stations may transmit on the same frequency as the coast station with which it communicates on condition that the coast station requests such transmission and that no harmful interference results to other stations.
- 239 MOD § 5. In certain cases, for which provision is made in Articles 33 and 34, aircraft stations are authorized to use frequencies in the maritime mobile bands for the purpose of entering into communication with stations of the maritime mobile service (See No. 571).

ARTICLE 9

TITLE NOC SPECIAL RULES RELATING
TO PARTICULAR SERVICES

TITLE NOC Section IV. Maritime Mobile Service

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

ARTICLE 27

TITLE NOC AIRCRAFT AND AERONAUTICAL STATIONS

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

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

570 MOD § 3.(1) Aircraft stations may communicate with stations of the maritime mobile service. They must then conform to those provisions of these Regulations which relate to the maritime mobile service.

571 MOD (2) For this purpose aircraft stations should use the frequencies allocated to the maritime mobile service. However, having regard to interference which may be caused by aircraft stations at high altitudes, maritime mobile frequencies in the bands above 30 Mc/s must not be used by aircraft stations in any specific area without the prior agreement of all the administrations of the area in which interference is likely to be caused. In particular, aircraft stations operating in Region 1 should not use frequencies in the bands above 30 Mc/s allocated to the maritime mobile service by any agreement between administrations in that Region.

571a ADD (2a) However, the frequencies 156.30 Mc/s and 156.80 Mc/s may be used by aircraft stations for safety purposes only.

572 MOD (3) Aircraft stations when handling public correspondence with stations of the maritime mobile service must comply with all the provisions applicable to the handling of public correspondence in the maritime mobile service (see particularly Articles 38, 39, 40 and 41).

ARTICLE 35

TITLE NOC WORKING HOURS OF STATIONS IN THE
MARITIME AND AERONAUTICAL MOBILE
SERVICES

TITLE NOC Section I. Preamble

835 NOC § 1. In order to permit the application of the following rules on the subject of hours of watch, every station of the maritime and aeronautical mobile services must have an accurate clock and the necessary steps must be taken to keep it correctly regulated to Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.).

836 MOD § 2. Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.) (reckoned from 0001 to 2400 hours beginning at midnight) must be used for all entries in the radiocommunication service log and in all similar documents of ships compulsorily equipped with radiocommunication apparatus in compliance with an international agreement; the same will apply, as far as possible, to other ships.

TITLE NOC Section II. Coast Stations

837 NOC § 3.(1) The service of coast stations is, as far as possible, continuous (day and night). Certain coast stations, however, may have a service of limited duration. Each administration or recognized private operating agency duly authorized to that effect, fixes the hours of service for coast stations under its jurisdiction.

837a ADD (2) The I.T.U. General Secretariat shall receive notification of these hours of service and publish them in the List of Coast and Ship Stations. *)

838 MOD § 4. Coast stations whose service is not continuous may not close before:

839 NOC a) finishing all operations resulting from a distress call, urgency or safety signals;

840 NOC b) exchanging all traffic originating in or destined for mobile stations which are situated within their range and have indicated their presence before the actual cessation of work.

*) May require amendment after examination of Article 20.

TITLE NOC Section III. Aeronautical Stations

841 MOD § 5. The service of an aeronautical station shall be continuous throughout the period during which it bears responsibility for the radiocommunication service to aircraft in flight.

TITLE NOC Section IV. Ship Stations

842-858 Being examined by Sub-Committee 7A.

TITLE NOC Section V. Aircraft Stations

859 NOC § 13. For the international service of public correspondence, aircraft stations constitute a single category. The duration of the service of such stations is not fixed by these Regulations.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 477-E
23 October 1959

COMMITTEE 4

DRAFT RESOLUTION

For consideration by Committee 4

(Use of the frequency bands 7100-7300 kc/s -
Amateur and Broadcasting Services)

1. At the sixteenth meeting of Committee 4 it was agreed by a majority vote that a Resolution should be drawn up on the basis of paragraph 4 of Annex 1 to Document No. 270. A draft Resolution on these lines appears in the following paragraph.
2. Resolution No..... relating to the use of the bands 7000 - 7100 kc/s and 7100 - 7300 kc/s by the Amateur Service and the Broadcasting Service.

The Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva (1959),

considering

1. that the sharing of frequency bands by amateur, fixed and broadcasting services is undesirable and should be avoided;
2. that it is desirable to have world wide exclusive allocations for these services in the HF bands;
3. that the band 7000 to 7100 kc/s is allocated on a world wide basis exclusively to the amateur service;
4. that the band 7100 to 7300 kc/s is allocated in Regions 1 and 3 to the Broadcasting Service and in Region 2 to the amateur service;

resolves

that the broadcasting service should be prohibited from the band 7000 to 7100 kc/s and that broadcasting stations operating on frequencies in this band should cease such operation;



and noting

the provisions of No. 90 of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, (1959)

further resolves

that inter-regional amateur communications should be limited to the band 7000 to 7100 kc/s and that the broadcasting service in the band 7100 to 7300 kc/s in Regions 1 and 3 must avoid all emissions intended for reception in Region 2.

-
3. The draft Resolution requires little explanation, being an adaption of Annex 1 of Document No. 270 into the appropriate form; Administrations would ensure the intention of the last clause of the draft Resolution by careful programming of, and notification of the use of, the band 7100 to 7300 kc/s for the broadcasting service.
 4. Committee 4 is invited to approve the draft Resolution in paragraph 2 above.

Gunnar Pedersen

Chairman, Committee 4

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 478-E
28 October, 1959PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

THIRD REPORT

Ad Hoc GroupFrequency Allocations for Space Research

1. The Second Report of the Group (Document No. 397) stated that certain members of the Group had under consideration possible recommendations concerning frequency allocations, and of bandwidths, between 1 700-2 300 Mc/s, 4 900-5 300 Mc/s, and 8 000-9 000 Mc/s. The measure of agreement reached by the delegations concerned (U.S.A., France and the United Kingdom) is indicated in Annex 1. 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).
2. The First Report of the Group (Document No. 369, paragraph 3 (iii)) expressed the view of the Group that it may be necessary to convene an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference within five years to make provision for new services and methods of telecommunications using space vehicles. The Group has reviewed the question of the convening of such a conference and all members agree that the latter part of 1963 would appear to be a suitable time. A draft Resolution recommending that the Plenipotentiary Conference decide to convene an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to allocate frequency bands for space telecommunication purposes is contained in Annex 2.
3. The Group considered whether it would be desirable to make provisions for the identification and the shut-down of radio emissions from satellites and other space vehicles. It reached the conclusion that it was premature to take such action at the present time. However, all members agree that the C.C.I.R. should be asked to study these questions and a draft Resolution to this effect is contained in Annex 3.
4. The Group is of the opinion that it has now completed its task.

Charles J. Acton

Chairman

Annexes: 3

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A N N E X 1THIRD REPORTAD HOC GROUP ON FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS FOR SPACE RESEARCH

Recommended Order of Frequency Allocation and of Bandwidth	Views of			Purpose of Allocation	Remarks
	U.S.A.	France	U.K.		
Between Three bands 1 700 Mc/s each 20 Mc/s and wide 2 500 Mc/s	Agree (see remarks)	(see remarks)	(see remarks)	Space research looking towards: a) new and improved methods of long distance radio-communication; b) Improved radio aids to navigation; c) Television and aural broadcasting from satellites; d) Improved methods of geo- detic surveying	The French and U.K. delegations have no objection to two allocations 1 801-1 821 and 2 084-2 104 Mc/s on the basis of C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 278 "Radio-Relay Systems for Television and Telephony" on a non-interference basis to other services. While the U.S.A. dele- gation respects the position of the French and U.K. delegations it believes it is essential for adequate space research that three 20 Mc/s wide bands be allocated, two of these could be on a regional basis.

Recommended Order of Frequency Allocation and of Bandwidth	Views of			Purpose of Allocation	Remarks	
	U.S.A.	France	U.K.			
Between 4 900 Mc/s and 5 300 Mc/s	Bandwidth of about 5 Mc/s	Desirable (see remarks)	Agree (see remarks)	Agree	To provide for tropospheric and other types of research.	<p>The U.S.A. delegation recognises the desirability of an allocation in this portion of the spectrum for space research but has proposed the band <u>5,000-5 250 Mc/s for Aeronautical Radio-navigation.</u></p> <p>The French delegation agreement is subject to an allocation <u>above 5 000 Mc/s</u>, or alternatively the French delegation would have no objection to the allocation of the band 4 995-5 000 Mc/s.</p>

Recommended Order of Frequency Allocation and of Bandwidth	Views of			Purpose of Allocation	Remarks
	U.S.A.	France	U.K.		
Between 8 000 Mc/s and 9 000 Mc/s Bandwidth of 100 Mc/s	Agree	(see remarks)	No objection (see remarks)	Space research looking towards: a) new and improved methods of long distance radiocommunication; b) Improved radio aids to navigation; c) Television and aural broadcasting from satellites; d) Improved methods of geodetic surveying.	The French delegation considers it difficult to provide a band of 100 Mc/s, pending consideration by the C.C.I.R. Study Group No. 9 of study programme No. 157 concerning high capacity radio relay systems in the band 7 800-8 500 Mc/s (approximately). The U.K. delegation agreement to such an allocation is on a non-interference basis to other services.

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A N N E X 2

DRAFT RESOLUTION

CONVENING OF AN EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO
CONFERENCE TO ALLOCATE FREQUENCY BANDS FOR SPACE
TELECOMMUNICATION PURPOSES

The Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959,

considering that

- a) several delegations participating in the Administrative Radio Conference have proposed to allocate frequencies for space research purposes only on the basis of the research requirements for the next few years;
- b) The C.C.I.R. have already under study technical questions relating to telecommunication with and between space vehicles;
- c) the Administrative Radio Conference has recommended to the C.C.I.R. that the identification and control of space vehicle emissions be questions for study by the C.C.I.R. with a view to obtaining the technical advice of the C.C.I.R.;
- d) until the results of some space research programmes are available the extent to which space communication services and other radio services may share frequencies, without harmful interference, cannot accurately be assessed;
- e) additional research experience and the results of studies by the C.C.I.R., and other interested organizations, relating to space communications are essential before it will be feasible for the I.T.U. to take decisions on firm frequency allocations for telecommunication purposes using space vehicles;

bearing in mind

that the I.T.U. is the specialized agency in the field of telecommunications and it is necessary for the I.T.U. to adopt adequate frequency allocations for all categories of space communications at the earliest date the results of research, and studies by the C.C.I.R. and other interested organizations, make this possible;

recommends

1. that the Plenipotentiary Conference decide to convene an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference if possible during the

latter part of 1963 with a duration of not more than four weeks and with the following agenda:

- (i) to examine the technical progress in the use of telecommunication for space research and the results of technical studies by the C.C.I.R. and other interested organizations;
 - (ii) to decide on the allocation of frequency bands for the various categories of space telecommunication which are considered essential on the basis of the results of space research and technical studies;
 - (iii) to consider whether there is a continuing need for the allocation of some frequencies for space research purposes and if so to take appropriate action in this regard;
 - (iv) to adopt certain new provisions in the Radio Regulations to provide for the identification and control of radio emissions from space vehicles, taking into account the possible recommendations of the C.C.I.R., if such action is considered desirable.
2. that those Members and Associate Members of the Union which launch satellites, during the period of space research before the convening of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, referred to above, be invited to keep the Administrative Council, and the relevant technical organs of the I.T.U., informed of the frequencies used and the technical progress achieved in the use of telecommunication for space research purposes.
3. that the Administrative Council review the situation during its 1962 and 1963 normal sessions on the basis of information received from Members and Associate Members of the Union, the C.C.I.R. and other interested organizations. Should the Administrative Council decide that there is sufficient justification for the convening of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference in 1963 it shall recommend to Members and Associate Members of the Union the date and place for the Conference.

A N N E X 3

DRAFT RESOLUTION

The Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference,

considering

- a) that it is desirable to study the question of identification for radio emissions from satellites and other space vehicles;
- b) that it is desirable to study the question of provisions for shut-down of radio emissions from satellites and other space vehicles at an appropriate time;

asks

1. The C.C.I.R. to study the above-mentioned questions.
2. The Administrations launching satellites and other space vehicles to give consideration to the above-mentioned problems and to present the results of their study to the C.C.I.R.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 479-E
28 October, 1959WORKING GROUP 6BSUMMARY RECORDEleventh Meeting of Working Group 6B

Wednesday, 21 October 1959, at 17.00 hours

1. Report of Chairman of Sub-Group 6B-3

An oral report was given by Mr. Secker of the proceedings of the Sub-Group meeting held earlier in the afternoon, during which it was proposed to apply the tolerances for spurious emissions on a regional basis. There was general agreement in the Sub-Group to the application of Los Angeles tolerances to new equipment in all regions from 1 January 1964 and to all equipment in Region 1 from 1 January 1966 but in Regions 2 and 3 the date 1 January 1970 was preferred.

The Delegate of France, however, had reserved his position on the tolerance figures quoted for the fundamental frequency band 30 - 235 Mc/s. The Sub-Group had been unable to resolve the tolerance figures which should be applicable during the interim period. Some support was forthcoming for the application of the figures quoted by C.C.I.R. Warsaw during this period but an equally strong opinion was expressed against this proposition.

The Chairman of Working Group 6B suggested that the following amendment may assist the Delegate of France.

Delete "hand portable" from footnote 5 of Document No. DT 502, read "40" for "30", and finally add "this limit shall not require a level of spurious emission to be suppressed below 10 microwatts" at the end of the footnote.

The Delegate of France agreed to the amended footnote and the Delegate for Sweden said that although he would prefer a lower limit than 10 microwatts he thought he could accept the figure.

With respect to the tolerances of high powered transmitters below 30 Mc/s and in the 30 - 235 Mc/s band the Delegate for France preferred to see a ceiling figure of 70 db suppression apply, and consequently reserved his right to raise the question of the 50 milliwatts figure quoted in the table for frequencies below 30 Mc/s at some later date.



It was agreed subject to this reservation that the limit of 50 milliwatts should apply to the fundamental frequency band below 30 Mc/s, for new equipment installed after 1 January 1964 and to all equipment in Region 1 from 1 January 1966; in Regions 2 and 3 this latter date should be 1 January 1970.

The Delegate of Japan preferred the wording "mean power into the aerial feeder" rather than the "mean power supplied to the antenna" as used at present. The Delegate of South Africa pointed out that the addition of the words "transmission line" after the word "antenna" was all that was required. The latter amendment was accepted by the Working Group.

Fundamental Frequency Band 30 - 235 Mc/s

The Delegate of Spain was of the opinion that no tolerances should be specified for the interim period until 1 January 1970 but instead a footnote should be used to request Administrations to implement the new tolerances as early as possible.

The Chairman of 6B agreed to draft a suitable footnote.

Footnote 3

The Delegate of India suggested that the last clause commencing "but every effort" should be deleted. The Delegate of Indonesia supported this proposal. It was agreed to adopt an alternative proposal made by the Delegate for the United States of America which added "whenever practicable" at the end of the present footnote.

It was agreed that the Chairman would prepare a modified document incorporating the amendments made by the Working Group.

The Chairman expressed his appreciation, on behalf of the Working Group, for the helpful co-operation of Mr. Skrivseth, who was returning home at the week-end, for his efforts as a member of the United States Delegation and more particularly in the role of Chairman of Sub-Group 6B-2.

The Delegate of India supported the Chairman's remarks and added his own personal thanks to those of the Chairman.

The meeting was then adjourned.

J.K.S. Jowett
Chairman

A.E. Parker
Rapporteur

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 480-E
28 October 1959

PLENARY MEETING

DESIGNATION OF THE MEMBER AT PRESENT ENTITLED
"COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND
TERRITORIES UNDER MANDATE OR TRUSTEESHIP OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND".

I have the honour to submit the attached letter which I have received from the Administration of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Gerald C. Gross
Acting Secretary-General

Annex: 1



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A N N E X

RADIO SERVICES DEPARTMENT
(RADIO BRANCH)
G.P.O. HEADQUARTERS,
ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND,
LONDON, E.C.1.

27 October 1959.

The Acting Secretary-General,
International Telecommunication Union,
Palais Wilson,
Geneva.

Sir,

I write on behalf of the Member at present entitled the Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to advise you that the title of this Member should be amended to read:

Overseas territories for the
international relations of which
the Government of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland are responsible.

This change of title comes into effect immediately.

Yours faithfully,

(MISS E. M. PERRY)

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 481-E
28 October, 1959WORKING GROUP 6ASUMMARY RECORDTwelfth Meeting of Working Group 6A (Definitions)

Thursday, 22 October, 1959 at 15.00 hours

Reference: Agenda of 21 October, Document No. DT 5621. Summary Record of the Ninth Meeting - Document No. 407

It was noted that Committee 6 had already approved the Annex (Provisional List of Terms and Definitions) to this document, with the exception of paragraphs numbers 60, 61 and 63 (definitions for "Power of a Radio Transmitter", "Peak Envelope Power of a Radio Transmitter", and "Mean Power of a Radio Transmitter" respectively) which are under further consideration by Sub-Group 6A7. Subject to the following corrections, Document No. 407 was approved by Working Group 6A:

- 1) page 5, English text, paragraph number 16f, note 1: Change "suplex" to read "duplex"
- 2) page 5, French text, paragraph number 16f, note 1: Change "voie de telecommunication" to read "voie de radiocommunication"
- 3) page 7, English text, paragraph number 73k: Delete bracket around Telecommunication and capitalize Circuit
- 4) page 7, English text, paragraph number 73f: Delete last word - "signal" in the third line.

2. Summary Record of the Tenth Meeting - Document No. 418

It was noted that Committee 6 had also approved the Annex (Provisional List of Terms and Definitions) to this document. Document No. 418 was approved by Working Group 6A without modification.

3. Report of Sub-Group 6A2 - Document No. DT 368

Before considering the definitions contained in this document, the Chairman noted that Committee 6 had adopted, provisionally, a definition for the term "telegraphy" which described a narrower concept than that anticipated by Sub-Group 6A2. The Chairman further stated that, for that reason, the definitions in Document No. DT 368, which were related to "telegraphy" and had been framed with a broader definition in mind, might require considerable change at the Working Group level.

It was requested that the Summary Record reflect the fact that the definition for "facsimile" as set forth in Document No. DT 368 was modified to read as follows:

Facsimile: A system of telecommunication providing reproduction in the form of fixed images (photographic or otherwise), of the form, and possibly of the depth of tone or of the colours, of an original document, whether written, printed or pictorial.

and that, on a show of hands, eight delegations favoured the definition contained in the attached Annex to this document (a modified version of the French proposal No. 53); six delegations favoured the modified version set forth above, and two delegations abstained from voting.

The definitions for "phototelegraphy" and "phototelegram" set forth in Document No. Dt 368 were passed over on a show of hands vote (7 in favour, 3 opposed and 6 abstaining) since they were not consistent with the provisional definition for "telegraphy" adopted by Committee 6. Moreover, the Working Group could find no definitions for these terms that would be consistent with that provisional definition without changing the names of the terms themselves, which, it was felt, would be very confusing since both terms were so well established in current usage. It was requested that the Summary Record note this decision, as well as the Working Group's decision that in the event the provisional definition for "telegraphy" is reconsidered at a later time, Document No. DT 368 shall serve as a point of reference for a reconsideration of the definitions for "phototelegraphy", "phototelegram", "facsimile" and "telegram".

In the meantime, it was agreed to adopt the present definition (No. 17) of the Radio Regulations for "telegram", although the Delegate from India stated that his delegation could accept this definition only provisionally and might wish to reconsider it in Committee 6.

The definition for "radiotelegram" as set forth in Document No. 368 is the same as that contained in No. 18 of the present Radio Regulations, and was adopted by the group. These two definitions are included in the attached Annex.

4. Remaining Terms to be Defined - Document No. DT 536

This document, drafted as a working paper by the Chairman, contains the terms remaining for initial consideration by Working Group 6A. The following terms, with respect to which no changes had been proposed, except editorial changes in the French and Spanish texts (which were agreed upon) were accepted as they appeared in this document: "fixed service", "mobile service", "land mobile service", "fixed station", "aeronautical fixed station", "broadcasting station", "base station", "mobile station", "land mobile station", and "amateur station". Definitions of these terms are set forth in the attached Annex.

Proposed new definitions for "tropospheric scatter", "ionospheric scatter" and "broadcasting service" were discussed and agreed upon as modified and set forth in the attached Annex.

A proposed new definition for "aeronautical fixed service" was rejected and it was agreed to retain the definition of this term as contained in No. 20 of the present Radio Regulations, as shown in the Annex.

There was no support for a Colombian proposal to define "radio-television" (Proposal No. 4844 in Document No. 11) so it was deleted from the list.

Consideration of definitions for "maritime mobile service", "coast station", "aeronautical station", "ship station", "standard frequency service" and "standard frequency station" were deferred pending the results of activities undertaken in other Committees and their Working Groups which might necessitate changes in these definitions.

An Indian proposal to define "tropical broadcasting service" was discussed at length with several delegations opposing its inclusion in the provisional list in view of the active consideration by Working Group 4A of the paragraphs of Article 9 which deal with Broadcasting in the Tropical Zones. The Chairman deferred a decision on this matter until the next meeting of Working Group 6A, and requested the Delegate of India to report at that time on the question whether Working Group 4A required a definition of this term in order to proceed with its work.

5. The meeting adjourned at 6.30 p.m.

Ann Mooney
Reporter

E.W. Allen
Chairman

Annex: 1

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A N N E X

PROVISIONAL LIST OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

(Approved by Working Group 6A on 22 October, 1959)

- 10 MOD 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.
- 17 NOC Telegram: Written matter intended to be transmitted by telegraphy; this term also includes radiotelegram unless otherwise specified.
- 18 NOC 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.
- 18k ADD Tropospheric Scatter: The propagation of radio waves by scattering as a result of irregularities or discontinuities in the physical properties of the troposphere.
- 181 ADD Ionospheric Scatter: The propagation of radio waves by scattering as a result of irregularities or discontinuities in the ionisation of the ionosphere.
- 19 NOC Fixed Service: A service of radiocommunication between specified fixed points.
- 20 NOC Aeronautical Fixed Service: A fixed service intended for the transmission of information relating to airnavigation, preparation for any safety of flight.
- 21 MOD 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.
- 23 NOC Mobile Service: A service of radiocommunication between mobile and land stations, or between mobile stations.
- 26 NOC Land Mobile Service: A mobile service between base stations and land mobile stations, or between land mobile stations.
- 37 NOC Fixed Station: A station in the fixed service.
- 38 NOC Aeronautical Fixed Station: A station in the aeronautical fixed service.

- 39 NOC Broadcasting Station: A station in the broadcasting service.
- 43 NOC Base Station: A land station in the land mobile service carrying on a service with land mobile stations.
- 44 NOC Mobile Station: A station in a mobile service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.
- 47 NOC Land Mobile Station: A mobile station in the land mobile service capable of surface movement within the geographical limits of a country or continent.
- 56 NOC Amateur Station: A station in the amateur service.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 482-E
28 October, 1959

COMMITTEE 2

SUMMARY RECORD

Fifth Meeting: Committee 2

(Credentials)

Saturday, 24 October 1959, at 12 noon - Room E

Chairman: Dr. F. Nicotera, Head of the Italian Delegation

Vice-Chairmen: Dr. Libero O. de Miranda (Brazil)
Mr. I. M. Trifonov (People's Republic of Bulgaria)

Agenda: Working Document No. 575 of 22 October, 1959

The Chairman opened the meeting by submitting the agenda. This was forthwith adopted. He then said that the point of the meeting was to examine credentials submitted since the first report (Document No. 261 and Corrigendum No. 1) had been submitted in plenary assembly.

The meeting, he added, had been preceded by a meeting of the Committee 2 Sub-Group in Office No. 1 at 11.30 hours that morning.

A speedy ruling was required on whether the Delegation of the Republic of Iraq had the right to vote. The Committee, too, had to consider what the position was as far as the right of certain delegations to sign the Final Acts was concerned.

He then submitted the draft report submitted by the sub-group. Item 2 (ii) had to be struck out, and Item 3 amended to read:

"The Delegations of the following countries have not yet received the credentials required for them to sign the Final Acts:

"Bolivia
Republic of Colombia
Costa Rica
Spain
Guatemala
United Kingdom of Libya
Mexico
Turkey"



The Delegates of Spain and Argentina then spoke, whereupon Item 3 above was amended to read:

"3. By Saturday, 24 October, the Delegations of the following countries had not yet received....."

Items 1 to 5 of the draft report to the Plenary Assembly were adopted nemine contradicente, and the meeting broke up at 12.25 hours.

J. F. Martinez
Reporter

F. Nicotera
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 483-E
30 October, 1959.COMMITTEE 6SUMMARY RECORDEighth Meeting - Committee 6

Friday, 23 October, 1959 at 9 a.m. - Room C

Agenda: Document No. DT 568.

1. The Chairman opened the meeting and the agenda was adopted.
2. Report of Chairman of Working Group 6A

The Chairman of Working Group 6A reported that since the last meeting of Committee 6, 15 terms and definitions had been adopted by the Working Group. There were still 36 terms to be considered by the Working Group and of these, 2 were related to phototelegraphy and phototelegrams, 8 were being dealt with by Sub-Group 6A4, 5 by Sub-Group 6A7 and 21 would be dealt with by Working Group 6A direct.

3. Definitions

The Chairman of Working Group 6A referred to the Annex to Document No. 447, containing the 15 terms and definitions which were available for the consideration of Committee 6. He pointed out that this document had only just been issued but that the texts of the definitions were substantially as in the temporary documents which delegates had the opportunity of studying previously.

The Delegate of Bielorussia said that at the third meeting of Committee 6 his Delegation had objected to the definition of Radiolocation because its meaning was not sufficiently specific. For the same reason his Delegation also objected to the Definition 51a, 51b and 51c in Document No. 447. The Chairman of Working Group 6A drew attention to the fact that this reservation had been made at the Working Group meeting and had been noted on page 2 of Document No. 447.

The Delegate of France referred to 18u in the Annex to Document No. 447 and proposed that, to make the second sentence clearer and less complicated, the phrases "which must be" and "where required" should be deleted. The Delegate of Bielorussia pointed out that certain assignments were not notified for recording in the Master International Frequency Register and that the inclusion of the phrase "where required" therefore reflected more accurately the existing position. The Chairman of Working Group 6A said that as Chairman of the Working Group he had no



preference. If there was support for the proposed change the Delegate of the U.S.A. would accept the decision of Committee 6. The Delegate of the Belgian Congo supported the French proposal and added that the change would make the definition clearer and in his view would include the point raised by the Delegate of Bielorussia.

A vote was taken on the proposal with the following result:

For the proposal	18
Against	0
Abstentions	4

It was therefore decided to amend the definition 18u in accordance with the proposal.

The Delegate of India referred to definition 48 on page 6 of Document No. 447 and indicated that the term should read "Radiodetermination Station" in the English version. This was agreed.

The Delegate of Canada referred to definition 64d on page 6 of Document No. 447 and proposed that the phrase "from the transmitter" should be deleted as it was unnecessary and confusing. The Delegates of Austria and Federal Republic of Germany supported this change. There were no objections and the proposal was adopted.

The Delegate of New Zealand referred to definition 18u on page 5 of Document No. 447 and proposed that in line 5 in the English text 'their' should read 'its' as this referred to 'the set of data'. The Chairman of Working Group 6A confirmed that this was correct and supported the proposal. There was no objection and the proposal was adopted.

The Chairman proposed that with the foregoing amendments the 15 definitions in the Annex to Document No. 447 should be adopted for inclusion in the Provisional List of Terms and Definitions. There were no objections and this proposal was accepted.

4. Report of Chairman of Working Group 6B

The Chairman of Working Group 6B reported that since the last meeting of Committee 6, the Working Group had held one meeting and had sought to resolve the problems relating to the levels allowable for spurious emissions (Appendix 4). A draft report was being prepared for the next Working Group meeting and it was hoped that a report to Committee 6 would be available during the following week. Consideration in the Working Group was necessary on some minor details relating to Designation of Emissions and to the alternative format for the Table of Frequency Tolerances. There were also a number of Recommendations to consider. It was hoped that all the work of Working Group 6B would be

finished during the following week. It might be necessary to establish urgently a small drafting group or 6B Sub-Group and this would be raised immediately after the close of the Committee 6 meeting if the opportunity arose.

5. Report of Chairman of Working Group 6C

The Chairman of Working Group 6C reported that the Working Group at its 16th Meeting had completed its examination of Appendix B, Article 18-bis and Appendix 5bis. In the Working Group it was not possible to agree on the alternative proposals. About half of the Delegations were in favour of a new Article and about half were in favour of a modified Appendix B. The draft text for two alternative proposals in Document No. DT 551 had been accepted with a number of modifications and it was hoped to have the revised texts available for the consideration of Committee 6 at its next meeting.

The Working Group 6C had finished its preliminary work and could go into recess for a few weeks. The Chairman of Working Group 6C expressed his gratitude to the Chairman of the six Sub-Groups and to all delegates whose co-operation had enabled the work of the Sub-Groups to be completed in good time. He would be leaving Geneva for a period of three weeks and mentioned that Dr. Kronjäger (Federal Republic of Germany) had kindly agreed to deal with any questions which might arise in connection with the work of Working Group 6C.

6. Guard Band for 2 182 kc/s

The Chairman referred to a letter from the Chairman of Committee 7 requesting Committee 6 to study the question of the guard band for 2 182 kc/s (Document No. 356). He mentioned that the I.F.R.B. had had an opportunity to study this question and invited Mr. Cata, Representative of I.F.R.B. to give his comments.

The Representative of I.F.R.B. said that the question had been studied in some detail and a document was being prepared by the I.F.R.B. He said, in reply to an invitation from the Chairman, that he would be pleased to convene a meeting of an ad hoc group to consider this matter. The Chairman invited nominations for representation on the ad hoc group and the following Delegations agreed to participate:- U.S.A., New Zealand, Federal Republic of Germany, India, U.K., Japan, Sweden, Bielorussia and Canada.

The Chairman thanked the Delegates for their offers to participate and expressed his appreciation to Mr. Cata for accepting the Chairmanship of the Group.

7. Other Matters

The Delegate of Canada drew attention to the notice in "The Morning Electron" dealing with the Technical Symposium on Monitoring which

was to be held on Tuesday, 27 October. He mentioned the panel of speakers, gave a brief review of the subject to be dealt with, and mentioned that there would be a question period.

The Chairman welcomed this opportunity for mentioning this subject which was of considerable interest to the members of Committee 6 and he hoped that Delegates would take this opportunity for joining in the discussion.

He referred to the review of progress of Sub-Groups which had been made at the last meeting and said that a report on the working of 6A Sub-Groups was due. The Chairman of Working Group 6A said that several of the 6A Sub-Groups had completed their preliminary work but none had been dismissed because of the items that may be referred back from other Committees. The method of evaluating definitions to finalise the texts and to determine which should go into the Regulations had been considered. This would need a small group of about four members to check the definitions and to report to Working Group 6A from time to time. The definitions could then be submitted to the Plenary via Committee 6 and the Drafting Committee. The Chairman said that a combined list of provisional definitions should be prepared. This should be forwarded to the Drafting Group for their preliminary consideration if necessary, and also to other Committees to provide an opportunity for comment on the final texts and choice of definitions to go into the Regulations. The Chairman of Working Group 6A agreed that a temporary document containing a combined list of provisional definitions could be prepared and that the 6A Drafting Group would keep in touch with the other Committees. He agreed that the choice of definitions to go into the Regulations could be made by the other Committees and their views on the working of the definitions would be taken into account but the final texts would need to be agreed in Working Group 6A and forwarded to the Plenary via Committees 6 and 8.

The Chairman of Working Group 6B reviewed the progress of the 6B Sub-Groups and said that 6B1 and 6B3 were not quite ready to go into recess but 6B2 had completed its work. The question of preparing the Table of Frequency Tolerances with the new format for reproduction in the Radio Regulations was to be discussed with the Secretariat forthwith. In preliminary discussions it seemed possible that there would be reproduction difficulties and it may be necessary for further consideration of this matter in Working Group 6B and Committee 6. He wished to take this opportunity of expressing his grateful appreciation of the work done by Mr. Skrivseth as Chairman of Sub-Group 6B2, for his offer to stay a week extra to complete the work, and also to the Delegation of U.S.A. for their co-operation in this matter. He announced the terms of reference for an Ad Hoc meeting of Working Group 6B to follow the adjournment of the meeting of Committee 6.

There were no other matters raised for discussion and the meeting closed at 1025 hours.

G.C. Benton
Rapporteur.

M.N. Mirza
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Document No. 484-E
28 October, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE 6

RECOMMENDATION TO THE C.C.I.R. ON FREQUENCY TOLERANCES
FOR THE VARIOUS SERVICES

The Administrative Radio Conference of Geneva (1959),

considering

- a) that Appendix 3 of the Radio Regulations gives the frequency tolerances for transmitters,
- b) that the prime consideration has been the reduction of frequency tolerances which has resulted in the reduction of frequency space required for each channel and that in many cases considerable improvement in spectrum utilization can be obtained by further reduction in frequency tolerances.
- c) that in some services a reduction in frequency tolerance to the lowest value possible in the state of the art will be useful from the point of view, e.g. increase in signal to noise ratio, improvement of intelligibility, reduction of errors.
- d) that in certain cases a further reduction of frequency tolerance would not in practice increase the number of available channels.
- e) that in particular frequency bands, the frequency tolerances specified in Appendix 3 of the Radio Regulations may already approach the minimum useful value for certain categories of station, using existing techniques and present methods of operation.
- f) that it will be of considerable assistance to administrations, in the future planning of services and provision of equipment, to be advised of those frequency tolerances which can be considered to be the ultimate useful minimum value for stations so far as existing techniques and present methods of operation are concerned.
- g) that there are economic limitations to the application of some reductions of frequency tolerances which should be known and taken into account.



invites the C.C.I.R.

- i) to continue its study of frequency tolerances with a view to the reduction of the frequency space required for a given channel.
- ii) to determine those categories of stations for which it appears useful to reduce the frequency tolerance to the lowest value possible in the state of the art
- iii) to consider whether or not in certain cases it is possible to predict ultimate values of tolerances, which it would not be necessary to make more stringent under currently known conditions of operation and state what these tolerance values might be.
- iv) to report at the same time upon the practicability of achieving such ultimate values of tolerances taking account of economic and design requirements and other practical considerations
- v) to indicate which, if any, tolerances quoted in Appendix 3 of the Radio Regulations have already attained these ultimate values under present conditions.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 485-E
28 October, 1959COMMITTEE 6

REPORT

Working Group 6B to Committee 6APPENDIX 4Table of Tolerances for the Levels of Spurious Emissions

(See Article 16)

1. The table below states the allowable tolerances which shall apply as from the dates quoted, to the mean power of any spurious emission supplied by any transmitter to the antenna transmission line.
2. Furthermore, spurious radiation from any part of the system other than the antenna system shall not have an effect greater than would occur if the antenna system were supplied with the maximum power at that spurious emission frequency.
3. These tolerances shall not, however, apply to transmitters fitted aboard lifeboats and survival craft and those provided for emergency (reserve) purposes in the aeronautical and maritime services.
4. It is recognized that, for technical and operational reasons, specific services may demand tolerances tighter than those here quoted.
5. The final date by which all equipment shall meet the tolerances laid down in Column B is 1 January, 1970. Nevertheless, all administrations recognize the urgent need to implement Column B tolerances for all equipment at the earliest possible dates and will endeavour to ensure that necessary changes are made to all transmitters of their countries well before this date and wherever possible by 1 January, 1966.
6. No specific tolerances are quoted for transmitters operating on fundamental frequencies above 235 Mc/s. For these transmitters the levels of spurious emissions shall be as low as practicable.



Fundamental Frequency Band	The mean power of any spurious emission supplied to the antenna transmission line shall not exceed the values quoted as tolerances in Columns A and B below	
	A	B
	Tolerances applicable until 1 January, 1970 to transmitters now in use and to those installed before 1 January, 1964	Tolerances applicable to all new transmitters installed after 1 January, 1964 and to all transmitters after 1 January, 1970
All frequencies below 30 Mc/s	40 decibels below the mean power of the fundamental without exceeding the power of 200 milliwatts	40 decibels below the mean power of the fundamental without exceeding the power of 50 milliwatts. 1) 2) 3)
30 Mc/s to 235 Mc/s: for transmitters having mean power as quoted below: greater than 25 Watts 25 Watts or less		60 decibels below the mean power of the fundamental without exceeding 1 milliwatt (4) 40 decibels below the mean power of the fundamental without exceeding 25 microwatts and without the necessity for reducing this value below 10 microwatts (4)

Notes

1) For transmitters of mean power exceeding 50 kilowatts and which are required to operate over a frequency range approaching an octave or more, below 30 Mc/s, a suppression to less than 50 milliwatts is not mandatory, but a minimum suppression of 60 decibels shall be provided and every effort should be made to keep within the 50 milliwatts limit.

2) For hand-portable equipment of mean power less than 5 Watts in the frequency band below 30 Mc/s the suppression shall be at least 30 decibels but every effort should be made to meet the 40 decibels suppression limit.

3) For mobile transmitters operating below 30 Mc/s the spurious emission shall be at least 40 decibels below the fundamental without exceeding the value of 200 milliwatts, but every effort should be made to keep within the 50 milliwatts limit wherever practicable.

4) For spurious emissions originating from frequency modulated maritime mobile radiotelephone equipment operating above 30 Mc/s the mean power of any spurious emission falling in any other international maritime mobile channel, due to products of modulation, shall not exceed 10 microwatts and the mean power of any other spurious emission on any discrete frequency within the international maritime mobile band shall not exceed 2.5 microwatts. Where, exceptionally, transmitters of power above 20 Watts are employed, these limits may be increased proportionally.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 486-E
CORRIGENDUM No. 1
29 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

CORRIGENDUM

to the Minutes of the Sixth Plenary
Meeting

Page 26

After the statement by the Delegate of the Belgian Congo

add:

"The Chairman referred to the suggestion of the Delegate of Ethiopia and other delegates that the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Group of Committee 5 should be added to the Plenary Ad Hoc Group. In view of the support of this suggestion he proposed that, in the absence of objection, it be adopted.

It was so agreed."



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 486-E
28 October 1959

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

SIXTH PLENARY MEETING

28 October, 1959, at 9 a.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. Approval of the minutes of the Fourth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 330).
2. Approval of the minutes of the Fifth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 373).
3. Second Report of Committee 2 - Credentials (Document No. 466 and Corr. No. 1).
4. First and Second Reports of Ad Hoc Group - Frequency Allocations for Space Research (Documents Nos. 369 and 397).
5. Communication from the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document No. 470).
6. Report by the Finance Control Committee - Supply of Final Acts of the Conference to delegates, free of charge (Document No. 345).
7. Designation of the Federal Republic of Germany (Document No. 422).



Present:

Afghanistan; Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of); Argentine (Republic); Australia (Commonwealth of); Austria; Belgium; Burma (Union of); Brazil; Bulgaria (People's Republic of); Canada; Ceylon; China; Vatican City (State of the); Colombia (Republic of); Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi; Korea (Republic of); Costa Rica; Cuba; Denmark; Group of the Different States and Territories Represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; Finland; France; Greece; Hungarian People's Republic; India (Republic of); Indonesia (Republic of); Iran; Ireland; Iceland; Israel (State of); Italy; Japan; Liberia; Malaya (Federation of); Morocco (Kingdom of); Mexico; Monaco; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; 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 Republic of Germany; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; Czechoslovakia; Territories of the United States of America; Overseas territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom and Great Britain are responsible; Thailand; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of South Africa and Territory of South West Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Uruguay (Oriental Republic of); Venezuela (Republic of); British East Africa.

1. Approval of the Minutes of the Fourth Plenary Meeting
(Document No. 330)

The Delegate of Indonesia pointed out that line 6 of his statement on page 4 of Document No. 330 should read "...Western New Guinea or Irian Barat..." instead of "...Western New Guinea of Irian Barat..."

The Delegate of France asked that the second paragraph of his statement on page 17 of Document No. 330 should be replaced by the following text: "He thought that, in order to set up a study programme for the C.C.I.R., it was necessary to provide frequency bands for space research purposes".

Subject to those amendments the minutes were unanimously approved.

2. Approval of the Minutes of the Fifth Plenary Meeting.

The minutes were unanimously approved.

3. Second Report of Committee 2 - Credentials.
(Document No. 466 and Corr. No. 1)

The Chairman of Committee 2 (Italy) said that the credentials

of Afghanistan and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan had been received since the last meeting of Committee 2. A meeting of the Working Group and of the Committee would be held as soon as possible to consider the credentials.

The Deputy Secretary of the Conference said that, in accordance with the practice of Committee 2, the credentials of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan were in order for the Delegation to participate in the work of the Conference and to exercise its right to vote but would require to be completed before the Delegation had the necessary power to sign the Final Acts. The credentials of Afghanistan gave full powers to the delegation of that country.

The Chairman proposed that it should be agreed that Afghanistan and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan should participate and vote in the meetings of the Conference pending the next meeting of the Credentials Committee and the presentation of its report to the Plenary Meeting.

It was so agreed.

The Chairman welcomed the Delegations of Afghanistan and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan:

He noted that the credentials of the Republic of Iraq had now been approved and proposed that the suggestion in paragraph 5 of Document No. 466, as amended by Corr. No. 1, that the right to vote should be restored to the Delegation of the Republic of Iraq, should be adopted.

It was so agreed.

The second Report of the Credentials Committee was adopted.

4. First and Second Reports of Ad Hoc Group - Frequency Allocations for Space Research.
(Documents Nos. 369 and 397)

The Chairman proposed that as those documents had already been passed to Committee 4 they should simply be noted.

The Delegate of Greece said that his country used for the fixed service certain bands which the Ad Hoc Group had proposed in its first and second reports should be allocated for space research, in particular the bands 400-470 Mc/s and 1 700-2 300 Mc/s. He regretted, therefore, that he was unable to accept any frequency allocations for space research in those bands.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia made the following statement:

"The Delegation of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia has submitted reservations relating to Documents 369 and 397 in Committee 4, on the grounds that the frequency bands allocated to space research are fixed-service bands, in which the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia is already operating several services.

" Hence the Delegation of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia reserves the right to operate its existing services in the bands allocated to space research and will make all arrangements to avoid, as far as possible, any harmful interference."

The meeting took note of the first and second Reports of the Ad Hoc Group on frequency allocations for space research.

5. Communication from the Plenipotentiary Conference.
(Document No. 470)

The Chairman stressed that it was essential that the Administrative Radio Conference should take speedy action on the communication received from the Plenipotentiary Conference concerning the structure and functions of the I.F.R.B., and asked all delegates to co-operate so that the deadline date of 10 November could be observed.

He proposed that an Ad Hoc Group should be set up, representative of every area in the world, to examine all matters of substance and make recommendations to the Plenary Meeting, and to prepare draft detailed replies to the questions put by the Plenipotentiary Conference. He suggested that the Group might consist of the Chairman of Committee D of the Plenipotentiary Conference; the Chairmen of Committees 4 and 5 of the Administrative Radio Conference; the Chairmen of Working Groups 5A and 5B; and delegates from Bulgaria, Colombia, United States of America, France, Ghana, India, Japan, United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R.

He would also ask the Secretary of the Conference if he could place Mr. Stead at the disposal of the Ad Hoc Group, since it would be important for it to have the assistance of a high official of the I.T.U.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia made the following statement:

"The Czechoslovak Delegation wishes most warmly to support your proposal to set up an Ad Hoc Group. The questions submitted to our Conference by the Plenipotentiary Conference and which, according to your proposal, will be referred to that Ad Hoc Group, are of a technical nature and the Ad Hoc Group will have to take into consideration the experience - good and bad - of administrations in the technique of frequency registration. Moreover, the Group will have to take into consideration the economic aspect of the question which, in the light of the financial evolution of our Union, is becoming more and more important.

" For this reason, our Delegation takes the liberty of suggesting that the Group should have as its Chairman the person best qualified for that office, in other words you yourself, the Chairman of the Conference. We have already learned of the successful work done by the Ad Hoc Working Group responsible for studying space communications, and feel sure that under your chairmanship this new Ad Hoc Group would also complete its work in good time and with the same success."

The Delegates of Colombia, Italy and Argentina supported the proposals of the Chairman and of the Delegate of Czechoslovakia.

The Delegate of the Union of South Africa noted that the proposed Ad Hoc Group included no representative from Africa south of the Equator. The Union of South Africa had always taken a leading part in the development of telecommunications in Africa, and it would be in the interests of telecommunications on that continent if the Conference could agree that the Union of South Africa should be a member of the Group.

The Delegates of Turkey and the Belgian Congo supported that suggestion.

The Chairman proposed that the Union of South Africa should be added to the list of members.

It was so agreed.

The Delegate of Mexico, while approving the proposals for the composition of the Group and for its Chairman, thought that the Group could not take any decision which was not based on the work of the Committees of the Conference. The Committees, and in particular Committee 5, should be instructed to give priority in their discussions to those subjects which would serve as a basis for the reply to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Chairman said that he was sure the Group would bear that point in mind. It should be possible for the Group to call in experts from the Committees and Working Groups at any time when their comments and advice would appear desirable. He hoped that the Ad Hoc Group would take into account all the points which would be raised in the discussion of Document No. 470 at the Plenary Meeting, and that it would provide satisfactory replies of substance. The replies might be incomplete if Committee 5 had not finished the discussion of certain points, but as much detailed information as possible would be provided and the Conference could return to those points later if necessary.

It was agreed that the Ad Hoc Group should be established, with Mr. Acton as Chairman.

The Delegate of the United States of America made the following statement:

"It is the opinion of the United States that the duties and functions of the I.F.R.B. should in general be maintained as laid down in Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Convention, and in Article 10, paragraphs 287-295 of the Radio Regulations. However, an examination of the report of the Board to this Conference, together with the proposals that have been submitted and the debate thereon indicate the necessity of a change of emphasis in the discharge of these duties and functions.

- a) Thus we find a requirement for the Board to devote special attention to the needs of the new and developing countries.
- b) The necessity for special procedures in Article 11 to enable the Board, by special investigation and review procedures, to cope more effectively with the problem of removing deadwood from the International Frequency List and thereby making the List more factual and hence far more useful to Administrations and to the Board.

In addition, it is quite likely that special procedures will be required to administer frequency management in the H.F. broadcasting bands.

" With regard to Question 2, the United States of America considers that these augmented duties and functions will require no basic changes in the present structure of the I.F.R.B., although its staff will require augmentation and strengthening. The Atlantic City concept of a body composed of co-equal and independent persons, chosen in such a way as to ensure an equitable distribution among the various parts of the world, has proven not only sound in practice but quite essential to the functioning of a body bearing a collective responsibility for the discharge of its basic functions of making technical findings regarding notices of frequency assignments, the treatment of cases of harmful interference, and the rendering of advice and assistance to the members of the Union in effecting the optimum use of the radio spectrum, one of the world's most precious natural resources. It is inconceivable to us that this Conference would be willing to entrust such a vital function to a single person, however capable he might be. It is to be noted that the Board is now faced with the making of more than 300 technical findings per week, which would require this official to review and approve all of these findings, a manifest physical impossibility. And it is even more difficult to imagine the satisfactory functioning of a system whereby the activities of a Director would be supervised by a Committee of Members of the Union.

" In summary, Mr. Chairman, the United States proposes that the answer to question No. 1 be "yes", while the answer to Question No. 2 be "no"."

The Delegate of Austria was of the same opinion as the United States in regard to the structure and functions of the I.F.R.B. The structure should not be changed but the increased volume of work should be handled by a suitably changed staff.

The Delegate of Australia made the following statement:

"The Australian Delegation would like to express briefly, some views upon Document No. 470. The considerations set down in that Document are, quite rightly, a reminder that some special factors need to be taken into account at this stage. The question of changes in the duties,

functions and/or the structure of the I.F.R.B. arises naturally. In this respect, it is the view of the Australian Delegation that during the last 10 years, the Board has demonstrated considerable capacity in carrying out with a large measure of satisfaction the tasks which have been given to it.

" The report of the I.F.R.B. accompanying Document No. 20 shows that the Board has acquired most valuable experience during this period; it has developed its organisation and working methods while discharging responsibilities such as those arising from the E.A.R.C. Agreement; it has evolved valuable technical standards.

" Therefore, while the question of whether the Board can undertake the tasks arising from the considerations in Document No. 470 will largely be answered by the work of Committee 5, nevertheless, we must recognise the great capacity which the Board has already demonstrated.

" With respect to the economic aspect, it can be said that the members of the I.T.U. have invested a considerable sum of money and have built up a valuable asset in the I.F.R.B. When thinking of modifications to the Board, we must be careful that an urge to economise does not, in fact, cause us to lose heavily by destroying this well-established asset."

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that the views of his Delegation on the I.F.R.B. and its future had been made clear both in Committee 5 and in the many component parts of that Committee. The Delegation fully appreciated the excellent work done by the I.F.R.B. in the past, and saw a clear and imperative need for an I.F.R.B. which was able to meet the challenging problems now facing the Union. Those problems would become more difficult as time went on. The United Kingdom Delegation would do all it could in the Ad Hoc Group to assist the able Chairman.

The Delegate of the Philippines fully supported the views of the United States Delegate and said that more emphasis should be placed in particular on the work of the I.F.R.B. in connection with the new and developing countries.

The Delegate of Malaya made the following statement:

"The Malayan Delegation supports the opinions expressed by the Delegation of the United States. We feel that the structure of the I.F.R.B. should not be modified. We feel that more powers should be vested to the Board, especially those which will permit the Board to assist the new and developing countries. We wish to associate ourselves with the Delegation of the Philippines in this connection."

The Delegate of Morocco made the following statement:

"Here is a suggestion about the terms of reference of the Ad Hoc Group just set up.

" At the last plenary meeting of Committee 4, an Ad Hoc Group was set up to consider a matter very similar to ours, and for which Document No. 423 will serve as a basis. Document No. 423, a personal paper by Mr. Pedersen, Chairman of Committee 4, deals with future policy in frequency allocation matters, and was unanimously considered a remarkable and prophetic production.

" Hence we hope that the Ad Hoc Group will have the report by the Committee 4 Group very shortly."

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic said that it had been hoped when the I.F.R.B. was set up that it would arrange the radio spectrum so that there would be room for every country to operate its essential telecommunications. The task had proved extremely difficult and a series of conferences had given no satisfactory results. Those who had first registered their frequencies had allowed themselves a considerable margin for expansion and had left nothing for the new and developing countries, a point which had been stressed by the Delegates of the United States and the Philippines. One of the duties of the I.F.R.B. was to give advice on the frequencies which could be selected, but that was difficult for the Board since the spectrum was already crowded. His country had on many occasions received a reply from the I.F.R.B. that it could do nothing about finding frequencies to replace those which should be put into the plan. It was hoped that the point would be taken into consideration when reviewing the duties of the future I.F.R.B.

It was also essential that every region of the world should be represented in the I.F.R.B. so that the representative from each area with his knowledge of local conditions, could give better advice.

The Delegate of New Zealand wished to associate himself with the comments made by the United Kingdom and United States Delegates and made the following statement:

"The New Zealand Delegation considers that the I.F.R.B. should continue to be constituted along lines similar to the present ones with certain modifications to provide for more effective activity in respect of advice to countries whose very special frequency problems exist. We think that a Board of about the same size as at present is required but that its associated technical and other staff may require to be increased to provide for the need which we have just referred to.

" It is very necessary, in our opinion, that all possible steps be taken to maintain the impartiality of the Board, which should be comprised of thoroughly qualified persons. Proper safeguards should be established but at the same time the Board should not be unduly hampered by too many precisely worded regulations and some controlled degree of judgment should be left to it.

" It must be evident to all Delegations attending this Conference that the frequency situation, particularly in the band 3 - 30 Mc/s per second, is an extremely difficult one and that the situation can be expected to worsen with the passing of time, the demand for frequency usage being so great. Because of this, we consider that the Board should undertake special studies directed to solutions of the difficult frequency situation. It is clear that applications of modern technical developments in the sphere of broad band VHF and micro-wave radio relay systems as well as land and submarine broad band cable systems, will undoubtedly tend to relieve the increase in demand for frequencies in the H.F. portion of the spectrum, but these applications will, in our opinion, only reduce the rate of increase of demand from what it would have been otherwise and will not result in a lessening of the pressure existing to-day. Consequently, we think that the difficulties being experienced to-day in the H.F. portions of the spectrum will only increase in magnitude despite the developments referred to.

" In these circumstances, therefore, not only does special assistance require to be given to the new and developing countries but, in addition, studies should be conducted in order to ascertain how the overall situation can be improved. The situation which is arising is one which affects not only the new and developing countries but also the countries with established and expanding telecommunications systems. In this issue we must recognise that the International Fixed, Maritime Mobile and Aeronautical services serve an ever increasing totality of the world's population, and the time is passing when anything but a broad approach to these problems can be successful.

" In all these circumstances we support the continued functioning of a Board on a basis similar to that which exists to-day but modified slightly in its duties in accordance with present day requirements, in order that there may be an orderly regulatory and technical examination and subsequent recording of frequency assignments."

The Delegate of Brazil made the following statement:

"The Brazilian Delegation, representing the country which operates the biggest telecommunication network in South America, restraining from intervening unless the subject is of substantial importance, nevertheless has the following opinion:

" The I.F.R.B. must be maintained in its present structure and, if necessary, amplified in order to carry out its present functions and others which will be conferred to it, even at the cost of greater expenses."

The Delegate of Venezuela made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman, on many occasions we have told you what we think about the great work done by the International Frequency Registration Board

from its foundation up to the present, believing as we do that this body should stay as it is with its present terms of reference, plus some other technical duties in accordance with the needs of the 'new and developing' countries and the technical progress being made in radio.

" We do not wish to repeat here what we have said at length before, and hence shall merely support what has been said by the Delegations of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States, Austria, Australia, and other countries."

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made the following statement:

"The Telecommunication Administration of the U.S.S.R. is very interested in regulation of the use of the radio spectrum. The Administrations have achieved considerable success in this direction over the past twelve years.

" To a considerable extent the solution of this problem depends on the compilation of an international frequency record and the correct procedure for frequency registration.

" We feel that the essential duties and functions of the future I.T.U. organ for frequency registration must be as laid down in the Radio Regulations and the Convention. This organ must also deal with assistance to Administrations in the organisation of their radio communications.

" In the opinion of the Telecommunication Administration of the U.S.S.R. these functions and duties can be performed more effectively and economically if the I.F.R.B. is reorganised and the procedure it follows in the registration of frequencies revised.

" In deciding these questions, we must bear in mind experience gained in the past work of the I.F.R.B. and the results obtained in implementing the decisions of past conferences.

" In that connection, the following observations appear relevant:

" a) The I.F.R.B. was unable to propose any solutions in the fixed and broadcasting bands

" b) The technical examination carried out by the I.F.R.B. is not a practical means of regulating the use of the radio spectrum.

" We thus believe that the I.F.R.B. should be transformed into an International Frequency Registration Office under a Director with two deputies. In registering frequencies, this Office would have to dispense with unnecessary technical examination so that it could concentrate on granting assistance to Administrations requesting it. The technical Secretariat of this Office would be staffed with highly qualified specialists drawn from all over the world and well informed on local conditions in radio communication."

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia made the following statement:

"The usefulness of each organ of the Union can be judged from the results achieved. The results of the work of the existing I.F.R.B. over a period of more than 10 years can be judged from its primary task of preparing the Frequency Record. The present Frequency Record is a publication whose contents cannot be taken in at a glance because of the considerable volume of notes and comments relating to individual frequency assignments; hence, it lacks any practical meaning.

" Moreover, research on radio propagation since the Atlantic City Conference, 1947, shows that at the present time it is not possible to reply sufficiently accurately to the questions asked the C.C.I.R. by the I.F.R.B. concerning the technical problems which must serve as a basis for the findings of the I.F.R.B. according to the present frequency registration procedure. It is obvious that the problems related to MUF and FOT forecasts and to the radio field strength with ionospheric propagation are, in the present state of the art, more complicated than was assumed in 1947. The latest results of oblique incidence ionospheric soundings, and those derived from the reception of radio signals from artificial satellites and other space vehicles, still require detailed study.

" It has been proved over and over again at our Conference that the use of outdated technical standards is leading to a wasteful use of the frequency spectrum and to findings which differ from the true situation in the spectrum.

" We must also bear in mind the complete failure of the existing I.F.R.B. to carry out the additional task entrusted to it of preparing a Draft Plan for high frequency broadcasting.

" It is therefore necessary for the Ad Hoc Group just formed to pay very close attention to the technical and economic aspects of the question and in particular:

"1. In view of the administrative nature of the existing I.F.R.B. procedure for frequency registration, the technical standards adopted as the basis for the technical examination of frequency assignments cannot adequately make allowance for technical progress, particularly as regards propagation and other spheres of radio engineering. For the calculation of propagation, the I.F.R.B. is using, for example, basic material dating back to 1948, although it is evident from the work of the C.C.I.R. that more modern and more comprehensive methods exist.

" For this reason, the technical standards and manuals to be used as the basis for technical calculations for the orderly registration of frequencies must be prepared by the C.C.I.R.

"2. As to the work of the organ responsible for the notification and orderly registration of frequencies, the simplest and most efficient working methods must be chosen.

"3. Bearing these principles in mind, the acceptance of frequency assignment notices and their orderly registration must be entrusted to a technical body whose staff could be quite small. In that case it might also be possible to reduce the expenses of the Union (the expenses of the I.F.R.B. at present account for one-third of the expenses of the Union). The new organ which would replace the I.F.R.B. would carry out its duties according to the directives issued by the Administrative Radio Conference."

The Meeting was suspended at 10.30 a.m. and resumed at 11.10 a.m.

The Delegate of France made the following statement:

"My Delegation has already had occasion to state its point of view on the past activities of the International Frequency Registration Board. Over the last eleven years, Administrations have been obliged to cope with a difficult situation; thanks to the Board's untiring efforts in conjunction with Administrations, appreciable progress has been made in the use of the spectrum. As has been observed, most judiciously, by the United States Delegate, the frequency spectrum is a basic natural resource, something common to all Administrations, but a resource which is limited, and we have no right to manage it in anarchical fashion.

" In the years to come, the French Delegation considers that the I.F.R.B., appropriately equipped, is the sole body capable of performing the unavoidable tasks which await it if we bear in mind the speedy evolution of radio. We are no longer in eighteen ninety-six but in the second half of the twentieth century. Day after day, difficult and sometimes urgent problems arise. We must use the experience acquired by this body to ask it to tackle its problems for the benefit of all Administrations."

The Delegate of Mexico made the following statement:

"The main problem of the Union with regard to radiocommunications is the establishment of a Frequency List that reflects their actual use. For this purpose the Atlantic City Conference established the I.F.R.B. This body was conceived by some highly developed countries which laid down that it should be formed of 7 members only who should be elected individually. On that occasion the Mexican Delegation proposed that it should be formed on a regional basis and suggested that it should be divided into 11 regions. After long discussion the Mexican proposal was adopted by the Conference. We are proud to have co-operated in the establishment of the Board and we feel that we have not been deceived in any way.

" Twelve years later the Union is reviewing the situation at this Conference and the Mexican Administration through its delegation has pleasure in expressing the satisfaction with which it has seen the development of the work of the Board and its faith in its future activities.

" Perhaps the fact that a large majority of administrations are in favour of maintaining the Board is the best tribute that can be paid to the work that it has done. However, one thing goes without saying: the work that has been done must be analyzed in order to single out any discrepancies and correct them properly with a view to achieving the best possible results in the task of making the best use of frequencies.

" In the opinion of the Mexican Administration two fundamental shortcomings stand out:

" 1. The Frequency List does not reflect faithfully the actual use of frequencies.

" 2. The Board has not carried out the second of the two really essential functions which were assigned to in Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Convention, that of advising Administrations.

" It is useful to know the reasons why these shortcomings arose. The List only gives a superficial reflection of actual operations because in a great number of cases they cannot be checked. A check could only be made through a definite monitoring arrangement, and the Board does not possess the resources to develop this. It only has at its disposal the information which is provided of their own accord by Administrations as a gesture of good will according to no definite plan. Whilst it is certain that important conclusions may be obtained in some cases from this incomplete and unorganized information, the Regulations do not permit the Board to initiate consultations with the Administrations with the aim of finding out the actual use of every frequency: in fact the existing Regulations only provide for this kind of consultation at the request of one or more Members which implicitly rules out the exercise of any initiative on the part of the Board.

" With regard to the advice that the Board should extend to Administrations, it appears that the Board has wrongly interpreted the provisions contained in the Convention and the Regulations, as may be seen from the memorandum which appears as Annex No. 1 to Section VII of the Report that the Board is itself submitting to the Radio Conference in Document No. 20. This memorandum has been analyzed in detail by the Mexican Administration and its comments are to be found in Document No. 225, but it is clear that the Board confuses advice with a verdict, since there is no other name for the reasons on which an unfavourable finding is based with relation to a notification that has been the subject of a technical

examination by the Board. Whilst it is clear that a verdict may be given in some cases and for some findings, it is obvious that a verdict is not the same as advice. It is highly probable that such interpretations by the Board are made simply in order to avoid carrying out a task properly which would require information and staff which it could not obtain in sufficient quantity.

" It is in view of these considerations that the Mexican Administration, instead of simply pointing out the shortcomings, has made concrete proposals based on new powers for the Board and keeping it in touch with fuller means of information than at present. On the basis of these new powers it has proposed important amendments to Article 11 of the Regulations which aim at ensuring the establishment of a List which reflects actual operations and offering Administrations without distinction of rank or standard of development the advice which is necessary whenever there are unfavourable findings as the result of the examination of a notification or complaints of interference. Thus in communicating an unfavourable finding to the Administration concerned, the Board would have to offer it a suggestion of how to solve the problem that gave rise to the finding. Under these conditions the Administration concerned would be in a position to adopt or refuse the suggestion with the help of the advice, without the inconvenience of classifying itself as an under-developed country or one under development, and it could object to the category into which it had been put by the Board.

" To sum up, in addition to the proposals in favour of the Board taking the initiative when necessary, the Mexican Administration has made provision for it to have the services of an International Monitoring Network which it would control so that work would be adjusted according to its requirements and to a perfectly pre-conceived plan. The composition of this Network, based essentially on the organization and co-operation which is at present offered by Administrations and supplemented by recourse to the Union when necessary, is set out in detail in the Mexican proposal to be found on pages 824.4 to 824.8 in the Yellow Book. Unfortunately, this proposal has not been studied in detail but only in some of its aspects with regard to the use of this Network and to the relevant parts of Article 11.

" The Delegate of Mexico states that in accordance with his first speech, the Plenipotentiary Conference could only be given a useful reply to Document No. 470 if the Radio Conference gave priority to the study of the new duties and structure of the I.F.R.B., because only in this way could the economic consequences be assessed that are the especial concern of this Conference. However, in view of the fact that it has apparently not been possible to give special instructions on this matter to the Radio Conference, the ad hoc Working Group which has just been formed will only have to take account of the trends that are acknowledged by the Radio

Conference and should be very careful as to how it expresses them, since if they do not give an accurate idea of the steps to be taken so that all users may make better use of the frequencies and the necessary facilities are offered to new countries and those under development, these countries might change their approach because it may be that they are not inclined to give unlimited approval to the work of the Board if this work only benefits a group of highly developed countries.

" To sum up, the Mexican Administration favours the continuation of the duties of the Board and its reinforcement with the aim of:

- " a) exercising its initiative with a view to cleaning up the List of Frequencies, and
- " b) offering advice to any Administration which requests it or else automatically every time it makes an unfavourable finding on examining a notification or a complaint of interference".

The Delegate of Portugal then made the following statement:

"The position of the Portuguese Delegation which regard to the future of the I.F.R.B. is, we are sure, already known to the Conference. It was explained at one of the first meetings of Committee 5 and confirmed in statements made in Working Group 5A.

" The arguments based on practical reasons, or of apparently scientific nature, which we have heard in Committees and Groups at this Conference and especially in Working Group 5A have shown how well-founded our position is. It is the only one which enables there to be co-ordinated occupation of the radio spectrum in the future.

" Therefore, in the opinion of the Portuguese Administration, with reference to Question 1 before the Plenipotentiary Conference, the present tasks and functions of the I.F.R.B. must be maintained on the general lines at present in force.

" Some changes must, however, be made so that the I.F.R.B. may, in the future, on its own initiative, take appropriate steps to review all frequency assignments so as to obtain a Record reflecting the true occupation of the spectrum and to keep the Record on that fundamental basis.

" Certain specific problems facing some countries must also be taken into consideration so that the I.F.R.B., within the limits of its competence, may assist and advise those countries in the solution of those problems.

" With regard to Question 2, we must say that we interpret the last part of the text of Document No. 470 - that is to say the carrying out of tasks in the most efficient and economical manner - not only to cover the financial aspect of the cost of the I.F.R.B. as part of the I.T.U. budget, but also the repercussions on administrations if the structure of the I.F.R.B. was substantially modified. It is obvious that one cannot consider the savings that would be made by a reduction in the tasks of the I.F.R.B. without also taking into consideration the overburdening that these economies would impose on Administrations to carry out, much less efficiently, the work at present done by the I.F.R.B.

" We are, therefore, strongly of the opinion that the general lines of the present structure of the I.F.R.B. should be maintained. We also believe that the present system of rotation of the chairmanship should be maintained. The I.F.R.B. must function as a court of justice, and not be subject to other organs of the I.T.U. as regards its technical decisions.

" For this reason and others which it is not necessary to mention at this juncture, we are in favour of the choice of members by election not by countries but by duly qualified persons, belonging to all the regions of the world.

" In our opinion, the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. must act as the mandatory of the Board to co-ordinate the internal work and establish appropriate relations with the General Secretariat, to reduce overlapping of work between that Secretariat and the specialized secretariat of the I.F.R.B."

The Delegate of Cuba said that his Delegation agreed with the view expressed by the Delegate of the United States. The work of the Board had been extremely successful, especially in view of the difficulties which it had had to face, and would become even more so if it were given greater freedom of action.

The Delegate of Israel then made the following statement:

"The appreciation expressed by most delegations in Committee 5 of the Report of the I.F.R.B. to this Conference has been ample proof of the general approval of the I.F.R.B. both as regards its duties and its functions.

" The Israel Delegation wishes to associate itself with the proposal of the United States and others, that these duties and functions should remain essentially unchanged. We would lay stress on the following points:

" The I.F.R.B. should in its future work pay special attention to the needs of the new and developing countries not only as regards frequencies in the HF band but also as regards the best system to be adopted with a view to efficient frequency and circuit utilization. I refer, in particular to the techniques of multi-channel operation using Independent Side Band equipment for radiotelephony and Time Division Multiplex for radio telegraphy.

" The second point is that the I.F.R.B. should take full notice of the impact of the development of the new countries on the congestion of the frequency spectrum and in rendering advice should bear this in mind.

" Finally, I wish to repeat a suggestion our Delegation made in Committee 5. Our suggestion was that a special section of the I.F.R.B. should be entrusted to deal with the needs of new and developing countries. This section of the I.F.R.B. should coordinate its activities - when necessary - with those officials of the General Secretariat of the I.T.U. who will deal with the anticipated expansion in the field of Technical Assistance."

The Delegate of China then made the following statement:

" The Delegation of China wishes to express once again its appreciation of and confidence in the work of I.F.R.B. We feel that the experience gained by the Board during the past twelve years should be utilized to the full extent in the future.

" As to the replies to the two questions put forward to the Radio Administrative Conference by the Plenipotentiary Conference, our opinion is generally in line with what has been said by Mr. Miles of the U.S.A. Delegation. That is, the Board structure should be maintained as an independent tribunal on the basis of geographical equality.

" In regard to the question of economy, we would like to emphasize particularly that we should not lose sight of the importance and the tremendous volume of work to be undertaken by the Board. Thrift is a good thing: we all want to save money, but we must not try to economize for the sake of saving money alone, at the expense of restricting the proper functioning of the Board in fulfilling its duties."

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany then made the following statement:

" The Delegation of the Federal Republic shares the views of those previous speakers that favour the retention of the present duties and structure of the I.F.R.B., as indicated in the Article 6 of the Convention and Article 10 of the R.R. In addition to that:

" As had already been mentioned by the Delegation of Morocco attention should be drawn to the most valuable paper of the Chairman of Com. 4, Mr. Pederson, on the future telecommunications policy. It is the opinion of my Delegation, that from this document and from the work of the Ad Hoc Group dealing with this document there will derive new and most important tasks for the I.T.U. and all Administrations. In order to solve these tasks it will be advisable to utilise a body already in existence and well experienced in such matters, namely the I.F.R.B.

" The Report of the Administrative Council to the Administrative Radio Conference, which is Document No. 1 of this Conference shows in its Annex No. 7 a most interesting information on the expenditures of the I.F.R.B. versus the expenditures of the relevant conferences. It shows that seven years work of the I.F.R.B. on HF broadcasting was much less expensive than that of the HF Broadcasting Conferences, nothing to say about the efficiency. From this example we conclude that whenever new tasks arise a permanent body of experts always will be appropriate with respect to economy. And as we foresee important new tasks for the future, it is the view of my delegation that this Conference should be prepared even to widen the duties of the I.F.R.B. in order to make best use of this organ of the Union for the benefit of all Administrations."

The Delegate of Bulgaria said that it was well-known that the I.F.R.B. had been unable to fulfil all the tasks with which it had been entrusted, and demands on it were constantly increasing. Yet it was now proposed that it should be given new tasks, with a special reference to the needs of developing countries. It was clear that the I.F.R.B. could not do more unless its structure were changed. Some of its present duties would also have to be abandoned - that of technical examination, for example, which had usually proved useless, if not actually non-existent.

In view of the fact that the existing structure of the I.F.R.B. was expensive, there could be no question of increasing the number of its members. The only possible solution was to change the structure of the Board if full assistance were to be given to new and developing countries and if full use were to be made of the spectrum. For those reasons his Delegation supported the Soviet proposal to reorganise the structure of the I.F.R.B.

The Delegate of Japan then made the following statement:

" The Japanese Delegation also shares the view in general with the U.S.A., Philippines, and China for the guiding principles of future course of the I.F.R.B. to be taken and is fully in favour of maintaining the present board structure of the I.F.R.B. to cope with its increasing important tasks to be entrusted. Concerning the details of our opinion to better the I.F.R.B. in the light of its activities, we should like to express in the Ad Hoc Group Meeting newly set up. My Delegation would do the best to co-operate to reach the success of the Ad Hoc Group with other delegates under the able chairmanship of Mr. C.J. Acton."

The Delegate of Pakistan said that, with regard to question 1 asked by the Plenipotentiary Conference, his Delegation felt that the existing structure of the I.F.R.B. was satisfactory. Any deficiencies that had occurred were not due to any lack of goodwill on the part of the I.F.R.B., but to the fact that new demands had constantly been made upon it.

The Delegations of Ethiopia, Paraguay and Pakistan had submitted a joint proposal suggesting that additional assistance should be given to new and developing countries by the I.F.R.B. in a variety of ways, and he was thus sorry to see that none of those countries were represented on the Ad Hoc Group which had been set up.

It was very important that the I.F.R.B. should not become merely bureaucratic and that its work should be conducted on a world-wide basis. There were many important tasks to be carried out in the world of frequency management, where the present chaotic situation could not continue. The new and developing countries were anxiously looking for help from the I.F.R.B. Such help could not be provided by the C.C.I.R., which was primarily concerned with the laying down of standards which had to be applied by the I.F.R.B.

With regard to the question of economy, his Delegation felt that, if the proper powers were given to the I.F.R.B., economy would naturally result, since individual countries would thereby avoid having to spend too much on their own technical installations.

The Chairman pointed out that the presence of India in the Ad Hoc Group meant that the interests of new and developing countries would be represented. As he had already stated, the Group would certainly seek out-side views, including those of the Ad Hoc Group of Committee 5.

The Delegate of Colombia said that there was no doubt that it was essential for there to be a central body responsible for the registration of frequencies on a world-wide basis, as was shown by the fact that most national administrations contained a section to deal with the regulation and distribution of internal frequencies.

The I.F.R.B. had been set up due to the experience of many national administrations, which realised that the economic and cultural conditions influencing the use of frequencies in different parts of the world were very different. Colombia, for example, which was a country with a large geographical area and distant from other countries, depended on the satisfactory functioning of telecommunications for its internal and external relations. It was thus obliged to maintain a large number of permanent circuits.

For those reasons, the Colombian Delegation attached great importance to the I.F.R.B. That body, which was composed of representatives from different regions of the world, made it possible to establish favourable conditions for the functioning of radio in the interests of all countries.

With regard to the question of economy, which had been frequently mentioned, his Delegation had worked out that it would be less expensive to maintain the I.F.R.B. as at present than for each Administration to employ the number of additional personnel who would be required in the event of the disappearance of the I.F.R.B. In addition to the extra expense, moreover, Administrations would then be deprived of the services of a central Registration Board with world-wide experience.

For those reasons, his Delegation approved the existing structure of the I.F.R.B. It would of course be necessary, as in the case of any dynamic organization, to modify certain details of its duties, and his Delegation was anxious to do all in its power to ensure that those duties were as well-defined as possible. He would reserve the right to make further comments at a later stage.

Mr. Juan A. Autelli, Vice-Chairman, speaking as the Delegate of Argentina, then made the following statement:

" The Argentine Delegation would like to support those delegations which have spoken in favour of the existence of the I.F.R.B., and believes that its present functions should in general be maintained, and possibly strengthened, in order that it may be in a position to carry out the extremely difficult tasks assigned to it for the benefit of all Administrations. It should therefore be provided with all the necessary means to fulfil its task in the best way possible."

The Delegate of Iran then made the following statement:

" In the opinion of our Delegation, any change in the structure or duties of the I.F.R.B. will entail no improvement in the situation as long as there is no change in the attitude of Administrations which by reason of their technical resources have been able to record an exceedingly great number of frequencies, so that there is no space left for new requirements.

" As several delegates have most judiciously remarked, the frequency spectrum is a property of mankind in general. Hence all countries must have their share therein. In our opinion, while keeping the I.F.R.B. as it is, we should try to create conditions such that the essential requirements of the new countries and of the countries whose telecommunications are still under development are met and this should be done by liberation on the part of Administrations of frequencies in the crowded bands by use of other means whereby the corresponding services can be provided."

The Delegate of India then made the following statement:

" In defining the duties and functions of the I.F.R.B., there is, no doubt, that we have much to profit by the experience gained during the last 10 - 11 years of the work of the Board. The experience gained during this period shows that basically the functions of the Board have gone a long way to meet the requirements of administrations. The Coordinating body to ensure smooth development of telecommunications in the world. However, it is necessary to assess as accurately as possible the degree of effectiveness which the Board has been able to achieve and the factors which limited

a better achievement. In our work in the Group, we should therefore aim at reviewing the present duties and functions and modify them as appropriate, taking the following points, in particular, into account:

- i) Steps that are necessary to increase the effectiveness of the Board;
- ii) New problems such as those of new and developing countries which require effective advice;
- iii) Duties arising from the review of radio regulations and establishment of procedures which this Conference is already engaged upon;
- iv) Up-to-date technical standards and effective application of the technical advances for efficient use of radio spectrum;
- v) Establishment of the structure of the Board, to ensure efficient and effective functioning of the Board, with necessary degree of independence in the technical aspects of its work;
- vi) Due consideration of economy in relation to the importance of the work of the Board;
- vii) Avoidance of any radical changes in duties and functions which would adversely affect the usefulness of the work of the Board."

The Delegate of Greece then made the following statement:

" My administration considers that the I.F.R.B. has proved itself to be an extremely useful organization, and we believe that its services should continue to be used for the advantage of all administrations in the Union.

" We nevertheless think that certain modifications should be made in the structure and duties of the I.F.R.B. The object of these modifications is to make the I.F.R.B. more efficient and to make economies in the expenditure which is necessary for its operation.

" The modifications proposed by my Administration are basically concerned with:

1. the number of members of the I.F.R.B., which we propose should be limited to 9;
2. the election of members, by the Radio Conference, who should not be countries but persons with the necessary qualifications. The members should be elected for an indefinite period. This step would give the I.F.R.B. all the independence and prestige necessary for its work."

The Delegate of Ethiopia said:

"We feel that the existence of a permanent central international organ, such as the I.F.R.B., to solve the ever increasing and complicated problems of frequency usage is of great importance.

" The duties of such a body should be revised by the Conference along the present lines existing in the Convention and Radio Regulation. The specification of the duties of the organ should permit a certain amount of flexibility. They should be given all the facilities which would help them to carry out the duties entrusted to them.

" It is said that a large proportion of the Union's expenditure is on the I.F.R.B. We feel that the money spent on them is well spent. To the countries which have not a sufficient number of technical staff - like Ethiopia, it is much cheaper to pay their share of the I.F.R.B. costs rather than employ experts to do the present work of I.F.R.B.

" We believe in the continued existence of an international organ such as the I.F.R.B.

" Coming back to the membership of the Ad-Hoc Group just formed to study the question of the I.F.R.B. We propose that the chairman of the Ad Hoc Group of Committee 5 should be added. The 5 Ad-Hoc Group was formed to study the problems facing the new and developing countries in their radio communication. We feel that the chairman of 5 Ad-Hoc group will be quite an asset to the Ad-Hoc Group just formed and chaired by yourself, specially in view of the fact that one of the questions put to your Ad-Hoc Group specifically concerns the problems of the new and developing countries in the field of radiocommunication. The chairman of 5 Ad-Hoc Group will, no doubt, represents the interests of the many countries which are comparatively underdeveloped in the field of telecommunication."

The Delegate of Uruguay then made the following statement:

" My delegation also wishes to express its point of view, which coincides with the views of Mr. Miles, so clearly explained, and complemented by the delegations of the United Kingdom, Venezuela, Portugal, Cuba and other speakers.

" We believe that, not only should the present structure of the I.F.R.B. be maintained, but that so that its work may be of even greater benefit, its authority should be increased insofar as possible, to convert it to some extent into an international court of justice, to decide on the most efficient and equitable distribution among the various countries of the common property of mankind which is the radio spectrum."

The Delegate of the Portuguese Oversea Provinces then made the following statement:

"The long and very instructive discussions in this Conference have but confirmed our former impressions, namely, that this body - one of the best means of action the I.T.U. possesses - is both important and useful.

" In our view, the little Administrations look on the I.F.R.B. as a guarantee of an honourable and equitable position in relation to the other Administrations, be their technical resources what they may.

" Hence we wholeheartedly support what the Delegate of the United States has said and also the excellent statement made by the Delegate of New Zealand as to the part played by the I.F.R.B. as regards help to countries which need it, be they old or new.

" Mr. Chairman, we hope that the action and structure of this body will continue very much as at present, with such resources as it may require and with such reinforcement as may be essential for its authority."

The Delegate of Peru then made the following statement:

"With regard to Document No. 470, the Delegation of Peru would like to express its complete agreement with the views so clearly expressed by Mr. Miles of the United States and by the Delegations of New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Venezuela, Brazil and Cuba, among others."

The Delegate of Saudi Arabia said:

"The Saudi Arabian delegation would like to associate itself with the delegation of the U.A.R. in the statement already made by Mr. Bardai, as to the functions and structure of the I.F.R.B. and to stress the following two points.

" The first is that the Board should be strengthened so that one of its functions should be to find positive solutions to the frequency problems of the new and developing countries, and not merely to find unfavourable findings on the basis of registration priority as the case has been until now (as we feel it has).

" The second is, that the different regions of the world should be well represented in the I.F.R.B., because as already stated by the honourable delegate the representatives of each region understand better the conditions of their region and will be able to express well to the Board the views of the Administration of that region in order to find solutions to their problems.

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia then made the following statement:

"As a member of the Administrative Council, Yugoslavia has been able to follow closely the work and tasks accomplished by the I.F.R.B. from Atlantic City to the present time, and the Delegation of Yugoslavia has always appreciated the usefulness and the existence of the I.F.R.B.

" That being so, the Yugoslav Delegation considers all the more that the I.F.R.B. should exist and should continue to exist, but it would be prepared to discuss any proposal for improving the future work of the I.F.R.B. and for making it more efficient."

The Delegate of Paraguay then made the following statement:

"At previous meetings, particularly at the seventh meeting of Committee 5, our Delegation expressed its views about the I.F.R.B. and the future of that body, and our position is in general the same as that expressed by the Delegation of the United States and the supplementary remarks made by the Delegates of New Zealand and Pakistan.

" We also agree that the work of the Ad Hoc Group which has just been set up is of the greatest importance, and we therefore believe that it is necessary to have equitable representation in the Group, as you, Mr. Chairman, have already mentioned. We should nevertheless also like to add a further member to the Group, who might be responsible for the interests of small and developing countries, and, in this connection, we support the proposal of the Delegation of Ethiopia."

The Delegate of the Netherlands then made the following statement:

"The Netherlands Delegation would not only want to maintain the present system, but to strengthen the Board, to extend some of its duties, to take care of technical assistance and specially also to reinforce the independence of the Board Members.

" If we saw any need for the I.F.R.B. in Atlantic City, so much more we should see it now, in view of the enormous increase of demand, of the important new developments in radio technique and of the changing world we live in.

" But I had the courage to speak to this Assembly, certainly tired and saturated by many statements, as I wanted to make an observation on the economics of the system considered as a whole, as some Administrations have expressed their concern about the high amount paid for the I.F.R.B., looked at from the standpoint of the I.T.U. budget. The Delegates of Pakistan and Colombia mentioned already the necessity of considering the overall expenses and I tried to collect some figures for concretizing the

problem. I put the experts of the Netherlands Delegation the question: in case we would not have the assistance of the Board for carrying out the technical examination of new assignments, would that mean for the Netherlands Administration, as far as their personnel is concerned, for carrying out themselves a consequential part of that assistance, now given by the Board. The result was that an increase of ten qualified employees was estimated and when I went into the details, I had to admit that this was an intelligent guess and that, moreover, the clerical staff would have to cope with a rather increased mutual correspondence which we can expect to be required between the Administrations. The total additional cost, including the overhead expenses, would then, for the Netherlands, be in the order of 250,000 Swiss francs.

" Now, I heard mentioned in one of the meetings that by reducing the Board to a simple registration bureau, a saving in the I.T.U. budget would be reached of approximately 600,000 Swiss francs. As the Netherlands are paying ten units, our contributive share in this amounts to about 10,000 Swiss francs. So, in order to save a contribution of Swiss francs 10,000 to the I.T.U. budget, the Dutch Administration would, therefore, have to spend an additional Swiss francs 250,000 from their own budget. I am sure that in many other countries similar relations would exist and if we would consider the total additional expenses of all Administrations, I am sure it will be a large multiple of the total I.F.R.B. budget.

" Moreover, what we would do in the Netherlands in the way of such technical examination of those new assignments would also have to be done by a number of other countries. We are rightly concerned in these Conferences about duplication of work, but a reduction of the Board's tasks would mean in fact a colossal duplication of work all over the world.

" I am strongly convinced that the centralized I.F.R.B., made as strong as possible, offers the cheapest and most economical solution to the problem and I will, therefore, not be disturbed at all by an increased I.F.R.B. budget, as I am convinced that money spent on the I.F.R.B. is well spent money."

The Delegate of the Republic of Korea said:

"The position of the Korean Delegation is the same as expressed by the Delegation of the United States and many other delegations, and we wish basically to maintain the structure, functions and duties of the I.F.R.B. as it is.

" Moreover, my Delegation would like to strengthen the function of the I.F.R.B. in such a way as to assist new and developing countries.

" In the matter of economy, we associate ourselves with the opinion expressed so well by the Delegation of Pakistan".

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia, speaking as Chairman of Committee 5, said that he wished to remind the Delegate of Mexico that his proposal had in fact been considered by Working Group 5A. He also wished to announce that, due to the meeting of the Ad Hoc Group, the following meeting of Committee 5 would be postponed.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo then made the following statement:

"The Belgian Congo considers that the I.F.R.B. should be retained with the existing structure, its Members being technicians from every region in the world and not representatives of certain countries.

" On the other hand, we consider it inexpedient that the Members of the I.F.R.B. should be appointed for an unlimited period. In our opinion it would be an advantage if new blood were periodically introduced into this group of technicians."

6. Report by the Finance Control Committee - Supply of Final Acts of the Conference to Delegates, Free of Charge (Document No. 345)

The Chairman proposed that the meeting adopt the recommendation made in paragraph 2 of Document No. 345.

It was so agreed.

7. Designation of the Federal Republic of Germany (Document No. 422)

The Chairman proposed that the meeting take note of the information contained in Document No. 422.

It was so agreed.

8. Miscellaneous

The Secretary of the Conference said that he had been asked by the Steering Committee to point out to the delegates that a serious bottleneck was being caused by the large number of documents issued by the various committees. Many agendas that were issued were redundant. He appealed to delegates to make every effort to reduce the number of documents in order to speed up the distribution of really urgent ones.

The meeting rose at 12.50 p.m.

Rapporteurs
E. Hamilton
C. Mackenzie

Secretary of the Conference
Gerald C. Gross

Chairman
Charles J. Acton

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 487-E
29 October 1959WORKING GROUP 6ASUMMARY RECORDThirteenth Meeting of Working Group 6A (Definitions)

Tuesday, 27 October 1959 at 9. a.m.

Reference: Agenda of 26 October 1959, Document No. DT 6071. Corrections to the Agenda of 26 October 1959, Document No. DT 607

The Chairman first noted the following correction to the Agenda:

Item 3 - Change "page 243" to read "pages 2 and 3".

2. Summary Record of the Eleventh Meeting - Document No. 447

The Summary Record of the Eleventh meeting of Working Group 6A, Document No. 447, subject to changing "Ninth" to "Eleventh" in the title, was approved. The Annex thereto included the changes made in it when it was adopted by Committee 6 at its Meeting of 23 October 1959.

3. Report of the Chairman of Sub-Group 6A4, Document No. DT 569

The definitions set forth in Document No. DT 569 were modified and accepted in substance as follows:

- RR 53 NOC 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.
- RR 70 MOD 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.
- RR 70a ADD 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.



- RR 70b ADD 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.
- RR 70c Marker Beacon: A transmitter in the aeronautical radio-navigation service placed on the ground which radiates vertically a distinctive pattern for providing position information to aircraft.
- RR 70d ADD 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.

Although the substance of the above-listed definitions was agreed upon, it was decided to defer forwarding them to Committee 6 until the Working Group could consider, at its next meeting, (1) the necessity for their inclusion in the Radio Regulations and (2) whether they were, or should be, consistent with relevant definitions adopted by the I.C.A.O.

Consideration of the definitions for "Port Operation Service" and "Port Station" was deferred until the next meeting of the Working Group when the Chairman of Sub-Group 6A4 would report as to the need for their inclusion in the Radio Regulations and as to any editorial changes which appeared necessary.

4. Report of Chairman of Sub-Group 6A5, Document No. DT 516, pages 2 and 3

The definitions set forth in paragraph 4 of Document No. DT 516, which had been approved by Sub-Group 6A5 for use only in connection with Proposal No. 3705 on page 292.4 of the Yellow Book, were discussed at length. It was agreed that they might be forwarded to Committee 6 with the same proviso, i.e. that they were approved only for use in connection with Proposal No. 3705, except for "18.70 Monitoring", which some delegations wished to further consider. It was therefore decided to defer further action on this document until the next session of the Working Group.

5. Report of Chairman of Sub-Group 6A7, Document No. 601

Definitions for "60 - Necessary Qualification of the term 'power'", "63a - Carrier Power of a Radio Transmitter" and footnote 61.1 to be appended to "61 - Peak Envelope Power of a Radio Transmitter" and to "63 - Mean Power of a Radio Transmitter" (both approved by Committee 6) and to "63a - Carrier Power of a Radio Transmitter" were adopted as set forth in the attached Annex.

6. Remaining Terms to be Defined, Documents Nos. 326, DT 536, DT 111

Consideration of the terms listed in Document No. DT 536 was continued. The Delegate of India requested that further study of the term "Tropical Broadcasting Service" be deferred pending the result of the work of Working Group 4A.

The definition for Meteorological Aids Service was approved as set forth in the attached Annex, with the Delegate of India reserving on the question of including a reference to "radiocommunication" in the definition.

7. The meeting adjourned at 12:40 p.m.

Ann Mooney
Reporter

E.W. Allen
Chairman, Working Group 6A

Annex: 1

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A N N E X

PROVISIONAL LIST OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

(Approved by Working Group 6A on 27 October 1959).

- 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.
- 63a Carrier Power of a Radio Transmitter ^{1/}: 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.
- 61.1 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.
- NOTE: The above footnote is also appended to definitions for Peak Envelope Power of a Radio Transmitter (no. 61) and Mean Power of a Radio Transmitter (No. 63) already approved and included on the Provisional List.
- 32 MOD Meteorological Aids Service: A radiocommunication service for meteorological, including hydrological, observations and exploration.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENÈVA, 1959

Document No. 488-E
29 October 1959

COMMITTEE 6

REPORT

Working Group 6B to Committee 6

Article 2, Section II

R.R. 81 Wherever the full designation of an emission is necessary, the symbol for that emission, as given above, is prefixed by a number indicating in kilocycles per second the necessary bandwidth of the emission. Bandwidths should generally be expressed to a maximum of three significant figures, the third figure being almost always a nought or a five.

R.R. 82 (Delete)

R.R. 83 For the necessary bandwidths of the various classes of emissions and for examples of the designation of emissions see Appendix 5.

R.R. 84 (Delete)

J.K.S. Jowett
Chairman



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 489-E
29 October, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

REPORT

by Sub-Committee 7B
to Committee 7

The following texts are submitted by Sub-Committee 7B to
Committee 7 for approval:

Article 31 = RR 704 to 709

Article 32 = RR 710

R. M. Billington
Chairman Sub-Committee 7B

Annex: 1



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A N N E X

ARTICLE 31

TITLE	MOD	General radiotelegraphic call "to all stations"
704	NOC	§ 1. Two types of calling signal "To all stations" are recognized :
705	NOC	a) Call CQ followed by the letter K (see 707 and 708);
706	NOC	b) Call CQ not followed by the letter K (see 709).
707	NOC	§ 2. Stations desiring to enter into communication with stations of the mobile service, without, however, knowing the names of any such stations within their range of action, may use the enquiry signal CQ, in place of the call sign of the station called in the calling formula, the call being followed by the letter K (general call to all stations in the mobile service with request for reply).
708	NOC	§ 3. In the maritime mobile service, in regions where traffic is congested, the use of the call CQ followed by the letter K is forbidden. As an exception it may be used with signals denoting urgency.
709	NOC	§ 4. The call CQ not followed by the letter K (general call to all stations without request for reply) is used before the transmission of information of any kind intended to be read or used by anyone who can intercept it.

ARTICLE 32

TITLE	MOD	Radiotelegraphic call to several stations without request for reply.
710	NOC	The call CP followed by two or more call signs or by a code word (call to certain receiving stations without request for reply) is used only for the transmission of information of any nature intended to be read or used by the persons authorised.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 490-E
29 October, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

Tenth Meeting of Committee 7

(Operations Committee)

23 October, 1959 at 9 a.m.

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

Agenda : Document No. DT 563

The Agenda (Document No. DT 563) was accepted.

1. Summary Record of Eighth Meeting (Document No. 425)

The following typing errors which affect only the English text were noted :

Page 1, Item 2, heading amend to read : "(Document No. 335)"

Page 4, Report of Working Group 7E

2nd Line, replace "Guard" by "General".

In addition the following amendments of substance are required :

Page 2, Item 4, 3rd paragraph, 2nd and 3rd lines, amend to read:

"Proposals Nos. 22-24 were within the sphere of activity of his Sub-Committee".

Page 3, Item 5, replace "Document No. DT 378" by "Document

"Document No. DT 328" and amend last sentence to read :

"The need for reclassification of ships stations was discussed in detail".

The Summary Record of the Eighth Meeting (Document No. 425) was adopted, subject to the above amendments.

The Delegate of Sweden referring to Pages 5, 6 and 7 said that he would hand to the Rapporteur a list of Editorial and other amendments to Document No. 335 for check against the final text.



2. Reports of Chairmen of Sub-Committees 7A, 7B, 7C and Working Group 7E

Sub-Committee 7A

Mr. Bouchier said that his Sub-Committee had met three times since the last report. It had discussed proposals relating to Section 4 of Article 35 and the examination of these proposals had not yet been concluded. A small Working Group, 7A5, had been set up under the Chairmanship of Mr. Mesquita (Portugal) and it was expected that this Working Group would soon be able to produce proposed texts. Proposal No. 5541 (Federal Republic of Germany) referring to Article 32 had been assigned to the Sub-Committee and had been the subject of fairly lengthy discussion; a small Working Group, 7A6, (Chairman, Mr. Monat) would provide proposed texts. There had been a general exchange of views in regard to proposals for Article 19, Call Signs, and Working Group 7A4 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Sannier (France) was meeting three times a week to study the related proposals. The Sub-Committee had also commenced its study of proposals relating to Article 20 and a preliminary report to Committee 7 on Articles 21 and 23 would, he hoped, be available in the forthcoming week.

Sub-Committee 7B

The Chairman of Sub-Committee 7B, Mr. Billington, reported that there had been two meetings of his Sub-Committee in the past week; it had almost completed its examination of Article 29. Working Group 7B4 had now completed its task and he hoped that a final report would be before the Sub-Committee sometime during the next week; Working Group 7B5 had made some progress on its task of studying what amendments were required in Appendix 10 and 7B6 and 7B7 were making satisfactory progress. All Working Groups had been instructed to complete their tasks by the end of the forthcoming week and to endeavour to have their reports before the Sub-Committee for consideration during the following week.

Sub-Committee 7C

Capt. Graves, Chairman of Sub-Committee 7C reported that his Sub-Committee had completed a first reading of the proposals for the Articles which had been assigned to it. At its last meeting Sub-Committee 7C approved the reports of Working Groups 7C2 and 7C3. The Agenda for the forthcoming week would include the drafting of a report and examining those Resolutions and Recommendations of the E.A.R.C., B.N.R.C. and the Hague, which had been assigned to Sub-Committee 7C. Capt. Graves saw no reason why his Sub-Committee should not complete this Agenda in the coming week.

Working Group 7E

The Chairman said that Mr. Caruso had apologised for his absence due to the demands of the Plenipotentiary Conference. He had, however, reported that his Working Group was making good progress and hoped to make its final report in the next week.

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

3. Other Business

(I) Report of Sub-Committee 7D

The Chairman said that the texts which had been approved at the last meeting had been fully corrected in the English and French texts and it was expected that the Spanish version would be available in time to enable the report to be submitted to Committee 8 early in the next week.

(II) The Chairmen of Sub-Committees were asked to submit texts for consideration of Committee 7 as soon as possible. Each week the Chairman of the Conference had emphasized the need to forward texts to Committee 8 as soon as possible in order that the Conference would be able to complete its work within the scheduled date.

(III) Mr. Bouchier, Chairman of Sub-Committee 7A said that the difficulties due to the large work programme of his Sub-Committee had been brought to the attention of the Chairman of Committee 7 and of the Conference and he hoped that it would be possible to discuss what re-arrangement could be made before Committee 7 met again.

The Chairman agreed.

(IV) The Delegate of the Philippines made the following statement which he requested should be included in the Minutes :

"The Philippines Delegation would like to draw the attention of the Committee to the Recommendation of the Atlantic City International Radio Conference, 1947, on a New Method of Generating Call Signs, as appearing on page 12-E of the Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by the International Radio Conference, 1947, which form part of the Final Acts of the International Telecommunication and Radio Conferences, Atlantic City, 1947.

" Reasons for its re-submission now at this Conference :

" 1) During the last 12 years after Atlantic City, no less than 22 countries have been added to the list of Membership in the Union. We can expect more and more countries to join the Union in the next ten to fifteen years. These Members will require Call Signs.

" 2) We have expanded the usable frequency spectrum by studies of the characteristics of propagation of hitherto unexplored bands and have recommended their use as a means of easing the congestions in the HF spectrum. These steps will mean increased Call Sign requirements by present Members for their expanded facilities in the next 10 to 15 years.

" 3) Every year or every Conference in the future will be faced by this problem of meeting call sign requests by all Member countries because the problem has not been given a permanent and complete solution.

" 4) The existing method of forming call signs which is to use the first character or the first two characters to identify the nationality of the stations has been exhausted since Atlantic City Conference, as partial and temporary solution to such a problem, the Conference then has decided to try the use of digits as the first character of the call sign.

" 5) The above method was not only a temporary solution but that after trying in practice, for the last 12 years, we found great difficulty - figures are difficult and long to transmit in telegraphy. No doubt other countries must also have experienced such difficulties.

" 6) The U.S.A. Delegation has presented proposals on revision of call sign assignments with the aim in view of ultimately avoiding the periodic re-arrangement of call signs or the complete revision of the call sign table. We will be happy to support and collaborate in the attainment of said objectives, if it can be shown that such a step is a permanent and complete solution to the perennial call sign problem; and,

" 7) If we have to solve this problem permanently and completely sometime, this is the proper time.

" May I at this juncture, draw a parallel of this problem to the case of a patient who has long been suffering from his ailment but that the only sure and complete cure as recommended by his doctor is 'operation'. The patient does not want to undergo operation because it is painful (entail administrative difficulties) and expensive (entail considerable amount of work and expense). The patient, however, knows the 'operation' is the only cure to his ailment. Nevertheless, he has hesitated to undergo operation, thinking all the time about the pain and the expense.

"His ailment continues to give him discomfort and pain and he continuously spends on the medicines he is required to take during the last 12 years. He has not therefore avoided pain and expense during the long years he did not want to undergo 'operation'. In a word, avoiding operation which is the only cure to his lingering ailment, had not benefitted him in the least for he continued suffering from pain and had not saved on the expense of an operation because he had also been buying medicines for a long time. Might not we compare our present problem of call signs to this patient? The only complete solution to our perennial call sign problem is a complete revision of the Call Sign Table by the implementation of a two letter code or combination for each country distinct and different from any other country. This revision will, however, cause administrative difficulties (pain) and will entail considerable amount of work and expense (expense). Hence, we hesitate to adopt or find other means of completely solving our perennial predicament. All along, as years go on, we will suffer and spend also on present stop gap remedies (medicines) and yet the problem will constantly haunt us because we have not applied the only remedy, to solve the problem once and for all.

" Honourable Delegates, might it not be the height of wisdom if we face the problem squarely and decisively. If we put all our heads together and evolve together a solution (not necessarily our proposition) that will completely "obviate the necessity for the periodic re-arrangement of call signs" to borrow the words of the U.S.A. Delegation, our Conference and the honourable delegates participating in the same shall go down in history as having solved a problem that has harrassed many a conference and many a country. Our Conference will have achieved a signal achievement which will be a credit to all of us Delegates of this Conference. Let us forget from now the administrative difficulties and the considerable amount of work such a revision will entail because, in the long run, this work and this expense will be materially compensated. This is a challenge to our far-sightedness and decisiveness to solve a problem whose difficulties to me are more apparent than real."

Commenting on this statement, the Chairman said it was regrettable that this proposal should be made at such a late date, particularly in view of the heavy programme of Sub-Committee 7A which might make it difficult for the proposal to obtain the far reaching discussion that was desirable. He asked the Chairman of Sub-Committee 7A for his views on this question. Mr. Bouchier agreed that it would indeed add to the difficulties of his Sub-Committee since there had already been a general discussion of the proposals for Article 19 and these were now being considered in detail by Working Group 7A4. However, the proposal would be taken into account by that Working Group.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that the Philippines proposal had been extensively debated at the Atlantic City Conference. He thought it would be of great assistance to the Delegates considering the new Philippines proposal if the Secretariat were to produce a copy of the Minutes of the Atlantic City Conference which contained many more arguments both for and against than had been mentioned in the Philippines statement and which might help to shorten discussion. The Chairman agreed that this should be done.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

G. F. Wilson
Rapporteur

A. J. Ehnle
Chairman of Committee 7

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 491-E
29 October, 1959WORKING GROUP 4CSUMMARY RECORDTenth Meeting of Working Group 4C

Monday, 26 October, 1959

1. Following its introduction by Mr. W. Klein, the report of Sub-Group 4C3 in Document No. 574 was adopted as a revision of Document No. 394. With respect to Paragraph 8 of Document No. 574, Mr. Sowton of the United Kingdom Delegation advocated in favour of the United Kingdom proposal for the assignment of a 5 Kc/s band in the 21 Mc/s region for ionospheric research. The United States of America had no objection to such an assignment on a non-interference basis. Noting, however, that the region below 21 Mc/s was heavily used by the fixed service and that the region above 21 Mc/s was heavily used by the amateur service, it was felt that the proposed service might better be provided under RR 88. Canada supported the U.S.A. France supported the U.K. The United Kingdom Delegate found it unlikely that the question could now be resolved and agreed to secure further information from the U.K. scientists interested in this proposal.
 2. The Summary Record of the Sixth Meeting in Document No. 431 was adopted with minor changes as follows...
 - a) 3rd Paragraph, delete "because of the broadcasting proposals in the 7 Mc/s amateur band". Change last sentence to read "USA, AUS, AFS, NZL and CHN supported the Chairman's proposal to leave in abeyance consideration of 3.1 and Document No. DT 429 was accepted with the exception of that paragraph.
 - b) Page 5: Correct 14 000 - 14 435 kc/s to read 14 000 - 14 350 Kc/s.
 - c) See also Page 2 (a) and (b) of Document No. 464 for changes already recorded.
- The Summary Record of the Seventh Meeting in Document No. 435 was adopted after noting a change by Canada as follows at the bottom of Page 2. "Canada would prefer to maintain the status quo and also advised that it had been stated..."
3. The Chairman proposed and it was agreed that the Ad Hoc Group dealing with the 5 countries proposals Nos. 489 and 490 should work on this problem on Thursday, 29 October.



4. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia reported that his previous reservation against the recommendation of WG4C with respect to the 17 160 - 17 360 Kc/s and 23 200 - 23 350 Kc/s bands had not been recorded. The Chairman directed that this reservation be set out in this Summary Record.

L. Spangenberg
Rapporteur

H. Pressler
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCEDocument No. 492-E
30 October, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE 4

REPORT

by Working Group 4 Ad Hoc to Committee 4
concerning No. 126 of the Radio Regulations

(Frequency band 315-325 kc/s)

When considering the Second Report by Working Group 4B (Document No. 408) at its nineteenth meeting, Committee 4 constituted a special Ad Hoc Group under Mr. B. Nielsen (Denmark) to explore the possibility of finding a generally acceptable text for No. 126 of the Radio Regulations. The Group was comprised of the Delegations of Denmark, Norway, United Kingdom, Turkey and the U.S.S.R. Mr. John A. Gracie, Vice-Chairman of the I.F.R.B., was invited to assist the Group. The Group agreed that the Delegate of Norway should assume the chairmanship during the absence of Mr. Nielsen.

The Group, while unable to reduce the length of footnote 14) to the Table of Frequency Allocations, has agreed a text which it considers removes ambiguity.

The text is as follows:

"126 MOD 14) In the U.S.S.R. the frequency band 315-325 kc/s is also allocated to the maritime radionavigation service, while the remainder of Region 1 uses this band for the aeronautical radionavigation service. The maritime radionavigation service will be operated so as not to interfere with the aeronautical radionavigation service in the North Sea area.

" In the Black Sea and White Sea areas the maritime radionavigation service is the main service and the aeronautical radionavigation service is a permitted service. (7B)

" The assignment of frequencies in this band to new stations in the maritime and aeronautical radionavigation services in the Baltic Sea area will be subject to prior consultation between the interested Administrations."

P. Mortensen

Acting Chairman,
Committee 4 Ad Hoc Group: RR 126

CONFERENCE ADMINISTRATIVE
DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS
GENEVE, 1959

PROGRAMME DES SEANCES POUR LA SEMAINE DU 2 AU 8 NOVEMBRE

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FROM 2 TO 8 NOVEMBER

PROGRAMA DE SESIONES DEL 2 AL 8 DE NOVIEMBRE

Document N° 493-FES
30 octobre 1959

	2 Lundi Monday Lunes				3 Mardi Tuesday Martes				4 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles				5 Jeudi Thursday Jueves				6 Vendredi Friday Viernes			
	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700
Plenary Ad hoc Group	E	E																		
Com. 1												E*								
G.T. 4 Ad hoc					K	K														
G.T. 4A																				
G.T. 4B								B	B											
S.G.T. 4B2														A	A					
G.T. 4C						F	F													
G.T. 4D Special								E	E				A	A						
G.T. 4D										C	C			E	E					
S.G.T. 4D2	G	G						G					G							
S.G.T. 4D4 Reg.1					G	G														
S.G.T. 4D5								G												
S.G.T. 4D8	L	L							G	G										
S.G.T. 4D10			G	G										G						
G.T. 4E											B	B								
G.T. 4E Ad hoc			H	H																
S.G.T. 4E3	B	B																		
G.T. 4G											D	D								
G.T. 5 Ad hoc	F	F																		
G.T. 5A			F	F	F	F	B	B	F	F										
G.T. 5B											F	F								

* A 18 h. 30



	2 Lundi Monday Lunes				3 Mardi Tuesday Martes				4 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles				5 Jeudi Thursday Jueves				6 Vendredi Friday Viernes			
	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700
S.G.T. 5B2																			F	F
S.G.T. 5B3			B	B										F	F					
S.G.T. 5B4							C	C												
Com. 6									C	C										
G.T. 6 ad hoc							L	L			L	L								
G.T. 6A					C	C								C	C					
G.T. 6B			C	C									E	E						
S. Com. 7A	D	D							D	D									A	A
G.T. 7A2											G	G								
G.T. 7A4					B	B											E	E		
G.T. 7A7			D	D							H	H								
S. Com. 7B					D	D											F	F		
G.T. 7B6			K	K					L	L										
G.T. 7B7	K	K																		
S. Com 7C							D	E												
S. Com. 7E							K	K	K	K										
G.T. 7F			L	L							K	K			L	L				

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 494-E
30 October, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

SECOND REPORT

BY SUB-COMMITTEE 7A to COMMITTEE 7

1. In this report the Sub-Committee submits its conclusions with regard to Articles 43, 45, Section I, and additional Article 45 of the Radio Regulations. For each of these a brief summary record of the discussions is given in the form of a table. All the texts adopted by the Sub-Committee are given after each table.

For Article 43, for example, Annex 1 gives the table and Annex 1.1 contains the text; for Article 45, Section I, Annex 2 gives the table and Annex 2.1 contains the text; and for additional Article 45, Annex 3 gives the table and Annex 3.1 contains the text.

2. Sub-Committee 7A submits the texts in Annexes No. 1.1, 2.1 and 3.1 to Committee 7 for approval.

P. Bouchier
Chairman

Annexes: 3



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CHAPTER XVI

ARTICLE 43

Experimental Stations

Nos. 1008 - 1015

- | TITLE | NOC | <u>Experimental Stations</u> |
|-------|-----|---|
| 1008 | NOC | § 1. (1) An experimental station may enter into communication with an experimental station of another country only after it has been authorized to do so by its administration. Each administration notifies other administrations concerned when such authorizations are issued. |
| 1009 | NOC | (2) The administrations concerned determine by special arrangement the conditions under which communications may be established. |
| 1010 | MOD | § 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. |
| 1011 | NOC | (2) Administrations shall take such steps as they think necessary to verify the qualifications, from the technical point of view, of any person operating the apparatus of an experimental station. |
| 1012 | MOD | § 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. |
| 1013 | NOC | § 4. (1) All the general rules of the Convention, and these Regulations, apply to experimental stations. In particular, experimental stations must comply with the technical conditions imposed upon transmitters operating in the same frequency bands, except where the technical principles of the experiments prevent this. |
| 1014 | NOC | (2) During their emissions, experimental stations must transmit, at short intervals, their call sign, or, in the case of stations not yet provided with a call sign, their name. |
| 1015 | NOC | § 5. Where there is no risk of an experimental station causing harmful interference with a service of another country, the administration concerned may, if considered desirable, adopt different provisions from those contained in this article. |

ARTICLE 45

Special Services

Section I. Meteorology

TITLE	NOC	<u>Special Services. Section I. Meteorology</u>
1034	NOC	§ 1. (1) Meteorological messages comprise:
1035	NOC	a) messages addressed to meteorological services officially entrusted with weather forecasts, more specifically for the protection of maritime and air navigation;
1036	NOC	b) messages from these meteorological services intended specially for:
1037	NOC	- ship stations;
1038	NOC	- protection of aircraft;
1039	NOC	- the public.
1040	NOC	(2) The information contained in these messages may be:
1041	NOC	a) observations taken at fixed times;
1042	NOC	b) warnings of dangerous phenomena;
1043	NOC	c) forecasts and warnings;
1044	NOC	d) statements of the general meteorological situation.
1045	NOC	§ 2. (1) The various national meteorological services mutually agree to prepare common transmission programmes so as to use the transmitters best situated to serve the regions concerned.
1046	NOC	(2) The meteorological observations contained in the classes mentioned in 1035, 1036, 1037 and 1038 are, in principle, drawn up in an international meteorological code, whether they are transmitted by or intended for mobile stations.
1047	NOC	§ 3. For observation messages intended for an official meteorological service, use shall be made of the facilities resulting from the allocation of exclusive frequencies to synoptic meteorology and the aeronautical meteorological service, in conformity with regional agreements made by the services concerned for the use of these frequencies.

- 1048 MOD § 4. (1) Meteorological messages specially intended for all ship stations shall in principle be sent in accordance with a definite timetable, and, as far as possible, at times when they can be received by ship stations with only one operator. In radiotelegraphy the transmission speed shall not exceed sixteen (16) words a minute.
- 1049 NOC (2) During the transmission "to all stations" of meteorological messages intended for stations of the maritime mobile service, all stations of this service whose transmissions might interfere with the reception of these messages, must keep silent in order to permit all stations which desire to do so, to receive these messages.
- 1050 MOD (3) Meteorological warning messages for the maritime mobile service shall be transmitted without delay. They must be repeated at the end of the first silence period which follows (see 733 and 827) as well as at the end of the first silence period which occurs in the working hours of a ship station having a single operator. They shall be preceded by the safety signal and sent on the frequencies laid down in 946.
- 1051 NOC (4) In addition to the regular information services contemplated in the preceding sub-paragraphs, administrations take the necessary steps to ensure that certain stations shall, upon request, communicate meteorological messages to stations in the maritime mobile services.
- 1052 NOC (5) The provisions of 1048 to 1051 are applicable to the aeronautical mobile service, insofar as they are not contrary to more detailed special arrangements ensuring at least equal protection to air navigation.
- 1053 NOC § 5. (1) Messages originating in mobile stations and containing information concerning the presence of tropical cyclones must be transmitted, with the least possible delay, to other mobile stations in the vicinity and to the appropriate authorities at the first point of the coast with which contact can be established. Their transmission is preceded by the safety signal.
- 1054a NOC (3) Stations of the mobile services which transmit meteorological observations addressed to a national meteorological service, are not required to repeat them to other stations. However, the exchange between mobile stations, on request, of information relating to the state of the weather is authorized.

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CHAPTER XVI

ARTICLE 45

TITLE ADD Section III - Medical advice

1057 bis ADD Mobile stations requiring medical advice may obtain it through any of the land stations shown as providing this service in the List of Special Service Stations.

1057 ter ADD Radiotelegrams and radiotelephone calls concerning medical advice may be prefixed by the urgency signal (see 932 - 942).

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

E

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 495-E
12 November, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7B

PROPOSED TEXTS FOR ARTICLE 33
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DECISIONS
OF SUB-COMMITTEE 7B
UP TO AND INCLUDING THE ELEVENTH MEETING

R. M. Billington
Chairman

Annex: 1



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A N N E X

ARTICLE 33

Section I - Restrictions

711)	Deferred pending findings of Working Group	Proposals Nos. 1945 - 1949
712)	7C1 in regard to Class B emissions.	(Page 474R2) 1950 - 1951
711.1)		(Page 474-1R1) and 4202, 1952, 1954 (Page 475R1)

Section I bis

Section III transferred
Proposals Nos. 1955 (Page
475R1) and 1992 (Page 486)

Bands between 90 and 160 kc/s

A. Call and Reply

740	§ 11.(1) The frequency 143 kc/s (class A1 only) is the international calling frequency used in the maritime mobile service in the bands 90 to 160 kc/s.	No change
-----	---	-----------

741	(2) Apart from the frequency 143 kc/s, the use of any frequency between 140 and 146 kc/s is forbidden.	No change
-----	--	-----------

742	§ 12. The frequency for replying to a call sent on the frequency 143 kc/s is: - for a ship station, the frequency 143 kc/s; - for a coast station, its normal working frequency.	No change
-----	--	-----------

B. Traffic

743	§ 13. (1) The following rules must be observed by stations of the maritime mobile service using class A1 emissions in the bands 90 to 160 kc/s:	No change
-----	---	-----------

744	(2) a) Every coast station must keep watch on the frequency 143 kc/s unless the List of Coast and Ship Stations provides otherwise.	
-----	---	--

- 745 b) The coast station transmits its traffic on the working frequency or frequencies specially assigned to it. No change
- 746 (3) a) When a ship station desires to establish communication with another station of the maritime mobile service, it must use the frequency 143 kc/s, unless the List of Coast and Ship Stations provides otherwise. No change
- 747 b) This frequency must be used exclusively:
- for individual calls and replies to such calls;
- for the transmission of signals preparatory to traffic. No change
- 748 (4) A ship station after establishing communication with another station of the maritime mobile service on the general calling frequency 143 kc/s must, so far as practicable, transmit its traffic on some other frequency in the authorized bands, provided that it does not disturb the work in progress at another station. No change
- 749 § 14.(1) As a general rule, any ship station working in the bands 110 to 160 kc/s when it is not engaged in communication with other stations of the maritime mobile service must, during its hours of service, keep watch every hour on the frequency 143 kc/s for five minutes beginning at x h 35, Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.) No change
- 750 (2) The frequency 143 kc/s may be used for individual calls and will preferably be used for this purpose during the period indicated in No. 749. Editorial: Proposal No. 4219 (Page 487R1).
No change.

Section II - Bands included between 405 and 535 kc/s

- 713 § 2. The provisions of this Section are applicable to aircraft stations when communicating with stations of the maritime mobile service. Editorial: Proposal No. 4203 (Page 476R1)
No change

A. Distress

- 714 § 3. (1) The frequency 500 kc/s is the international distress frequency for radiotelegraphy: it must be used for this purpose by ship, aircraft and survival craft stations using frequencies in the band 405-535 kc/s when requesting assistance from the maritime services. It is used for the distress call and distress traffic, for the urgency call and urgency messages, and for the safety signal. (Safety messages are transmitted on the working frequency after a preliminary announcement on 500 kc/s). (See also No. 727). Modified: Proposal No. 1957 (Page 476R1)
- 714a However, ship and aircraft stations which cannot transmit on 500 kc/s should use any other available frequency on which attention might be attracted. Document No. DT 643 Annex 2
- 715) Deferred until Proposal No. 1806 (Article 716) 29) is examined. Proposals Nos. 1958 (Page 476R1), 4688 (Page 476.1) and 1960 (Page 477R1). Editorial Proposals Nos. 4204 (Page 476R1) 1959 (Page 476R1) and 4205 (Page 477R1) to be noted by Drafting Group and also amendment adopted in Document No. DT 643 Annex 2.
- 717 Delete Proposals Nos. 1961, 1962 (Page 477R1) and 1963 (Page 477.1)
- 718 (4) Apart from the transmissions authorised on 500 kc/s, and taking account of No. 721, all transmissions included between 490 and 510 kc/s are forbidden. Editorial. Proposal No. 4206 (Page 478R1)
- 719 Deferred pending report of Working Group 7B3 in respect of the use of A1 and also examination of RR 676. Proposals Nos. 4207, 1964, 1965 (Page 478R1)
- B. Call and Reply
- 720 § 4. (1) The general calling frequency, which must be used by any ship station or coast station engaged in radiotelegraphy in the authorised bands between 405 and 535 kc/s, and by aircraft desiring to enter into communication with a station of the maritime mobile service using frequencies in this band, is the frequency 500 kc/s. No change

- 721 (2) However, in order to reduce interference in regions of heavy traffic, Administrations may consider the requirements of No. 720 as satisfied when the calling frequencies assigned to coast stations open to public correspondence are not separated by more than 3 kc/s from the general calling frequency 500 kc/s. Modified. Proposals Nos. 4208, 1966 (Page 478R1) and 1966 bis (Page 479R2) as combined in Document No. 265.
- 722 ^S 5.(1) The frequency for replying to a call sent on the general calling frequency (see No. 720) is the frequency 500 kc/s except where the calling station specifies the frequency on which it will listen for the reply (see No. 632). Modified. Proposals Nos. 4209 (Page 479R2) and 1968 (Page 479.1R1). Proposals Nos. 1967 and 4689 (Page 479R2) deferred pending consideration of Proposal No. 1806.
- 723 However, in regions of heavy traffic, ship stations should request coast stations to answer on their normal working frequency. In these regions coast stations may answer calls made by ship stations of their own nationality in accordance with special arrangements made by the administration concerned. (see No. 632). Modified. Proposals Nos. 4210 (Page 479.1R1) 1970 and 1971 (Page 480) as combined in Document No. DT 242. Text agreed by Drafting Group.
- C. Traffic
- 724 Deferred until decisions in regard to Article 20 are known. Proposal No. 1972 (Page 480R1).
- 725 (2) In addition to their normal working frequency coast stations may use, in the authorized bands, additional frequencies which are shown in ordinary type in the List of Coast and Ship Stations. The band of frequencies 405 to 415 kc/s, however, is assigned to radio direction-finding; it may not be used by the mobile service except on the conditions fixed by Chapter III. Editorial: Proposal No. 4211 (Page 480R1) Proposal No. 1973 (Page 480R1) to be considered after Article 20 has been examined.

- 726 Deferred pending decisions of Working Group 7B3 in regard to use of A1 emission. Proposals Nos. 4212, 4691 and 1974 (Page 481R2).
- 727 § 7. As an exception to the provisions of 714, 715 and 716 and on condition that signals of distress, urgency and safety and calls and replies are not interfered with, the frequency 500 Mc/s may also be used outside areas of heavy traffic for direction-finding but with discretion. 1)
- 728) Delete
- 729)
- 728.1 1) Exceptionally, subject to the conditions specified in No. 727, the transmission of a single short radiotelegram on the frequency 500 Mc/s is permitted within the service areas of certain coast stations of Australia, India, Indonesia and Pakistan. These countries shall endeavour to meet the full requirements of Article 33 before the next Administrative Radio Conference
- 730 § 8. (1) Ship stations employing class A1 or A2 emission in the authorized bands between 405 and 535 kc/s must use working frequencies chosen from amongst the following: 425, 454, 468 and 480 kc/s, except as permitted by No. 238. Proposal No. 1980 (Page 482R1) as amended at seventh meeting. Proposal No. 1979 (Page 482R1) deferred until Proposal No. 1806 has been considered.
In addition, the frequency 512 kc/s may be used in Regions 1 and 3 and the frequency 448 kc/s in Region 2.
- 731 (2) No coast station is authorized to transmit on these working frequencies allocated for the use of ship stations on a world wide basis or on the working frequency allocated for the use of ship stations in the region in which the coast station is situated. No change

732 In Regions 1 and 3 the frequency)
512 kc/s may also be used by ship stations)
as a supplementary calling frequency when)
500 kc/s is being used for distress.)
)
During these periods coast)
stations may:)
)
a) Use 512 kc/s as a supplementary) Proposals Nos. 1981, 1982
frequency for call and reply, or) (Page 482R1) 1983, 1984
) (Document No. 24) and Report
b) Make other arrangements for call) of Drafting Group (Document
and reply which must be speci-) No. DT 334).
fically shown in the List of)
Coast Stations. *))*)
) May require amendment when
) Article 20 has been examined.
732 (a) When 500 kc/s is in use for)
distress, ship stations should avoid using)
512 kc/s as a working frequency in those)
areas where it is in use as a supplementary)
calling frequency.)

D. Watch

733 § 9. (1) In order to increase the safety of Modified. Proposal No. 1986
life at sea and over the sea, all stations (Page 484R1)
of the maritime mobile service normally
keeping watch on frequencies in the authorized
bands between 405 and 535 kc/s must, during
their hours of service, take the necessary
measures to ensure watch on the international
distress frequency 500 kc/s for three minutes
twice an hour beginning at x h 15 and x h 45
Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.) by an operator
using headphones or a loud-speaker.

734 (2) During the periods mentioned above, Editorial: Proposal No. 4214
except for the emissions provided for in (Page 484R1) No change.
Article 37 (see Nos. 934 to 949).

- 735 a) transmissions must cease within the bands 485 to 515 kc/s; No change.
- 736 b) outside this band, transmissions of stations of the mobile service may continue; stations of the maritime mobile service may listen to these transmissions on the express conditions that they first ensure watch on the distress frequency as provided by No. 733. Editorial: Proposal No. 4215 (Page 484R1)
- 737 Deferred pending report of Working Group considering use of A1 and A2 on 500 kc/s. Proposals Nos. 1987 (Page 484.1), 4216 and 1988 (Page 485R1)
- 738 (2) These stations, while observing the provisions of No. 733, are authorized to relinquish this watch only when they are engaged in communication on other frequencies. Editorial. Proposal No. 4217 (Page 485R1).
- 739 (3) When they are engaged in such communications:
- Ship stations may maintain this watch by means of an operator using headphones or a loudspeaker or by some appropriate means such as an automatic alarm receiver. Modified. Form of Proposal No. 1991 but retaining same substance. Note: last sentence will have to be reviewed when decisions in regard to Article 20 are known.
 - Coast stations may maintain this watch on the frequency 500 kc/s by means of an operator using headphones or a loudspeaker; in the latter case an indication may be inserted in the List of Coast and Ship Stations.

Section II - Bands between 90 and 160 kc/s

Transferred as Section I bis.
Proposal No. 1992 (Page 486).

Section IV - Bands included between 1 605 and 2 850 kc/s

- 751 § 15. Except where regional agreements specify otherwise, the frequencies assigned to ship stations for radiotelegraph communication in the bands between 1 605 and 2 850 kc/s must, as far as possible, be harmonically related (sub-harmonics) to the frequencies assigned to ship stations in the 4 000 kc/s radiotelegraph band (see Section V).
- Editorial: Proposal No. 4218 (Page 487R1). Status quo agreed for Regions 2 and 3. Application to Region 1 to be reviewed when decisions of Committee 5 in regard to regional planning are known. Proposal No. 1994 (Page 487.1)

Section VI bis - Additional Provisions applicable in
Region 3 only

- New Section to accommodate proposals applicable in Region 3 only.
- 751a § 15 bis (1) The frequency 2 091 kc/s is the calling frequency for the maritime mobile service of radiotelegraphy in the portions of the band 1 605 to 2 850 kc/s in which radiotelegraphy is authorized.
- New Proposal No. 1995 (Page 488)
- 751b (2) The frequency 2 091 kc/s may be used for calls and replies.
- New. Proposal No. 1996 (Page 488)
- 751c (3) Every coast station using the calling frequency 2 091 kc/s must, as far as possible, maintain watch on this frequency during its working hours.
- New. Proposal No. 1997 (Page 488)
- 751d (4) Coast stations which use the frequency 2 091 kc/s for calling must be able to use at least one other frequency in the portions of the band 1 605 - 2 850 kc/s in which the maritime mobile radiotelegraph service is admitted.
- New. Proposal No. 1998 (Page 488)
- 751e (5) One of these frequencies is printed in heavy type in the List of Coast and Ship Stations to indicate that it is the normal working frequency of the station. Supplementary frequencies, if assigned, are shown in ordinary type.
- New. Proposal No. 1999 (Page 488)

- 751f (6) Working frequencies of coast stations must be chosen in such a manner as to avoid interference with other stations. New. Proposal No. 2000 (Page 488).

Section V - Bands included between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s

A. General Provisions

- 752 Deferred for consideration with others concerning passenger ship bands. Proposals Nos. 2001 (Page 488), 4220, 2002, 2003, 2004 (Page 489R1), 4221 (Page 489.1) and 2006, 2007 (Page 490R1). Text in Doc. No. DT 643, Annex 2 to be taken into account.
- 752a (1a) Coast radiotelegraph stations operating in the maritime mobile exclusive bands between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s shall not use class A2 emission. New. Proposals Nos. 4222 (Page 489.1) and 2007 (Page 490R1).
- 752b (1b) Coast radiotelegraph stations operating in the maritime mobile bands between 4 000 and 27 500 kc/s shall at no time use an antenna input power in excess of the following: New. Proposals Nos. 2005 (Page 489.1) and 2008 (Page 490R1).

<u>Band</u>	<u>Maximum Power</u>
4 Mc/s	5 kW
6 Mc/s	5 kW
8 Mc/s	10 kW
12 Mc/s	15 kW
16 Mc/s	15 kW
22 Mc/s	15 kW

- 753 (2) The rules of procedure fixed in Article 29 are applicable to stations of the maritime mobile service using frequencies in the bands between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s. Editorial. Proposal No. 4223 (Page 490R1). The need for this paragraph to be reconsidered when examination of Articles 29 and 33 is completed.
- 754 (3) Stations of the maritime mobile service open to public correspondence and using frequencies in the bands 405 to 535 kc/s in addition to frequencies in the band 4 000 to 23 000 kc/s are required to observe the provisions of No. 737. Editorial. Proposal No. 4224. The need for this paragraph to be reconsidered when examination of Articles 29 and 33 is completed.

- 755 Deferred for consideration Proposals Nos. 2010, 4225
with others concerning passenger ship and 2011 (Page 491R1).
bands.
- 756 a) A band of working frequencies Editorial: Proposal No. 2012
for the use of stations in (Page 491R1).
passenger ships.¹⁾
- 756.1 (1) Exceptionally, whaling factory Modified. Proposal No. 2013
vessels handling a large volume of traffic (Page 491R1).
may use frequencies in this band.
- 757 b) A band of calling frequencies No change.
for the use of all ship and
aircraft stations entering into
communication with stations of
the maritime mobile service.
- 758 c) A band of working frequencies Editorial: Proposal No. 2014
for the use of stations in cargo (Page 491.1).
ships.
- 759 (2) For the purpose of this Section: Editorial: Proposal No. 4226
- a passenger ship is a vessel (Page 491.1). No change.
defined as such by the Convention
for the Safety of Life at Sea.
- a cargo ship is any ship that is
not a passenger ship as defined
above.
- 760 (3) The arrangement of the frequencies Editorial: Proposal No. 4227.
in the ship radiotelegraph bands is illus- No change.
trated graphically in Appendix 10.
- 761 § 18. For the exchange of radiotelegraph No change.
communications with stations of the maritime
mobile service, aircraft stations may utilize
the frequencies allocated to that service for
radiotelegraphy between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s.
When using these frequencies, aircraft stations
must comply with the provisions of this Section.

B. Call and Reply

- 762 § 19. (1) In order to establish communication with a station in the maritime mobile service, every ship and aircraft station must use a calling frequency in the bands listed in No. 775. Editorial: Proposal No. 4228 (Page 492R1). No change.
- 763 (2) Frequencies in the calling bands are assigned to each mobile station in accordance with the provisions of Nos. 776 to 780 inclusive. Editorial: Proposal No. 4229 (Page 492R1). No change.
- 764 § 20. In order to reduce interference, mobile stations must, within the means at their disposal, endeavour to select for calling the band with the most favourable propagational characteristics for effecting reliable communication. In the absence of more precise data, a mobile station must, before making a call, listen for the signals of the station with which it desires to communicate. The strength and readability of such signals is a useful guide to propagational conditions and should indicate which is the preferable band for calling. No change.
- 765 Deferred until decisions in regard to Article 20 are known. Proposal No. 2015 (Page 492R1) Drafting Group to note Proposal No. 4230 (Page 492R1).
- 766 Deferred until decisions in regard to Article 20 are known. Proposal No. 2017 (Page 492.1) Drafting Group to note Proposals Nos. 4231 and 2016 (Page 492.1).
- 767 § 22. Unless the calling station specifies otherwise, the frequency for reply to a call made in any maritime mobile band is as follows: No change.
- 768 a) for a mobile station, its assigned calling frequency in the same band as that used by the calling station; No change.

- 769 b) for a coast station, its normal working frequency in the same band as that used by the calling station. No change.
- 770 Deferred until decisions in regard to Article 20 are known. Proposal No. 2019 (Page 493R1).
- C. Traffic
- 771 § 24. (1) A mobile station, after establishing communication on a calling frequency (see No. 762) changes to a working frequency for the transmission of traffic. No working shall be conducted on any frequency in the calling bands. Modified. Proposal No. 2021 (Page 493R1) and editorial - Proposal No. 4232 (Page 493R1).
- 772 (2) Working frequencies shall be assigned to mobile stations in accordance with the provisions of Nos. 781 to 797 inclusive. Editorial. Proposal No. 4233 (Page 494R1). No change.
- 773 § 25. (1) A coast station shall transmit its traffic on its normal working frequency or on other working frequencies assigned to it. No change.
- 774 (2) Working frequencies of coast stations using the bands between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s are included within the following limits:
- 4 238 to 4 368 kc/s
6 357 to 6 525 kc/s
8 476 to 8 745 kc/s
12 714 to 13 130 kc/s
16 952 to 17 290 kc/s
22 400 to 22 650 kc/s
- D. Assignment of frequencies to mobile stations.
- 774.1 Delete Proposal No. 2022 (Page 494.1).
- (1) Calling Frequencies of Ship Stations. No change.

- 775 . . . Deferred for consideration with other proposals concerning the passenger ship bands. Proposals Nos. 4235 and 2023 (Page 494.1)
- 776 (2) In the 4 000 kc/s maritime mobile service band, the calling frequencies must be uniformly distributed within the calling band. They are preferably spaced 1 kc/s apart. The extreme frequencies assignable are 4 178 and 4 186 kc/s as indicated in Appendix 10. Editorial. Proposal No. 4236 (Page 494.1). No change
- 777 (3) In each of the other maritime mobile service bands between 4 000 and 18 000 kc/s, the calling frequencies must be in harmonic relationship with those in the 4 000 kc/s calling band. In the 22 000 kc/s calling band, the preferable spacing of calling frequencies is 5 kc/s. Proposal No. 4237 not adopted. No change.
- 778 § 27. The administration to which a ship station is subject shall assign to it a series of calling frequencies including one frequency in each of the bands in which the station is equipped to transmit. In the bands between 4 000 and 18 000 kc/s, the frequencies assigned to each ship station shall be in harmonic relationship. Each administration must take the necessary steps to assign such harmonic series of calling frequencies to ships in accordance with an orderly system of rotation so as to distribute these frequencies uniformly throughout the calling bands as outlined in No. 776. The same system of uniform distribution shall be applied in the assignment of calling frequencies in the 22 000 kc/s calling band. Editorial. Proposal No. 4238 (Page 495R1). No change.
- 779 § 28. (1) The centre calling frequency in each of the calling bands indicated in No. 775 shall be reserved as far as possible for the use of aircraft desiring to communicate with stations of the maritime mobile service. These frequencies are the following: 4 182; 6 273; 8 364; 12 546; 16 728 and 22 245 kc/s. Editorial. Proposal No. 4239 (Page 495R1).

- 780 (2) The frequency 8 364 kc/s, however, shall not be assigned to or used by ship stations except to establish communications relating to the safety of life. It is designated for use by survival craft stations if they are equipped to transmit on frequencies between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s, and if they desire to establish with stations of the maritime and aeronautical mobile services communications relating to search and rescue operations. Modified Proposal No. 4240 (Page 495.1) as amended at Ninth Meeting, and in Annex 2 to Document No. DT 643.
- 781) Deferred for consideration with
782) others concerning the passenger ship
783) bands. Proposals Nos. 2027, 4242, 2028 (Page 496R1), 2029 (Page 496.1), 2030 and 4244 (Page 497R1) Drafting Group to Note proposal No. 4243 (Page 497R1).
- 784 (4) In the case of the 22 000 kc/s band, which is not in harmonic relationship with the other bands, the frequencies are spaced as follows and indicated in Appendix 10: Editorial. Proposal No. 4245 (Page 497R1). No change.
- 784a) Deferred for consideration with
785) other proposals concerning the passenger
786) ship bands. Proposals Nos. 2031 (Page 497R1), 4246, 2032 (Page 497.1), 2033, 2039 and 4247 (Page 498R1).
- 787 Delete Proposals Nos. 2036 and 2035 (Page 498.1).
- 787a etc.) Deferred for consideration with
788) other proposals concerning the passenger
ship bands. Proposals Nos. 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040 (Page 499R1) 2041 (Page 499.1) and 2042 (Page 500R1).
- 789 § 32. (1) Each Administration shall assign to each of the passenger ships under its jurisdiction two or more series of working frequencies designated in Appendix 10 for vessels of this class. The total number of series assigned to each ship should be determined by the anticipated traffic volume. Editorial. Proposal No. 4248 (Page 500R1). No change.

- 790 (2) When passenger ships are assigned less than the total number of working frequencies in a band, the administration concerned shall assign working frequencies to such ships in accordance with an orderly system of rotation which will ensure approximately the same number of assignments on any one frequency. No change
- 791)
791.1) Deferred for consideration with other proposals concerning the passenger ship bands. Proposals Nos. 4249 (Page 500R1), 2043, 2044 (Page 500.1), 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048 (Page 501R1).
- 792 § 33. For the exclusive purpose of communicating with stations of the maritime mobile service an aircraft station may be assigned one or more series of working frequencies in the passenger ship bands. These frequencies shall be assigned in accordance with the same system of uniform distribution provided for passenger ships. Editorial. Proposal No. 2049 which affects French text only.
- 793 Deferred for consideration with other proposals concerning the passenger ship bands.
- 794 Deferred for consideration with other proposals concerning the passenger ship bands. Proposal No. 2051 (Page 503R1). Drafting Group to note Proposal No. 4250 (Page 503R1).
- 795 (2) Each administration shall assign to each of its cargo ships two series of working frequencies; one in group A and the other in group B. In each band these two working frequencies are separated from each other by half the width of the assignable band. No change.
- 796 (3) For example, if the frequency assigned to a ship station is the lowest frequency assignable in group A, the other must be the lowest frequency assignable in group B. If one of the frequencies assigned is the second frequency from the low frequency end of group A, then the other frequency assigned must be the second frequency from the low frequency end of group B, etc. No change.

- 797 (4) Each administration shall assign successively one such pair of frequencies to each of its ship stations, commencing at either end of the band. When all available working frequencies in a band have been assigned in this manner the process shall be repeated as often as is necessary to satisfy all its requirements and to ensure a uniform distribution of assignments throughout the band. No change
- D. Abbreviations for the designation of working frequencies.
- 798 § 36. The following system of abbreviations may be used to designate working frequencies: No change
- 799 a) In the case of a working frequency included between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s, transmit the last three figures of the frequency excluding fractions of a kilocycle; No change
- 800 b) When the calling station does not know the working frequencies of a cargo ship station, it should request the ship station to change to transmission on its working frequency by transmitting QSS? The cargo ship station then replies by transmitting QSS, followed by three figures according to No. 799. Modified. Proposal No. 2053 (Page 504R1).
- 800a b bis) In case of poor receiving conditions on the working frequency stated by the cargo ship according to 800, the coast station may request the ship to change to transmissions on its supplementary working frequency in the same frequency band. This request is made by the transmission of QSY B or QSY A as the case may be. New. Proposal No. 2054 (Page 504R1).

Section V bis - Bands included between 150.8 and 174 Mc/s

Provisions applicable only in Region 2

Proposal No. 4251 (Page
504R1) as modified at
Eighth meeting.

- 800b § 36 bis. (1) Mobile and coast stations using telegraphy or facsimile on frequencies within the band 150.8 to 174 Mc/s may operate on one or more of the frequencies above 156.85 Mc/s designated in Appendix 12a which are not indicated in that Appendix for particular functions nor for a specific class of station. These frequencies are determined by special arrangements as prescribed by Article 4 or by administrations having jurisdiction over the stations involved.
- 800c (2) The use of such frequencies for telegraphy or facsimile by mobile or coast stations is subject to the sole condition that interference is not caused to any international maritime mobile service of telephony operating on a frequency between 150.8 and 174 Mc/s which is designated in Appendix 12 bis for a particular function or a specific class of station.
- 800d (3) As far as is practicable, the regulations concerning procedure, calling, distress, urgency and safety signals, and closure of the service as set forth in Articles 29, 30, 35 and 37 are applicable to mobile and coast stations using these frequencies in the band 150.8 to 174 Mc/s for telegraphy. 1)
- 800d.1 1) The provisions of Nos. 800b, c, and d are applicable to ship stations of the Philippines when within the service area of a coast station of that country.

New. Proposal No. 4252
(Page 504.1)

New. Proposal No. 4253
(Page 504.1)

New. Proposal No. 4254
(Page 504.1)

Decision of Tenth Meeting.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 496-E
30 October, 1959SUB-COMMITTEE 7ASUMMARY RECORDTwentieth meeting - Sub-Committee 7A (General Operating Conditions)

Wednesday, 21 October, 1959 at 9.00 a.m.

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

1. The Agenda (Working Document No. 547) was adopted.
2. Document No. 377 (Summary Record of the Fourteenth Meeting) was adopted unchanged.
3. The Chairman submitted the Annex to Document No. 377 for discussion. The Delegate of Argentina announced that drafting amendments would be handed in to the reporters, affecting the Spanish version. The Delegate of the United States proposed a change in No. 500 of the Radio Regulations (1 b), and Mr. J.A. Kunz (Secretariat) undertook to have it typed, for discussion at the end of the meeting. The Delegate of Australia proposed to add the word "appropriate" in No. 500, after "certificate". The Delegate of the Union of South Africa seconded, but after explanations provided by Indonesia, the United Arab Republic, and the United States, the Australian proposal was withdrawn.
4. The Delegate of the United Arab Republic observed that in No. 502 "provision" should surely be in the plural. This change was adopted.
5. The Delegate of France, alluding to No. 518, called for correction of an obvious mistake in the French text of the heading. The Delegate of the United States recalled that in Working Document 328, in the 4th line of No. 518 of the RR, "knowledge" had been written instead of "experience". It was decided to take this remark into consideration. The Chinese Delegation recalled that a footnote was to be added to No. 500 of the RR and Chairman replied that the note could be approved together with the annex of the summary record.
6. The Chairman took up the discussion again that had been begun at a previous meeting on Document No. 363 containing Proposal 5541 by the Federal Republic of Germany. He explained that after having got in touch with the Chairman of Working Group 4A, he had been informed that



Document No. 491, No. 242, page 3 only concerned mobile stations. The Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany agreed to exclude mobile stations from its proposal. The Portuguese Delegation suggested that the proposal should be restricted so that it should only apply to decimetric and metric waves. In reply to a remark by the Soviet Delegation, the Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany explained that when it had mentioned land mobile stations, it had been thinking of fixed stations. The Chairman proposed to write: "for transmitting stations of the broadcasting service and for base stations". The Soviet Delegation supported the Portuguese proposal requesting that frequencies should be indicated. The Delegations of Spain and China also supported Portugal. The Delegation of Israel remarked that the proposal contained an exception to the provisions of No. 488 of the RR and suggested that "experimental broadcasting stations" should be written. The Federal Republic of Germany was opposed to this amendment and explained that its proposal concerned a principle which would be put forward at the following broadcasting conference. The Delegate of the United Arab Republic proposed to insert after 488: "it shall be possible to make exceptions to this rule for WHF emissions by arrangements between countries". The French Delegation proposed the following wording: "for fixed broadcasting stations and base stations of the mobile land service operating on frequencies higher than 30 Mc/s, arrangements...", leaving the rest unchanged. The Federal Republic of Germany was prepared to concur with this version which was supported by Portugal. The Soviet Delegation admitted that the new wording was clearer, but after having discussed with the Chairman of Working Group 4A item 242 of Document No. 491 adopted in a plenary meeting of Committee 4, it had come to the conclusion that fixed stations situated on mountains according to the wish of the Federal Republic of Germany could be assimilated to airport stations and that permission to transmit on foreign territory was an absolute contravention of item 242 of Document No. 491. The Soviet Delegation could not admit that responsibility for a station situated in one territory should be assumed by a neighbouring country. The Chairman asked if the U.S.S.R. was opposed to broadcasting only, and the U.S.S.R. replied that the proposal as a whole could not be accepted. The Soviet Delegation remarked that the Federal Republic of Germany could easily come to an agreement about the location of the installations. The Delegations of Portugal and Argentine considered that this was a technical problem which could be solved within the terms of the proposal. The French Delegation suggested an amendment to the amendment that had been proposed, which would run as follows: "for broadcasting stations permanently installed and base stations...", leaving the rest without change.

The Australian Delegation proposed that a new wording should be submitted to the Sub-Committee at the following meeting. The Swiss Delegation gave some concrete examples and asked the Soviet Delegation if it could approve of a wording which would define the responsibility of the countries concerned and the regional nature of any exceptions. The Federal Republic of Germany supported the French amendment. Finally, the Chairman proposed that a Working Group 7A6 should be set up including the Federal Republic of Germany, the U.S.S.R., France, Israel and Switzerland. He requested Switzerland to accept the chairmanship. The Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that its proposal was supported and that, as it was only a matter of wording, it would like an immediate

decision. The Chairman expressed the hope that Working Group 7A6 could manage to submit a wording that would be acceptable to all. The Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland asked the Federal Republic of Germany to confirm that in its opinion it would like to have a station situated in Switzerland for example, which would use one of its own frequencies. The Federal Republic of Germany stated that it would, in fact, like to make an arrangement with Switzerland (for example) in order to install a transmitting station on Swiss territory, operating with a frequency notified by the Federal Republic of Germany and in accordance with a licence also issued by the latter. The Chairman put this matter of principle to the vote, which was accepted by 18 votes to 2 with 10 abstentions. The Chairman instructed the new Working Group 7A6 to draw up a text which would be submitted to the following meeting of the Sub-Committee.

7. After a break, the new wording of No. 500 of the RR proposed by the United States was submitted to the Sub-Committee. After a short discussion regarding the deletion of the word "essentially", in which Australia, the United Kingdom, Israel, the United States, China and Indonesia took part, the proposal to delete the word was rejected by 15 to 3 votes with 12 abstentions. The amendment proposed by the United States was thus adopted in the form in which it appeared in the yellow document.
8. The Chairman turned to item 5 on the agenda, any other business. He asked the Sub-Committee to give him the authority to make his reports on the white documents which he would submit directly to Committee 7. This proposal was accepted.
9. The Chairman returned to item 4 on the agenda and opened the discussion on the proposals concerning Chapter VIII, Article 20 (service documents). The Sub-Committee examined proposals 4046 to 4061 by the United States supported by Indonesia. The Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was of the opinion that in establishing the terms of reference of the Secretary-General, he should not be burdened with too many responsibilities and that the Conference should give him the authority to proceed to amendments of less importance whilst itself issuing precise instructions concerning the format of the publications. The Australian Delegation considered that the suggestions contained in Circular 766 of the Secretariat should be taken into consideration because they were based on experience. The Conference should take decisions which would avoid the doubling of information work. The representative of the I.F.R.B. recalled that his Board had studied all the suggestions and criticisms issued by administrations. He remarked that although List 1 lay outside the terms of reference of the Sub-Committee, it would be difficult to dissociate the information therein from that of other services. The French Delegation supported the opinion of the United Kingdom. The Chinese Delegation supported the proposals of the United States aimed at economizing and bringing in improvements. The Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

considered that the documents intended for ship stations were unwieldy, costly, and full of superfluous information. It was not right that ships should have to pay for and transport documents which they did not need. The Chairman suggested that the discussion should be closed and that it should be continued at the start of the following meeting. The Delegation of the United States made a point of remarking to the Delegation of the United Kingdom that in its proposals the authority of the Secretary-General was not so extensive as it believed, because in order to amend service documents the approval of all the administrations was needed.

10. The Chairman announced the agenda of the following meeting and closed the meeting at 12.25 p.m.

Rapporteur:

R. Monnat

Chairman:

P. Bouchier

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 1

General Provisions

- 500 (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. If such devices require for their basic function the use of Morse Code signals specified in the Telegraph Regulations, the service must be performed by an operator holding a radiotelegraph certificate. However, this latter requirement does not apply to automatic devices which may use Morse Code signals solely for identification purposes.
- 502 (3) The provisions of 501 do not, however, apply to ship or aircraft stations working on frequencies allocated for international use.

Footnote for number 500 (1b)

The term "automatic communications devices" is intended to include such equipment as teleprinters, data transfer systems, etc.

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 fulfilment of other conditions (for example: knowledge of automatic communication 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.)

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 497-E
31 October, 1959

COMMITTEE 7
SUB-COMMITTEE 7B

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Proposal

Number of
Proposal

5558 After No. 817 insert:

Ships frequently exchanging correspondence with a coast station of a nationality other than their own may use the same frequencies as ships of the nationality of the coast station where mutually agreed by individual Administrations.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 498-E

2 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 4
PLENARY MEETING

TURKEY

ProposalArticle 5Number of
Proposal

5557

126. Read as follows:

In the Turkish Black-Sea Zone and in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the band 315-325 kc/s is also allocated to the maritime radio-navigation service, while the remainder of Region 1 uses this band for the aeronautical mobile service. The maritime radionavigation service will be operated so as not to interfere with the aeronautical radionavigation service in the North Sea area.

In the Black Sea and White Sea areas, the maritime radionavigation service is the main service, and the aeronautical radionavigation service is a permitted service. (7B)

The assignment of frequencies in this band to new stations in the maritime and aeronautical radionavigation services in the Baltic Sea area will be subject to prior consultation between the interested Administrations.

Reasons:

No. 126 of the Radio Regulations limits Turkey's right to use the band 315-325 kc/s for aeronautical radionavigation purposes. Turkey's Black Sea coasts are comparable in length to those of the Soviet Union: nevertheless, the Soviet Union is the only country authorized to use this band with priority for maritime radionavigation in the Black Sea. The Turkish aeronautical radionavigation service, unlike the services of other Region 1 countries not bordering on the Black Sea, is subject to an obligation not to cause interference to the Soviet Union's maritime radio-navigation service in the Black Sea. To rectify this anomaly, Turkey intends to use the band 315-325 kc/s too for maritime radionavigation in the Black sea area.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 499-E
2 November 1959SUB-COMMITTEE 7A

SUMMARY RECORD

of the Twenty-First Meeting of Sub-Committee 7A
(General Operating Conditions)

held on Friday, 23 October, 1959, at 3 p.m.

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

1. The Chairman, calling the meeting to order, observed that at its present rate of progress the Sub-Committee would not finish before 20 December. Action would be taken to lighten the burden it was shouldering. Let delegates not overlook the wood for the trees, which latter could be left to the trilingual drafting party.
2. He thereupon submitted the agenda (Working Document No. 573), which was adopted.
3. The Sub-Committee tackled the proposals relating to Article 20 of the Radio Regulations. The Chairman suggested discussion of United States Proposals 4046 to 4061 as the relevant paragraphs of Article 20 came up for consideration. The Delegate of the United States of America agreed to that procedure.
4. The Sub-Committee took up No. 449. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Proposal 1454 was seconded by Indonesia. The Delegate of Spain recalled the Spanish Proposal 5077 in Document No. 43. That proposal was withdrawn. Mr. J.A. Kunz (Secretariat) commented on what was said in Circular No. 766 (pages 15 and 16) about List II. The Delegate of the United States quoted their Proposal 4049. Research showed that List II as it was was useless. It should be limited to international services. The Delegate of Australia, too, thought that the list should be limited to international services. Part A could be done away with. The Delegate of India supported the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposal. The Delegate of Canada did so too, and favoured the deletion of Part A. The Chairman called for a vote. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Proposal 1454 was adopted by 19 votes to 12, with no abstentions. This means that Part A will be deleted too.



5. The Sub-Committee then turned to No. 450. The Indian Proposal 1455 was withdrawn. Mr. J.A. Kunz (Secretariat) drew attention to what was said on page 17 of Circular No. 766. The Delegate of the United States thought that List II should show high-frequency broadcasting stations only, and that the other, regional services (AM, FM, and TV) were pointless in an international list. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, too, felt that everything above 27.5 Mc/s should be dropped. The Delegate of China also agreed, but wanted to keep data about all the stations in the broadcasting bands between 3 Mc/s and 27.5 Mc/s. The Delegate of Australia wanted Part A dropped, and supported the United States. The Delegate of Austria felt that as far as Europe was concerned it would also be useful to include broadcasting stations which operated on frequencies above 27.5 Mc/s and the Delegate of Spain supported that view. The Delegate of the Union of South Africa supported the deletion of Part A. Finally, after the Delegations of Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Belgium had taken the floor, the Chairman put the issue to the vote and 23 Delegations approved the deletion of Part A, 1 was against and 3 abstained. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland requested that the United States should explain their plans regarding the Lists. The Delegate of the United States wanted the names of all HF broadcasting stations in the world published in List V, and seasonal timetables for HF broadcasting stations in List IV. Mr. Kunz (Secretariat), in reply to a question from France, pointed out that if the List were divided into three volumes for regional publication, its price would increase owing to the fewer copies printed. After a lengthy discussion on the utility of publishing names of stations operating on frequencies above 27.5 Mc/s on a world-wide basis, the Delegations of Canada, the United States, the Belgian Congo, India and France having taken the floor, the Chairman put the issue to a vote. There were 11 in favour of world-wide publication of names of stations operating on frequencies above 1 600 kc/s; 8 were in favour of publication of the List of stations operating on frequencies below 1 600 kc/s on a regional basis, and there were 9 abstentions.
6. After an interval, the Chairman stated that there had been a misunderstanding in the voting. He re-opened discussion on the problem concerning No. 450 and pointed out that there was general agreement that Part A of List III should be deleted. The new vote was as follows: 0 for the world-wide publication of the List of Broadcasting Stations operating on frequencies above 27.5 Mc/s; 6 in favour of the publication of names of broadcasting stations operating on frequencies above 27.5 Mc/s for Region 1; 9 against the publication of broadcasting stations operating on frequencies above 27.5 Mc/s.

Finally, the List of Broadcasting Stations would stop at 27.5 Mc/s.

7. The Sub-Committee turned to the study of No. 451. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposed to divide List IV into 3 volumes, whilst France, Belgium and the Netherlands proposed to divide it into 2 volumes. The Delegate of the United States of America suggested in accordance with its Proposal 4049, to divide it into 5 parts and 3 volumes. The Chairman stated that they were all agreed to divide the List and that also they all would like to put coast stations in the first volume. After speeches by the Delegations of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Australia, the United Kingdom, Canada, China, the United States of America, Spain and Israel, it was decided to set up a Working Group 7A7 which would be empowered to study how List IV should be sub-divided, how many volumes it was necessary to make, and whether the first volume should include coast stations and at the same time ship stations compulsorily equipped with radio. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declined the Chair, and Israel was proposed by China and agreed to take it on. Working Group 7A7 should include the Delegations of the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, the United States, Spain, Canada, Australia and Israel, and Mr. Kunz would help.
8. The Sub-Committee turned to the examination of No. 452. Proposal 1466 by Australia received no support. Proposal 1468 by the United Kingdom was supported by Portugal. The question of the maintenance of List V was put to the vote. It was decided by 15 votes to 2 with 7 abstentions to do away with List V. On a suggestion by Mr. Kunz, the Chairman proposed that this decision should take effect forthwith, for reasons of economy.
9. The meeting rose at 6.27 p.m.

R. Monnat
Rapporteur

P. Bouchier
Chairman

Annex: 1

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A N N E X

NEW TEXTS PROPOSED FOR THE RADIO REGULATIONS

Chapter VIII

Article 20

Service Documents

- 449 (II) List II. List of Fixed Stations (Alphabetical index of fixed stations the frequencies of which are shown in List I, arranged in order of countries).
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ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 500-E
11 December 1959

LIST OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED
BY THE CONFERENCE

Nos. 451 to 500

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
451	Sub-Committee 7A	Sub-Committee 7A	Summary Record 18th meeting, 16 October at 3 p.m.
452	United States of America	Committee 4	Radio Astronomy Service Proposal No. 5553
453	Committee 3	Committee 3	Summary Record, 4th meeting, 17 October at 9 a.m.
453 Corr. No. 1	Committee 3	Committee 3	Summary Record, 4th meeting, 17 October at 9 a.m.
454	Committee C/3	Committee 3	Summary Record, 1st meeting, 17 October at 11.5 a.m.
455	Belgian Congo & Territory of Ruanda Urundi, Indonesia, Ethiopia, Morocco, Portuguese Oversea Territories, Tunisia	Committees 4 & 5	Article 5. Proposal No. 5554
456	Secretariat	Committee 7	Method of generating call signs
457	Working group 4B	Committee 4	Third Report by Working Group 4B. (Frequency band 325-1 605 kc/s).
458	Committee 4	Committee 4	Summary Record, 19th meeting, 17 October at 9 a.m.
459	Secretariat		Schedule of meetings from 26 to 31 October
460	Sub-Committee 7B	Sub-Committee 7B	Summary Record, 15th meeting, 20 October 1959
461 (Rev.1)	Working Group 6B	Committee 6	Report: App. 5 of Group 6B
462	Working Group 6C	Committee 6	Report by Working Group 6C. Standard Frequency and Time Signal Service



No.	Origin	Destination	Title
463	Working Group 7E	Committee 7	Report of Sub-Committee 7E
464	Working Group 4C	Working Group 4C	Summary Record: 9th meeting 22 October, 1959 at 3 p.m.
465	Sub-Committee 7A	Sub-Committee 7A	Summary Record: 19th meeting, 19 October, 1959 at 9 a.m.
466	Committee 2	Committee 2	Second Report of Committee 2
466 Corr.No.1	"	"	" " " " "
467	Committee 5	Committee 5	Summary Record: 13th meeting, 16 October, 1959 at 9 a.m.
468	Working Group 6B	Working Group 6B	Summary Record: 10th meeting, 19 October, 1959 at 9 a.m.
469	Committee 6	Committee 6	Summary Record: 7th meeting, 21 October, 1959 at 9 a.m.
470	Plenipotentiary Conference	Plenary Meeting	Communication from the Plenipotentiary Conference
471	Sub-Committee 7B	Sub-Committee 7B	Summary Record: 16th meeting of Sub-Committee 7B (Radio- telegraph and Radiotelephone Procedures in the Mobile Services).
472	Presidence	Plenary Meeting	Agenda. 6th Plenary Meeting 28 October, 1959 at 9 a.m. Room A.
473	Working Group 4E	Committee 4	Summary Record: 9th meeting, 16 October, 1959
474	Working Group 4E	Committee 4	Report of 10th meeting, 20 October, 1959
475	Federal Republic of Germany	Committee 7 Sub-Committee 7B	Proposal No. 5556: Art. 34
476	Sub-Committee 7B	Committee 7	Texts submitted to Committee 7 for approval
477	Committee 4	Committee 4	Draft Resolution: (Use of the frequency bands 7 100 - 7 300 kc/s. Amateur and Broadcasting Services)
478	Ad Hoc Group	Committee 4	Third Report: Ad Hoc Group Frequency Allocation for Space Research
479	Working Group 6B	Working Group 6B	Summary Record: 11th meeting 21 October, 1959 at 5 p.m.

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
480		Plenary Meeting	Designation of the members at present entitled "colonies, protectorates, overseas territories and territories under mandate or trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland."
481	Working Group 6A	Working Group 6A	Summary Record 12th meeting 22 October 1959. 3 p.m.
482	Committee 2	Committee 2	Summary Record 5th meeting 24 October 1959 at 12 noon.
483	Committee 6	Committee 6	Summary Record 8th meeting 23 October 1959. 9 a.m.
484	Committee 6	Committee 6	Recommendation to the C.C.I.R. on frequency tolerances for the various services.
485	Working Group 6B	Committee 6	Report = Appendix 4 Working Group 6B
486	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Minutes of the 6th Plenary meeting. 28 October 1959 at 9 a.m.
486 Corr. 1.			
487	Working Group 6A	Working Group 6A	Summary Record 13th meeting 27 October 1959. 9 a.m.
488	Working Group 6B	Working Group 6B	Report Working Group 6B Article 2.
489	Sub-Committee 7B	Committee 7	Report by Sub-Committee 7B= Articles 31 and 32.
490	Committee 7	Committee 7	Summary Record 10th meeting 23 October 1959 at 9 a.m.
491	Working Group 4C	Working Group 4C	Summary Record 10th meeting 26 October 1959.
492	Ad Hoc Group	Committee 4	Report by Ad Hoc Group RR No. 126 (Frequency band 315 - 325 kc/s)

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
493	Secretariat		Schedule of meetings from 2 to 8 November.
494	Sub-Committee 7A	Committee 7	Second Report by Sub-Committee 7A = Articles 43 and 45.
495	Sub-Committee 7B	Sub-Committee 7B	Texts for Article 33.
496	Sub-Committee 7A	Sub-Committee 7A	Summary Record. 20th meeting 21 October 1959 at 9 a.m.
497	Federal Republic of Germany.	Committee 7 Sub-Committee 7B	Proposal No. 5558 = RR No. 817.
498	Turkey	Committee 4	Proposal No. 5557 = Article 5.
499	Sub-Committee 7A	Sub-Committee 7A	Summary Record 21st meeting 23 October 1959. 3 p.m.
500	Secretariat		The list of documents published by the Conference No. 451 to 500.