

(3) 6000-25000 Kc/s.

In considering the needs of the broadcasting service in the frequency band 6000-25000 Kc/s. the Inter-American Radio Conference agrees to apply the following principles in the study of this problem and to make recommendations based thereon to the Cairo Radio Conference:

1. Strict adherence to the provisions of paragraph 19, Article 7, of the General Radio Regulations annexed to the Madrid Telecommunication Convention, 1932, which states as follows:

"It is recognized that the frequencies between 6000 and 30000 Kc/s. (50 and 10 m) are very efficient for long-distance communications. The administrations shall make the greatest possible effort to reserve the frequencies of this band for this purpose, except when their use for short-or-medium-distance communication is not likely to interfere with long-distance communications."

2. Broadcast channels shall be assigned primarily for international long-distance communications and secondarily for long-distance national services, particularly between points not served by wire lines. In every case the frequency should be optimum for the distance involved.

3. Stations operating within the present allocated broadcast bands, and in derogation thereof, for the purpose of rendering local service, should be moved to lower frequency standard broadcast bands below 6000 Kc/s.

4. It would be unwise to extend the present high frequency broadcast bands until positive assurance is given by all nations that there will be strict adherence to any table of allocation of frequencies to services that may be adopted at the Cairo radio conference. In this connection attention is invited to the fact that an examination of the records discloses that frequencies throughout the high frequency radio spectrum are being used by many broadcast, telephone and telegraph stations in derogation of the provisions of the Madrid Radio Regulations.

5. Following good engineering practice in rendering good broadcast service, it is agreed that:

- (a) Not less than 5 kw. power shall be used for international broadcast service.
- (b) Directional antennas shall be used wherever practicable to provide good service to specified countries or regions depending upon the time of day, the listening hours of the receiving public, the particular frequency in use, etcetera.
- (c) Bands shall be subdivided so as to give priority to different classes of broadcasting stations, depending upon the adequacy of power and quality of emissions from the standpoint of good engineering practice.

6. The shared use, on an engineering basis, of high frequency broadcast channels between countries throughout the world promises some relief in the present high frequency broadcast bands.

7. Existing services operating within the present authorized bands shall not be displaced therefrom unless suitable replacement frequencies are provided; therefore, it is important that the recommendations to Cairo contain specific recommendations on this subject.

8. In view of their dependence upon radio as a means for carrying on communication and for the protection of life and property, mobile services shall be given first consideration in any alteration of the present authorized bands.

9. Recommendations for additional broadcast frequencies which may be found necessary shall be based upon extensions of the present broadcast bands rather than upon the creation of any new bands.

SPECIAL NOTE.—The action taken at Cairo with respect to the recommendations to be submitted in compliance with notes (1) (2) and (3) shall automatically modify the allocation to services in Table IV above.