

making proceedings, such as those just enumerated, must be instituted to bring our national table of allocations into accord. The following is a listing of landmark international conferences held since 1947 which have had considerable impact on the table of allocations:

*International Radio Conference, Atlantic City, N.J., 1947.*—The main results of the Conference were: (1) adoption of a new frequency allocation table (details below); (2) the formation of the Provisional Frequency Board to prepare a new and engineered international frequency list; (3) the establishment of the International Frequency Registration Board; (4) the reorganization of the International Radio Consultative Committee; and (5) the revision and strengthening of the many international regulatory provisions regarding radio.

Revision of table of frequency allocations between 10 and 2850 kiloHertz 2850 and 30,000 kiloHertz (30 megaHertz), and 30 and 10,500 megaHertz. Specifically, the selection of 90–110 kiloHertz for long-distance navigational aid, recognition of medium-frequency loran, selection of allocations for the marine-beacon band on a worldwide basis, widening of the medium-frequency broadcasting band in the American region, designation of 2182 kiloHertz for distress and calling purposes in the maritime mobile service provision for both ship and coast station telegraphy in the 2 megaHertz band in American region, allocation of frequencies in the 2850–30,000 kiloHertz band to: aeronautical mobile, amateur, broadcasting, fixed and maritime mobile with provision for industrial, scientific, and medical purposes. Allocations in the frequency range 30–10,500 megaHertz were accorded the broadcasting, fixed, mobile, meteorological, amateur, aeronautical navigation services and industrial, scientific, and medical service. The conference agreed not to bind the nations to any allocations above 10,500 megaHertz.

*Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, Switzerland, 1951*

The major accomplishments of this Conference follow:

(1) Provision made for the approval of assignment lists for the bands between 14 and 4,000 kiloHertz; (2) provision made for a voluntary movement into the Atlantic City bands of assignments for those services approved; (3) approval given to plans for the aeronautical mobile services; (4) an allotment plan for the coastal telephone service approved, and an assignment plan for the coastal telegraph service perfected and approved; and (5) provision made for the movement of assignments and fixing of effective dates for bands between 55 and 2,000 kiloHertz in ITU region 2.

Provision was made for the preparation of draft plans for the high-frequency broadcasting service by the International Frequency Registration Board. In addition, the International Frequency Registration Board was charged with new duties, including (1) assisting administrations in the transfer of their frequency assignment plans; (2) compilation and maintenance of a new master radio frequency record; (3) preparation of a draft international frequency list based upon in-band assignments made during the voluntary adjustment period for the Fixed, Land Mobile, and Tropical Broadcast Services; and (4) preparation of reports and reviews of progress toward implementation for the formation of national administrations and the Administrative Council.

*The International Radio Conference, Geneva, Switzerland, 1959*

Among the important actions of the Conference was the revision of the table of frequency allocations of radio spectrum space to various radio communications services. These include both domestic and international radio telegraph and telephone services, aeronautical and maritime services, aids to navigation both for air and sea, meteorological aids, broadcasting, amateurs, standard frequency transmissions and standard time signals, radio astronomy and space research. The allocation of radio frequencies for space research and radio astronomy is the first in the history of international radio treaties.

The Conference also recognized the most recent developments in radio spectrum usage. The allocation of radio spectrum space was extended to 40,000 MHz. The previous limit was 10,500 MHz. This means the Conference decided that the useful radio spectrum space covered by international agreement should be increased by three times the amount previously agreed to.

Another important accomplishment of the Conference was the agreement to accept new administrative procedures to enhance the efficiency of operation of stations using frequencies within the radio spectrum space allocated to each service. These new procedures were designed to facilitate the accommodation of the increasing demands for additional radio service. These portions of