

resolutions relate to the use of VHF for the aeronautical service and the broadcasting of meteorological information for aircraft in flight. Another resolution relates to the gradual replacement by administrations, as soon as possible, of double sideband by single sideband technique. Finally, the conference, taking note of the possibilities offered by space radio communications, recommended that administrations, taking into account the relevant economic and operating factors, consider the possibility of meeting the requirements of the aeronautical mobile services on the main world air routes by means of space communication techniques.

*World Administrative Radio Conference for the Maritime Mobile Service—
Geneva Switzerland, 1967*

The conference made substantial amendments to those parts of the 1959 radio regulations and the additional radio regulations which apply to the maritime mobile service, which included: The gradual introduction of single sideband radiotelephony in the bands allocated to the maritime mobile service—up to January 1, 1982, between 1605 and 4000 kiloHertz and up to January 1, 1978, between 4000 and 23,000 kiloHertz; reduced channel spacing; assignment of frequencies for the transmission of oceanographic data and the allocation of frequencies for narrow-band direct-printing telegraph systems and data transmission systems; the reduction from 50 kiloHertz to 25 kiloHertz separation between channels used by the radiotelephone maritime mobile service in the 156–174 MegaHertz band; introduction of a radiocommunication operator's general certificate for the maritime mobile service and measures to increase safety at sea. The conference recommended that a World Administrative Radio Conference be convened in 1973 to establish a new frequency allotment plan for such coast stations operating on high frequencies.

Let us now examine the impact these various allocation proceedings, both national and international, have had on the growth of radio. A brief look at the situation as it existed in 1946 shows that the Commission regulated a total of 20 radio services. This has grown to 69 services at present, or an increase of 245 percent. To illustrate, the first experimental mobile radiotelephone authorization was granted in 1946, out of which developed the domestic public mobile radiotelephone common carrier service. Another example of new uses and services was the issuance of experimental licenses for shipboard radar at that time. Still another is the citizens service. The growth in station authorizations is even more impressive. A listing of total authorizations in some of the more familiar services in existence at that time compared to 1967 appears in table I, following:

AUTHORIZATIONS—TABLE I

Service	1946	1967	Percent increase
Aviation.....	6,205	122,568	2,000
Police.....	2,868	19,493	580
Fire.....	25	11,238	45,000
Forestry.....	1,018	4,866	380
Special emergency.....	821	7,219	780
Railroad.....	156	6,871	4,300
Ship (marine).....	8,028	143,612	1,700
Amateur.....	69,300	266,584	385

Table II lists some additional authorizations in services created since 1946.

Authorizations—Table II

Service	1967
Point-to-point microwave.....	5,423
Domestic public land mobile radiotelephone.....	5,172
Rural radio.....	716
Satellite communications:	
Ground.....	4
Space.....	14
Citizens.....	842,317

Authorizations (or licenses) do not tell the whole story. This is especially true in the case of the land mobile services, where one authorization may cover a system consisting of a base station and several hundred mobiles. And since it