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APPENDIX B

REGULATIONS FOR OPERATION OF AMATEUR RADIO STATIONS

1. Thailand 1/

The radio operator in the American Embassy's Air Attache Office has supplied the following fragmentary information on regulations for amateur radio operation in Thailand:

(a) Under the Radio Communications Act of B. E. 2478 (1935) and amendments and Ministerial Regulations issued thereto, no private individual may possess transmitting and receiving radio apparatus. This provision of the law is not strictly enforced. The licensing office does not divulge the names of individuals it has permitted to operate sets.

(b) The international Amateur Radio Frequencies are used:

40 meters -- 7,000 to 7,300 kcs.  
20 meters -- 14,000 to 14,300 kcs.  
10 meters -- 28,000 to 29,700 kcs.

(c) There is no system for licensing radio operators in Thailand.

(d) Amateur radio operation is not authorized normally by the government, but an operator could set up a station without any penalty attached unless the station handled commercial or espionage information.

(e) No information is available for the handling of "third party" messages. It is believed that the government does not object as long as these messages are non-commercial in nature and do not contain classified information.

2. Indonesia 2/

Indonesian Army Headquarters has issued the following regulations for establishment of radio stations:

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Army Headquarters  
General Staff  
Communications Command Corps

INSTRUCTIONS  
#2048/ek/epb/ad/50

Subject: Establishment of Radio Stations

Article 1. Any individual/enterprise wishing to set up a radio station shall apply for a permit to the Post, Telegraph and Telephone Service in his district beforehand; this application will be forwarded to the Central Post, Telegraph and Telephone Service.

Article 2. After receiving the application the Central PTT Service will forward it to the Headquarters of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia. By radio stations under Art. 1 are understood:

a. Amateur's Station

Station operated by an amateur who is licensed to do so and who does not aim at financial gain, but only out of interest in the radio technique.

b. Experimental Private Station

Private stations operated for experimental purposes to enhance the standard of technique.

c. Private station for transmitting news

These private stations are not operated for broadcasting news to the public. They are licensed only to transmit to other private stations news of interest to licensees.

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- Article 3.** The A. F. Headquarters will consider/decide on the granting of the application mentioned.
- Article 4.** After the application has been granted by the Armed Forces, registration will be done and further control exercised by the PTT service in accordance with the regulations issued by the PTT service.
- Article 5.** The stations can be used by the Armed Forces at any time of need after deliberation with the Commission of the Chief of Army Staff.
- Article 6.** Private and amateur's stations shall not directly broadcast to foreign countries for an indefinite period.
- Article 7.** No code is to be used by private or amateur's stations in transmitting.
- Article 8.** The license and transmitter will be confiscated immediately upon violation of either articles 6 or 7.

**3: Philippines 3/**

A Department of State report on Philippine telecommunications gives the following summary of amateur radio operations and regulations:

- (a) There were 43 licensed amateur radio stations in the Philippines as of 31 March 1951.
- (b) As of 1 January 1951 there were sixty-two licensed amateur radio operators.
- (c) The following bands of frequencies are allocated exclusively for use by amateur stations:
- 3.5-3.54 MC, operation by all amateur operator licensees using A1 transmission (radio-telegraphy).

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3.54-3.6 MC, operation using A3 or NB F3 transmission by all amateur operator licensees.

7.0-7.15 MC, operation by all amateur operator licensees using A1 transmission (radiotelegraphy).

14.0-14.4 MC, operation by all amateur operator licensees using A1 transmission (radiotelegraphy) as well as by Class "A" licensees using A3 (radio-telephone-amplitude modulated) reserved for 14150 kcs. to 14250 kcs. A1 transmissions not permitted on this portion of the band.

28.0-29.7 MC, operation using A3 or NB F3 transmission by all amateur operator licensees.

50.0-54.0 MC, operation same as above frequency.

144.0-148.0 MC, operation using A3 or NB F3 transmission by all amateur operator licensees.

220.-225. MC, operation same as above frequency.

420.-440. MC, operation same as above frequency.

1145.-1245. MC, operation same as above frequency.

2300.-2450. MC, operation same as above frequency.

5250.-5650. MC, operation same as above frequency.

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10000. -10500. MC, operation same as above frequency.

21000. -22000. MC, operation same as above frequency.

The licensees of an amateur station may, subject to change upon further order from the Radio Control Division, operate amateur stations with any type of emission authorized for such stations and on any frequency above 300,000 kilocycles without separate license therefor.

Transmission by an amateur station may be on any frequency within the bands assigned. Sideband frequencies resulting from keying or modulating a transmitter shall be confined within the frequency band used.

- (d) An amateur station may be operated only by a person holding a valid amateur operator license, and then only to the extent provided by the class of privileges for which the operator license is endorsed. When an amateur station uses radiotelephony (type A3 or F3 emission) the licensee may permit any person to transmit by voice, provided a duly licensed amateur operator maintains control over the emissions by turning the carrier on and off after the transmission has been completed.
- (e) Amateur radio operator licenses issued by another government are not recognized as valid for operating an amateur station in the Philippines.
- (f) Amateur station licenses and amateur operator licenses are issued only to persons who are citizens of the Philippines. It is provided, however, that operator and station licenses issued to American citizens in the Philippines prior to September 22, 1948 shall be valid and operative during the term of such licenses.

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- (g) An amateur station may communicate domestically only with other amateur stations. In emergencies, however, it may be used also for communicating with commercial or Government radio stations. In addition, amateur stations may communicate with any mobile radio station which is authorized by the Secretary of Commerce and Industry to communicate with amateur stations, and with stations or expeditions which may also be authorized to communicate with amateur stations. They may send transmissions to points equipped only with receiving apparatus for the measurement of emissions, observation of transmission phenomena, radio control of remote objects, and for purely experimental purposes.

No amateur station may be used to transmit or receive messages for hire; direct or indirect, paid or promised; or for handling messages which relate to the business of any person, firm, corporation, association or organization.

An amateur station may not be used for broadcasting any form of entertainment, nor for the simultaneous retransmission, by automatic means, of signals emanating from any class of station other than amateur.

Communication between amateur stations in the Philippines and those in foreign countries is prohibited, except when otherwise provided by treaty, agreement or convention. Pending the negotiation of an agreement with the United States Government this prohibition shall not apply to American amateur stations located in the United States or to those owned and operated by members of the U. S. Military and Naval occupation forces located in foreign countries if the United States Military and Naval authorities authorize such communication. At the present time, there are no agreements or conventions with foreign countries. Philippine amateur stations thus currently operate outside the country only to the United States and occupied areas under the U. S. Armed Forces.