AMATEUR (SOUND) LICENCE A†

The text of the new Amateur (Sound) Licence A now being issued in place of the former Amateur (Sound) Licence is as follows. The terms of the Amateur (Sound) Licence B† are similar but do not authorise the use of frequencies below 420 Mc/s or the use of Morse.

Date of issue..... Fee on issue.....
Renewable.....in each Year. Fee on renewal.....
Call-sign.....

1. (1) Licence.....
of .....
(hereinafter called " the Licensee ") is hereby licensed, subject to the terms, provisions and limitations herein contained:

(a) to establish in the United Kingdom an amateur sending and receiving station for wireless telegraphy (hereinafter called " the Station ") at:
  (i) ..... (hereinafter called " the main address "): or
  (ii) any premises (hereinafter called " the temporary premises ") or any location (hereinafter called " the temporary location ") for separate periods none of which shall exceed four consecutive weeks; or
  (iii) any premises (hereinafter called " the alternative premises ") provided that at least 7 days before the Station is established at the alternative premises notice in writing is given to the General Post Office Telephone Manager (E/Radio) for the area in which the alternative premises are situate of the postal address of the alternative premises. The said Telephone Manager shall also be notified in writing when the Station is no longer established at the alternative premises;

(b) to use the Station for the purpose of sending to, and receiving from, other licensed amateur stations as part of the self-training of the Licensee in communication by wireless telegraphy:
  (i) Messages in plain language which are remarks about matters of a personal nature in which the Licensee, or the person with whom he is in communication, has been directly concerned;
  (ii) Signals (not being in secret code or cypher) which form part of, or relate to, the transmission of such messages;

(c) to use the Station, as part of the self-training of the Licensee in communication by wireless telegraphy, during disaster relief operations conducted by the British Red Cross Society, the St. John Ambulance Brigade or any police force in the United Kingdom, or during any exercise relating to such operations, for the purpose of sending to other licensed amateur stations such messages as the Licensee may be requested by the said Society, Brigade or such police force to send, and of receiving from any other licensed amateur station such messages as the person licensed to use such other licensed amateur station may be requested by the said Society, Brigade or such police force to send;

(d) to use the Station for the purpose of receiving transmissions in the Standard Frequency Service.

(2) **Limitations**
The foregoing Licence to establish and use the Station is subject to the following limitations:

(a) The Station shall not be established or used on the sea or within any estuary, dock, or harbour, or in any moving vehicle, vessel or aircraft.

(b) The Station shall be used only with emissions which are of the classes specified in the Schedule hereto and are within the frequency bands specified in the Schedule hereto in relation to those respective classes of emission, and with a power not exceeding that specified in the Schedule hereto in relation to the class of emission and frequency band in use at the time.

(c) The Station shall be operated only (i) by the Licensee personally, or (ii) in the presence of and under the direct supervision of the Licensee, by any other person who holds a wireless telegraphy licence issued by the Postmaster General to use another amateur station or who holds an Amateur Radio Certificate issued by the Postmaster General.

(d) Messages shall not be broadcast to amateur stations in general, but shall be sent only to (i) amateur stations with which communication is established separately and singly, or (ii) groups of particular amateur stations provided that communication is first established separately and singly with each station in any such group.

(e) When the Station is used for the purpose of sending messages by the type of transmission known as Radio Teleprinter (RTTY) it shall be used only with International Telegraph Code No. 2 (5-Unit Start-Stop) and with speeds of transmission of 45·5 or 50 bauds.

(f) No message which is grossly offensive or of an indecent or obscene character shall be sent.

2. International Requirement
The Licensee shall observe and comply with the relevant provisions of the Telecommunication Convention.

3. Frequency Control and Measurement
(1) A satisfactory method of frequency stabilization shall be employed in the sending apparatus comprised in the Station.
(2) Equipment for frequency measurement shall be provided capable of verifying that the sending apparatus comprised in the Station is operating with emissions within the authorized frequency bands.

4. Non-Interference
(1) The apparatus comprised in the Station shall be so designed, constructed, maintained and used that the use of the Station does not cause any undue interference with any wireless telegraphy.
(2) When telegraphy (as distinct from telephony) is being used, arrangements shall be made to ensure that the risk of interference due to key clicks being caused to other wireless telegraphy is eliminated. At all times, every precaution shall be taken to avoid over-modulation, and to keep the radiated energy within the narrowest possible frequency bands having regard to the class of emission in use. In particular, the radiation of harmonics and other spurious emissions shall be suppressed to such a level that they cause no undue interference with any wireless telegraphy. To ensure that the requirements of this subclause are met, tests shall be made from time to time and details of those tests shall be recorded in the Log as required in clause 6 hereof.

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(3) The use of " spark " sending apparatus is specifically forbidden.

5. Operators and access to Apparatus

The Licensee shall not permit or suffer any unauthorized person to operate the Station or to have access to the apparatus comprised therein. The Licensee shall ensure that persons operating the Station shall observe the terms, provisions and limitations of this Licence at all times.

6. Log

(1) An indelible record shall be kept in one book (not loose-leaf) (in this Licence called " the Log ") showing the following:

(a) Date.
(b) Time of commencement of every call made from the Station (including the tests referred to in clause 4(2) hereof).
(c) Call-signs of the stations from which messages addressed to the Station are received or to which messages are sent, times of establishing and ending communication with each such station, and the frequency (not frequency band) or frequencies (not frequency bands) and class or classes of emission in each case.
(d) Time of closing down the Station.
(e) The address of the temporary premises or the alternative premises or particulars of the temporary location when the Station is established other than as provided in clause 1(1)(a)(i) hereof.

All times shall be stated in GMT. No gaps shall be left between entries and all entries shall be made at the time of sending and receiving.

(2) If the Station is at any time operated by a person other than the Licensee (see clause 1(2)(c)(ii) hereof) the Licensee shall ensure that the Log is signed by that person with his full name, and that the call-sign of the station which he is licensed to use, or (if there is no such station), the number of his Amateur Radio Certificate, is shown in the Log.

7. Receiver

The Station shall be equipped for the reception of messages sent on the frequency or frequencies, and by means of the class or classes of emission, which are in current use at the Station for the purpose of sending.

8. Recorded messages

(1) Messages addressed to the Station from any licensed amateur station with which the Licensee is in communication may be recorded and retransmitted in accordance with this Licence, provided that the retransmission is intended for reception by the originating station only, and that the call-sign of that station is not included in the retransmission.

(2) Modulation is prohibited by means of recordings of any kind other than special recordings of sinusoidal tone or tones within the audio frequency spectrum which may be either constant or steadily changing in frequency.

(3) Gramophone or tape recordings of the type intended for entertainment purposes may not be transmitted for any purpose.

9. Call-sign and notification of location

(1) Whenever the Station is used the call-sign mentioned on the first page of this Licence shall be transmitted: Provided that when the Station is used—

(a) at an address other than the main address the Licensee shall, in order to indicate the country or place of use, vary the prefix letter to the call-sign by using the prefix letter(s) appropriate to that country or place, being G for England, GM for Scotland, GW for Wales, GI for Northern Ireland, GC for the Channel Islands and GD for the Isle of Man;
(b) at the temporary premises the suffix " /A " shall be added to the call-sign;
(c) at the temporary location the suffix " /P " shall be added to the call-sign.

(2) The call-sign, which may be sent either by Morse telegraphy at a speed not greater than 12 words per minute or by telephony, shall be sent for identification purposes at the beginning and at the end of each period of sending, and whenever the frequency is changed. When the period of use exceeds 15 minutes the call-sign shall be repeated (in the same manner) at the commencement of each succeeding period of 15 minutes.

(3) When telephony is used, the letters of the call-sign may be confirmed by the pronouncement of well-known words of which the initial letters are the same as those in the call-sign; but words used in this manner shall not be of a facetious or objectionable character.

(4) When the Station is used at the temporary premises or the temporary location, particulars of this temporary location or of the address of the temporary premises shall be sent at the beginning and end of the establishment of communication with each separate amateur station, or at intervals of 15 minutes, whichever is the more frequent.

10. Inspection

The Station, this Licence and the Log shall be available for inspection at all reasonable times by duly authorized officers of the Post Office.

11. Station to close down

The Station shall be closed down at any time on the demand of an officer of the Post Office.

12. Period of Licence, Renewal, Revocation and Variation

This Licence shall continue in force for one year from the date of issue, and thereafter so long as the Licensee pays to the Postmaster General in advance in each year on or before the anniversary of the date of issue the renewal fee prescribed by or under the regulations for the time being in force under section 2(1) of the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1949: Provided that the Postmaster General may at any time after the date of issue (i) revoke this Licence or vary the terms, provisions or limitations thereof by a notice in writing served on the Licensee, or by a general notice published in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazettes, or in a newspaper published in London, a newspaper published in Edinburgh and a newspaper published in Belfast addressed to all holders of Amateur (Sound) Licences A, (ii) revoke this Licence by a general notice published by being broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation addressed to all holders of Amateur (Sound) Licences A. Any notice given under this clause may take effect either forthwith or on such subsequent date as may be specified in the notice.

13. This Licence is not transferable.

14. Return of Licence

This Licence shall be returned to the Postmaster General when it has expired or been revoked.

15. Previous Licences Revoked

Any licence, however described, which the Postmaster General has previously granted to the Licensee in respect of the Station is hereby revoked.

16. Interpretation

(1) In this Licence:
(a) The expressions—
(i) " messages " and " signals " shall not include visual images sent by television, facsimile transmission, or other means;

(ii) " remarks about matters of a personal nature " shall not include messages about business affairs;
(iii) " Standard Frequency Service " shall have the same meaning as in the Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations in force under the International Telecommunication Convention signed at Geneva on the 21st day of December, 1959, where it is defined as " A radiocommunication service for scientific, technical and other purposes, providing the transmission of specified frequencies of stated high precision, intended for general reception ";
(iv) " the Telecommunication Convention " shall mean the International Telecommunication Convention signed at Geneva on the 21st day of December, 1959, and the Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations in force thereunder and includes any Convention and Regulations which may from time to time be in force in substitution for or in amendment of the said Convention or the said Regulations;
(v) " the United Kingdom " shall mean the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

(b) References to the operation of the Station shall include references to the speaking into the microphone comprised in the Station;
(c) Except where the context otherwise requires other words and references shall have the same meaning as they have in the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1949 or in the Regulations made under Part I thereof.

(2) Section 19(5) of the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1949 shall apply for the purposes of this Licence as it applies for the purposes of the Act.

(3) Nothing in this Licence shall be deemed to authorize the use of the Station for business, advertisement or propaganda purposes or (except as provided by clause 1(1)(c) hereof) for the sending or receiving of news or messages of or on behalf of, or for the benefit or information of any social, political, religious or commercial organization, or anyone other than the Licensee or the person with whom he is in communication.

Schedule

Footnote No.	Frequency bands (in Mc/s) (See A below)	Classes of emission (See B below)	Maximum d.c. input power (See C below)
1 and 5	1·8–2	A1, A2, A3, A3A, A3H, A3J, F1, F2 and F3	10 watts
2	3·5–3·8		150 watts
	7–7·10 14–14·35 21–21·45 28–29·7		
1 and 3	70·1–70·7	A1, A2, A3, A3A, A3H, A3J, F1, F2 and F3	50 watts
1, 4 and 6	144–145	A1, A2, A3, A3A, A3H, A3J, F1, F2 and F3	150 watts
6	145–146		
1 1 1 1 1 1	420–450 1215–1325 2300–2450 3400–3475 5650–5850 10,000–10,500		
	21,000–22,000		
1 1 1	2350–2400 5700–5800 10,050–10,450	P1D, P2D, P2E, P3D and P3E	25 watts mean power and 2·5 kilowatts peak power
	21,150–21,850		

A. Except as provided in Footnote 6 below artificial satellites may *not* be used by stations in the amateur service.

Footnotes

1. This band is allocated to stations in the amateur service on a secondary basis on condition that they shall not cause interference to other services.
2. This band is shared by other services.
3. This band is available to amateurs *until further notice* provided that (i) only the frequency 70·375 Mc/s ±25 kc/s shall be used for the purposes mentioned in Clause 1(1)(c) of this Licence; (ii) frequencies between 70·1-70·3 Mc/s inclusive and 70·5-70·7 Mc/s inclusive shall not be used on the North-West side of the Line Firth of Lorne to the Moray Firth; and (iii) use by the Licensee of *any* frequency in the band shall cease immediately on the demand of a Government official.
4. The following spot aeronautical frequencies must be avoided *whenever* this band is used: 144·0, 144·09, 144·18, 144·27, 144·36, 144·45, 144·54, 144·63, 144·72, 144·81 and 144·9 Mc/s.
5. The type of transmission known as Radio Teleprinter (RTTY) may not be used in this band.
6. On and after 1st January, 1965, in the band 144-146 Mc/s artificial satellites may be used by stations in the amateur service.

B. The symbols used to designate the classes of emission have the meanings assigned to them in the Telecommunication Convention. They are:

Amplitude Modulation

A1. Telegraphy by on-off keying, without the use of a modulating audio frequency.
A2. Telegraphy by on-off keying of an amplitude-modulating audio frequency or frequencies, or by on-off keying of the modulated emission.
A3. Telephony, double sideband.
A3A. Telephony, single sideband, reduced carrier.
A3H. Telephony, single sideband, full carrier.
A3J. Telephony, single sideband, suppressed carrier.

Frequency (or Phase) Modulation

F1. Telegraphy by frequency shift keying without the use of a modulating audio frequency, one of the two frequencies being emitted at any instant.
F2. Telegraphy by on-off keying of a frequency modulating audio frequency or on-off keying of a frequency modulated emission.
F3. Telephony.

Pulse Modulation

P1D. Telegraphy by on-off keying of a pulsed carrier without the use of a modulating audio frequency.

P2D. Telegraphy by on-off keying of a modulating audio frequency or frequencies or by on-off keying of a modulated pulsed carrier—the audio frequency or frequencies modulating the amplitude of the pulses.

P2E. Telegraphy by on-off keying of a modulating audio frequency or frequencies or by on-off keying of a modulated pulsed carrier—the audio frequency or frequencies modulating the width (or duration) of pulses.

P3D. Telephony, amplitude modulated pulses.

P3E. Telephony, width (or duration) modulated pulses.

C. D.c. input power is the total direct current power input to (i) the anode circuit of the valve(s) or (ii) any other device energizing the aerial.

Notes

(a) The Postmaster General should be notified promptly of any change in the correspondence address of the Licensee. Except as provided in (b) below correspondence should be sent to the Postmaster General, Radio Services Department, Radio Branch, General Post Office, London, E.C.1.

(b) Remittances and correspondence about payments to the Postmaster General required under this Licence should be sent to the Accountant General's Department, General Post Office, Chetwynd House, West Bars, Chesterfield, Derbyshire. It is unnecessary to send the Licence when making remittances.

(c) Clause 4(1) of the Licence requires that the apparatus comprised in the Station shall be so designed, constructed, maintained and used that the use of the Station does not cause any undue interference with any wireless telegraphy. In order to prevent interference due to close coupling of aerials, the aerial to be used for the Station should be sited as far as possible from any existing television or other receiving aerials in the vicinity. This is particuarly important if it is proposed to instal an indoor transmitting aerial, e.g. in the loft, where interference may be conducted through the electricity supply wiring. In some circumstances it might not be possible to use an indoor aerial.

(d) If power for the working of the Station is taken from a public electricity supply, no direct connection should be made between the supply mains and the aerial.

(e) If the Station is situated within half a mile of the boundary of any aerodrome, the height of the aerial or any mast supporting it must not exceed 50 feet above the ground level. An aerial which crosses above or is liable to fall or to be blown on to any overhead power wire (including electric lighting and tramway wires) or power apparatus must be guarded to the reasonable satisfaction of the owner of the power wire or power apparatus concerned.

(f) Demands for closing down (see clause 11) can be expected to be received, inter alia, in connection with national emergencies or when interference is being caused to a Government wireless station or other important services. An oral demand by an officer of the Post Office to close down the station will be confirmed in writing.

(g) Under Section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1949, it is an offence to use any station or apparatus for wireless telegraphy except under and in accordance with a licence granted by the Postmaster General. Breach of this provision may result in this Licence being revoked and the offender being prosecuted.

(h) If any message, the receipt of which is not authorized by this Licence, is received by means of the Station, neither the Licensee nor any person operating the Station should make known the contents of any such message, its origin or destination, its existence or the fact of its receipt to any person except a duly authorized officer of Her Majesty's Government or a competent legal tribunal, and should not retain any copy or make any use of any such message, or allow it to be reproduced in writing, copied or made use of. It is an offence under Section 5 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1949, deliberately to receive messages the receipt of which is unauthorized or (except in the special circumstances mentioned in that section of the Act) to disclose any information as to the contents, sender or addressee of any such message.

(j) It is an offence under Section 5 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1949, to send by wireless telegraphy certain misleading messages.

(k) This Licence does not authorize the Licensee to do any act which is an infringement of any copyright which may exist in the matter sent or received.

(l) This Licence does not absolve the Licensee from obtaining any necessary consent before entering on private property with any apparatus.

Amateur (Sound) Licence A

Typical examples of the frequency tolerance required when working (a) near the centre and (b) near the band-edge* of the frequency bands allocated to the amateur service.

Frequency Band (Mc/s)	Frequency tolerance when working near the centre of the band (%)	Frequency tolerance when working near the band-edge* (%)
1·8–2·0	5·0	0·5
3·5–3·8	4·0	0·26
7·0–7·10	0·7	0·14
14·0–14·35	1·2	0·07
21·0–21·45	1·0	0·047
28·0–29·7	3·0	0·034
70·1–70·7	0·42	0·14
144–145	0·34	0·07
145–146	0·34	0·07
420–450	3·4	0·022
1215–1325	4·3	0.075
2300–2450	3·2	0·04
3400–3475	1·1	0·029
5650–5850	1·7	0·017
10,000–10,500	2·4	0·009
21,000–22,000	2·3	0·0045

* In the bands up to 29·7 Mc/s band-edge has been taken as 10 kc/s; for the bands between 70·1–450 Mc/s band-edge has been taken as 100 kc/s; and for the bands above 450 Mc/s band-edge has been taken as 1 Mc/s for the purpose of these examples. (Note: when determining the proximity of an emission to the edge of a frequency band the bandspread due to the modulation, on the appropriate side of the carrier frequency, needs to be added to the frequency tolerance of the carrier.)

Note: The examples quoted in respect of the frequency bands 420–450 Mc/s and above are appropriate to the Amateur (Sound) Licence B.

(m) For the reception of broadcast programmes a separate broadcast receiving licence is necessary.

(n) The Postmaster General regards himself as free to publish the Licensee's name and address at his discretion unless within one month of the date of issue of this Licence the Licensee specifically asks that this should not be done.

(o) The expression "wireless telegraphy" used in this Licence has the meaning assigned to it in the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1949, and includes, inter alia, radiotelephony.

(p) With reference to clause 9(3) of the Licence it is recommended that for uniformity the phonetic alphabet contained in Appendix 16 of the Radio Regulations, Geneva 1959, reproduced below, should be used when the letters of the call-sign are transmitted phonetically:

A Alfa	J Juliett	S Sierra
B Bravo	K Kilo	T Tango
C Charlie	L Lima	U Uniform
D Delta	M Mike	V Victor
E Echo	N November	W Whiskey
F Foxtrot	O Oscar	X X-Ray
G Golf	P Papa	Y Yankee
H Hotel	Q Quebec	Z Zulu
I India	R Romeo	

(q) With reference to clause 16(2) of the Licence section 19(5) of the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1949, reads as follows: "In considering for any of the purposes of this Act, whether, in any particular case, any interference with any wireless telegraphy caused or likely to be caused by the use of any apparatus, is or is not undue interference, regard shall be had to all the known circumstances of the case and the interference shall not be regarded as undue interference if so to regard it would unreasonably cause hardship to the person using or desiring to use the apparatus."

Notes on changes to the Amateur (Sound) Licence A compared with the earlier Licence

Licence Clause	Comments
1(1)(a)(ii)	As the licence provides in clause 9(1)(b) and (c) for the use of both the suffixes /A and /P, the expressions "temporary premises" and "temporary locations" are shown separately.
1(1)(a)(iii)	Seven days notification should be given in writing about the intention to operate, or to cease operating, at an alternative address.
1(1)(d) and 16(1)(a)(iii)	These are new subclauses.
1(2)(d)	In view of enquiries from amateurs about the practice to follow in "netting," this subclause has been reworded to help amateurs.
1(2)(e)	This clause authorizes the use of RTTY transmissions by all amateurs. Footnote 5 to the Schedule to the licence prohibits RTTY transmissions in the 1·8–2 Mc/s band.
1(2)(f)	It has unfortunately been found necessary to put this new clause in the licence because of complaints received from time to time about the use of objectionable and/or obscene language in transmissions from stations operating in the amateur service.
4(2)	The last sentence has been reworded because it has not been clear hitherto that test transmissions should be recorded in the log.
6	The log keeping requirements in this clause have been amplified. The attention of licensees is therefore drawn to all the provisions of this clause.
8(2) and (3)	These are new subclauses.
9	This clause has been revised to allow for the variation of call-sign prefix letters, to regularize the use of the suffix /P for temporary location working and to require the transmission of call-signs at 15 minute intervals when a transmission exceeds that period.
16(1)(b)	Despite the terms of the licence in respect of the types of messages which may be transmitted and the persons other than the licensee who are authorized to operate the station, some amateurs have represented on occasions that those terms do not prohibit persons visiting the station from speaking into the microphone. There is no change in the revised licence as regards permissible types of messages and operators and this new subclause 16(1)(b) has therefore been included in the licence to avoid further misunderstanding.
SCHEDULE 70·2–70·4 Mc/s	This band has been extended to 70·1–70·7 Mc/s. Its use must be strictly in accordance with the conditions of footnotes 1 and 3 to the Schedule.
Explanatory Note A and Footnote 6	The Schedule shows that on and after 1st January, 1965, in the band 144–146 Mc/s only, artificial satellites may be used by stations in the amateur service. The spot frequencies in the 144–146 Mc/s band listed in footnote 4 must be avoided in *any* use of that band.
Explanatory Note B (formerly A)	This note now includes the meanings of the various classes of emission assigned to them in the International Telecommunication Convention.
	The additional classes of emission A3H and A3J are now authorized in the appropriate frequency bands.
NOTES	Some of the former notes have been amended and some new notes have been included. The notes to the licence are intended for guidance and licensees are advised to familiarize themselves with all the notes.