

of the contiguous 48 states (including the District of Columbia) and the State of Alaska, or the State of Hawaii, or any U.S. possession or any foreign point; or between any U.S. possession and any other point; or between the State of Alaska and any other point; or between the State of Hawaii and any other point. In addition, radiocommunications within the contiguous 48 states (including the District of Columbia) in connection with the relaying of international traffic between stations which provide the above service, are also deemed to be the international fixed public radiocommunications service; provided, however, that communications solely between Alaska, or any one of the contiguous 48 states (including the District of Columbia), and either Canada or Mexico are not deemed to be in the international fixed public radiocommunication service when such radiocommunications are transmitted on frequencies above 72 MHz.

International fixed public control service. A fixed service carried on for the purpose of communicating between transmitting stations, receiving stations, message centers or control points in the international fixed public radiocommunication service.

Occupied bandwidth. The frequency bandwidth such that, below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers radiated are each equal to 0.5 percent of the total mean power radiated by a given emission.

Point-to-point telegraph station. The term "point-to-point telegraph station" means a fixed station authorized for radiotelegraph communication.

Point-to-point telephone station. The term "point-to-point telephone station" means a fixed station authorized for radiotelephone communication.

Point of communication. The term "point of communication" means a specific location designated in the license to which a station is authorized to communicate for the transmission of public correspondence.

Radiotelegraph. The term "radiotelegraph" as used in this part shall be construed to include types N0N, A1A, A2A, A3C, F1B, F2B, and F3C emission.

Radiotelephone. The term "radiotelephone" as used in this part, with

respect to operation on frequencies below 30 MHz, means a system of radiocommunication for the transmission of speech or, in some cases, other sounds by means of amplitude modulation including double sideband (A3E), single sideband (R3E, H3E, J3E) or independent sideband (B3E) transmission.

[38 FR 22478, Aug. 21, 1973, as amended at 49 FR 48701, Dec. 14, 1984]

§ 23.11 Use of radiotelephone emissions by radiotelegraph stations.

The licensee of a radiotelegraph station, using frequencies below 30 MHz, may be authorized to use radiotelephone emissions as defined in § 23.1 for the following purposes:

- (a) Transmission of addressed program material as set forth in § 23.51.
- (b) Controlling the transmission or reception of addressed program material
- (c) Controlling the transmission or reception of facsimile material.

[28 FR 13032, Dec. 5, 1963, as amended at 36 FR 2562, Feb. 6, 1971; 38 FR 22479, Aug. 21, 1973]

§ 23.12 Use of radiotelegraph emissions by radiotelephone stations.

The licensee of a point-to-point radiotelephone station may be authorized to use type N0N, A1A, A2A, F1B, or F2B emission for identification, for test purposes or for the exchange of service messages.

[49 FR 48701, Dec. 14, 1984]

§ 23.13 Types of emission.

Stations in the international fixed public radiocommunication services may be authorized to use any of the types of emission or combinations thereof, described in part 2 of this chapter, as well as new types which may be developed: *Provided*, That harmful interference to adjacent operations is not caused thereby, *And provided further*, That the intelligence to be transmitted will use the bandwidth requested to a degree of efficiency compatible with the current state of the art. A determination of the possibilities of interference will be made as