

## TEXTES en ANGLAIS

### Texte 1 :

It can be difficult to find a balance in life between work, family, friends, commitments and free time. It can often feel like a juggling act. But what happens when work takes over ?

At present, in the midst of a financial crisis, many people are working harder, and for longer, in order to make ends meet. Job security has become more important than ever. However, there is a down-side. It is well-known that working too much can affect other parts of your life. It can put a strain on family relationships. It can also result in mental and physical fatigue. More and more people are taking time off work due to stress.

However, the results of a recent study could add even more stress and worry to their already busy lives. The study suggests that the effects of overwork are similar to the effects of smoking and can even increase the risk of dementia later in life.

As they are known to be a nation of workaholics, employees in the UK might worry the most about these findings. Statistics show that they work some of the longest hours of any European Union country, yet they do not have the same quality of life as many of their European neighbours. They also get fewer bank holidays.

The Trades Union Congress (TUC) claims that long hours affect workers'™ health. Those who regularly work over 48 hours per week are at increased risk of stress, which can result in health problems. The TUC also found that long hours are not necessary for economic success because people who work long hours become tired and so they are less productive. The TUC suggest that the solution is not more hours of work, but better organisation and more training.

### Texte 2 :

Russia wasn't adequately prepared for its stifling heatwave that is thought to have killed thousands of people, according to a leading scientist. As well as soaring temperatures, Moscow has suffered severe air pollution caused by forest fires. In the capital alone nearly 6,000 more people died in July than in the same month last year. It has led experts to make some awkward comparisons.

"European countries, the USA and Canada have accumulated vast experience of how to react during heatwaves," he says, singling out a hot spell that killed up to 50,000 people in the EU in 2003.

"As for us, the only thing I can cite is a letter from the Russian Health Ministry on the issue. Regrettably, we are now just on our way to having such a national plan."

It is thought most of those who died from the heat were elderly. Many had taken shelter in social centres. But these, like hospitals, maternity wards and ambulances, usually have no air-conditioning. While cooler weather forecast by the weekend should bring cleaner air to Moscow, more figures are awaited on the heatwave's victims. The debate on how to limit the damage in future is only just beginning.

### Texte 3 :

ARRL Executive Committee Okays Filing Symbol Rate Rule Modernization Petition

TAGS: Ad Hoc, amateur data emissions, amateur radio, arrl, ARRL Chief, ARRL Chief Executive, ARRL Chief Technology, ARRL Executive Committee, ARRL General Counsel, Current FCC rules, current symbol rate, data emissions, ec, ET Docket, fcc, FCC Advisory Committee, Imlay, khz, League, petition, Rule Making, symbol rate, world radiocommunication conference, wt docket

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The ARRL Executive Committee has authorized ARRL General Counsel Chris Imlay, W3KD, to file a Petition for Rule Making on the League's behalf calling for the deletion of

symbol rate references for data emissions in the HF bands. The League will be unable to file its Petition, however, until the partial federal government shutdown ends, and the FCC reopens. The EC met October 5 in Aurora, Colorado.

The League's Petition, still in the final stages of preparation, would substitute an authorized bandwidth of 2.8 kHz for all data emissions in the bands below 30 MHz. Current FCC rules limit data emissions to a symbol rate of 300 baud below 28 MHz and to 1200 baud on 10 meters. The current limits date to 1980, when US amateurs first were authorized to use ASCII, reflecting the state of the art back then, which, the League points out, has been overtaken by technology. After discussing alternatives to the 2.8 kHz limit, the EC okayed filing the petition as drafted, subject to any final editorial changes.

At its July meeting, the ARRL Board of Directors, on the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Symbol Rate Rule Modernization Committee, directed Imlay to draft a Petition for Rule Making with the FCC seeking to modify §97.307(f) of the Amateur Service rules to delete all references to symbol rate. The Petition would ask the FCC "to apply to all amateur data emissions below 29.7 MHz the existing bandwidth limit, per §97.303(h), of 2.8 kHz." In digital systems "symbol rate" refers to the number of times per second that a change of state occurs. The ARRL chose the 2.8 kHz bandwidth, since the FCC already has applied it to emissions on the channelized 60 meter band and because it's slightly wider than the data mode bandwidths currently in use by amateurs on HF.

The Ad Hoc Committee had determined that the current symbol rate restrictions in §97.307(f) "no longer reflect the state of the art of digital telecommunications technology," and that the proposed rule change would "encourage both flexibility and efficiency in the employment of digital emissions by amateur stations." ARRL Chief Executive Officer David Sumner, K1ZZ, discussed the symbol rate issue in detail in his September 2013 QST "It Seems to Us" editorial. "The guiding principle for our use of the spectrum allocations to the Amateur Radio Service is cooperation in the sharing of access to a limited resource," Sumner wrote.

On another FCC-related matter, Imlay noted that while reply comments in ET Docket 13-84, the FCC's reexamination of its RF exposure rules, are due November 1, the League will not be able to complete its review of filed comments until the FCC reopens. Once the review has been completed the League will determine whether any of the comments require an ARRL response.

Imlay further noted that the FCC has yet to take action in ET Docket 12-338 to formally reflect the Final Acts of the 2007 World Radiocommunication Conference in its rules. Comment deadlines were more than 6 months ago. The Commission also has taken no action on the ARRL's November 2012 petition to implement a 472-479 kHz allocation, which stemmed from WRC 2012. Imlay said the subject may be considered in a Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making in the proceeding.

Imlay told the EC that FCC action is expected soon on WT Docket 12-283 and WT Docket 90-209,