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## **Detailed Service Regulations appended to the International Radiotelegraph Convention (London, 1912)**

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### Notes :

1. This PDF contains the following sections of the publication *International Radiotelegraph Convention*:
  - Detailed Service Regulations appended to the International Radiotelegraph Convention (pages 187-217)
2. The extracts have been prepared by the staff of the ITU Library and Archives Service from the original printed text.

**DETAILED SERVICE REGULATIONS APPENDED  
TO THE INTERNATIONAL RADIOTELEGRAPH  
CONVENTION.**

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**1. Organisation of Radiotelegraph Stations.**

**ARTICLE 1.**

The choice of radiotelegraph apparatus and devices to be used by coast stations and ship stations is free. The installation of these stations must, as far as possible, be in keeping with scientific and technical progress.

## ARTICLE 2.

Two wave-lengths, one of 600 and the other of 300 metres, shall be allowed for the service of general public correspondence. Every coast station open to this service must be equipped in such a way as to be able to use these two wave-lengths, of which one shall be indicated as the normal wave-length of the station. During the whole time that it is open every coast station must be in a condition to receive calls made by means of its normal wave-length. Nevertheless, for the correspondence covered by paragraph 2 of article 35, use shall be made of a wave-length of 1,800 metres. Further, each Government may authorise the use, in a coast station, of other wave-lengths for the purpose of securing a long-range service, or a service other than that of general public correspondence, and established in conformity with the provisions of the Convention, with the reservation that these wave-lengths do not exceed 600 metres, or that they do exceed 1,600 metres.

In particular, stations used exclusively for the despatch of signals intended to determine the position of ships must not use wave-lengths exceeding 150 metres.

## ARTICLE 3.

1. Every ship station must be equipped in such a way as to be able to use the wave-lengths of 600 metres and of 300 metres. The first shall be the normal wave-length, and may not be exceeded in transmission, the case of article 35 (paragraph 2) excepted.

Use may be made of other wave-lengths not exceeding 600 metres, in special cases, and subject to the approval of the Administrations to which the coast stations and ship stations concerned are subject.

2. During the whole time that it is open every ship station must be able to receive calls made by means of its normal wave-length.

3. Ships of small tonnage in the case of which it would be materially impossible to use the wave-length of 600 metres for transmission, may be authorised to employ exclusively the wave-length of 300 metres; they must be able to receive by means of the wave length of 600 metres.

## ARTICLE 4.

Communications between a coast station and a ship station, or between two ship stations, must be exchanged on both sides by means of the same wave-length. If, in a particular case, communication is difficult, the two stations may, by mutual consent, pass from the wave-length by means of which they are communicating to the other regulation wave-length. Both stations shall resume their normal wave-lengths when the radiotelegraphic exchange is finished.

## ARTICLE 5.

1. The International Bureau shall draw up, publish, and revise periodically an official map showing the coast stations, their normal

ranges, the principal lines of navigation, and the time normally taken by ships for the voyage between the various ports of call.

2. It shall draw up and publish a Nomenclature of the radiotelegraph stations covered by article 1 of the Convention, and also periodical supplements for additions and modifications. This Nomenclature shall give in the case of each station the following information:—

(1.) For coast stations: the name, nationality, and geographical position indicated by the territorial subdivision, and by the longitude and latitude of the place; for ship stations: the name and nationality of the ships; when the case arises, the name and address of the contractor.

(2.) The call signal (the call signals must be differentiated from one another, and each one must consist of a group of three letters).

(3.) The normal range.

(4.) The radiotelegraphic system with the characteristics of the system of emission (musical sparks, tonality expressed by the number of double vibrations, &c.).

(5.) The wave-lengths used (the normal wave-length to be underlined).

(6.) The nature of the services performed.

(7.) The hours of working.

(8.) When necessary the hour and method of despatch of time-signals and meteorological telegrams.

(9.) The coast or ship charge.

3. There shall also be included in the Nomenclature such information relating to radiotelegraph stations other than those covered by article 1 of the Convention, as shall be communicated to the International Bureau by the Administrations to which such stations are subject, provided that these are either Administrations which are parties to the Convention, or, if they are not parties to it, have made the declaration provided for in article 48.

4. The following notations shall be adopted in documents for the use of the international service to designate radiotelegraph stations:—

- PG. Station open to general public correspondence.
- PR. Station open to restricted public correspondence.
- P. Private station.
- O. Station open only to official correspondence.
- N. Station always open.
- X. Station not having fixed working hours.

5. The name of a ship station indicated in the first column of the Nomenclature must be followed, when there is duplication of the name, by the call-signal of such station.

#### ARTICLE 6.

The exchange of unnecessary signals and words is forbidden to the stations covered by article 1 of the Convention. Experiments and practice shall not be allowed in these stations except so far as they do not disturb the service of other stations.

Practice must be carried out with wave-lengths different from those allowed for public correspondence, and with the minimum of power necessary.

#### ARTICLE 7.

1. All stations are bound to exchange traffic with the minimum of energy necessary to ensure good communication.

2. Every coast or ship station must satisfy the following conditions:—

(a.) The waves emitted must be as pure and as little damped as possible.

In particular, the use of transmitting devices in which the production of the waves emitted is obtained by discharging the aerial directly by sparks (plain aerial) shall not be allowed except in cases of distress.

It may, however, be allowed in the case of certain special stations (for example, those of small boats) in which the primary power does not exceed 50 watts.

(b.) The apparatus must be capable of transmitting and receiving at a speed at least equal to twenty words per minute, the word being reckoned at the rate of five letters.

New installations bringing into play an energy of more than 50 watts shall be equipped in such a way that it may be possible to obtain easily several ranges less than the normal range, the shortest being of approximately 15 nautical miles. Installations already established bringing into play an energy of more than 50 watts shall be transformed as far as possible in such manner as to satisfy the foregoing requirements.

(c.) Receiving apparatus must allow of receiving, with the greatest possible amount of protection from disturbance, transmissions made with the wave-lengths specified in the present Regulations, up to 600 metres.

3. Stations serving solely for determining the position of ships (radiophares) must not operate over an area of greater radius than 30 nautical miles.

#### ARTICLE 8.

Independently of the general conditions specified in article 7, ship stations must also satisfy the following conditions:—

(a.) The power transmitted to the radiotelegraphic apparatus, measured at the terminals of the generator of the station, must not under normal circumstances exceed 1 kilowatt.

(b.) Subject to the provisions of article 35, paragraph 2, a power exceeding 1 kilowatt may be used, if the ship is under the necessity of corresponding at a distance of more than 200 nautical miles from the nearest coast station, or if, in consequence of exceptional circumstances, communication cannot be realised except by means of an increase of power.

#### ARTICLE 9.

1. No ship station may be established or worked by private enterprise without a licence issued by the Government to which the ship is subject.

Stations on board ships having their port of register in a colony, possession, or protectorate may be described as being subject to the authority of such colony, possession, or protectorate.

2. Every ship station holding a licence issued by one of the contracting Governments must be regarded by the other Governments as having an installation fulfilling the conditions imposed by the present Regulations.

The competent authorities of the countries where the ship calls may demand the production of the licence. In default of such production, these authorities may ascertain whether the radiotelegraph installations of the ship satisfy the conditions imposed by the present Regulations.

When an administration has practical evidence that a ship station is not fulfilling these conditions, it must, in every case, address a complaint to the administration of the country to which the ship is subject. From that point onwards the procedure shall be, when necessary, as provided in Article 12, paragraph 2.

#### ARTICLE 10.

1. The service of the ship station must be carried out by a telegraphist holding a certificate issued by the Government to which the ship is subject, or, in an emergency and for one voyage only, by another Government party to the Convention.

2. There shall be two classes of certificates.

The first class certificate shall state the professional qualifications of the operator with regard to—

(a.) The adjustment of the apparatus and knowledge of their working;

(b.) Transmitting and receiving by ear, at a speed which must not be less than twenty words per minute;

(c.) Knowledge of the regulations applying to the exchange of radiotelegraphic communications.

The second class certificate may be issued to a telegraphist who only attains to a speed in transmitting and receiving of twelve to nineteen words per minute, but who fulfils the other conditions mentioned above. Telegraphists holding a second class certificate may be allowed:—

(a.) On ships which only use radiotelegraphy for their own service and for the correspondence of the ship's company, in particular on fishing vessels;

(b.) On all ships, as substitutes, provided that such ships have on board at least *one* operator holding a first class certificate. Nevertheless, on ships placed in the first class indicated in article 13, the service must be carried out by at least two telegraphists holding first class certificates.

In ship stations, transmissions may only be made by a telegraphist holding a first or second class certificate, an exception being made of cases of emergency, in which it would be impossible to conform to this provision.

3. Further, the certificate shall testify that the Government has placed the telegraphist under the obligation of preserving the secrecy of correspondence.

4. The radiotelegraph service of the ship station shall be placed under the supreme authority of the captain of the ship.

#### ARTICLE 11.

Ships provided with radiotelegraph installations and placed in the first two classes indicated in article 13 shall be bound to have emergency radiotelegraph installations of which all the parts shall be placed in conditions of the greatest safety possible, such conditions to be determined by the Government which issues the licence. These emergency installations must have at command a source of power of their own; must be capable of being set working speedily, must be able to work for six hours at least, and must have a minimum range of 80 nautical miles in the case of ships in the first class and of 50 miles in the case of those of the second class. This emergency installation shall not be required in the case of ships whose ordinary installation fulfils the conditions of the present article.

#### ARTICLE 12.

1. If an administration has information of a breach of the Convention or of the regulations committed in one of the stations which it has authorised, it shall ascertain the facts and fix the responsibility.

In the case of ship stations, if the responsibility rests on the operator, the administration shall take the necessary steps, and, if necessary, shall withdraw the certificate. If it is shown that the breach was due to the condition of the apparatus or to instructions given to the telegraphist, the same procedure shall be followed in respect of the licence issued to the ship.

2. In the event of repeated breaches by the same ship, if the representations made to the administration to which the ship is subject, by another administration, remain without effect, the latter shall have the right, after notice given, of authorising its coast stations not to accept communications coming from the ship in question. In case of a difference between the two administrations, the question shall be submitted to arbitration on the request of one of the Governments concerned. The procedure is indicated in article 18 of the Convention.

### 2. Hours of Service of Stations.

#### ARTICLE 13.

##### (a.) *Coast Stations.*

1. The service of coast stations shall be, as far as possible, permanent, day and night, without interruptions.

Nevertheless certain coast stations may have a service of limited duration. Each administration shall fix the hours of service.

2. Coast stations whose service is not permanent may not close before having transmitted all their radiotelegrams to the ships which are within their radius of action nor before having received from such ships all the radiotelegrams of which notice has been given. This provision shall also apply when ships notify their presence before work has actually ceased.

(b.) *Ship Stations.*

3. Ship stations shall be placed in three classes:—

- (1.) Stations always open.
- (2.) Stations having limited working hours.
- (3.) Stations having no fixed working hours.

During navigation the following must remain permanently on the watch: (1) ships of the first class; (2) those of the second class, during the hours that they are open for service; out of these hours, the latter stations must remain on the watch for the first ten minutes of each hour. The stations of the third class are not bound to perform any regular "listening" service.

It shall fall to the Governments which issue the licences specified in article 9 to fix the class in which the ship is to be placed in respect of its obligations in the matter of keeping watch. This classification shall be mentioned in the licence.

3. Drawing up and handing in of Radiotelegrams.

ARTICLE 14.

1. Radiotelegrams shall bear, as the first word of the preamble, the service instruction "radio."

2. In the transmission of radiotelegrams coming from a ship at sea, the date and the hour of handing in at the ship station shall be indicated in the preamble.

3. On forwarding over the telegraph system, the coast station shall insert, as the indication of the office of origin, the name of the ship of origin as it appears in the Nomenclature, and also, when the case arises, that of the last ship which served as an intermediary. These particulars shall be followed by the name of the coast station.

ARTICLE 15.

1. The address of radiotelegrams intended for ships must be as complete as possible. It shall be compulsorily drawn up as follows:—

(a.) Name or title of the addressee, with supplementary particulars, if necessary.

(b.) Name of the ship, as it appears in the first column of the Nomenclature.

(c.) Name of the coast station, as it appears in the Nomenclature.

Nevertheless, the name of the ship may be replaced, at the risks and perils of the sender, by the particulars of the voyage taken by.

such ship and determined by the names of the ports of origin and destination, or by any other equivalent particulars.

2. In the address the name of the ship, as it appears in the first column of the Nomenclature, shall be counted in every case, and independently of its length, as one word.

3. Radiotelegrams drawn up by means of the International Signal Code shall be forwarded to their destination without being decoded.

#### 4. Charges.

##### ARTICLE 16.

1. The coast charge and the ship charge shall be fixed in accordance with the tariff per word pure and simple on the basis of a fair remuneration for radiotelegraphic work, with optional application of a minimum charge per radiotelegram.

The coast charge may not exceed 60 centimes per word, nor the ship charge 40 centimes per word. Nevertheless each administration shall have the right to authorise coast and ship charges higher than these maxima in the case of stations having a range of more than 400 nautical miles, or of stations exceptionally onerous on account of the material conditions of their installation or working.

The optional minimum charge per radiotelegram may not exceed the coast or ship charge for a radiotelegram of ten words.

2. In the case of radiotelegrams originating from or intended for a country, and exchanged directly with the coast stations of that country, the charge applying to the transmission over the lines of the telegraph system must not exceed, on the average, that of the inland rate of that country.

This charge shall be reckoned per word pure and simple, with an optional minimum charge not exceeding the charge for ten words. It shall be notified in francs by the administration of the country to which the coast station is subject.

In the case of countries in the European system, with the exception of Russia and Turkey, there shall only be a single charge for the territory of each country.

##### ARTICLE 17.

1. When a radiotelegram originating from a ship and intended for *terra firma* passes through one or two ship stations, the charge shall include, in addition to those of the ship of origin, the coast station, and the telegraph system, the ship charge of each of the ships taking part in the transmission.

2. The sender of a radiotelegram originating from *terra firma* and intended for a ship may require that his message be transmitted by way of one or two ship stations; he shall deposit for this purpose the amount of the radiotelegraphic and telegraphic charges, and besides, as a deposit, a sum to be fixed by the office of origin with a view to the payment to the intermediate ship stations, of the transit charges fixed in paragraph 1; he must further pay, as he may choose, either the charge for a telegram of five words or the cost of postage of a letter to be sent by the coast station to the office of origin giving the information necessary for the liquidation of the sum deposited,

The radiotelegram shall then be accepted at the risks and perils of the sender; it shall bear before the address the paid additional particulars: "*x* retransmissions télégraphe" or "*x* retransmissions lettre" (*x* representing the number of retransmissions required by the sender) accordingly as the sender desires that the information necessary for the liquidation of the deposit be furnished by telegram or by letter.

3. The charge for radiotelegrams originating from a ship intended for another ship, and sent by way of one or two intermediate coast stations, shall include:—

The ship charges of both ships, the charge of the coast station or the two coast stations, as the case may be, and when necessary the telegraph charge appropriate to the transit between the two coast stations.

4. The charge for radiotelegrams exchanged between ships without the aid of a coast station includes the ship charges of the ship of origin and of the ship of destination, with the ship charges of the intermediate stations added thereto.

5. The coast and ship charges due to the stations of transit shall be the same as those fixed for such stations when these are stations of origin and destination. In no case shall they be collected more than once.

6. In the case of any intermediate coast station the charge to be collected for the transit service shall be the highest of the coast charges appertaining to the direct exchange with the two ships in question.

#### ARTICLE 18.

The country in whose territory is established a coast station acting as intermediary for the exchange of radiotelegrams between a ship station and another country shall be regarded, for the purpose of applying telegraphic charges, as the country of origin or of destination of such radiotelegrams and not as the country of transit.

### 5. Collection of Charges.

#### ARTICLE 19.

1. The total charge for radiotelegrams shall be collected from the sender, with the exception—1st, of the cost of express delivery (article 58, paragraph 1, of the Telegraph Regulations); 2nd, of the charges applying to inadmissible joinings or alterations of words, noted by the office or station of destination (article 19, paragraph 9, of the Telegraph Regulations), these charges being collected from the addressee.

Ship stations must possess the necessary tariffs for this purpose. They shall have, however, the right to obtain information from coast stations with regard to charges for radiotelegrams for which they do not possess all the necessary information.

2. The counting of words by the office of origin shall be decisive in the case of radiotelegrams addressed to ships, and that of the ship-station of origin shall be decisive in the case of radiotelegrams originating in ships, both for the purpose of transmission and for that

of the international accounts. Nevertheless, when the radiotelegram is worded wholly or in part either in one of the languages of the country of destination, in the case of radiotelegrams originating in ships, or in one of the languages of the country to which the ship belongs, in the case of radiotelegrams addressed to ships, and when the radiotelegram contains joinings or alterations of words contrary to the common use of that language, the office or ship station of destination, as the case may be, shall have the right to recover from the addressee the amount of the charge not collected. In the case of a refusal to pay the radiotelegram may be withheld.

## 6. Transmission of Radiotelegrams.

### (a.) *Signals of Transmission.*

#### ARTICLE 20.

The signals employed shall be those of the International Morse Code.

#### ARTICLE 21.

Ships in distress shall make use of the following signal:—

• • • — — — • • •

repeated at short intervals, followed by the necessary particulars.

As soon as a station hears the signal of distress, it must suspend all correspondence, and must not resume the same until after it has made sure that the communication consequent upon the call for help is finished.

The stations which hear a call of distress must act according to the indications given by the ship which makes the call, with regard to the order of messages or their cessation.

When, at the end of a series of distress calls, there is added the call-signal of a particular station, the reply to the call is proper to that station only, unless that station does not reply. Failing the indication of a particular station in the call for help, every station that hears the call shall be bound to reply thereto.

#### ARTICLE 22.

For the purpose of giving or asking information concerning the radiotelegraph service, stations must make use of the signals contained in the list appended to the present Regulations.

### (b.) *Order of Transmission.*

#### ARTICLE 23.

Between two stations, radiotelegrams of the same class shall be transmitted singly in alternate order or by series of several radiotelegrams, according to the instructions given by the coast station, on condition that the duration of the transmission of each series do not exceed 15 minutes.

(c.) *Calling of Stations and Transmission of Radiotelegrams.*

## ARTICLE 24.

1. As a general rule, it shall be the ship station that calls the coast station, whether it has radiotelegrams to transmit or not.

2. In waters where the radiotelegraphic traffic is congested (the Channel, &c.), the call of a ship to a coast station may not, as a general rule, be made unless the latter is within the normal range of the ship station, and the ship station has approached to a distance less than 75 per cent. of the normal range of the coast station.

3. Before proceeding to make a call, the coast station or the ship station must adjust its receiving system to the highest possible degree of sensitiveness, and must make sure that no other communication is being made within its radius of action; if it is otherwise, it shall await the first break, unless it finds that its call is not likely to disturb the communications in progress. The same applies when the station wishes to answer a call.

4. For making a call, every station shall use the normal wave of the station to be called.

5. If, in spite of these precautions, a radiotelegraphic transmission be impeded, the call must cease on the first request made by a coast station open to public correspondence. This station must then indicate the approximate duration of the wait.

6. The ship station must make known to each coast station to which it has notified its presence the time at which it proposes to cease its operations, and also the probable duration of the interruption.

## ARTICLE 25.

1. The call comprises the signal — • — • —, the call-signal of the station called, sent three times, and the word "de" followed by the call-signal of the sending station, sent three times.

2. The station called shall reply by giving the signal — • — • —, followed by the call-signal, sent three times, of the calling station, by the word "de," its own call-signal, and the signal — • —.

3. Stations which wish to enter into communication with ships, without, however, knowing the names of those ships which are within their radius of action, may use the signal — • — • — — • — (signal of enquiry). The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 are also applicable to the transmission of the signal of enquiry and to the reply to that signal.

## ARTICLE 26:

If a station when called does not apply when the call (article 25) has been sent three times at intervals of two minutes, the call may not be resumed until after an interval of fifteen minutes, the station making the call first making sure of the fact that no radiotelegraphic communication is in progress.

## ARTICLE 27.

Every station which has to make a transmission necessitating the use of high power shall first send out three times the warning

signal — — • • — —, with the minimum of power necessary to reach the neighbouring stations. It shall not then begin to transmit with the high power until thirty seconds after sending the warning signal.

#### ARTICLE 28.

1. As soon as the coast station has replied, the ship station shall furnish it with the following information if it has messages to transmit to it; this information shall also be given when the coast station asks for it:—

- (a) The approximate distance, in nautical miles, of the vessel from the coast station;
- (b) The position of the ship given in a concise form, and adapted to the circumstances of the individual case;
- (c) The next port at which the ship will touch;
- (d) The number of radiotelegrams, if they are of normal length, or the number of words if the messages are of exceptional length.

The speed of the ship in nautical miles shall be given specially at the express request of the coast station.

2. The coast station shall reply giving, as provided in paragraph 1, either the number of telegrams or the number of words to be transmitted to the ship, and also the order of transmission.

3. If transmission cannot take place immediately, the coast station shall inform the ship station of the approximate length of the wait.

4. If a ship station when called cannot receive for the moment, it shall inform the calling station of the approximate length of the wait.

5. In the case of exchanges between two ship stations, it shall rest with the station called to fix the order of transmission.

#### ARTICLE 29.

When a coast station is called by several ship stations, it shall decide the order in which these stations shall be allowed to exchange their messages.

In the regulation of this order, the coast station shall be guided solely by the necessity for allowing every station concerned to exchange the greatest possible number of radiotelegrams.

#### ARTICLE 30.

Before beginning to exchange correspondence the coast station shall inform the ship station whether the transmission is to be made in alternate order or by series (article 23); it shall then begin to transmit, or shall follow up these instructions by the signal

— • —.

#### ARTICLE 31.

The transmission of a radiotelegram shall be preceded by the signal — • — • — and ended by the signal • — • — • followed by the call-signal of the sending station and by the signal — • —.

In the case of a series of radiotelegrams, the call-letter of the sending station and the signal — • — shall only be given at the end of the series.

#### ARTICLE 32.

When the radiotelegram to be transmitted contains more than forty words the sending station shall interrupt the transmission by the signal • • — — • • after each series of twenty words or thereabouts, and it shall not resume the transmission until after having obtained from the station in correspondence the repetition of the last word clearly received, followed by the said signal, or, if the reception is clear, the signal — • —.

In the case of transmission in series, the acknowledgment of receipt shall be given after each radiotelegram.

Coast stations engaged in transmitting long radiotelegrams must suspend transmission at the end of each period of fifteen minutes, and must remain silent during a period of three minutes before continuing transmission.

Coast and ship stations which work in the conditions laid down in article 35, paragraph 2, must suspend work at the end of each period of fifteen minutes, and keep watch on the wave-length of 600 metres during a period of three minutes before continuing transmission.

#### ARTICLE 33.

1. When the signals become doubtful all possible resources must be drawn upon to accomplish transmission. To this end the radiotelegram shall be transmitted three times at most, at the request of the receiving station. If in spite of this triple transmission the signals are still unintelligible, the radiotelegram shall be cancelled.

If the acknowledgment of receipt does not come to hand, the sending station shall again call the station with which it is in correspondence. When no reply is made after three calls the transmission shall not be persevered with. In such case, the sending station shall have the right to obtain the acknowledgment of receipt through the medium of another radiotelegraph station, using, when necessary, the lines of the telegraph system.

2. If the receiving station considers that, in spite of defective receiving, the radiotelegram can be delivered, it shall insert at the end of the preamble the service advice: "Réception douteuse," and shall forward the radiotelegram. In such case, the Administration to which the coast station is subject shall claim the charges, in conformity with article 42 of the present Regulations. Nevertheless if the ship station later on transmits the radiotelegram to another coast station of the same Administration, the latter can only claim the charges appertaining to a single transmission.

#### (d.) *Acknowledgment of Receipt and end of Work.*

#### ARTICLE 34.

1. The acknowledgment of receipt shall be given in the form prescribed by the International Telegraph Regulations; it shall be

preceded by the call-signal of the sending station and followed by the call-signal of the receiving station.

2. The end of the work between two stations shall be indicated by each one of them by means of the signal . . . — . — followed by its own call-signal.

(e.) *Route to be taken by Radiotelegrams.*

ARTICLE 35.

1. As a general principle, the ship station shall transmit its radiotelegrams to the nearest coast station.

However, if the ship station has the choice between several coast stations at equal or nearly equal distances, it shall give the preference to that which is established on the territory of the country of destination or of normal transit of its radiotelegrams.

2. Nevertheless, a sender on board a ship shall have the right to indicate the coast station by which he wishes his radiotelegram to be forwarded. The ship station shall then wait until this coast station is the nearest.

Exceptionally, transmission may be made to a more distant coast station, provided—

(a.) That the radiotelegram is intended for the country in which such coast station is situated, and that it comes from a ship subject to that country ;

(b.) That for calls and transmission both stations use a wave-length of 1,800 metres ;

(c.) That transmission by this wave-length does not disturb any transmission made, by means of the same wave-length, by a nearer coast station ;

(d.) That the ship station is more than 50 nautical miles distant from any coast station shown in the Nomenclature. The distance of 50 miles may be reduced to 25 miles subject to the reservation that the maximum power at the terminals of the generator do not exceed 5 kilowatts, and that the ship stations be established in conformity with articles 7 and 8. This reduction of distance shall not apply in the seas, bays or gulfs of which the shores belong to one country only, and of which the opening to the high sea is less than 100 miles wide.

7. **Delivery of Radiotelegrams.**

ARTICLE 36.

When for any cause whatsoever a radiotelegram coming from a ship at sea and intended for *terra firma* cannot be delivered to the addressee, an advice of non-delivery shall be sent out. This advice shall be transmitted to the coast station which received the original radiotelegram. The latter, after verifying the address, shall forward the advice to the ship, if possible, and, if need be, by way of another coast station of the same country or of a neighbouring country.

When a radiotelegram, having arrived at a ship station, cannot

be delivered, that station shall inform the office or ship station of origin by means of a service advice. In the case of radiotelegrams coming from *terra firma* this advice shall be transmitted, whenever possible, to the coast station by way of which the radiotelegram passed, or, if necessary, to another coast station of the same country or of a neighbouring country.

#### ARTICLE 37.

If the ship to which a radiotelegram is addressed has not notified its presence to the coast station within the time specified by the sender, or, in the absence of such specification, up to the morning of the eighth day following, such coast station shall give notice of the fact to the office of origin, which shall inform the sender of the same.

This latter shall have the option of requiring by paid service advice, telegraphic or postal, addressed to the coast station, that his radiotelegram be kept for a fresh period of nine days, for transmission to the ship, and so on. In the absence of such request, the radiotelegram shall be returned as undelivered at the end of the ninth day (the day of handing in not to be included).

However, if the coast station is sure that the ship has left its radius of action before the station could have transmitted the radiotelegram to it, such station shall immediately inform the office of origin, which shall without delay advise the sender of the cancellation of the message. Nevertheless, the sender may, by paid service advice, request the coast station to transmit the radiotelegram when the ship next passes.

### 8. Special Radiotelegrams.

#### ARTICLE 38.

The following only shall be allowed :—

1. *Reply-paid Radiotelegrams.*—These radiotelegrams shall bear, before the address, the indication “Réponse payée” or “RP” completed by the mention of the amount paid in advance for the reply, for example, “Réponse payée fr. x” or “RP fr. x.”

The reply voucher issued on board a ship shall give the right to send, up to the limit of its value, a radiotelegram to any address whatever from the ship station which issues such voucher.

2. *Collated Radiotelegrams* ;

3. *Express Delivery Radiotelegrams.*—But only in cases in which the amount of the cost of express delivery is collected from the addressee. The countries which cannot adopt these radiotelegrams must notify the fact to the International Bureau. Radiotelegrams for express delivery with collection of the cost from the sender may be allowed when they are intended for the country in whose territory the corresponding coast station is situated.

4. *Radiotelegrams for Delivery by Post* ;

5. *Multiple Radiotelegrams* ;

6. *Radiotelegrams with Acknowledgment of Receipt.*—But only with regard to notification of the date and time at which the coast

station has transmitted to the ship station the telegram addressed to the latter;

7. *Paid Service Advices*.—Except those asking for repetition or information. Nevertheless, all paid service advices shall be allowed on the route over the telegraph lines;

8. *Urgent Radiotelegrams*.—But only in transmission over the telegraph lines, and subject to the application of the International Telegraph Regulations.

#### ARTICLE 39.

Radiotelegrams may be transmitted by a coast station to a ship, or by a ship to another ship, with the object of being forwarded by post; the posting to take place from a port of call of the receiving ship.

Such radiotelegrams do not include any radiotelegraphic retransmission.

The address of these radiotelegrams must be drawn up as follows:—

1. Paid instruction "poste" followed by the name of the port where the radiotelegram is to be posted;
2. Full name and address of the addressee;
3. Name of the ship station which is to carry out the posting;
4. When necessary, name of the coast station.

Example: Poste Buenosaires Martinez 14 Calle Prat Valparaiso Avon Lizard.

The charge shall include, as well as the radiotelegraph and telegraph charges, a sum of 25 centimes for the postage of the radiotelegram.

### 9. Archives.

#### ARTICLE 40.

The originals of radiotelegrams, as well as the documents relating thereto, retained by the Administrations, shall be kept with all necessary precautions in respect of secrecy for at least fifteen months, counting from the month following that in which the radiotelegrams were handed in.

These originals and documents shall be sent, as far as possible, at least once a month by the ship stations to the Administrations to which they are subject.

### 10. Refunds and Reimbursements.

#### ARTICLE 41.

1. With regard to refunds and reimbursements, the provisions of the International Telegraph Regulations shall apply, bearing in mind the restrictions laid down in articles 38 and 39 of the present Regulations and subject to the following reservations:—

The time occupied in radiotelegraphic transmission, and also the time during which the radiotelegram remains at the coast station in the case of radiotelegrams addressed to ships, or in the ship station

in the case of radiotelegrams originating in ships, shall not be counted in the period of delay giving rise to refunds and reimbursements.

If the coast station informs the office of origin that a radiotelegram cannot be transmitted to the ship to which it is addressed, the Administration of the country of origin shall immediately initiate the reimbursement to the sender of the coast and ship charges in respect of such radiotelegram. In this case, the charges reimbursed shall not appear in the account for which provision is made by article 42, but the radiotelegram shall be mentioned therein as a memorandum.

Reimbursements shall be borne by the various Administrations and private enterprises which have taken part in the forwarding of the radiotelegram, each one of them relinquishing its share of the charge. Nevertheless, radiotelegrams falling under the provisions of articles 7 and 8 of the Convention of St. Petersburg shall remain subject to the provisions of the International Telegraph Regulations, except when it is due to an error of service that such radiotelegrams have been accepted.

When the acknowledgment of receipt of a radiotelegram has not reached the station which transmitted the message, the charge shall not be refunded until it has been proved that the radiotelegram is one which gives occasion for reimbursement.

## 11. Accounting,

### ARTICLE 42.

1. Coast and ship charges shall not be entered in the accounts provided for by the International Telegraph Regulations.

The accounts relating to these charges shall be settled by the Administrations of the countries concerned. They shall be prepared by the Administrations to which the coast stations belong, and communicated by them to the Administrations concerned. In cases in which the working of the coast stations is independent of the Administration of the country, the person working these stations may be substituted in respect of accounts for the Administration of such country.

2. As to transmission over the lines of the telegraph system, the radiotelegram shall be treated, in respect of accounts, in conformity with the Telegraph Regulations.

3. In the case of radiotelegrams originating from ships, the Administration to which the coast station is subject shall debit the Administration to which the ship station of origin is subject with the coast and ordinary telegraph charges, the total charges collected for prepaid replies, the coast and telegraph charges collected for collations, the charges appertaining to express delivery (in the case provided for in article 38) or delivery by post, and with those collected for supplementary copies (TM). The Administration to which the coast station is subject shall credit, when the case arises, through the channel of the telegraph accounts and through the medium of the offices which have taken part in the transmission of the radiotelegrams, the Administration to which the office of destina-

tion is subject, with the total charges relating to prepaid replies. With regard to telegraph charges and charges relating to express delivery or delivery by post and to supplementary copies, the procedure shall be in conformity with the Telegraph Regulations, the coast station being regarded as the telegraph office of origin.

In the case of radiotelegrams intended for a country lying beyond that to which the coast station belongs, the telegraph charges to be liquidated conformably to the above provisions are those which arise either from tables "A" and "B" appended to the International Telegraph Regulations, or from special arrangements concluded between the Administration of adjoining countries, and published by those Administrations, and not the charges which might be made, under the special provisions of articles 23, paragraph 1, and 27, paragraph 1, of the Telegraph Regulations.

In the case of radiotelegrams and paid service advices addressed to ships, the Administration to which the office of origin is subject shall be debited directly by that to which the coast station is subject with the coast and ship charges. Nevertheless the total charges appertaining to prepaid replies shall be credited, if there is occasion, from country to country, through the channel of the telegraph accounts, until they reach the Administration to which the coast station is subject. In respect of the telegraph charges and charges relating to delivery by post and for supplementary copies, the procedure shall be in conformity with the Telegraph Regulations. The Administration to which the coast station is subject shall credit that to which the ship of destination is subject with the ship charge, if there is occasion with the charges belonging to the intermediate ship stations, with the total charge collected for prepaid replies, with the ship charge relating to collation, and also with the charges made for preparing supplementary copies and for delivery by post.

The paid service advices and the prepaid replies themselves shall be treated, in the radiotelegraph accounts, in all respects like other radiotelegrams.

In the case of radiotelegrams forwarded by means of one or two intermediate ship stations each of the latter shall debit the ship station of origin, if the radiotelegram is one coming from a ship, or the ship station of destination if the radiotelegram is one intended for a ship, with the ship charge due to it for transit.

4. In principle, the settlement of accounts appertaining to exchanges between ship stations shall be made directly as between the companies working those stations, the station of origin being debited by the station of destination.

5. The monthly accounts serving as a basis for the special accounting in respect of radiotelegrams shall be drawn up radiotelegram by radiotelegram, with all necessary particulars, and within a period of six months, counting from the month to which they belong.

6. The Governments reserve to themselves the option of making between themselves and with private companies (contractors working radiotelegraph stations, shipping companies, &c.), special arrangements with a view to the adoption of other provisions respecting accounts.

## 12. International Bureau.

## ARTICLE 43.

The supplementary expenses resulting from the work of the International Bureau, in connection with radiotelegraphy, must not exceed 80,000 fr. per annum, not including special expenses to which the meeting of an International Conference gives rise. The Administrations of the Contracting States shall be, for purposes of contribution to the expenses, divided into six classes, as follows:—

## 1st class:

Union of South Africa, Germany, United States of America, Alaska, Hawaii and the other American possessions in Polynesia, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico and the American possessions in the Antilles, the zone of the Panamá Canal, the Argentine Republic, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, France, Great Britain, Hungary, British India, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Russia, Turkey.

## 2nd class:

Spain.

## 3rd class:

Russian Central Asia (littoral of the Caspian Sea), Belgium, Chile, Chosen, Formosa, Japanese Sakhalin and the leased territory of Kwantung, Netherland Indies, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Western Siberia (littoral of the Arctic Ocean), Eastern Siberia (littoral of the Pacific Ocean), Sweden.

## 4th class:

German East Africa, German South-West Africa, the Cameroons, Togo, German Pacific Protectorates, Denmark, Egypt, Indo-China, Mexico, Siam, Uruguay.

## 5th class:

French West Africa, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Greece, Madagascar, Tunis.

## 6th class:

French Equatorial Africa, Portuguese West Africa, Portuguese East Africa and the Portuguese possessions in Asia, Bokhara, the Belgian Congo, the Colony of Curaçao, the Spanish colony of the Gulf of Guinea, Eritrea, Khiva, Morocco, Monaco, Persia, San Marino, Italian Somaliland.

## ARTICLE 44.

The various Administrations shall forward to the International Bureau a form modelled on that hereto appended, and containing the particulars enumerated in the said form with regard to the stations covered by article 5 of the Regulations. Any modifications which may take place and additions shall be communicated by the Administrations to the International Bureau from the 1st to the 10th of each month. With the help of these communications the International Bureau will draw up the Nomenclature provided for by—

article 5. The Nomenclature shall be distributed to the Administrations concerned. It may also, with the supplements relating thereto, be sold to the public at the cost price.

The International Bureau shall take care that the adoption of identical call-signals for radiotelegraph stations be avoided.

### **13. Meteorological Transmissions, Time Signals, and other Transmissions.**

#### **ARTICLE 45.**

1. The administrations shall take the necessary steps to supply their coast stations with meteorological telegrams containing the particulars of interest to the district of such stations. These telegrams, the text of which must not exceed twenty words, shall be sent to the ships which ask for them. The charge for these meteorological telegrams shall be carried to the account of the ships to which they are addressed.

2. The meteorological observations, made by certain ships appointed for that purpose by the country to which they belong, may be sent once a-day, as paid service advices, to the coast stations authorised to receive them by the administrations concerned, who shall also appoint the meteorological offices to which these observations shall be addressed by the coast station.

3. Time signals and meteorological telegrams shall be transmitted in succession one to another in such a way that the total duration of their transmission does not exceed ten minutes. In principle, while they are being sent, all radiotelegraph stations, transmission by which might disturb the reception of these signals and telegrams, shall keep silent so as to allow all stations which desire to do so to receive these telegrams and signals. An exception shall be made in the case of distress calls and State telegrams.

4. The Administrations shall facilitate the communication, to the marine information agencies which they may appoint, of the information respecting wrecks and casualties at sea, or presenting a general interest for navigation, which the coast stations can communicate regularly.

### **14. Various Provisions.**

#### **ARTICLE 46.**

Transmissions exchanged between ship stations must be carried out in such a way as not to interfere with the service of coast stations, as the latter must have, as a general rule, right of priority for public correspondence.

#### **ARTICLE 47.**

Coast stations and ship stations shall be bound to take part in the retransmission of radiotelegrams in cases in which communication cannot be established directly between the stations of origin and destination.

Nevertheless the number of transmissions shall be limited to two.

In the case of radiotelegrams intended for *terra firma* use may only be made of retransmissions to reach the nearest coast station.

Retransmission shall be in all cases subject to the condition that the intermediate station which receives the radiotelegrams in transit is in a position to send it on.

#### ARTICLE 48.

If the transmission of a radiotelegram is carried out partly on the telegraph lines or through radiotelegraph stations belonging to a non-contracting Government, such radiotelegram may be sent forward, subject to the reservation that, at least, the Administrations to which these lines or stations belong shall have declared that they are willing to apply, when the case arises, the provisions of the Convention and of the Regulations, which are indispensable, in order that radiotelegrams may be regularly forwarded and that the accounting shall be assured.

Such declaration shall be made to the International Bureau, and brought to the knowledge of the offices of the Telegraph Union.

#### ARTICLE 49.

The modifications of the present Regulations which may be rendered necessary in consequence of the decisions of future Telegraph Conferences, shall come into force on the date fixed for the application of the provisions decided upon by each one of these latter Conferences.

#### ARTICLE 50.

The provisions of the International Telegraph Regulations shall apply by analogy to radiotelegraph correspondence in so far as they are not contrary to the provisions of the present Regulations.

The following, in particular, apply to radiotelegraph correspondence: The provisions of article 27, paragraphs 3 to 6, of the Telegraph Regulations referring to the collection of charges; those of articles 36 and 41 referring to the indication of the route to be taken; those of articles 75, paragraph 1; 78, paragraphs 2 to 4; and 79, paragraphs 2 and 4, relating to preparing of accounts. Nevertheless:

1. The period of six months provided by paragraph 2 of article 79 of the Telegraph Regulations for the verification of accounts is extended to nine months in the case of radiotelegrams.

2. The provisions of article 16, paragraph 2, are not considered as authorising the free transmission by radiotelegraph stations of service telegrams relating exclusively to the telegraph service, nor the free transmission over the lines of the telegraph system of service telegrams relating exclusively to the radiotelegraph service.

3. The provisions of article 79, paragraphs 3 and 5, do not apply to radiotelegraph accounting.

For the purposes of applying the provisions of the Telegraph Regulations, coast stations shall be regarded as offices of transit, except when the Radiotelegraph Regulations stipulate expressly that these stations are to be considered as offices of origin or destination.

Conformably to article 11 of the Convention of London the present Regulations will come into force on the 1st of July, 1913.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed these Regulations on a single copy, which will remain deposited in the archives of the British Government and of which a copy will be sent to each Party.

**For Great Britain and various British Colonies and Protectorates:**

H. BABINGTON SMITH.  
E. W. FARNALL.  
E. CHARLTON.  
G. M. W. MACDONOGH.

**For the Union of South Africa:**

RICHARD SOLOMON.

**For the Commonwealth of Australia**

CHARLES BRIGHT.

**For Canada:**

G. J. DESBARATS.

**For British India:**

H. A. KIRK.  
F. E. DEMPSTER.

**For New Zealand:**

C. WRAY PALLISER.

**For Germany and the German Protectorates:**

B. KOEHLER.  
O. WACHENFELD.  
DR. KARL STRECKER.  
SCHRADER.  
GOETSCH.  
DR. EMIL KRAUSS.  
FIELTIZ.

**For the United States of America and the Possessions of the United States of America:**

JOHN R. EDWARDS.  
JNO. Q. WALTON.  
WILLIS L. MOORE.  
LOUIS W. AUSTIN.  
GEORGE OWEN SQUIER.  
EDGAR RUSSEL.  
C. MCK. SALTZMAN.  
DAVID WOOSTER TODD.  
JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, JR.  
WEBSTER.  
W. D. TERRELL.  
JOHN I. WATERBURY.

**For the Argentine Republic :**

VICENTE J. DOMÍNGUEZ.

**For Austria :**

DR. FRITZ RITTER WAGNER VON JAUREGG  
DR. RUDOLF RITTER SPEIL VON OSTHEIM.

**For Hungary :**

CHARLES FOLLÉRT.  
DR. DE HENNYEY.

**For Bosnia-Herzegovina :**

H. GOIGINGER, G.M.  
ADOLF DANINGER.  
A. CICOLI.  
ROMEO VIO.

**For Belgium :**

J. BANNEUX.  
DELDIME.

**For the Belgian Congo :**

ROBERT B. GOLDSCHMIDT.

**For Brazil :**

DR. FRANCISCO BHERING.

**For Bulgaria :**

IV. STOYANOVITCH.

**For Chili :**

C. E. RICKARD.

**For Denmark :**

N. MEYER.  
J. A. VÖHTZ.  
R. N. A. FABER.  
T. F. KRARUP.

**For Egypt :**

J. S. LIDDELL.

**For Spain and the Spanish Colonies :**

JACOBO GARCIA ROURE.  
JUAN DE CARRANZA Y GARRIDO.  
JACINTO LABRADOR.  
ANTONIO NIETO.  
TOMÁS FERNÁNDEZ QUINTANA.  
JAIME JANER ROBINSON.

**For France and Algeria :**

A. FROUIN.

**For French West Africa :**

A. DUCHÈNE.

For French Equatorial Africa :

A. DUCHÊNE.

For Indo-China :

A. DUCHÊNE.

For Madagascar :

A. DUCHÊNE.

For Tunis :

ET. DE FELCOURT.

For Greece :

C. DOSIOS.

For Italy and the Italian Colonies

PROF. A. BATTELLI.

For Japan and for Chosen, Formosa, Japanese Sakhalin  
and the leased territory of Kwantoung :

TETSUJIRO SAKANO.

KENJI IDE.

RIUJI NAKAYAMA.

SEIICHI KUROSE.

For Morocco :

MOHAMMED-EL-KABADJ.

U. ASENSIO.

For Monaco :

FR. ROUSSEL.

For Norway :

HEFTYE.

K. A. KNUDSSÖN.

For the Netherlands :

G. J. C. A. POP.

J. P. GUÉPIN.

For the Netherland Indies and the Colony of Curaçao :

PERK.

F. VAN DER GOOT.

For Persia :

MIRZA ABDUL GHAFFAR KHAN.

For Portugal and the Portuguese Colonies

ANTONIO MARIA DA SILVA.

For Roumania :

C. BOERESCU.

## For Russia and the Russian Possessions and Protectorates :

N. DE ETTER.  
 P. OSSADTCHY.  
 A. EULER.  
 SERGUEIEVITCH.  
 V. DMITRIEFF.  
 D. SOKOLTSOW.  
 A. STCHASTNYI.  
 BARON A. WYNEKEN.

## For the Republic of San Marino :

ARTURO SERENA.

## For Siam :

LUANG SANPAKITCH PREECHA.  
 WM. J. ARCHER.

## For Sweden :

RYDIN.  
 HAMILTON.

## For Turkey :

M. EMIN.  
 M. FAHRY.  
 OSMAN SADI.

## For Uruguay :

FED. R. VIDIELLA.

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(Annex to Article 44 of the Detailed Regulations.)

Administration of . . . .

“*État signalétique*” of Radiotelegraph Stations.

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(a.) COAST STATIONS.

Name.	Nation- ality.	Geographical Position. E = East longitude. O = West longitude. N = North latitude. S = South latitude. Territorial subdivisions.	Call Signal.	Normal Range in Nautical Miles.	Radio- telegraph System with the Charac- teristics of the System of emission.	Wave- lengths in Metres (the normal Wave- length is under- lined).

Nature of Service effected.	Working Hours (Time according to the Meridian).	Coast Charge.		Observations (if occasion, time and method of sending time-signals and meteorological telegrams).
		Per Word in Francs.	Minimum per Radiotelegram in Francs.	

(b.) SHIP STATIONS.

Name.	Nationality.	Call Signal.	Normal Range in Nautical Miles.	Radiotelegraph System with the Characteristics of the System of emission.	Wave-lengths in Metres.

Nature of Services effected.	Working Hours.	Ship Charge.		Observations (if occasion; name and address of the person working the station).
		Per Word in Francs.	Minimum per Radiotelegram in Francs.	
		1. Warships.		
		2. Merchant-ships.		

(Annex to Article 22 of the Detailed Regulations.)

## List of Abbreviations to be used in Radiotelegraph Transmissions.

Abbreviation.	Question.	Answer or Advice.
1.	2.	3.
— • — • — — • —	(C Q) ...	Enquiry signal employed by a station which desires to correspond.
— • — •	(T R) ...	Signal announcing the sending of indications concerning a ship station (article . . .).
— — • • — —	(I) ...	Signal indicating that a station is about to send with high power.
P R B	Do you wish to communicate with my station by means of the International Signal Code?	I wish to communicate with your station by means of the International Signal Code.
Q R A	What is the name of your station?	This station is . . . .
Q R B	How far are you from my station?	The distance between our stations is . . . . nautical miles.
Q R C	What are your true bearings?	My true bearings are . . . . degrees.
Q R D	Where are you bound?	I am bound for . . . .
Q R F	Where are you coming from?	I am coming from . . . .
Q R G	To what company or line of navigation do you belong?	I belong to . . . .
Q R H	What is your wave-length?	My wave-length is . . . . metres.
Q R J	How many words have you to transmit?	I have . . . . words to transmit.
Q R K	How are you receiving?	I am receiving well.
Q R L	Are you receiving badly? Shall I transmit twenty times? • • • — •	I am receiving badly. Transmit twenty times; • • • — •
	so that you can adjust your apparatus?	so that I can adjust my apparatus.
Q R M	Are you disturbed?	I am disturbed.
Q R N	Are the atmospherics very strong?	The atmospherics are very strong.
Q R O	Shall I increase my power?	Increase your power.
Q R P	Shall I decrease my power?	Decrease your power.
Q R Q	Shall I transmit faster?	Transmit faster.
Q R S	Shall I transmit more slowly?	Transmit more slowly.
Q R T	Shall I stop transmitting?	Stop transmitting.
Q R U	Have you anything for me?	I have nothing for you.
Q R V	Are you ready?	I am ready. All is in order.
Q R W	Are you busy?	I am busy with another station [or: with . . . .]. Please do not interrupt.

Abbreviation.	Question.	Answer or Advice.
1.	2.	3.
Q R X	Shall I wait?	Wait. I will call you at . . . . o'clock [or: when I want you].
Q R Y	What is my turn?	Your turn is No. . .
Q R Z	Are my signals weak?	Your signals are weak.
Q S A	Are my signals strong?	Your signals are strong.
Q S B	Is my note bad?	The note is bad.
Q S C	Is my spark bad?	The spark is bad.
Q S D	Is the spacing bad?	The spacing is bad.
Q S D	Let us compare watches. My time is . . . . What is your time?	The time is . . . .
Q S F	Are the radiotelegrams to be transmitted alternately or in series?	Transmission will be in alternate order.
Q S G	. . . . .	Transmission will be in series of five radiotelegrams.
Q S H	. . . . .	Transmission will be in series of ten radiotelegrams.
Q S J	What is the charge to collect for . . . . ?	The charge to collect is . . . . .
Q S K	Is the last radiotelegram cancelled?	The last radiotelegram is cancelled.
Q S L	Have you got the receipt?	Please give a receipt.
Q S M	What is your true course?	My true course is . . . . degrees.
Q S N	Are you communicating with land?	I am not communicating with land.
Q S O	Are you in communication with another station [or: with . . . . ]?	I am in communication with . . . . [through the medium of . . . .].
Q S P	Shall I signal to . . . . that you are calling him?	Inform . . . . that I am calling him.
Q S Q	Am I being called by . . . . ?	You are being called by . . . . .
Q S R	Will you despatch the radiotelegram . . . . ?	I will forward the radiotelegram.
Q S T	Have you received a general call?	General call to all stations.
Q S U	Please call me when you have finished [or: at . . . . o'clock]?	I will call you when I have finished.
Q S V	Is public correspondence engaged?	Public correspondence engaged. Please do not interrupt.
Q S W	Must I increase the frequency of my spark?	Increase the frequency of your spark.
Q S Y	Shall I transmit with a wavelength of . . . . metres?	Let us change to the wavelength of . . . . metres.
Q S X	Shall I decrease my spark frequency?	Decrease your spark frequency.

When an abbreviation is followed by a mark of interrogation, it applies to the question indicated in respect of that abbreviation.

*Examples :*

Stations.

A	Q R A ?	=	What is the name of your station ?
B	Q R A Campania	=	This is the Campania.
A	Q R G ?	=	To what company or line of navigation do you belong ?
B	Q R G Cunard. Q R Z	=	I belong to the Cunard line. Your signals are weak.

Station A then increases the power of its transmitter and sends :—

A	Q R K ?	=	How are you receiving ?
B	Q R K	=	I am receiving well.
	Q R B 80	=	The distance between our stations is 80 nautical miles.
	Q R C 62 &c.	=	My true bearings are 62 degrees, &c.

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[For Deposit of Ratifications of various States, see next page.]

### RATIFICATIONS.

The ratifications of the following States have up to the present been deposited at London on the dates mentioned:—

GREAT BRITAIN*	...	...	June	2,	1913.
BELGIUM (and the BELGIAN CONGO)	...	...	November	23,	1912.
DENMARK	...	...	February	14,	1913.
EGYPT	...	...	"	1,	"
GERMANY	...	...	June	21,	"
ITALY	...	...	"	18,	"
MONACO	...	...	December	10,	1912.
NETHERLANDS (and the NETHERLAND INDIES and CURAÇAO)	...	...	March	20,	1913.
ROUMANIA	...	...	June	27,	"
RUSSIA	...	...	April	5,	"
SIAM	...	...	May	30,	"
SPAIN	...	...	June	27,	"
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA†	...	...	February	21,	"

\* The Ratification of His Britannic Majesty is in respect of the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and India, as well as of the following British Colonies and Protectorates on whose behalf the Convention was signed:—

Bahamas. Barbados. Basutoland. Bechuanaland Protectorate. Bermuda. British Guiana. British Honduras. Ceylon. Cyprus. East Africa Protectorate. Falkland Islands. Fiji. Gambia. Gibraltar. Gold Coast, including— Ashanti. Hong Kong. Jamaica, including— Turks and Caicos Islands. Cayman Islands. Leeward Islands— Antigua. Montserrat. St. Christopher-Nevis. Dominica. Virgin Islands. Malay States— Perak. Selangor. Negri Sembilan. Pahang.	Malta. Mauritius. North Borneo. Northern Nigeria. Northern Rhodesia. Nyasaland Protectorate. St. Helena. Seychelles. Sierra Leone. Somaliland Protectorate. Southern Nigeria. Southern Rhodesia. Straits Settlements, including— Labuan and Cocos Islands. Swaziland. Trinidad and Tobago. Uganda Protectorate. Wei-hai Wei. Western Pacific Possessions and Protectorates, including— Fanning Island. Gilbert and Ellice Islands. British Solomon Islands. Windward Islands— Grenada. St. Lucia. St. Vincent.
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† The Ratification of the United States of America contains the reservation "that nothing in the 9th Article of the Regulations affixed to the Convention shall be deemed to exclude the United States from the execution of her inspection laws upon vessels entering in or clearing from her ports."

**ACCESSIONS.**

Newfoundland.  
Papua.  
Norfolk Island.

} June 2, 1913.